



Federal Emergency Management Agency
FAX NewsExpress
ADVISORY

Office Of Emergency Information and Public Affairs (202) 646-4600
Morrie Goodman, Director

For Additional Information Contact:

Michael Allen 818-405-7407

MEDIA ADVISORY

A handwritten signature, likely of Morrie Goodman, is located to the right of the "MEDIA ADVISORY" heading.

There will be a media briefing from California on the status of the earthquake recovery at 1 p.m. PST (4 p.m. EST). The briefing will include Mr. James Lee Witt, Director of FEMA; Mr. Henry Cisneros, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and Mr. Federico Pona, Secretary of Transportation. The briefing will be broadcast on the following satellites:

C Band - Galaxy 7, Transponder 1

Ku Band - SBS 6, Transponder 7



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DISASTER UPDATE

Office Of Emergency Information and Public Affairs (202) 646-4600
Mortie Goodman, Director

January 21, 1993. 6:00 p.m. EST

A summary of information gathered today from situation reports from FEMA's Emergency Support Team, Federal response agencies, the Disaster Field Office in Pasadena, the State of California and local governments affected by the Northridge Earthquake in Southern California.

SITUATION

* Number of deaths: 46. Approximate number of injured: 6,660 with 762 hospitalized ... Approximately 15,000 customers remain without electricity ... The dusk-to-dawn curfew continues only in Los Angeles city except for trucks making deliveries ... The Los Angeles Unified School District will be closed until further notice while damage assessments are conducted ... Doil water orders will be in effect for at least another week in Los Angeles, San Fernando, Santa Clarita/Valencia, Val Verde, Newhall, West Lake, Calabasas, and Malibu.

FEDERAL RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

* President Clinton announced yesterday that he is advancing the State of California \$100 million from the Presidential Disaster Fund for Public Assistance and has ordered a 5-day extension of 100% direct Federal assistance costs for all Federal efforts in providing shelters, temporary housing, food, water, public health and safety and other essentials.

* FEMA Director James Lee Witt remains in Los Angeles at the request of President Clinton, consulting with State officials and other Federal agencies to coordinate delivery of Federal assistance.

* Director Witt expressed concern about the lack of medical outreach to shelters, parks and impromptu encampments. He has ordered the Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs) from Seattle and Albuquerque to support Red Cross activities at these sites. The Public Health Service has developed a plan of operations to support this mission.

* The San Bernadino, CA, DMAT will be assigned to health clinics for disaster workers. The Orange County, CA, DMAT will operate a health clinic within the Disaster Field Office. The Maui, HI, DMAT mental health component will be activated. The Ft. Wayne, IN, and Pensacola, FL, DMATs remain on alert.

* The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) emergency response coordinator is serving as a liaison between the Disaster Field Office and the LA County Health Department. CDC has also assigned a medical officer with disaster experience to the DFO. Two CDC Epidemiologic Intelligence Service officers assigned to California are currently designing a post-disaster public health surveillance program with county officials.

* FEMA opened eleven Disaster Application Centers (DACs) yesterday, and a twelfth today. They will be open from 9am to 10pm daily until further notice.

* 6,324 applications were processed via FEMA's 24-hour, toll-free teleregistration number (1-800-462-9029) during the past 24 hours, for a cumulative total of 13,324. FEMA has asked the Office of Personnel Management to provide 100 or more personnel to augment FEMA staff serving as registrars. Training is taking place January 20-24.

* To date, 29 shelters have cared for 8,430 quake victims, and 39 mobile feeding units have served 53,000 meals to displaced persons. Two truckloads of USDA commodities were delivered for distribution to Red Cross field kitchens.

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- * The Department of Defense has designated the U.S. Marine Corps base at Camp Pendleton, CA, as an alternate support base for Federal disaster operations. Camp Pendleton has deployed water distribution units to ten sites and will deploy construction units to build two parking lots near Palmdale, CA, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. DoD is also planning to deploy more than 220 Spanish-, Korean-, and Russian-speaking linguists to support the DACs, the office of the Secretaries of Transportation and HUD, and the Joint Information Center at the Disaster Field Office.
- * Ten travel trailers from FEMA's storage center in Dempsey, TX, will arrive Jan. 22 and another fifteen on Jan. 23. An order has been placed for an additional 75 units.
- * The Federal Coordinating Officer (Frank Kishton, from FEMA Region IX) has tasked the General Services Administration with developing an inventory of available rental housing units in the affected area.
- * Under FEMA contracts, 175 home inspectors are working in the affected area. An additional 100 inspectors will be on-site by Jan. 24. Preparations are underway to increase the number to a total of 450.
- * Department of Transportation officials are working closely with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the General Services Administration to provide trucking companies capable of transporting potable water into the area. Twenty-one trucks are now delivering bulk water supplies.
- * The U.S. Coast Guard continues to provide damage survey overflights of the earthquake area. Other Coast Guard personnel are assisting with the investigation of oil spills and pipeline discharges.
- * The Federal Highways Administration's California Division is handling the State's request for Emergency Relief Funds to repair damaged highways. To date, \$15 million has been allocated.
- * The Department of Energy is helping to assess necessary repairs to the Sylmar AC/DC converter station.
- * The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has been tasked to use its C-130 aerial surveillance platform today to photograph landslides, potential landslide sites, and soil liquefaction in the San Fernando Valley region.
- * Individuals wishing to make Disaster Welfare Inquiries should contact their local Red Cross chapter for assistance. There will be NO 1-800 number established for general public use. All callers, whether within or outside the continental U.S., will be referred to their local Red Cross organization.
- * All voluntary agencies active in the disaster area say that cash contributions is one of the best ways to meet the needs of disaster victims in a timely and effective manner. Priority needs also include blankets, diapers, and personal comfort supplies. Donated clothes are NOT needed. The FEMA donations hotline is 1-800-342-1100.

The news media are requested to publish/broadcast the FEMA toll-free disaster assistance teleregistration number as often as possible: 1-800-462-9029, or 1-800-462-7585 (TDD)

For media inquiries only, Public Affairs staff are available at the Pasadena Disaster Field Office to help media. Their number is 818-405-7548.

Stations should call the FEMA Radio Network at 1-800-323-5248 for a series of recorded actualities on the latest developments. These will be updated daily NLT 2:30 p.m. EST.



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**NEWS RELEASE
FEDERAL/STATE/LOCAL
COORDINATING OFFICE
FAX NewsExpress**

**OES
CALIFORNIA**

***California Office of
Emergency Services***

**Disaster Information FROM:
Federal /State Coordinating Office
245 South Los Robles Avenue (3rd floor)
Pasadena, CA 91101**

**FEMA-DR-1008-CA-PR#35
January 22, 1994**

Media Contacts:

**FEMA: (818) 405 7548
STATE: (818) 405-7408**

**DISASTER APPLICATIONS PACE QUICKENS:
POPULATION OF PARKS DECREASE**

PASADENA --- State and federal disaster recovery officials say the additional people, phone lines and streamlined procedures have increased the number of people who have successfully completed the applications process.

As of 3:30 p.m. (PST) today, a total of 16,742 families have applied for federal and state disaster aid, according to the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). About 4,500 registered today (through 3:30 p.m. PST).

OES and FEMA say also that there has been a dramatic decline in the number of people living in area parks. On Tuesday night an estimated 20,000 people were living in makeshift shelters in local parks; as of this afternoon the number has declined to only 3,900.

Of those still in parks, OES and FEMA say many can return to their homes because expedited housing inspections have found that they are safe: people are being encouraged to return to their homes unless the homes are red-tagged by inspectors because they are not livable.

Of the 16,742 families registered through 3:30 p.m. today, 12,107 applications have been accepted through the toll-free disaster application number 1-800-462-9029 and , for speech and hearing impaired, 1-800-462-7585 for those with TDDs. Both numbers are operating 24 hours a day, everyday.

People with questions about disaster application center locations or other disaster aid questions may call 1-800-525-0321, and 1-800-660-8005 for speech an hearing impaired people with TDDs.

-end-



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WASHINGTON, DC 20472

Date: _____

To: Name Kathi Way

Organization White House Domestic Policy

Voice Phone 456 7777

FAX Phone 456 7028

Confirmation Requested: Yes ☐ No ☐ at (202) 646-4600

From: ☐ MORRIE GOODMAN	☐ MORRIS BOONE
☐ MARVIN DAVIS	☐ MARTHA WHEELER
☐ DAVE MARTIN	☐ CARL SUCHOCKI
☐ BILL ZELLARS	☐ VERNICE HAMMOCK-EL
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Special Edition
Los Angeles Earthquake

NEWSPAPER CLIPS
TELEVISION NEWS TRANSCRIPTS
SUNDAY, JANUARY 23, 1993

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PLEASE RECYCLE CLIPS

Disaster relief growing costlier for the taxpayers

With each new catastrophe come promises of help. Is there a limit to what the nation will bear?

By Frank Greve
INQUIRER WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — After President Clinton comforted Los Angeles earthquake victims with \$379 million in disaster aid last week, he promised to "go back to Washington and figure out how to pay for it."

Cost-be-damned responses like that have become America's standard answer to natural disasters.

Critics say they are also one big reason why fiscal catastrophe now threatens the nation's disaster-response systems, public and private.

Taxpayers, after years of staunchly backing disaster aid, also appear to be reaching their limits. They laid out an average of \$53 apiece to help Floridians recover from Hurricane Andrew in 1992, then \$39 each to help last summer's Midwest flood victims. Now many question the cost — and the wisdom — of helping

Californians rebuild along fault lines or among tinderbox hills and canyons.

"They want the scenery and the weather, and then when disaster hits, they want us to be compassionate and pay for their problems," complained Al Burgess, a retired building contractor from Green, Ohio.

"People are saying, 'If you want to live on the coast, you bear the risk,'" said Beth Millemann, director of the Washington environmental group Coast Alliance. "'Don't pick the pocket of a taxpayer in Topeka, Kansas, who doesn't get the ocean view.'"

Lawmakers from disaster-prone states like Florida, California and

INSURANCE from A1
Texas, working with the insurance industry, have crafted a bill that would add the risks of natural disasters to risks already covered by homeowners' insurance.

A portion of the additional premiums would go to the U.S. Treasury to create a federal backup insurance fund for catastrophes.

Recent experience reveals problems in today's approach:

Lack of insurance. Fewer than one in five of the 110 million Americans at risk of earthquake, hurricane or flood damage buys private insurance. The remainder depend on public assistance, principally an \$11,900 federal disaster aid grant per family, plus unemployment benefits, temporary housing and subsidized rebuilding loans for qualified homeowners and businesses.

The package is the worst of all possible deals, say critics: costly to taxpayers but generous enough to dissuade millions of potential buyers of disaster insurance.

Flood plains. The National Flood Insurance Program, intended to move Americans off flood plains and make those who remained pay for their risks, is doing neither.

The fund had a \$500 million surplus before last summer's floods. Now the fund is \$110 million in the red. And instead of moving flood-plain dwellers to safety, the program has helped many rebuild there.

Efforts to improve the program and curb liability for future coastal development are bottled up in the Senate by lawmakers who live in coastal states: Alfonse M. D'Amato (R., N.Y.), Connie Mack (R., Fla.) and Phil Gramm (R., Texas).

Underestimated risks. Hurricane Andrew, which forced eight insurance companies into bankruptcy, convinced surviving firms that they had seriously underestimated hurricane costs and risks.

Now, just as long-range weather forecasters predict a 25-year cycle of more severe hurricanes, insurance companies warn that a major disaster — defined by the industry as in the \$50 billion range — would bankrupt many overexposed carriers. Their failures would add thousands of unprotected victims to federal assistance rolls.

While Clinton earns high grades from state disaster officials for responding quickly, he has not figured out how to afford the relief that victims expect. Neither has Congress, which agreed to exempt disas-

ter aid from a 1990 law requiring that any unfunded increase in federal spending be offset by spending cuts elsewhere.

Since then, Congress has approved disaster relief by huge margins — 400-27 in the case of Midwest flood aid — and simply added the sum to annual federal deficits.

"I don't know who's more addicted to disaster assistance, the farmers or the congressmen who like to pass out checks to constituents and say, 'Look what I've done for you,'" said Bob Frederick, legislative director for the National Grange, a leading farmers' organization.

Federal authorities began to step in regularly in the 1950s after the Civil Defense program gave them state-level resources for nuclear disasters. Politicians and Civil Defense officials proved eager to use them after natural disasters.

President Jimmy Carter created the Federal Emergency Management Agency in 1978 to lead and coordinate the relief efforts of about 50 federal agencies.

Disaster losses never topped \$1 billion a year until 1989, according to Jack Weber, executive director of the Washington-based Natural Disaster Coalition, pro-

ponents of omnibus natural-disaster insurance.

Then came Hurricane Hugo, which cost the insurance industry \$4.2 billion and taxpayers \$3 billion. A half-dozen multibillion-dollar disasters have followed, including Hurricanes Andrew (\$15.5 billion for insurers; \$8 billion for taxpayers) and Iniki in 1992 (\$1.6 billion for insurers; \$1.5 billion for taxpayers), and last summer's Midwest floods (\$665 million for insurers; \$6.2 billion for taxpayers).

Under a bill supported by 77 House members and 13 senators at latest count, natural-disaster insurance covering floods, wind, volcanoes, tornadoes, earthquakes, tidal waves and hurricanes would be offered as standard homeowner's insurance.

A portion of the additional premiums would go to the U.S. Treasury to form a pool that private insurance companies could tap if the cost of a disaster topped \$25 billion or threatened to bankrupt individual companies.

Insurers who borrowed would have to repay the fund. If the coverage were to become as nearly universal as motor-vehicle insurance, federal authorities would be spared the high current cost of rescuing uninsured disaster victims.

The House Public Works and Transportation Committee has scheduled a hearing Wednesday on the plan.

A federal flood-insurance program aimed to get people out of flood plains. It has had the opposite effect.

Where he goes, disaster follows.

Riots, fires, earthquake shake one Calif. dreamer

By Cynthia Mayer
INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

LOS ANGELES — When camera crews panned the fearful crowd after the riots here two years ago, they captured the faces of many people who later would lose their livelihoods as a result of the destruction.

Andrew Wainrib was one of them.

The cameras returned a year later, when wildfires swept down the canyons toward Los Angeles, swallowing million-dollar houses and leaving people homeless. Somewhere, if you played back the videotape, you might see a man running around in the background, in a futile attempt to save his house with a garden hose.

Andrew Wainrib.

Then came Monday's earthquake, the worst in 20 years in Los Angeles.

Guess who was standing on the sidewalk in front of a pile of rubble that had been his restaurant?

Andrew Wainrib.

"I'm a ... disaster on wheels," says the 38-year-old restaurateur and former New Yorker. "I'm a poster boy for Los Angeles natural disasters."

These days friends are asking Wainrib where he plans to move next — so they can move elsewhere.

"Get away from me," a friend and real-estate agent told him last week, making the sign of the cross and backing away. "You're jinxed."

Wainrib has become a walking, talking emblem of L.A.'s incredible string of bad luck — a hopeful newcomer who managed to be in the line of fire in all three of the city's recent

See DREAMER on A16

DREAMER from A1
disasters.

"I'm the common denominator," he says, cheerfully.

He has lost two businesses and the first home he ever owned to rioting, fire and earthquake. Each time he has rebounded — only to have the next enterprise fall prey to Los Angeles' latest disaster.

Insurance agents and FEMA officers are his buddies now. Bank loan officers are his nemesis.

The hardships have taken such a toll on his finances now that Wainrib has gone from successful nightclub owner with patrons like Mick Jagger and Robert De Niro to a man without a business or home, living in a Malibu beach hut with his dog, Elvis.

And even Elvis has taken some knocks: He was hit by one of Southern California's 10 million automobiles and now walks on three legs.

"We're more bonded than ever," Wainrib says.

Wainrib's tale of woe begins with his move from New York to Los Angeles five years ago. A fast-talking, wisecracking health nut with a string of successes at opening and managing trendy clubs in Manhattan, Wainrib wanted to get out of the cold and try something new.

So he took a job promoting volleyball events in L.A. He found the ultimate bachelor pad — a one-room beach hut on a private beach in Malibu, with friendly neighbors including Barry Diller and Genevieve Bujold.

He rescued a Rhodesian ridgeback from the local pound, and named him Elvis. He put up a volleyball net and installed a waterbed.

So far so good.

At first, the California dream opened up naturally to Wainrib. He and a New York friend opened a bar and nightclub, Trinity, in Hollywood, in August 1992.

To their amazement, it became a huge hit with the A-list Hollywood crowd. By winter it was packed with up to 350 patrons a night, people like Jagger and De Niro, while 150 wannabes stood behind velvet ropes out front. The TV show *Melrose Place* used the bar's front door as its fictional hangout, adding cachet.

Wainrib began paying back investors, and feeling good about L.A.

"We were going to be set for life," he says.

Then came Disaster 1.

Eight months after opening Trinity, riots broke out in L.A. following the Rodney King verdict.

"That night, on the corner, guys were shooting at me," says Wainrib. One block over, stores were burned down. His bar was never touched, but he closed it for five days for safety's sake.

When he reopened, "people would ask where we were," and when Wainrib told them, they'd go elsewhere.

"We were just a little farther east than people wanted to go," he says.

Patronage fell off 70 percent after the riots, he says, and never recovered. He sold the nightclub at a loss.

Not to worry, though, he thought.

He still had the weather and the beach. He strapped on his rollerblades, hit the boardwalk, continued to play with Elvis, and counted himself lucky to be in L.A.

"My friends still can't believe I get up in the morning, put on whatever bathing suit is least rumpled, go out for a swim, then a run, and then play with the dog for half an hour," he says. "This is a good life."

Then came Disaster 2.

Encouraged by Trinity's success, Wainrib had purchased his first real house a few months earlier. It was a three-bedroom, three-bathroom 1960s box — "it's kind of Peter Sellers' *The Party* style," he says — perched on the side of a canyon hill overlooking the Pacific.

It came with an acre that was beautiful but very dry. You can guess the rest.

The wildfires came in November. One morning, a change in wind sent flames toward his canyon, and in six hours, the flames were at his doorstep.

He tried to save the house by dousing it with a hose, until — surrounded by a horseshoe of fire — he and a teenage neighbor ran down the side of the mountain to safety. His right ankle is still scarred, from

the dry bushes he dived through.

The next night, he and a friend drove slowly up the sheer canyon road to see what was left of his house.

The memory is still haunting.

"Every tree is gone," says Wainrib. "Every branch. The hills are denuded. It's dark. It's black. In the moonlight you see there's been a nuclear attack."

These days Wainrib's house resembles a tent platform. You can walk his entire floor plan without ever having to cross a wall, and stand before what used to be the living-room window, and bend down and snap a blade of grass.

Some people might have moved back to New York at that point.

But Wainrib wasn't deterred.

"At that point I thought, well at least I have my restaur-

ant," he says.

Ah, the restaurant.

Disaster Number 3.

After selling Trinity, Wainrib attempted to recoup his losses by opening a beachside cafe in Santa Monica Canyon. The community is Los Angeles' northernmost beach town before Malibu, an affluent but funky enclave of artists, screenwriters and "endorphin junkies" into volleyball and rollerblading.

Wainrib opened his cafe with Sinjin Smith, once the world's top volleyball player, and now a merchandiser of volleyball clothing and equipment. The two are friends, "and we just wanted a place we could hang out in," says Wainrib.

The State Beach Cafe had pictures of volleyball players on its walls, and specialized in health food: meatless meatloaf, black beans and rice, and French toast for carb-loading.

They opened last August, and by this winter were getting up to 120 people for Sunday lunch. Wainrib served them himself last Sunday.

Last Monday morning, when the earthquake hit, Wainrib was back in his Malibu beach hut, with Elvis lying at the front door. The whole hut shook, and Wainrib rocked on his waterbed.

**"I'm a poster
boy for Los
Angeles
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disasters."**

"I knew it was the Big One," he says.

But he never imagined that his restaurant would be a casualty. It just had been reinforced with steel.

Later that day when he drove down West Channel Road for a look, though, he saw the sight that has caused hundreds of people to stop and stare since then: The whole second floor of the cafe had collapsed in on the first floor, buckling loads of bricks onto the sidewalk and exposing the State Beach Cafe's cheerful interior.

"I just said, 'Oh s—,'" says Wainrib.

Now, Wainrib is back where he started, living in cozy squalor with Elvis in his bachelor pad on the beach. Ever-upbeat, he still gets up every morning, runs, and plays with Elvis. He's thankful to be alive.

"Many people lost much more in one single event than I did in all three," he says. "You want to talk about jinxed, let's talk about the 44 people who died (in the earthquake). These are just speed bumps on the highway of life."

When a friend from New York called to invite him back into business there, "I said, 'Buddy, it's 12 below zero there. I don't care who you're talking to or what you're planning.'"

He wants to rebuild his house and reopen his cafe.

In quiet moments, he has begun to wonder how it is that he happens to live at the crossroads of L.A.'s bad karma. "Your gut instinct is to take a step back and say, 'Why is this happening to me?'"

And he does admit to worrying just a tad now and then. Lately he's taken to studying the way violent storms redistribute sand, and worries that one could wash away the foundation of the only home he has left, the beach hut.

"It almost happened two years ago," he says.

And then there are the money problems.

"I'm in immeasurable debt," he says lightly. He'll have to renegotiate his loans, now that he has no income. The bank probably won't be happy, he says — on the other hand, his bank might not be in a position to complain.

"My bank is in receivership," he says.

Fewer Homeless Living in Parks; Aid Claims Rise

*Disaster Relief Officials
Respond to Early Criticism*

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22—Federal and state disaster relief officials said today the number of homeless earthquake victims living in city parks without shelter has dropped dramatically. They also said the number of people whose claims for financial assistance are being processed is slowly beginning to climb.

Responding to criticism that bureaucratic delays had frustrated many applicants for emergency housing grants during the first two operating days of 16 disaster assistance centers supervised by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, James Lee Witt, the agency's director, said, "I'm hoping we are going to improve day by day. We're trying to move this as fast as we can."

President Clinton today released \$283 million in interim emergency funds to help FEMA "cut red tape and streamline the process," Witt said. He said the agency has begun to implement changes in processing applications.

Richard Andrews, director of the state Office of Emergency Services, said 3,900 people were living in parks last night, compared with 14,000 Thursday night. Most of the rest, he said, had moved to 37 Red Cross shelters or to more than 200 Army tents being erected by National Guard troops in six city parks.

Andrews said officials will continue to encourage the homeless to move into shelters operated by the Red Cross at schools and recreation centers so they do not make the tent cities a permanent fixture.

"We did not want a repeat of what happened in Florida during [Hurricane] Andrew. We did not want tent cities that would be there for a long time," Andrews said.

His remarks underscored the tensions that arose earlier this week between federal disaster officials, who wanted the National Guard immediately to erect large tent cities, and state and city officials, who resisted that solution to the housing crisis.

FEMA officials said that as of 2:30 p.m. Friday, 13,317 applications for individual emergency housing assistance, cash grants and other federal relief programs had been received, 9,804 by phone and the remaining 3,513 in person at assistance centers. Today the total at 3:30 p.m. was 16,742 applications, 12,107 made by phone and 4,635 in person.

Witt said those numbers had been reached as FEMA struggled to set up and staff the centers and that he expected the daily totals to rise dramatically each day.

Joining Witt at a news conference at an assistance center in North Hollywood, Housing and Urban Development Secretary Henry Cisneros said, "The system is up and running. It took us a bit to get it up and running, but it is now running."

Cisneros said the response so far has been far swifter than after Hurricane Andrew in South Florida in 1992, adding, "There's only so much human capacity to take applications at the beginning of any disaster response."

Seeking to underscore the comparisons to past FEMA performances, HUD Regional Director Art Agnos, former mayor of San Francisco, said the federal response has been "at least twice as fast" as the response to the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake.

"In 1989, I never saw the FEMA director except on the 'Larry King Live' show a week later. I never saw the HUD secretary except for a brief drop-by and press conference several days later," Agnos said.

He said removal of debris from wrecked freeways in 1989 did not begin for about four weeks, while collapsed overpasses in Los Angeles have already been removed.

Hard times, long lines await quake survivors

By George de Lama
TRIBUNE STAFF WRITER

LOS ANGELES—As an animator for Warner Brothers who worked on the children's television cartoon series "Batman," Rae McCarson was living the good life in Southern California.

The pay was decent, her apartment was rent-controlled and hazards such as fires or earthquakes never made her think twice about having moved to Los Angeles three years ago from her hometown of Atlanta.

Now, like tens of thousands of others here, McCarson, 31, finds herself homeless, camping at the home of a friend of a friend after her historic, art deco Santa Monica apartment building burst open like a tin can during last Monday's killer 6.6 earthquake.

But like most here, McCarson has no intention of leaving the Los Angeles area.

Since her office also is closed, she has plenty of time to apartment hunt, an activity that has turned into competitive sport in quake-rocked Santa Monica.

"This landlady was showing an apartment from 4:30 to 5 p.m. and when I got there, there were already a bunch of cars out front," McCarson said. Then, with resignation she added, "But at least I don't have to fret about getting up enough money for a security deposit."

With gallows humor and old fashioned pluck, Angelenos already are shifting their focus from the recent past to the future, looking for whatever bright side they can find in their predicament after 55 people died and thousands were injured in Southern California's most destructive earthquake this century.

Whether it is finding some place safe to live, or commuting across wide swatches of Los Angeles County suddenly dismembered by collapsed freeways, residents of the nation's second-largest city face daunting challenges ahead as they dig out from the rubble.

The chaotic scenes of long lines of frustrated earthquake victims flooding federal and state disaster relief offices, many of them camping in the open despite nightly temperatures in the 40s, encapsulate the problems inherent in recovering from the widespread destruction.

Life already is hard enough in Los Angeles, marred by rampant crime, smothering smog, brutal traffic, a deep recession and assaults from Nature seemingly of Biblical dimensions. There are four seasons here, a Los Angeles Times writer joked the other day—fire, flood, earthquake and drought.

Now comes the season of reckoning, and it will be a long one.

With aftershocks continuing—a cluster of seven hit within a 21-minute period on Friday—no one knows whether more devastation is on the way. But looking to the future, some things are apparent.

There will be a traffic nightmare for at least the next year, because of the extensive freeway damage and the corresponding overcrowding of alternative routes.

And the city's children will face especially tough times in the coming weeks because an estimated 150 schools have been damaged, at least 35 of them so severely that they could take weeks or months to repair, said Los Angeles Unified School District Supt. Sid Thompson.

Most of the district's 640,000 students will be back in class Tuesday, Thompson said, though some might have to be bused to other schools. The rebuilding cost for the cash-strapped district could top \$700 million.

As officials from the Federal Emergency Management Agency scrambled to soothe fraying tempers at disaster relief centers, the National Guard put up tent cities to shelter some 20,000 homeless people camping out in parks.

Meanwhile, beleaguered city inspectors continued to work their way across the area to check on the safety of damaged structures. The city is awash in new plastic stickers, red for condemned buildings, yellow on structures marked "enter at own risk" and the much-sought green tags that mark a building officially safe, a relative concept these days in Los Angeles.

Inspectors raced against the clock and the elements during the weekend, trying to inspect as many buildings as possible so residents could re-enter the safe ones before rains forecast for Sunday.

But the system is overloaded. The city was receiving 300 calls an hour requesting inspections. Some 500 Los Angeles inspectors were reinforced by building inspectors from San Diego and San

Francisco, but with an estimated 30,000 to 40,000 buildings requiring inspections, the job will take weeks, at least.

Also in demand are moving vans. They are parked two and three deep, blocking the San Fernando Valley's suburban streets, as residents rush to retrieve whatever can be salvaged before inspectors shut them out of their buildings.

Many homes are a total loss, others might be rebuilt. But this process, too, will be slow, with homeowners awaiting the flow of promised federal dollars and already lined up for the services of contractors and engineers.

For outsiders, it is hard to imagine what could be worth all this just to live here. Sometimes, even locals find it hard to explain.

Imagine being Walter Matthau this week. The celebrated actor and co-star of "Grumpy Old Men" suffered a reported \$6 million loss to his Hollywood Hills home, three months after canceling his earthquake insurance because he was tired of paying the high premiums.

"We're still alive," he told reporters. "I don't know if that's good or bad."

Then there was television producer Pamela Grant. Her suburban Studio City home came off its foundation and went sliding down a hillside last Monday—with her in it, pinned against a wall by a fallen dresser.

Grant did not know her home was tumbling down a hill. She thought it was just part of the quake.

"I'm fine, luckily," she said from a friend's home Friday. "All I have is a concussion and a skull fracture."

Despite her travails, Grant, a native New Yorker, is not going anywhere, at least not for awhile. She has a show to produce. And odds are Matthau isn't leaving town, either. He's had it pretty good in Southern California.

In the immediate aftermath of the quake, there was lots of talk of people moving away, and undoubtedly many will. But many more will not. They will stay and dig out and start again.

In time, they will bask again in the sun and the mountains and the sea, shuddering and making smug remarks about those trapped in winter weather back East. As soon as the ground stops shaking, of course.

Sure, there are earthquakes, the talking heads on television invariably say, and wildfires and mudslides, too.

But everywhere has something, be it tornadoes or hurricanes or floods. At least here there still is the good life, they say, riots and natural disasters be damned.

"People are finding out there are now many calamities to deal with while living in paradise," said historian and author Kevin Starr.

"These things encourage creativity, they build character."

Not to mention characters, of which California has a world-renowned abundance. One is 92-year-old Leo Kossin, a former resident of an apartment building that collapsed in Northridge, the epicenter of the quake, killing 16 people.

With the help of a neighbor, Kossin—without his glasses or hearing aid—made it down three flights of stairs to safety. He lost his wife to Parkinson's disease just last month, and knew how close he was to joining her. A neighbor, he said, was crushed to death in the quake.

Kossin, a Russian immigrant who began his plumbing career at 15 as an apprentice to his brother, said his philosophy was that if you worked hard, life would be good to you. At 92, he said, now he was rethinking it.

"You bet your life I feel lucky," he said.

Tribune staff writers Hugh Delias, Jessica Seigel, special correspondent Marja Mills and Tribune wires contributed to this report.

Los Angeles quake may be nation's costliest disaster

The cost of the deadly earthquake that rocked the suburban Los Angeles community of Northridge on Jan. 17 may reach \$30 billion, one of the highest property losses in U.S. history.

Major U.S. calamities and their costs

In billions of dollars

1994 Northridge, Calif., earthquake	\$30.0*
1992 Hurricane Andrew	\$30.0
1993 Midwest flooding	\$12.0
1989 Hurricane Hugo (U.S. mainland)	\$5.9
1989 San Francisco Bay area earthquake	\$5.9
1906 San Francisco earthquake	\$5.1
1991 Oakland, Calif., fire	\$1.5
1973 Chicago fire	\$1.5

*Preliminary estimate in 1994 dollars

Freeway closings will affect millions

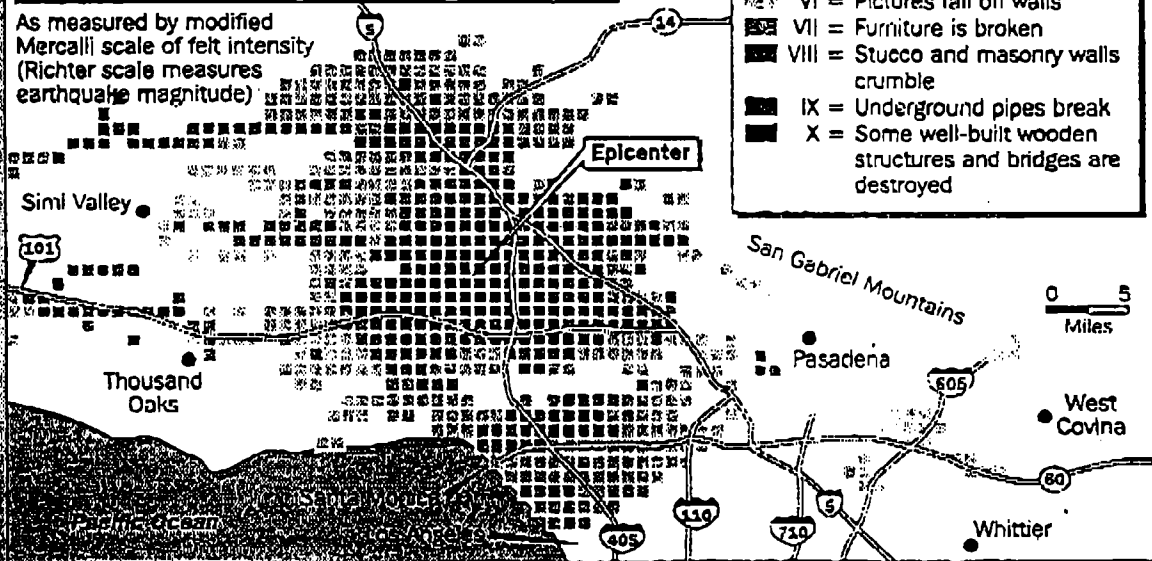
Key interstates and major highways were closed by the quake. Each day, more than 7 million commuters drive to jobs in the Los Angeles area. The Santa Monica Freeway, closed by bridge collapses and buckling, carries 290,000 vehicles a day. Here is how Los Angeles freeways compare to Chicago's busiest interstates in daily vehicle load.

Freeway	Average vehicles per day
I-10 Santa Monica Freeway (L.A.)	290,000
I-90-94 Kennedy Expressway, Chicago	276,400
I-90-94 Dan Ryan Expressway at 47th St.	274,700
I-405 San Diego Freeway, near Northridge, Calif.	178,000

■ Miles of freeway in L.A. County	614
■ Miles of freeway in 6-county Chicago area	412

Areas of worst intensity of Northridge earthquake

As measured by modified Mercalli scale of felt intensity (Richter scale measures earthquake magnitude)



Sources: News reports, Federal Highway Administration, Illinois Department of Transportation, Cal Tech

Chicago Tribune/Ken Marshall and David Jahritz

More aid goes to L.A. as it copes

Shaken-up residents find ways to survive after the big earthquake

By Hugh Aynesworth
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

LOS ANGELES — Hundreds of earthquake survivors yesterday piled into hastily erected tent cities in what federal officials called the biggest urban-assistance effort in U.S. history.

Meanwhile in Washington, President Clinton released an additional \$283 million in federal money to continue earthquake relief operations in Southern California.

Mr. Clinton has earmarked a total of \$639 million for Small Business Administration (SBA) loans, \$41 million for emergency highway repairs and an extra \$143 million for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the White House said yesterday.

"We are working hard and making progress to assure that assistance goes to California residents as quickly as possible," presidential spokeswoman Dee Dee Myers said in a statement.

Facing the threat of rain and the fear of aftershocks, quake victims lined up at federal disaster-relief centers to fill out applications for aid after being told that the center would not dispense on-the-spot relief checks.

After last week's chaotic opening of FEMA centers, lines at the 13 centers were relatively short and orderly yesterday.

FEMA Director James Lee Witt and Housing and Urban Development Secretary Henry Cisneros told reporters at a disaster center in North Hollywood that problems had been worked out.

"We are now dealing with the largest mass assistance to people in an urban setting in the history of the

United States," Mr. Cisneros said at a news conference. "Checks are already arriving at people's homes from the FEMA processing centers as we speak."

Of the money released by the president yesterday, \$140 million will be used for SBA loans, and \$143 million will go to FEMA activities such as individual grants for emergency housing and family support, grants to localities for debris removal, emergency services and repair of public facilities.

FEMA has advanced \$100 million to California in anticipation of federal reimbursements to the state, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development has advanced \$200 million to the state and local governments through the Community Development Block Grant program. The HUD money normally would not have been available until later in the year.

Richard Andrews, director of the state Office of Emergency Services, said that by early yesterday, 13,317 persons had registered by toll-free telephone calls and in person at assistance centers.

Before the news conference, Mr. Cisneros strolled the sprawling Valley Plaza Recreation Center, where National Guardsmen erected tents for hundreds of homeless families.

Art Agnos, who was mayor of San Francisco when the Loma Prieta earthquake struck in 1989, told reporters he was amazed by the improvement in FEMA's performance. "This earthquake is twice as bad, and the federal response has been twice as good."

The guardsmen spent yesterday pounding stakes and tugging lines to erect tents for those who lost their homes and the thousands who refuse to live indoors until the aftershocks end.

The tents are intended to shelter 6,000 people. The number of people displaced by the earthquake is elusive: The Red Cross estimates that 25,000 dwellings are uninhabitable. City officials estimate that 14,000 people are sleeping in parks and that thousands of others are camped in yards, in parking lots and on the front steps of crumbling buildings.

Monday's quake, which measured 6.6 on the Richter scale, killed at least 55 persons and did \$30 billion in damage, according to preliminary federal estimates.

In the aftermath of the earthquake, survivors told their stories.

The first few minutes

There wasn't much time to think. It was before dawn. They couldn't see. Then came strange noises; shattering glass, cries of anguish.

There was nobody to call and no time to do it anyway.

Some were too feeble to get out. Most probably didn't know their lives would be decided in seconds.

Several elderly residents, many older than 80, in the 164-unit Northridge Meadows complex died before they knew what hit them when the second and third floors crushed the first floor to a height of less than a foot.

But a few got help and got out. Sadie Pankou, 83, said she just walked out.

"I didn't need any help," she said later that day. "I just put on my sweater and walked on out."

Two women who lived close by swore they pulled her out of her apartment and had to argue with her when she wanted to stop to find a shoe.

"I don't want to argue with her," said a 60-ish woman who would not give her name, "but I saw them pulling her to safety. . . I guess we only remember what we want to."

Paul Birkard, 81, said he was writing a letter when the quake hit at 4:31 a.m.

"I often can't sleep, so I get done what needs to be done," he said as a friend chuckled.

"Anyway, I immediately thought of 1971," Mr. Birkard said. "It was different, but the panic was the same, at least to me."

The last big earthquake in the San Fernando Valley hit Feb. 29, 1971. That 6.5-magnitude temblor, which killed 64 and injured more than 2,000, was centered near Sylmar, just northwest of Northridge.

"That one came along slowly, like rolling thunder," Mr. Birkard said. "This one felt like someone taking a giant battering ram to the house. It just went 'Pow! Bam!' I hid under my desk for a little while."

While sitting on a curb Monday waiting for relatives to pick him up, he said he didn't recall who helped him find his way out of the rubble.

"Whoever he was, he knew my name. I wish I knew his," he said.

Leo Kossin, 92, another longtime Northridge Meadows resident, came stumbling out "as though he was heading for the grocery store," other survivors said.

The white-haired Mr. Kossin was pictured in area newspapers, striding slowly but surely toward the safety of the street with a blanket over his arm and his hat in hand.

"He looked like George Burns without the cigar," said Emily Pinnock, a neighbor who brought Mr. Kossin food and water and helped him locate relatives. "He is a feisty little fellow."

Beverly Loggins, a 29-year-old grocery store clerk, looked at the ill-fated apartment complex Wednesday, more than two days after the quake.

"I just had to come back," she said. "On January 15, I was supposed to move in here, but my boyfriend moved out on me, and I didn't have the deposit. I was going to have it together by next week. Oh, my God."

"I was so upset at the time, but now I'm so glad he left, I'm going to write him a thank-you letter."

Welcome 'Rocky'

At 7 pounds, 8 ounces, Joseph Anthony Mugno made his entrance 2½ hours after the earthquake.

Proud papa Bob Mugno sat back, awed by his wife.

"She didn't have any medicine, no drugs," he said. "She was just like a frontierswoman. She came through it like a champ."

At 4 a.m. Monday, four hours after rushing to Henry Mayo Newhall Memorial Hospital in Valencia, Laura Mugno's labor pains increased considerably.

At 4:31 a.m., the building started pitching, and the lights went out.

"The bed was moving; my wife was contracting across the room. The tables fell over, the monitors fell over, operating lamps fell over," Mr. Mugno said.

A backup generator kept the fetal monitor beeping. Somebody handed Mr. Mugno a flashlight.

Their nurse had never delivered a baby in the dark or without a doctor. The Mugnos' obstetrician couldn't make it: His house in the Valley was destroyed by the quake.

"The hospital was rocking, but she knew it was her job to get that baby out," Mr. Mugno said. For 2½ hours, they endured aftershocks and contractions.

At 7:05 a.m., Mrs. Mugno, 31, gave birth to a healthy baby boy.

Little Joseph Anthony already has a nickname. Nurses call him Rocky.

From quake to shakedown

Katie Walker and Kashif Noor survived the earth-shattering night that proved fatal for 16 others in Northridge Meadows. But in the heat of the day that followed, they needed water.

They paid the price the convenience store charged them: \$40 for six 16-ounce bottles.

"I just wanted the water really bad," Mr. Noor said. "It was the first day. We didn't know what it was going to be like for us after that."

They drank that water like wine. They washed the dirt and grime from their faces and tried not to think about the money.

The shakedown was not unusual. Around the city, quake victims complained of price gouging by merchants and street-corner entrepreneurs, particularly for necessities such as water, food and batteries.

Late Wednesday, the Los Angeles Consumer Affairs Department set up an earthquake fraud hot line, and the City Attorney's Office began investigating complaints. In the first day, the hot line received 150 complaints of price gouging, and more complaints flooded police stations, Deputy City Attorney Ruth Kwan said.

"We are not surprised because we had a lot of price gouging after the riots," she said. "At that time, we had no law to deal with it, so we enacted a law that takes effect in a state of emergency. This is the first time the law has been used."

Those who prey on the dire situations of others and get caught face a \$1,000 fine and up to six months in jail.

The stories coming through on the hot line vary. People are being charged from \$5 to \$20 for a gallon of water and \$5 to \$30 for a gallon of milk. Batteries that normally cost 99 cents are being sold for as much as \$4.

Some gas stations have raised prices by 50 percent.

"One family ordered four pizzas, and when they were delivered, they were told it would be \$75," said Pastor Herrera, Los Angeles County's consumer affairs director. "The guy was willing to negotiate but still took them for \$65."

Jim Higley of hard-hit Granada Hills spent two hours in line at a neighborhood hardware store for a piece of copper pipe for a water heater. The store owner, who had sent an employee downtown to stock up on the copper, was charging \$17 for each piece; the usual price is \$3 to \$4.

Mr. Higley reflected on the business sense of gouging neighbors: The store owner is going to need regular customers again.

"He's making a fortune today, but he'll go out of business tomorrow," Mr. Higley said. "I'll never go in there again."

Acts of kindness

While many quake victims complained of price gouging, others found strangers willing to lend a hand.

Free or discounted goods from stores, sandwiches from anonymous donors and countless other acts of kindness by strangers are helping

San Fernando Valley residents cope with their losses.

"Some guys came bringing water, and some other guys brought fruit, tomatoes and vegetables. They just came and brought things. They didn't wear any identification," said Ernesto Cabello, 24, one of about 1,000 temporary residents of Reseda's West Park tent city.

By Wednesday morning, a canned donation site had opened in the park. Sponsored by Shell Oil Co.'s local dealers, distributors and corporate office, the center will stay open indefinitely with its \$150,000 worth of supplies, the company said.

Distributing supplies to the block-long line of people, Peggie Jaster, 27, of Chatsworth said she was happy to help.

"I feel better about helping people who have it worse than I do right now," said the Shell employee, whose apartment was trashed and full of cracks. "Most everything is ruined, but I'm very lucky to be alive and able to live in my place."

City officials said Ralph's Grocery Co. donated \$20,000 worth of food and beverages to Los Angeles police officers and National Guardsmen, who kept the line for food moving in an orderly fashion and protected park residents at night.

Elsewhere, Lucky Food Centers gave bread, water, milk and other perishable goods to throngs of the newly homeless. "We were expecting to pay," said Tarzana resident Billie Bielser, 63. "I am stunned and surprised that people are kind enough to do things like this."

A Wonder Bread truck delivered free bread and muffins to the park Tuesday, she said.

Church groups also have been busy donating goods, including hundreds of bottles of water for the Reseda park.

Lucky Food Centers, Sparkletts Drinking Water and Pepsi-Cola donated food and beverages to the American Red Cross shelter at Van Nuys' Birmingham High School, where school employees volunteered to serve the 600 persons who stayed there Tuesday and Wednesday.

The donors "told us, 'Anything you want, just call us,'" said David Gib-

son, a Red Cross volunteer from Lunders. The Los Angeles school district donated the meals it had planned to serve to students during the week, he said.

Salvation Army trucks were stationed at Valley parks, handing out food, water and hygiene products. Lumber yards, drugstores, restaurants and other businesses opened their doors despite heavy damage and a lack of utilities.

Casa de Carlos, a Mexican restaurant in Woodland Hills, served a limited menu even though its kitchen was in disarray and gas service was not available. "We are all in the same boat," owner Larry Ruiz said.

The four menu items were sold for \$4.95 a plate, \$4 off the regular price, Mr. Ruiz said.

An Encino Thrifty store opened Monday to sell batteries and other emergency supplies and Tuesday to fill emergency drug prescriptions, manager Karen Hanna said. "If customers didn't have enough to pay for it Monday, we let them take it for what they could give."

The 'commute to hell'

Brett Allison, 39, is an insurance agent who recently left Los Angeles for Santa Clarita, where he and his wife, Toni, have a hillside mansion with a pool, hot tub and panoramic view.

The Allisons were lucky Monday. The only damage to their home was a ruptured gas line and a small crack in a chimney, "and less than a dozen plates and glasses were shaken down," Mr. Allison said.

But he had to report to his downtown office Tuesday, which meant getting around the massive traffic jam at Highway 14 and Interstate 5, where one freeway collapsed on the other. It took him three hours on a commuter train, until 10:15 a.m., to get to work.

Later in the week, as more suburbanites returned to their city jobs, motorists dubbed the drive from Santa Clarita to Los Angeles "the commute to hell."

On Tuesday, Mr. Allison was one of the first on the Metrolink, the train that usually makes the trip from

Santa Clarita south into the city in a little more than an hour.

"I didn't know what to do with myself, just sitting there in a seat for that long," he said, "but after seeing television coverage of those who drove in, I'll find a way to amuse myself for the foreseeable future."

Original estimates were for the Highway 14-Interstate 5 junction to be shut down for at least a year, but Mr. Clinton told officials that is "unacceptable."

"I knew I liked old Bill," Mr. Allison said.

Metrolink ridership was up tenfold by week's end.

'We're going to be famous'

Lupe Morales thought something really good might come of all this havoc.

Sitting awkwardly in a plastic lounge chair while her two children, 3 and 6, scooted in and out of a makeshift compound, she grinned as though she had a secret. "We're going to be famous," she said.

Two teen-agers, hefty tacos in hand, narrowed their eyes and said: "Sure, Lupe. Sure."

"Yes, it will happen," she said. "I am going to have the first baby of the quake, and we'll probably be on TV."

Miss Morales' mother, a plump, friendly sexagenarian named Rosa, shooed the little ones outside the three-tent shelter. "She thinks she is due any minute," Mrs. Morales said sadly, "but she isn't but about five months. Sometimes she forgets."

Lupe, a 24-year-old unwed mother of two, lives with Rosa and her husband, Leonel, an unemployed bricklayer, not far from Northridge Meadows.

With three other relatives, the Morales family lives in a three-bedroom apartment so shattered that inspectors will not allow them to move back in.

The family has a few clothes, lawn chairs, a radio, schoolbooks and a large briefcase filled with their most important belongings: snapshots of the family in Mexico two years ago, a Prozac prescription and a large picture of Jesus Christ.

"My sister Zolla, she broke an ankle as furniture pinned her in an alcove, but outside of that, we're going to be all right," Mrs. Morales said. "We have food coming. They've brought us water, and a lady dropped off seven blankets."

"We're alive. That's the important thing."

"And we're going to be famous," her daughter said.

Blood, sweat and tears

Diana Wimbley, 43, a schoolteacher who lived "and damn near died" near the Northridge Meadows apartments, figured that the president would probably not visit the

tragic site when he came to town Wednesday.

"Everybody was saying, 'He'll probably come there first,' but I didn't figure it that way. And when I saw that he was headed for Highway 14 and I-5, I headed that way too," she said. "I just wanted to see him and thank him for coming."

Mrs. Wimbley didn't get close enough to talk to Mr. Clinton, but she said she saw him up close.

"I'm glad I didn't shake his hand," she said after the president left. "I hadn't had a bath in more than two days. . . . But I guess he would've understood. He jogs a lot, as I recall."

In search of terra firma

Real estate agents in Montana reported a surge of calls from Californians interested in moving to firmer ground in the mountains. The callers probably don't know that Montana's terra is not so firma.

"We've received calls from as far south as San Diego," said B.J. Drummond, broker-owner of Erickson and Associates Realtors in Hamilton, Mont. "When the land goes bump out there, they start looking elsewhere."

"We've gotten several calls from people who thought about this area in the past and didn't quite have the kick in the butt that it took to make the move," said Ginny Horning, a real estate broker in Missoula. "Now they're saying, 'We're ready.'"

The callers apparently are not geologists: Montana is fourth among states in seismic activity. It logged 774 earthquakes last year, though none caused any damage in the sparsely settled state. The last April 1 near Helena, measured 3.9 on the Richter scale.

• This article is based in part on wire service reports.

L.A. COUNTY TRAFFIC

Traffic volumes

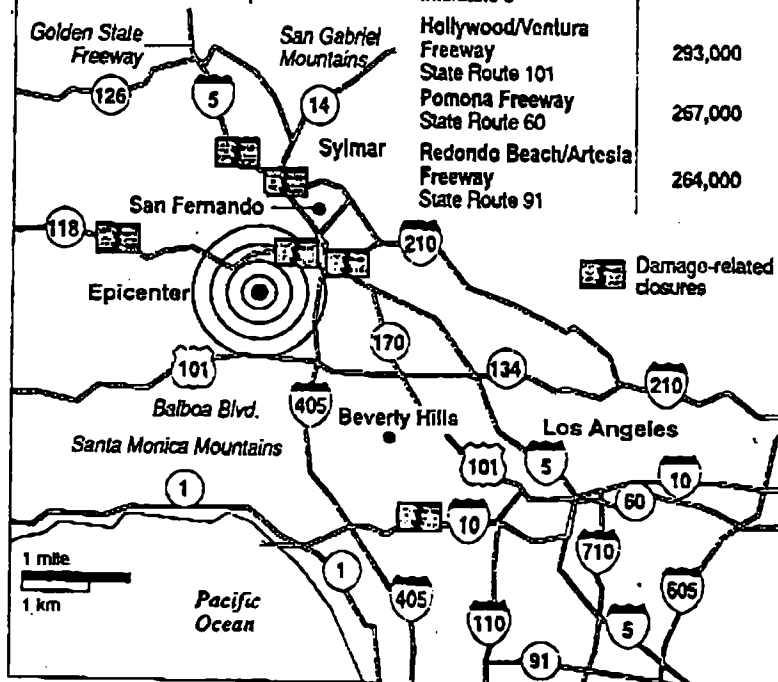
Highway

Highway	1992 average daily traffic
Long Beach Freeway Interstate 710	213,000
Ventura Freeway Interstate 134	228,000
Foothill Freeway Interstate 210	258,000
Hollywood Freeway State Route 170	171,000

Traffic volumes

Highway

Highway	1992 average daily traffic
Santa Monica/San Bernardino Freeway, Interstate 10	344,000
San Diego Freeway Interstate 405	316,000
Harbor/Pasadena Freeway Interstate 110	299,000
Santa Ana/Golden State Freeway Interstate 5	294,000
Hollywood/Ventura Freeway State Route 101	293,000
Pomona Freeway State Route 60	267,000
Redondo Beach/Artesia Freeway State Route 91	264,000



Source: California Business, Transportation and Housing Agency

AP

Health Concerns Mounting As Tents Rise After Quake

By SETH MYDANS

Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22 — Hundreds of green canvas tents went up today in parks around the city as thousands of earthquake refugees began a new routine, cooking breakfast on campfires, combing their hair in their car mirrors and driving off on errands.

Late into the night Friday, Henry G. Cisneros, the Secretary of Housing, moved among the tents and through disaster-relief centers, looking over the shoulders of his employees and escorting applicants through the process as if trying by force of will to speed a sluggish bureaucracy.

With scenes of homeless people camped under cardboard and plastic and long lines of angry applicants stranded outside disaster-relief centers, the Clinton Administration is eager to ease public frustration after the earthquake on Monday.

The Administration moved quickly to streamline the application process for housing grants, to open more disaster-assistance centers and to double the number of telephone operators handling requests for assistance over a special line.

He announced the decision to open six tent cities suddenly on Friday, with

clerk who is one of the Hispanic immigrants who make up the overwhelming majority of the refugees, said he was avoiding any building with a roof. "I don't feel safe in any place," he said. "I'm really scared. I don't want to put my family in any shelter or any building."

Mr. Cisneros said tents erected by the National Guard could accommodate up to 6,000 people and that other tents would be obtained from other sources if needed. The Red Cross said 4,000 people were living in its shelters and another 6,000 were camped outside them. The National Guard estimated that 14,000 people were sleeping in parks.

With fears rising over sanitation and illness in the camps, and with the sound of coughing coming increasingly from the tents, the county health department sent teams of doctors and nurses to tour the tent cities. Hospital emergency rooms, which handled thousands of earthquake injuries over recent days, reported an increasing number of exposure-related illnesses.

As soldiers swung circus-sized wooden mallets to put up the heavy canvas tents — most of them able to house 30 people — the Red Cross, the Salvation Army and other private organizations, as well as some neighbors, served food and hot coffee. Generators provided lighting, but no heat, inside the tents as temperatures dipped into the 40's.

Some city parks took on the look of refugee camps as adults sat outside their shelters while children played ball, religious organizations handed out food and clothing, clowns performed skits and armed and helmeted soldiers stood guard to maintain order. The air was filled with the smell of wood smoke, and seagulls picked through the garbage.

"These are not tent cities," said Maj. Dan Nation, a spokesman for the National Guard in a refrain heard at refugee camps around the world. "These are temporary, emphasize temporary shelters."

Getting Them to Shelters

Mr. Cisneros, who flew here immediately after the earthquake, said he hoped that a speeded-up disaster-assistance program would help people move quickly into new housing.

By late Friday night, the first 500 or so of what he said could be 10,000 certificates for temporary housing had been issued, without the normal wait for verification of damage by housing inspectors. He said more disaster-assistance centers were being opened, with workers receiving crash courses in the complicated procedures.

Quake officials fear tent cities may become permanent.

rain forecast for Sunday, despite an internal debate over whether they would become a longterm problem for the city.

'Temporary' Tents

"The strategy of tents is to be temporary," Mr. Cisneros emphasized. "The danger is that it will be impossible to take them down, and city officials legitimately were concerned that we were putting up some facilities that would be there for a very long time."

To prevent this, he said, large tents were being used to minimize any feeling of home, and people were being told they had about three weeks to find housing.

Many of the refugees said they continued to sleep in the open out of fear, even though their homes had been found to be structurally sound. Some people camped out within sight of their apartments, returning in the morning to make breakfast and bathe.

Martin Leyva, a 25-year-old shipping

THE NEW YORK TIMES
JANUARY 23, 1994

Quake and Freeze May Slow Economy Only in Short Term

By SYLVIA NASAR

The California earthquake and the Arctic cold in the East together may shear as much as half a percentage point or more from economic growth this quarter, some economists say, but later this year may actually give the economy a boost.

While the earthquake and the freeze will depress growth this winter as transportation is disrupted, factories are shut and consumers huddle at home, by the spring and summer, growth should increase as people spend to replace objects that were destroyed and rebuild from the earthquake.

Sophisticated Guesses

Indeed, some economists say that by the end of 1994, the country's employment and Gross Domestic Product are likely to be slightly higher than they would have been without nature's intervention.

Although the estimates of damage from the earthquake in Los Angeles are still little more than sophisticated guesses, the growing sense among business executives, government officials and economists is that the impact will be larger than that of the San

Francisco earthquake, which resulted in about \$7 billion in damage. The devastation could fall somewhere between that of the flood in the Midwest last year (\$10 billion) and that of Hurricane Andrew in 1992 (\$30 billion), they say.

"This is larger than San Francisco," said Wesley Ooms, an assistant vice president for State Farm Insurance. "I don't think it's more than Andrew."

Forecasters at DRI/McGraw Hill, a research company in Lexington, Mass., are among those who this week scaled back their estimates of growth in the first quarter because of the quake and the cold, and raised their estimates for the second quarter. DRI reduced its first-quarter estimate to an annual rate of 2.5 percent, from 3.2 percent, because it expects weaker retail sales, less production and fewer new jobs. DRI has cut its forecast of job growth in January by 40,000 jobs, to 150,000, from 190,000.

The impact of the cold wave, though less visible than that of the earthquake, has also been pronounced. "When day after day cities are setting new records for cold by a substantial margin, it's an

incredible event," Mr. Ooms said.

In most of the frozen Northeast, more people have been killed than in the quake, large companies have closed because of power shortages and ice and snow have slowed freight and travelers, and kept shoppers away from malls. Home building has come to a standstill.

How much the icy weather will affect quarterly growth depends on how long it lasts. So far, the damage is being done in January and, by the time the quarter is over, lost production and sales may be recouped. The freeze is forcing homeowners to add to the economy's growth by buying more heating fuel and paying for plumbers and new pipes, sometimes with insurance checks.

"The cold doesn't get us headlines, but we pay out a lot of money," Mr. Ooms said. "It's the frozen pipes; we call it the silent catastrophe." He added that insurers might pay as much for this cold snap as they did for Hurricane Hugo, nearly \$5 billion.

While natural disasters are not good for the economy, they can temporarily lift growth after the initial disruption. "Floods, hurricanes and earthquakes are very bad for people, but they tend to raise the G.D.P.," said Alan Blinder, a member of the Council of Economic Advisers. "Generally you see a small dip in the G.D.P. in the short run, then a bigger rebound. This has to be a positive for G.D.P. this year."

"By no stretch of the imagination is California better off because of the earthquake," he added. "If you lost a \$100,000 home, and, as a result, worked harder and earned \$10,000 more next year, G.D.P., which is a measure of production, is ahead. But you're not ahead."

A Disrupted Economy

The impact of the quake will be felt for years, mostly, of course, in California, which has been stuck in a deep recession for more than three years.

The quake has disrupted the Los Angeles economy — closing its biggest shopping malls, snarling traffic and keeping thousands too preoccupied to go to work, much less go shopping — and is likely to knock down tourism, which had started to show signs of life this summer. Widespread damage to highways has created havoc for truckers and turned some commutes into four-hour travails. That could depress productivity for years and also prompt more businesses and workers to move out.

But while the quake might postpone a sluggish economic recovery in California for a few months, economists

The Biggest Disasters

Damage from the Northridge earthquake could reach \$30 billion. Here are some other U.S. disasters and their cost, adjusted for inflation.

1993 Midwest flooding
\$12 billion

1992 Hurricane Andrew
\$30 billion

1991 Oakland, Calif., fire
\$1.5 billion

1989 Hurricane Hugo (U.S.)
\$5.9 billion

1989 San Francisco Bay Area earthquake
\$5.9 billion

1986 Southeastern states drought, \$3 billion

1972 Tropical Storm Agnes
\$4.7 billion

1966 San Francisco earthquake
\$5.1 billion

1871 Chicago fire
\$1.5 billion

Source: Associated Press

said, it is not likely to prevent it from happening.

One reason, of course, is that the Clinton Administration, with an eye on the 1996 election and California's 54

A recovery in California may be postponed, but not prevented.

electoral votes, is likely to pull out all the stops to help the State.

"This will be the president's excuse for a California aid package," said David Schulman, chief equity strategist for Salomon Brothers. The president has already pledged \$45 million in emergency highway funds and more.

A Positive Net Effect

Even if Washington were not inclined to be more generous than usual, economists said, the net effect on California's G.D.P. and employment — if not on its quality of life and business environment — later in the year was apt to be positive.

"We see a very gradual recovery by mid-summer," said Larry Kimbell, director of the University of California at Los Angeles's Business Forecasting Project. "I don't see a wrecking ball that knocks us back into recession," added Jack Kyser, chief economist of the Economic Development Corporation of Los Angeles County. "Basically, you have a hiccup on the road to recovery for Los Angeles. You'll get a recovery in 1995."

After looking at the construction boom that followed Hurricane Andrew, Mr. Kimbell said as many as 10,000 jobs could be created in the Los Angeles area.

"We've got four or five emergency contracts now," said John Cash, chief financial officer of Kasler Holding Corporation, a heavy construction company. "People are clamoring for solutions. Theoretically, the money's available. Now the state just has to figure out how to make it happen."

Sunday, Jan. 23, 1994

QUAKE-AFTERMATH

LOS ANGELES (AP) _ President Clinton has released an additional \$283 million in federal funds to continue earthquake relief operations in Southern California. Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers says \$140 million will be for Small Business Administration loans and the other \$143 million for a range of Federal Emergency Management Agency activities. People driven from their homes by the quake and fear of aftershocks were still pouring into hastily erected tent cities and shelters early Sunday. Chilly temperatures and light rain complicated the effort.

THOUSANDS OF QUAKE HOMELESS MOVE INTO TENT CITIES

Eds: updates with homeless evacuated from flood-prone park, temporary classrooms provided)

By Michael Miller

LOS ANGELES, Jan 22 (Reuter) - Thousands of people left homeless by Monday's earthquake moved into military-built tent cities Saturday as forecasts of heavy rain sparked fears of a new natural disaster in the making -- mudslides and flooding.

Forecasters said the area could get up to an inch (2.5 cm) of rain Sunday, enough to trigger mud and rockslides on hillsides already weakened by Monday's 6.6 magnitude earthquake and thousands of aftershocks that followed.

More than 250 people made homeless by the Northridge earthquake were evacuated from a park in suburban Van Nuys which is prone to flooding and were bussed along with their meagre belongings to another park on higher ground.

The quake killed at least 55 people and caused as much as \$30 billion in damage. It made 25,000 people homeless and threw thousands out of work as buildings collapsed, forcing businesses to close.

More than 7,800 people were hurt, 1,300 of them seriously.

Earthquake victims received a boost Saturday from President Clinton who announced the release of \$283 million in fresh funds to help disaster relief efforts.

Clinton Thursday gave California a \$100 million advance for earthquake repair and announced an extension of 100 percent federal financing for emergency work in Los Angeles.

The funds were in addition to the \$140 million in aid that Clinton released for quake victims during a visit Wednesday.

In a rallying cry during his weekly radio address Saturday Clinton said, "Los Angeles will come back. Together with the people of Los Angeles, we'll help to make that happen."

The first National Guard tent city was set up Saturday in a park in suburban Canoga Park, which will be home for the next few weeks at least for 1,500 of the newly homeless.

Five similar tent cities were set up in other parks throughout the region to accommodate about 10,000 people.

The tent cities are equipped with army field kitchens or Red Cross cooking facilities, as well as toilets, showers and electricity. Cots and sleeping bags were also provided.

Another 9,000 quake homeless were living in shelters set up in community centres and recreation halls by the Red Cross and local authorities.

But that still left 4,000 with nowhere to go. Teams of psychiatrists and social workers toured parks where people have been living rough since Monday, urging those who still had homes to return to them.

Many of the park dwellers, authorities say, have homes that are damaged and still habitable, but residents are too frightened to return to them.

California Governor Pete Wilson, in an interview Saturday on CNN's "Newsmakers" programme, said some of the difficulty in getting people, many of whom are immigrants, to move into shelters may be cultural.

"A lot of the people who decided to camp out in the parks understandably are very much on edge," Wilson said. "They come from countries where being in or near unreinforced masonry in an earthquake is very likely to mean death."

Maria Saldano, 60, who has been living in a park in Northridge, returned to her apartment, but fled in terror when a 4.6 aftershock hit. "I just can't stay there. I'm too afraid. I feel safer here," she said.

Wilson announced Saturday that 227 portable classrooms were being shipped to the city from other parts of California to allow thousands whose schools were wrecked by the quake to resume their studies as early as next Thursday.

FEMA, which has come under sharp criticism for its inadequate response, opened six new one-stop disaster relief centres, bringing the number of places in the area where people can apply for housing vouchers, financial assistance and low interest loans to 18.

U.S. Housing and Urban Development Secretary Henry Cisneros assured quake victims camping out in a park Saturday that they would get either cash or vouchers to pay for housing while their homes are being repaired or rebuilt.

He urged them to remain calm. "We don't need a kind of crush, a panic, because we're fearful that the money or the certificates (vouchers) are going to run out. We're not going to let that happen," he said.

Officials served notice of prosecution Saturday on more than 100 San Fernando Valley merchants for price gouging.

REUTER

Victims Move Into Tent Cities

LOS ANGELES (AP) _ People driven from their homes by an earthquake and fear of aftershocks poured into hastily erected tent cities Saturday as the government mobilized what it called the biggest urban relief effort in U.S. history.

The approaching threat of rain prompted the evacuation of one crude encampment in a city park that lies in a flood plain.

At federal disaster relief centers, long lines of angry supplicants were giving way to more orderly queues as word got out that Washington was processing applications, not dispensing on-the-spot assistance checks.

And in hard-hit areas of the San Fernando Valley and Santa Monica, scores of gawkers _ in cars, on bikes and on foot _ surveyed damage on a sunny afternoon.

"It's amazing," said Granada Hills resident Julie Gibbs, gazing at a collapsed section of the Northridge Fashion Center.

"What if the mall had been open during the quake?"

One of the first to take shelter under canvas was Elvira Torres, 19, of Canoga Park, who spent a fitful night sleeping in a tent pitched in center field of a local high school's baseball diamond. But she considered a narrow cot and screaming babies an improvement over the previous two nights she spent outside in a nearby park.

"It was cold. It was freezing, even though I had two blankets," said Ms. Torres, who fears returning to her damaged apartment while aftershocks continue. "But at least I have a cot and I'm not sleeping on the ground."

After last week's chaotic opening of Federal Emergency Management Agency relief centers, lines at the 13 centers were relatively short and orderly Saturday.

FEMA Director James Lee Witt and Housing Secretary Henry Cisneros told reporters at a disaster center in North Hollywood that problems had been worked out.

"We are now dealing with the largest mass assistance to people in an urban setting in the history of the United States," Cisneros said at a news conference. "Checks are already arriving at people's homes from the FEMA processing centers as we speak."

Richard Andrews, director of the state Office of Emergency Services, said that by early Saturday, 13,317 people had registered by toll-free telephone calls and in person at assistance centers.

Before the news conference, Cisneros strolled the sprawling Valley Plaza Recreation Center, where National Guard troops erected tents for hundreds of homeless families.

The victims, most of whom speak little English, were desperate.

"Ninety-seven children got sick last night because of the cold _ just here in this park," Ruth Sanchez told Cisneros as she held her 9-year-old daughter, who has an ear and throat infection.

Cisneros' response was firm.

"I tell you, totally sincerely _ go to a Red Cross shelter," he said in Spanish. They agreed to go, and Cisneros gave them \$5 for gas.

Art Agnos, mayor of San Francisco when the Loma Prieta earthquake struck in 1989, told reporters he was amazed at the improvement in FEMA's performance. "This earthquake is twice as bad, and the federal response has been twice as good," he said.

National Guard troops spent Saturday pounding stakes and tugging guy lines, erecting tents to temporarily harbor those who have lost their homes _ and the thousands who refuse to go back indoors until the aftershocks end.

The tents are intended to shelter 6,000 people. The exact number of people displaced by the earthquake is elusive: The Red Cross estimates 25,000 dwellings are uninhabitable. City officials estimate 14,000 people were sleeping in parks and thousands of others were camped in yards, parking lots and on the front steps of their crumbling buildings.

The quake, which measured 6.6 on the Richter scale, killed at least 55 people and did \$30 billion in damage, according to very preliminary federal estimates.

Some developments Saturday:

_ The 13th FEMA disaster center opened, in South Central Los Angeles.

_ President Clinton released an additional \$283 million in federal funds to continue earthquake relief operations. Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers said \$140 million will be for Small Business Administration loans and the other \$143 million for a range of Federal Emergency Management Agency activities.

Including Saturday's release, the president has announced \$639 million for SBA loans; \$41 million for emergency highway repairs, \$143 million in new FEMA funds, the White House said.

_ The number of aftershocks dropped dramatically in the last 24 hours, said Kate Hutton, seismologist at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena. Only four aftershocks of magnitude 3.0 or greater were recorded Saturday, and the trend is likely to continue, she said.

_ Los Angeles County said it would aggressively enforce an emergency prohibition on price gouging. Consumers have lodged about 400 complaints, and the city attorney's office has delivered more than 100 hearing notices to businesses accused of inflated pricing.

_ The Southland Corp. said it may revoke the franchise licenses of three 7-Eleven operators for price gouging after the Dallas-based company sent undercover buyers into the stores.

_ Inspectors continued checking buildings, finding damage to 3,600 of the 3,896 checked as of Saturday morning. They declared 529 buildings unsafe, including 361 homes and apartment buildings.

_ The Red Cross opened five new shelters, bringing the total to 36. The agency, which is sheltering 6,000 people indoors, is also putting up tents to shelter 3,000 people outside the centers who refuse to come inside.

Among the Red Cross volunteers was L.A. Party Rents Inc., which supplies tents for movie premieres and weddings.

"We called the national disaster relief and offered help," general manager Jerry Nehus said. "They called us yesterday and told us to get it going immediately to house 1,800 people by this afternoon."

Many of the people camping out were homeless partly by choice. Their homes are damaged but standing, but they are afraid to move back in until the aftershocks subside.

The threat of rain prompted the city Recreation and Parks Department to evacuate refugees in a makeshift camp in Woodley --More--

Park, which lies in a flood-prone spot in Van Nuys.

About 2,000 people stayed at the park the night after the earthquake. The number had dwindled to about 250 on Friday night, and the rest trickled out Saturday without complaint.

AP-NY-01-22-94 2024EST

Tent cities erected for quake victims
By CYNTHIA LITTLETON

LOS ANGELES (UPI) _ Members of the California National Guard set up scores of tents Saturday for the thousands left homeless by Monday's earthquake as victims of the quake continued to crowd shelters and disaster relief centers.

Rain is expected to hit Southern California by Sunday morning.

"This is the Valley Hilton. There's no carpet, no cable TV, no big screen TV," Guardsman William Turnage said jokingly as he drove a tent stake into the grassy baseball field behind the Winnetka Community Center in Canoga Park.

The Guard expects to provide shelter for 14,000 quake victims, but Guard public information officer Christine Lurton said it has been nearly impossible to keep track of the number of people in the parks at any given time.

On Saturday, guardsmen pitched tents at five sites in the earthquake-ravaged San Fernando Valley, Lurton said, with tentative plans to open two more tent cities if needed.

While the guardsmen worked, hundreds of visibly exhausted valley residents lined up to pick up or turn in applications for federal disaster relief funds. Federal Emergency Management Agency officials said the number of people in line had thinned out considerably since the center opened Thursday.

But the harsh reality of homelessness was still just beginning to sink in for many of those who waited, applications in hand.

"We don't know what to do. We're trying to move, but it's very hard to find a place we can afford," said high school senior Erick Castillo, 18, of Canoga Park.

Most of those still living in the parks and shelters are poor, and have no place else to go, but many are also too frightened to return to homes deemed safe by city building inspectors, one Red Cross official said.

On the grounds of Northridge Junior High School, about 150 people are living in cars and makeshift tents with few of the meager amenities available just a mile away at the Winnetka Red Cross Shelter.

The stench of human waste hangs over the beleaguered crowd, many of them immigrants who have fled the quake-damaged apartment complexes on the surrounding streets.

Officials from the Red Cross and other relief agencies dropped off food, water and two portable toilets earlier in the week, but on Saturday many of the families were fed by their more fortunate neighbors.

"There's too much damage in my house to go back. I haven't heard nothing from the landlord," Northridge resident Paco Tamayo said, gesturing to his apartment building across the street.

Officials from the Los Angeles County Health Department visited the school site Saturday, trying to determine if the people were simply afraid to go back to their apartments and how many had no place to go.

"This is a bad breeding ground for communicable diseases," county representative Fran Thom said. "Considering what the area is facing right now, we're lucky if we don't have a public health disaster to deal with next."

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- * The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has approved LA County's request for emergency food stamps and the program will begin on Monday, Jan. 24. USDA officials will also visit food banks and other food distribution and feeding sites to determine the need for immediate and long-range food support.
- * U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is coordinating all water supply missions. Bulk water is being distributed to 12 locations using a fleet of 33 tankers under contract.
- * GSA has awarded contracts to supply a total of 1.5 million gallons of bottled water. Each water distribution site will now receive one truckload (800 cases) every other day.
- * Two mobile health clinics that arrived in the area yesterday from the VA Medical Centers in Fayetteville, NC, and Poplar Bluff, MO, will be deployed to LA area encampments.
- * A Medical Support Unit (MSU) has been organized at the West Los Angeles Veterans Administration (VA) Medical Center as a base camp for Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs). Two public affairs officers from the VA and the Food and Drug Administration will operate a Public Information Office at the MSU to handle the anticipated large volume of media requests regarding medical activities.
- * The first 20 USACE structural engineers have arrived to perform safety and habitability inspections of public buildings in the LA and Van Nuys areas. An additional four structural engineers with urban search & rescue skills have been requested to assist the Santa Monica Fire Department in temporary shoring operations.
- * LA County and the State of California have asked the Environmental Protection Agency to provide contractors to monitor a variety of buildings for hazardous materials and radiological traces. Beginning Monday, Jan. 24, teams will inspect 1,300 buildings prioritized by the State. These include large retail establishments, commercial and industrial complexes, college and high school laboratories, and small retail buildings.
- * All voluntary agencies active in the disaster area say that a cash contribution is one of the best ways to meet the needs of disaster victims in a timely and effective manner. Priority needs also include blankets, diapers, and personal comfort supplies. Donated clothes are NOT needed. The FEMA donations hotline is 1-800-342-1100.

The news media are requested to publish/broadcast the FEMA toll-free disaster assistance teleregistration number as often as possible: 1-800-462-9029, or 1-800-462-7585 (TDD)

For media inquiries only, Public Affairs staff are available at the Pasadena Disaster Field Office to help media. Their number is 818-405-7548.

A 24-hour satellite TV information service has been activated in the Disaster Field Office (DFO) to provide accurate and timely information about response and recovery activities. This "Recovery Channel" can be received by cable systems and commercial stations throughout Southern California and the rest of the U.S. Regular news briefings will be uplinked along with other news events. Satellites are Ku Band, SBS, Transponder 4, 3.840 horizontal and C Band, Galaxy 6, Transponder 7, 11.872 horizontal.

Stations should call the FEMA Radio Network at 1-800-323-5248 for a series of recorded actualities on the latest developments. These will be updated daily NLT 2:30 p.m. EST.



Federal Emergency Management Agency

Fax NewsExpress

DISASTER UPDATE

Office of Emergency Information and Public Affairs
Morric Goodman, Director

(202) 646-4600

January 23, 1993, 6:00 p.m. EST

A summary of information gathered today from situation reports from FEMA's Emergency Support Team, Federal response agencies, the Disaster Field Office in Pasadena, the State of California and local governments affected by the Northridge Earthquake in Southern California.

SITUATION

- * 56 deaths have been confirmed. Estimated number of injured: 8,000, including 1,000 hospitalized.
- * Approximately 700 customers remain without electricity. All telephone systems are operating normally, with high traffic volumes reported following after-shocks. Coin telephone banks are being provided by carriers at each shelter location.
- * Aerial reconnaissance just completed revealed little risk of landslide deposits reaching residents in Simi Valley, although expected rainfall could increase flows of loose debris in Santa Susana Mountain canyons and pose a hazard to mountain roads.

FEDERAL RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

- * Thirteen Disaster Application Centers (DACs) are now open. Hours are 9am-10pm daily until further notice. Additional DACs will be opened after suitable sites are identified, and six mobile DACs are expected to be in operation by Tuesday, Jan. 25. Applications to date total 8,713.
- * The 1-800-462-9029 teleregistration number (TTD: 1-800-462-7585) took 14,063 applications over the past 24 hours, for a cumulative total of 37,889. Due to the extreme volume of calls, an additional 300 registrars are being trained to augment the current staff of 705 and three satellite teleregistration centers are being added.
- * FEMA's Mobile Air Transportable Telecommunications System (MATTS) and Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) detachments from Colorado, Washington and Texas will continue to provide communications for the DACs.
- * The preliminary damage assessment (50% complete) shows a total of 14,499 residences either damaged or destroyed.
- * To date, 32 Federal shelters (31 Red Cross, 1 Salvation Army) have cared for 11,432 displaced individuals. Mobile feeding units continue to provide food to earthquake victims. To date, over 79,000 meals have been served by mobile feeding units (38 Red Cross, nine Salvation Army, five Southern Baptist). An additional 42 Red Cross units are en route to the disaster area.
- * The National Guard has established five temporary emergency park shelters and erected tents to house an additional 6,700 victims. The Salvation Army will manage these sites and other voluntary agencies will provide mobile feeding. The General Services Administration (GSA) is also purchasing 3,000 family-size tents for distribution to families living in front yards and in parks. GSA has also ordered 3,000 camp stoves, 3,000 lanterns, and 3,000 fire extinguishers to accompany the tents.

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FEDERAL RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

- * Thirteen Disaster Application Centers (DACs) are now open. Hours are 9am-10pm daily until further notice. Additional DACs will be opened after suitable sites are identified, and six mobile DACs are expected to be in operation by Tuesday, Jan. 25. Applications to date total 8,713.
- * The 1-800-402-9029 tele-registration number (TTD: 1-800-402-7565) took 14,003 applications over the past 24 hours, for a cumulative total of 37,889. Due to the extreme volume of calls, an additional 300 registrars are being trained to augment the current staff of 705 and three satellite tele-registration centers are being added.
- * FEMA's Mobile Air Transportable Telecommunications System (MATTS) and Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) detachments from Colorado, Washington and Texas will continue to provide communications for the DACs.
- * The preliminary damage assessment (50% complete) shows a total of 14,499 residences either damaged or destroyed.
- * To date, 22 Federal shelters (21 Red Cross, 1 Salvation Army) have cared for 11,422 displaced individuals. Mobile feeding units continue to provide food to earthquake victims. To date, over 79,000 meals have been served by mobile feeding units (38 Red Cross, nine Salvation Army, five Southern Baptist). An additional 42 Red Cross units are en route to the disaster area.
- * The National Guard has established five temporary emergency park shelters and erected tents to house an additional 6,700 victims. The Salvation Army will manage these sites and other voluntary agencies will provide mobile feeding. The General Services Administration (GSA) is also purchasing 3,000 family-size tents for distribution to families living in front yards and in parks. GSA has also ordered 3,000 camp stoves, 3,000 lanterns, and 3,000 fire extinguishers to accompany the tents.

-more-

REVISED VERSION

A Message From The President

To the people of Southern California:

On January 17, our country awakened to the tragic news of the devastating 6.6 earthquake in Southern California. Americans watched news coverage in horror as you endured your third major disaster within the past twelve months. We simultaneously mourned for those of you who suffered, and marveled that so many of you were spared. We stopped to feel thankful that this violent act of nature occurred at 4:30 a.m. on Dr. King's birthday, instead of during a work day commute. And then we mobilized.

Governor Pete Wilson quickly requested a Presidential disaster declaration, and with my concurrence, the Federal Response Plan has been activated. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is tasked to co-coordinate recovery efforts with the State of California's Office of Emergency Services. Disaster assistance personnel from FEMA and OES, as well as thousands from local and volunteer organizations are working diligently to identify and offer every form of available relief. And though they wouldn't ask it---we thank them.

The Northridge earthquake struck an urban area that is home to a productive, diverse population representing the best blend of our American melting pot. We want reconstruction of more than just infrastructure--we want communities rebuilt. I have asked Congress to appropriate \$7.5 billion to help you restore your cities to their former vitality. Federal "contingency funds" of \$897 million have already been released, and the additional \$6.6 billion request will go before Congress on Tuesday, February 2.

I have faith in your strength, and confidence in the broad range of disaster assistance in place. Uniting our energies and our vision, we will rebuild and recover. All across the country, our hearts are with you. We will come through this together.

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Katie ??

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SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

FEB 09 1994

Damage Estimate From Quake Drops by at Least \$8 Billion

By Jess Bravin

Chronicle Correspondent

Malibu

The Wilson administration yesterday estimated the cost of damage from the Northridge earthquake at between \$13 billion and \$22 billion — far below its earlier tally of \$30 billion.

The administration also said the cost to the state of the January 17 quake will be \$1.9 billion, and officials said Governor Wilson has not closed the door on a temporary sales tax increase as way to cover part of the costs.

"I don't think he has rejected anything," said Russ Gould, Wilson's director of finance. The Republican governor earlier had said that he preferred to use bonds to cover the damages.

Meanwhile, residents of Malibu tried to clean up the river of mud that inundated parts of the exclusive beach colony late Monday.

Although structures in Malibu sustained only minor damage in the Northridge quake, the quake loosened soil on the bluffs overlooking the Pacific Ocean that had been stripped of vegetation in the November 2 arson fire. They were ripe for destruction when the season's worst storm hit Southern California during the weekend.

"We have the fire, the earthquake, the mud and now we're worried about the surf. What could be next?" said resident Carrie Sutton.

The state Office of Emergency Services said yesterday that the cost of the quake will be between \$13 billion and \$22 billion, based on damage assessments and computer predictions. Immediately after the quake, Wilson, citing similar electronic prognostications, said the cost could be as much as \$30 billion.

Dick Andrews, the OES director, said costs could still go higher.

"There's a substantial amount of uncertainty," he noting

in some areas.

Andrews said \$5.2 billion of the damage was to residences and \$3.6 billion to utilities.

Gould said the most expensive items for the state will be covering uninsured losses, \$426 million, and loans for low-interest loans to rebuild houses and apartments, \$576 million.

Much of the state money will be more than matched by federal money, with Washington picking up 90 percent of the bill for such programs as highway construction and rebuilding schools.

In Washington, the Senate is expected to debate a \$3.6 billion package for Los Angeles earthquake relief today, and congressional leaders hope to have it on President Clinton's desk by the end of the week.

The volume of mud let loose in Malibu forced authorities to close Pacific Coast Highway, the primary road through Malibu, late Monday; not even residents were allowed through.

Yesterday afternoon, crews from the California Department of Transportation, bolstered by skip loaders and a fleet of 10 rented dump trucks, struggled to clear the highway, but authorities said it will still be remain closed this morning. They refused to estimate what time it will reopen.

Twenty-five homes and one business were flooded in the course of the storm. As the debris washed toward the sea, emergency workers feared that beachside homes built on wood pilings would collapse under the weight of the rushing water and mud.

None did, but even so, Lieutenant Michael Moore of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department estimated the property damage at \$1.6 million.

"I should have stayed in Illinois. I should have been a farmer," said Larry Myers, a 23-year-old Pepperdine University graduate who came from Avon, Ill., as he sur-

In Altadena, where an October 27 wildfire torched 5,700 acres and destroyed 118 homes, mud flows up to five feet thick smashed through sandbag berms and chased residents away from 40 homes. At least 12 people were temporarily stranded, and five homes sustained water damage.

Chronicle staff writer Robert S. Gannoon contributed to this report

BURRELLE'S
NewsExpress

FEB 09 1994

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

DEBRA J. SAUNDERS

Disaster Relief, Disaster Invite

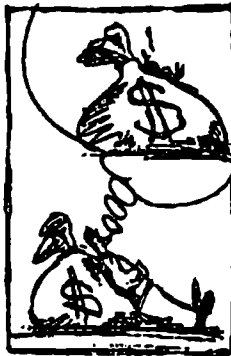
IMMIGRANT ADVOCATES, angry over calls to withhold some earthquake benefits from illegal aliens, argue that these immigrants are averse to tapping into government funds. They describe agriculture workers afraid to seek health care lest they be discovered by the government and deported. They laud the determination of families who endure legal limbo and work long, hard hours to build a better life. They rightly portray the traditional plight of America's illegal immigrants.

Give and Take

But there is another legal and illegal immigrant population in this country that is growing rapidly. Sometimes out of economic necessity, sometimes due to a lack of scruples, this group is not loath to receive U.S. benefits. This group can be seen in the growth in Aid to Families With Dependent Children. From 1988 to 1993, the number of AFDC families with non-citizen parents increased by 866 percent.

America's illegal immigrant population is not monolithic. It includes migrant workers afraid to seek needed health care, as well as expectant moms who cross the border to give birth at U.S. expense and to win U.S. citizenship for their children. A 1993 University of California study found that "a full three-quarters of women who crossed the border during their pregnancy indicated their intention to do so again during the next pregnancy." Who can blame them? They come because it pays.

Say that some illegals are on the dole and expect to be called a racist. But this is not a race issue. That immigrant groups which once shied from welfare are enrolling is a sign that a weak economy has deprived many of their jobs, and that other immigrants have assimilated sufficiently to find a reduced, or non-existent, stigma in being a single welfare mom.



The politically-correct approach to immigration dictates that good people should grant illegal immigrants every possible benefit. To be PC also means to tongue-cluck at the bad people who would treat illegals as if they are second-class citizens (which they're not, they're not citizens). PC says: the bad people are scapegoating the poor because a weak economy has made them ignorant and mean — a temptation that the good people, due to their moral superiority, have not succumbed to.

Earth to the good people, here's a bit of news: The \$3.6 billion which illegal aliens cost California annually spells less money for the education of California's kids and health care too. Even if the federal government does step in and pay that tab, as Governor Wilson has suggested, the cost for this blind generosity will be borne by America's children.

The economy could improve and the problem will not go away. The word is out that people from across the globe or just over the border can come here illegally, probably not get caught, and possibly get benefits. The tracks for an underground railroad drawing benefit users have been laid.

Taming the Entitlement Spirit

Last week the House Appropriations Committee passed an amendment to limit Federal Emergency Management Agency grants to citizens and legal immigrants. Typical Congress: for all its controversy, the measure probably changed very little. It rightly allowed FEMA to provide emergency care, food and shelter to illegals, which FEMA already does. It denied long-term benefits to individuals in the U.S. illegally, but folks at the Federation for American Immigration Reform warn that the amendment presents a difficult-to-enforce "don't ask/don't tell" policy. Kaye Edwards Davis, spokeswoman for Representative Tony Bellenson, D-Woodland Hills, hoped the measure would serve as "a deterrent."

Critics denounce the amendment as "mean-spirited." It is true that, if the amendment carries, good people who are here illegally might not get benefits they would have received in an earlier day. It also is true, however, that good people would be spared from having to pay for benefits for those here in violation of U.S. law. When the illegal lobby talks about mean-spiritedness, it fails to consider its betrayal of working moms and other taxpayers who live by the rules and expect others to do the same.

The thought of illegals getting up to 18-months' free rent can only incite disrespect for the system. Is it any wonder if some quake victims get grabby, even to the point of committing fraud, after they have seen others getting aid to which they may not be entitled? Why play by the rules?, legal immigrants and natural citizens have reason to ask. Respect for the law is becoming a quirky anachronism — no surprise when Uncle Sam pays dividends to those who break the law.

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NEWS EXPRESS

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LOS ANGELES TIMES

FEB 09 1994



Photos by IRFAN KHAN / For The Times

Funrise Toy Corp. President Amie Rubin walks past front of warehouse that was heavily damaged in quake.

Taking Stock of the Losses

■ **Manufacturing: Thousands of small industrial firms are struggling to recover**

By PATRICK LEE
TIMES STAFF WRITER

The Northridge earthquake hit Devon Industries, a maker of medical supplies in Chatsworth, like a bomb.

In a matter of seconds, the building's concrete roof parking lot collapsed into the 45,000-square-foot main manufacturing plant, burying the firm's machinery, inventory and injection molds in tons of debris.

"When I saw it the first time, I went home and I cried," said Dan Sandel, the company's owner. "Then I came back and said we have to put it back together. What else can you do?"

The problem, Devon, which owns its own building, had no earthquake insurance because it was too expensive. Now Sandel wonders where he will find the estimated \$5 million to \$10 million he needs to rebuild.

Most of the attention following the Jan. 17 quake has focused on the suffering of displaced residents and disruptions to the area's freeway system. But another story has been quietly unfolding: that of the industrial and commercial disruption caused by the quake.

Thousands of firms like Devon were hurt by the

dustrial firms near the epicenter that are not glamorous but nevertheless provide good-paying jobs and are a key part of the regional economy.

As these firms clean up and make repairs, their supporters argue that too little attention is being paid to their plight.

About 177,000 firms lie within 20 miles of the earthquake's epicenter and employ more than 1.6 million people—more than 200,000 of them in manufacturing, according to Dun & Bradstreet, the business information company.

With Southern California in its fourth year of recession, many of those firms were showing signs of financial strain even before the quake, according to Dun & Bradstreet economist David T. Kresge.

Making matters worse, many have little or no insurance. "This could mean a long and troubled recovery for these businesses, if they can recover at all," Kresge said.

The Los Angeles Building and Safety Department estimated

that 4,068 commercial structures suffered earthquake damage at an estimated cost of \$582 million. But the damage is probably more extensive. So far, about 42,000 businesses of all kinds have requested disaster assistance loan packages, said John Rooney, president of the Valley Economic Development Center.

Rooney said many of the firms will fall through the cracks of disaster assistance programs. The limit for most Small Business Administration disaster loans is \$1.5 million.

File: see FIRMS, D



File: see FIRMS, D

Federal officials say they are doing all they can to help quake victims. "I've heard this a lot—that this program doesn't fit, that program doesn't fit," Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown said. "You've got to put programs together in order to achieve your purpose."

Without aid, many stricken firms may be forced to move out of the state or close, business executives said.

"I know we're all focusing on housing and rebuilding the freeways, but the problem is that all these companies out there translate into good-paying jobs, which we can't afford to lose," said Benjamin Reznik, a Sherman Oaks lawyer and past chairman of the Valley Industry and Commerce Assn. "And we're about to lose them . . . if we can't help them get back on their feet."

For some, like Devon, the quake may mean the permanent loss of jobs. Before the quake, Devon employed 360 people in Chatsworth who made plastic molded surgical supplies, bringing in more than \$60 million in annual sales.

Now the company has moved production to plants in Ohio and elsewhere in Southern California. But Sandel has been forced to lay off 106 of his workers indefinitely.

He is seeking help from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the SBA and his bank for loans. But, like other afflicted executives, he worries about the effect such loans will have on his ability to do business.

"What's really required," he said, "is a special reconstruction fund, with low interest rates . . . outside of the normal requirements of an ongoing concern for day-to-day operations."

For others with less damage, the quake nevertheless means delays and setbacks. Gary Swanson arrived at the Banner Pharmacaps manufacturing plant in Chatsworth to a sticky, smelly mess the morning of the quake.

Swanson, corporate vice president of the \$45-million company that makes gelatin vitamin and medicinal capsules, found the floor covered in half a foot of greenish goo spilled from holding vats. In a warehouse, boxes of finished capsules had fallen off racks into the aisles and lay in piles four feet deep.

It took eight days to clean the plant, and only now is it getting back to full production. Swanson figures the 250-employee company's output has been set back about

a month. While executives are still tallying the costs, he says they will be at least \$1 million, only part of it insured.

"We were running at full capacity as it was, so there's very little we can do to catch up," Swanson said. "It's a bit of an uphill battle."

For some firms, the quake may be the factor that finally propels them out of Los Angeles.

Take Hill Industries, the parent firm of Hill Aviation Logistics and Hill Aviation & Defense, which makes parts for military and civilian aircraft, including Bell helicopters.

The firm's leased 70,000-square-foot building in Chatsworth sustained major structural damage when walls bowed out, causing ceiling beams to slip off their supports and opening gaps in the roof.

Subsequent rains inundated offices and the back shop. Company officials complain that repairs have been delayed because city inspectors have arrived during off hours when no one was around.

Executives have been relocated to safer rooms, and production has resumed on a limited basis to fill orders. The firm employs about 20 people and has just under \$6 million in annual sales.

The company, which had been weathering the region's defense industry cutbacks by restructuring, had been considering moving to Carlsbad to cut costs, spokeswoman Jennifer A. McKissick said, and the quake adds one more reason to go.

"If we hadn't planning on moving," she said, "it would not have prompted us to do so."

For others, the quake forced quick improvising.

The tremor virtually demolished an industrial warehouse-office building in Woodland Hills, which housed two toy companies and a computer firm, sending the roof crashing down through false ceilings.

Days later, Arnie Rubin, president of Funrise Toy Corp., gingerly picked through the debris on the sodden carpet of the suite that once housed his company's headquarters, now open to the blue sky.

Foot-thick beams and six-inch water mains now rest ominously on desks or chairs where workers would have been sitting had the quake struck four hours later. The company's products still sit in soggy boxes on warehouse shelves: tiny fire engines, ambulances and medical evacuation helicopters.

Rubin has wasted little time in moving his business and its 30 employees out of the wrecked building and into white tents in the parking lot, which will be the firm's home for the next three months. Fortunately, he said, most of Funrise's losses were insured.

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LOS ANGELES TIMES

FEB 09 1994

Santa Clarita Film Festival Undaunted by Earthquake

By ROBERT LEVINE
TIMES STAFF WRITER

F-4

It isn't easy launching a new film festival—even under the best of conditions.

It can be difficult to generate enough attention to draw a large audience. And competition for films, in an age when it seems most medium-sized cities boast of a local film festival, can be stiff. Good speakers are hard to find, and the amount of organizational work is enormous.

And a large earthquake makes things even tougher.

But the recent quake hasn't stopped the fledgling Santa Clarita Valley International Film Festival, scheduled for March 18-24 in an area hit particularly hard by earthquake damage. The show must go on, and it will, though with some changes in the program.

"We decided we would go forward with the festival, and we originally thought we would have to make real programming changes," said festival director Chris Shoemaker. None of the scheduled

speakers, including Jerry Mathers of "Leave It to Beaver" fame and writer Michael Medved, has canceled, and while the festival will now run seven days instead of 10, only two seminars of 17 have been dropped. It is difficult to predict what effect the earthquake will have on attendance, especially with damage to key freeways in the area, but the festival's director is optimistic.

"It's hard to say how ready people will be to travel, but we hope people will want to go to something relatively close [to Los Angeles]," Shoemaker said.

The idea for the festival grew out of the film committee of Santa Clarita's chamber of commerce. "We're losing part of our film industry to out-of-state and out-of-country film concerns," Shoemaker said. "The festival will focus on Santa Clarita as a film-friendly community."

The festival will screen family-

oriented films, with a special concentration on animation and Westerns. A definite screening schedule has not yet been set. The festival will also include tours of Santa Clarita Valley and a special showing of "Tumbleweeds," the last film of William S. Hart, a longtime Newhall resident who acted in early Westerns. A lifetime achievement award will be presented to Warner Bros. animator Isadore (Fris) Freleng, creator of Porky Pig.

Festival organizers are recommending Interstate 5 as the best route from Los Angeles to the Santa Clarita Valley. Though the festival will focus on family-oriented films, it will be "sensitive to the fact that our concept of a family is being broadened," Shoemaker said.

DENVER-ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS

FEB 9 1994

Wed., Feb. 9, 1994

Rocky Mountain News

New chief takes on disasters

By Angel Hernandez

Rocky Mountain News Staff Writer

LAKEWOOD — Mike Armstrong didn't have to wait long for an emergency after becoming director of the Federal Emergency Management Administration's six-state regional office.

Hours after officially taking the job a few weeks ago, the Arvada West High School graduate was on the phone taking information from southern California earthquake victims with claims for disaster aid.

"It was exciting to be there at a time when you could see the agency respond," said Armstrong, 38.

The agency has had to respond to a lot in recent years: three major hurricanes, several earthquakes, floods, even the Los Angeles riots of 1992.

Armstrong, a former Salida newspaper reporter, former Aurora assistant city attorney and Jefferson County political whiz kid, served as the executive di-



Linda McConnell/Rocky Mountain News

Michael Armstrong, new FEMA regional director, stands in a tunnel leading to the agency's underground Lakewood office.

rector of the Colorado Democratic Party in 1992.

While odds are that Armstrong won't see as much devastation from his Lakewood office as other FEMA directors, the Dakotas suffered last summer from floods inundating the Midwest. Earthquakes have rocked the Wyoming-Idaho border.

Authorities from the Lakewood-based FEMA regional office also often find themselves dispatched to calamities around the nation. Sixty-five people work under Armstrong's supervision at West Alameda Avenue and South Kipling Street.

FEMA has been plagued with an image as an aloof province

concerned with national security.

The agency was formed in the late 1970s but has roots in civil defense organizations formed early during the Cold War to plan for nuclear attack. The Lakewood regional office remains underground.

Armstrong said he hopes to open a few of the agency's windows to the sunlight: starting with a friendlier redesign of the lobby and perhaps culminating in public tours.

"FEMA is a brand-new agency," said Armstrong. "Everyone needs to know what's going on instead of it being a mystery."

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KANSAS CITY STAR

FEB 09 1994

AROUND KANSAS CITY *p-c 2***KANSAS CITY, Kan.****Runaway truck kills man**

■ A 41-year-old Blue Springs man was killed Tuesday when he tried to stop a runaway propane truck in Kansas City, Kan.

Police identified the victim as Thomas Haglund, an employee of Empiregas of Kansas City. Haglund was filling a residential propane tank in the 3800 block of North 59th Street when the truck jumped its wheel stops and began rolling, police said.

Haglund tried to jump into the cab, slipped and was run over.

Merriam fire officials identified the man as Ralf Gav. 32. He was severely burned early Tuesday before being rescued from his second-floor apartment by firefighters.

The fire was reported at 12:42 a.m. Tuesday at King's Cove Apartments, 10210 King's Cove Drive Merriam fire officials said.

The injured man was taken to nearby Shawnee Mission Medical Center and later transferred to the University of Kansas Medical Center. He died at KU Medical Center shortly after 2 p.m. Tuesday, officials said.

An investigation indicated the fire was caused by careless handling of smoking materials, fire officials said. Damage, estimated at \$25,000.

Snake Saturday Festival**Hunt named grand marshal**

■ Kansas City Chiefs owner Lamar Hunt has been named grand marshal of the 1994 Snake Saturday Parade and Festival March 12 in North Kansas City.

Hunt, whose family also owns the Worlds of Fun and Oceans of Fun amusement parks in Kansas City, North, was the logical choice for this year's parade, said Mickey Finn, who co-founded the parade more than 10 years ago.

"It's kind of a touchdown to us to have a man like Lamar Hunt," Finn said Tuesday. "We try to be family-oriented. He fits right in with Worlds of Fun and everything he's done over there."

Worlds of Fun officials have helped support the parade since its beginning in the mid-1980s, Finn said.

Over the years, the parade and festival have raised \$70,000 for Northland charities. This year, Finn expects to raise \$25,000.

KANSAS CITY SCHOOL BOARD**Design contract approved**

■ The Kansas City school board on Tuesday approved a \$445,000 contract with Shaw Hofstra & Associates for design and technical work on a proposed foreign language middle school.

The district wants to purchase and renovate the former Amoco office building at 114 E. Armour Blvd. in time to open classes there this fall.

Board members Paul Arena and Alex Ellison opposed the architect's contract. The district should not spend more on the project until U.S. District Judge Russell G. Clark approves it, Arena said after the board meeting. Arena also said he favored building a school instead of renovating a building.

District officials say the Amoco building easily could be converted into a middle school. A gymnasium and auditorium addition would be built later. Homes would be replaced with athletic fields.

EMERGENCY AGENCY**Iowan to oversee KC office**

■ A Waterloo farmer will direct the Federal Emergency Management Agency's regional office in Kansas City.

John Miller, who served for six years as an aide to former Democratic Rep. Dave Nagle of Iowa, will be sworn in Monday in Washington. Since October he has coordinated flood recovery efforts in six counties for the Iowa Northland Regional Council of Governments.

Miller worked with the emergency agency in the drought of 1988, coordinating federal activities in Nagle's congressional district.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY**Conviction in killing upheld**

■ The Missouri Court of Appeals has upheld the conviction of a man accused of killing a St. Louis County police officer in January 1991.

The court on Tuesday rejected the appeal of Dennis Blackman, who was convicted of second-degree murder in the case and sentenced to life in prison.

APARTMENT FIRE**Merriam man is killed**

■ A Merriam man died Tuesday afternoon of injuries he suffered in an apartment fire.

1984

MINNEAPOLIS STAR AND TRIBUNE

FEB 09 1994

Clinton gets Senate approval to achieve education goals

Associated Press

Washington, D.C. The Clinton administration Tuesday won Senate approval of legislation to implement national education goals and ensure that students are adequately prepared for the jobs of tomorrow.

"By approving these bills, the Senate gets an 'A' in education," President Clinton said in a statement issued at the White House.

Meanwhile, on a third school bill, the Education Department accepted a House committee's compromise that earmarks to the poorest children a share of education dollars for the disadvantaged — but not as much as the administration had sought.

The Senate voted 71-25 for the Goals 2000 bill, the centerpiece of the administration's legislative agenda for education.

The separate School-to-Work Opportunities Act, approved 62-31, authorizes \$300 million in state grants for partnerships between high schools and businesses to help students who do not go on to college. The bills will go to separate conference committees that will work out differences with the House.

As the Senate acted, the House Education and Labor Committee voted 41-1 to target new money approved for the so-called Chapter I program for disadvantaged students to the poorest school districts. In fiscal 1993, that would total about \$700 million of the \$7 billion the administration has proposed for Chapter I.

Ninety-three percent of the nation's school districts and 66 percent of all public schools receive some Chapter

Congressional ROUNDUP

I funds. Because the funds are spread so thin, the poorest districts have insufficient money to serve all their high-poverty schools, the Education Department said.

The department had proposed targeting 50 percent of the Chapter I funds. That would have had the effect of reducing federal education dollars to about half the counties.

The Goals 2000 vote comes five years after the nation's governors and former President George Bush agreed to six national education goals. The legislation would write those goals into law. It also would finance efforts to develop voluntary national standards in key subject areas and provide \$400 million in grants to states and local governments that want to reform their education programs.

The Senate, by a vote of 59-34, defeated an amendment that would have cut off federal funds to programs that distribute contraceptives to minors without parental consent. An alternative, telling those agencies to encourage family participation in contraceptive distribution programs, was approved 91-2.

L.A. quake relief measure advances to Senate floor

An \$8.6 billion package of Los Angeles earthquake relief advanced to the Senate floor after senators voted for a companion round of spending cuts. The bill also contains \$685 million to help Midwesterners recover from last summer's flood — an increase of

\$250 million from last week, when the measure won House approval.

Also approved was \$1.2 billion to finance Pentagon operations in Somalia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and elsewhere, and \$315 million to repair a freeway damaged in the 1989 San Francisco Bay earthquake. The Senate is expected to debate the measure today, and congressional leaders hope to have it on Clinton's desk by the end of the week.

Etc.

The House passed a bill to authorize \$68 million in federal aid for technological devices and services for people with disabilities. The bill, approved by a voice vote, is a compromise between two earlier versions passed by the House and the Senate in August.

The Senate approved the nominations of four Democratic loyalists to ambassadorial posts after a four-month delay caused by questions over their foreign policy expertise. M. Larry Lawrence, a San Diego developer and hotel owner, was confirmed as ambassador to Switzerland by a 76-19 vote. The other three, K. Terry Dornbush for the Netherlands, Sidney Williams for the Bahamas, and Thomas Siebert for Sweden, were approved by a voice vote.

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do anything about it."

In recent months, politicians of every stripe have tried to outdo one another with tough measures to control illegal immigration, a problem that officials say costs California taxpayers more than \$2 billion a year. Estimates of the number of illegals in the U.S. range from 2 million to 5 million.

Officials from California, Florida, Illinois and other states are demanding that the federal government pick up the tab for education and health care for illegal immigrants, or else alter federal laws to deny them such services.

California Gov. Pete Wilson, a Republican up for re-election this fall, has proposed a number of controversial measures to combat illegal immigration, including a national identification card system to weed out undocumented workers.

On the Democratic side, Sen. Barbara Boxer of California has called for the deployment of National Guard troops at the border with Mexico. The Clinton administration last week ordered 620 new Border Patrol officers to be stationed near San Diego and El Paso, Texas.

"No politician in California wants to be seen giving one federal or state dollar to an illegal alien," said Dan Stein, executive director of the Foundation for American Immigrant Reform, a group promoting the restriction of legal and illegal immigration. "They are responding to the fact that the control of illegal immigrants is a hot-button, front-burner issue in the state."

Against that backdrop, the House voted last week to approve the "Be American" amendment that Rep. Ron Packard (R-Calif.) offered to the earthquake relief bill the Clinton administration was shepherding through Congress.

The amendment, to be taken up by the full Senate as early as Wednesday, would allow illegals to collect emergency food and clothing. But it would deny them

access to the \$200,000 home-repair loans from the Small Business Administration, the \$12,500 disaster grants from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the 18-month housing assistance vouchers from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Local and federal officials say the amendment would not save very much because the biggest share of the \$8.6 billion in aid would be used to repair freeways, schools and other infrastructure damaged by the quake. These officials also note that illegal immigrants aren't eligible for SBA loans anyway, and that there is no mechanism by which disaster relief officials can check easily for citizenship.

"It's pure chest-pounding," said Charles Wheeler, executive director of the National Immigration Law Center, a pro-immigrant legal-aid agency. "But it would cause problems for everybody if they start screening everybody. It will hold up aid to all applicants."

At the same time, Wheeler and others say the bill could discour-

age illegals from seeking even emergency aid to which they are entitled.

Many questions remain about whether the measure would have any teeth, since it doesn't explicitly demand that relief workers screen aid applicants. A proposal to require a "reasonable effort" to check on citizenship was voted down Tuesday when the bill was approved by Senate Appropriations Committee.

The few politicians who have raised questions about the amendment have done so in guarded terms. Los Angeles Mayor Richard Riordan said that while he acknowledged the illegal immigrant problem, it was not "prudent" to begin denying them services amid a dire emergency.

Others have similar reservations.

"We're all human beings," said Sergio Rascon, president of a local laborers union that has complained of losing quake cleanup jobs to undocumented workers. "The main thing is to help people get out of their misery. We can take care of the problems afterward."

BURRELLE'S

NEWS EXPRESS

7 00 11

CHICAGO TRIBUNE FEB 9 1994

California debate: Quake aid for illegal immigrants?

By Hugh Dellies
TRIBUNE STAFF WRITER

LOS ANGELES—From the halls of Congress to the lines outside disaster relief centers here, last month's deadly earthquake has renewed the angry political debate over delivering aid and services to undocumented immigrants.

Included in the \$8.6 billion earthquake relief package working its way through the U.S. Senate this week is a ban on non-emergency federal loans or housing assistance to quake victims who cannot prove they are American citizens. The House already has approved the legislation.

The measure may have little practical effect, but it has gained widespread support at a time when budgets are lean. Californians are economically hard-

pressed and the nation is growing impatient with the steady flow of foreigners over its borders.

Immigrant-rights advocates say undocumented immigrants are again being targeted unfairly as scapegoats for the country's problems. But the perception persists here and elsewhere that such foreigners are using up costly services when there already may not be enough for legal residents.

"An illegal comes in here, they give him the whole place, and I can't get a dime out of these people," said Ron Brennan, 52, an auto repairman who was denied a short-term loan at a federal disaster center Tuesday in Northridge.

They come across the border like crazy, and the government doesn't

SEE IMMIGRANTS, PAGE 6



**MEDIA ADVISORY
FEDERAL/STATE/LOCAL
COORDINATING OFFICE
Fax NewsExpress**



150 East Colorado Boulevard Pasadena, CA 91101

**FEMA-DR-1008-CA-PR # 188
February 9, 1994**

**Media Contacts: FEMA: (818) 405-7548
OES: (818) 405-7408**

N E W S B R I E F I N G

WHEN: Thursday, February 10, 10:00 a.m.

**WHERE: Disaster Field Office
245 S. Los Robles
Pasadena, CA 91101**

**PARTICIPANTS: Paul Flores, Deputy Director
Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES)**

**Frank Kishton, Federal Coordinating Officer
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)**

ISSUES:

- * Earthquake concerns of the day**
- * Question & answer session**
- * One-on-one interviews**

**TV STATIONS: The briefings are available live on the
following satellites: KU Band SBS-5,
Transponder 4; C-Band Galaxy 6, Transponder 7.**

**RADIO: This broadcast is available through the EBS bridge
at AOC Hollywood, telephone (213) 461-9061.**

-end-



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February 9, 1994**

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**OES AND FEMA OFFICIALS TO ADDRESS
SEISMIC SAFETY COMMISSION
EMERGENCY MEETING ON THE NORTHRIDGE EARTHQUAKE**

- WHAT:** Spokesmen for both the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will address the Seismic Safety Commission's Emergency Meeting on the Northridge Earthquake tomorrow, Thursday, Feb. 10.
- WHO:** The speakers are Dr. Richard Andrews, Director, Governor's Office of Emergency Services; and William Medigovich, Director, Region IX, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- WHEN:** Dr. Andrews and Mr. Medigovich are scheduled to discuss the Northridge Earthquake during the 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. segment.
- WHERE:** Airtel Plaza Hotel, 7277 Valjean Avenue, Van Nuys, Calif.
- NOTE:** For further information call the Seismic Safety Commission at (910) 322-9476.

-end-



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FEDERAL/STATE/LOCAL
COORDINATING OFFICE
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February 9, 1994**

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Daily News Summary

NOTE TO MEDIA

[Earthquake daily news briefings continue to be conducted at the FEMA/State Disaster Field Office at 245 S. Los Robles Ave., Pasadena. Discussing disaster concerns, status reports, and answering questions at the 10 a.m. session on Thursday, February 10, are Federal Coordinating Officer Frank Kishton and Director Richard Andrews of the Governor's Office of Emergency Services. Other participants will be scheduled and announced later as appropriate.]

* * *

CALIFORNIA'S SHARE ESTIMATED AT \$1.9 BILLION IN QUAKE RELIEF

California Governor Pete Wilson announced yesterday, February 8, that the total cost estimate incurred by the January 17 Northridge earthquake is expected to fall between \$13 and \$20 billion. He also said that the total cost to government agencies is estimated at \$11.6 billion. The federal government's share of these costs is estimated at \$9.5 billion, the State's share is \$1.9 billion, and local agencies' share is \$135 million.

The estimates were provided to the governor by Russell S. Gould, Director of the California Department of Finance. Mr. Gould noted that based on current estimates he believed legislation presently before the U.S. Congress contains sufficient funds to meet commitments that have been made to the State by the federal government.

* * *

\$957.5 Million Earthquake Relief Sought for Education

Subsequent to the development of the 1995 budget, President Clinton responded to the January 17 Northridge quake by submitting a request to Congress for supplemental appropriations to provide relief to the victims of the earthquake and help them to rebuild their communities. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has requested \$700 million to repair and replace damaged and destroyed school buildings. The U.S. Department of Education has received 25 preliminary applications for Impact Aid, the federal program that provides emergency assistance to schools. Seven million dollars in Impact Aid was provided on January 24 to the Los Angeles Unified School District. The Department has requested another \$165 million in earthquake relief funding and in addition has requested \$80 million for the Federal Pell Grant Program, which provides financial aid for post-secondary students.

--more--

Daily Summary
Add One

* **Transportation:** CalTrans advises southbound I-5 at the Santa Clara River Bridge will have three of four lanes closed until further notice. Traffic will be subject to 45-90 minute delays.

* * *

* **Public Works and Engineering:** The Army Corps of Engineers yesterday, February 8, activated an Emergency Operation Center. The Center enhances the Corps' readiness potential in case of future immediate need in the aftermath of the Northridge earthquake. The Center is staffed between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m., seven days a week. These hours are consistent with the federal/state headquarters for disaster response and recovery in Pasadena.

* * *

* **Food:** The U.S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) Emergency Food Stamp Program concluded in Los Angeles County yesterday, February 8.

The program was initiated in Ventura County on February 7. Emergency food stamps are currently available to households which have been adversely affected by the earthquake within the disaster area. Eligible households will be entitled to one month's food stamp allowance. Applications will be taken through Wednesday, February 16 at the following locations and times: Assembly of God Church, 703 Central Avenue, Fillmore (9 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily); County Courthouse, 3855-F Alamo Street, Simi Valley (9 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily); The Community Center, 802 Orchard, Piru (Wednesday and Thursday, February 9 and 10, 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.; Saturday, February 12, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.).

* * *

* **Mass Care:** The shelter population decreased last night with 1,869 persons residing in 20 American Red Cross and Salvation Army shelters.

State/Federal Northridge Earthquake Disaster Facts

To apply for federal/state Disaster Assistance:

24-hour toll-free teleregistration
1-800-462-9029
TDD 1-800-462-7585

For information:
disaster information helpline
1-800-525-0321
TDD 1-800-660-8005
(6 a.m. to 12 midnight daily)

--more--

Daily News Summary

Add Two

Total registrationsas of 3 p.m. February 8:

DACs 86,525

Teleregistrations ... 220,210

Total 306,735

37,760 Temporary Housing checks issued totalling \$115,860,000

Estimated total structures damaged: 40,000+

Estimated total damage cost: Being assessed.

Patients admitted to hospitals: 1,566

Injuries/Fatalities: 9,158/57

--end--



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FEDERAL/STATE/LOCAL
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Fax NewsExpress**



150 East Colorado Boulevard Pasadena, CA 91101

**FEMA-DR-1008-CA-PR # 181S
9 de febrero de 1984**

**Contacto de Prensa: FEMA: (818) 405-7548
OES: (818) 405-7408**

EL PERIODICO "RECOVERY TIMES"

Las primeras 100,000 copias del periodico "Recovery Times" fueron distribuidas a los Centros de Solicitud para Asistencia por Desastre. El objetivo de esta publicacion es proveer informacion vital a los sobrevivientes del terremoto de Northridge. El "Recovery Times" se publica dos (2) veces al mes y tendra una circulacion de 600,000 con el fin de alcanzar aquellas areas que fueron severamente afectadas por el terremoto.

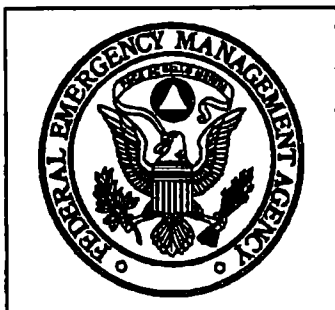
"Recovery Times" es publicado por la Agencia Federal para el Manejo de Emergencias (FEMA) y la Oficina del Gobernador de Servicios de Emergencias (OES). Esta publicacion comprende seis (6) paginas escritas en tres (3) idiomas, ingles, espanol y coreano. La informacion del "Recovery Times" comprende los siguientes temas: recursos disponibles bajo los diversos programas de asistencia, informacion detallada de cada programa de asistencia, como prepararse para un terremoto y ajustes de contribuciones. En adicon, esta publicacion incluire diversas respuestas de los departamentos estatales y un mensaje del Gobernador Pete Wilson.

En su mensaje al publico, el Gobernador Wilson, elogia la fortaleza y caridad entre los sobrevivientes del terremoto y da detalles de sus ultimos esfuerzos para acelerar el proceso de recuperacion; entre estos el "one-stop shop" de Reseda, el cual le ha dado la oportunidad a los duenos de negocios a obtener permisos de construccion sin tener que acudir a diferentes localizaciones.

El "Recovery Times" tambien estara disponibles en las siguientes localizaciones: en la Estacion de Servicios de la Cruz Roja Americana, en el Ejercito de Salvacion, en las diversas divisiones de la Biblioteca de Los Angeles, en aquellos lugares donde se esta proveyendo comida, lugares donde se distribuyen publicaciones gratuitas y en las oficinas de transportacion de AAA. El "Recovery Times" tambien sera distribuido por la division de asuntos de la comunidad del Departamento de Policia de Los Angeles y por los Departamentos de Alguaciles Mayores del Condado de Los Angeles; estos trabajan directamente con vecindarios y comunidades. Copias de este periodico tambien seran enviadas a las oficinas del congreso.

La segunda edicion del "Recovery Times" sera publicada a mediados de febrero. Esta segunda edicion sera enviada por correo a 250,000 victimas del terremoto en 18 diferentes codigos postales. El Servicio Postal de los Estados Unidos ha accedido prestar sus servicios con caracter de urgencia para que el "Recovery Times" sea recibido lo mas pronto posible por las victimas del terremoto. Esta segunda edicion dara enfasis a las preocupaciones de las victimas del terremoto con relacion a las agencias que ofrecen asistencia por desastre y sus beneficios.

--fin--



**NEWS RELEASE
FEDERAL/STATE/LOCAL
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Fax NewsExpress**



150 East Colorado Boulevard Pasadena, CA 91101

**FEMA-DR-1008-CA-PR # 178S
7 de febrero de 1994**

**Contacto de Prensa: FEMA: (818) 405-7548
OES: (818) 405-7408**

**CENTRO DE SOLICITUD PARA ASISTENCIA POR DESASTRE #21
COMENZARA OPERACIONES MANANA EN
"TOBERMAN RECREATION CENTER"**

Un nuevo Centro de Solicitud para Asistencia por Desastre comenzara operaciones manana martes, 8 de febrero. Este es el "Centro" #21 ofreciendo asistencia a las victimas del terremoto de Northridge.

Este centro estara localizado en:

**Toberman Recreation Center
1725 Toberman St.
Los Angeles, CA 90015**

Aquellos individuos afectados por el terremoto de Northridge y los varios remezones que le siguieron, pueden solicitar asistencia en este centro. Diversos programas de asistencia federal, estatal y local estaran disponibles.

Las horas de operacion del primer dia seran de 1 p.m. a 7 p.m. El horario regular sera de 9 a.m. a 7 p.m., siete dias a la semana.

Todos los Centros de Solicitud para Asistencia por Desastre continuaran con el horario regular de 9 a.m. a 7 p.m., siete dias a la semana.

--fin--



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150 East Colorado Boulevard Pasadena, CA 91101

**FEMA-DR-1008-CA-PR # 177
February 7, 1994**

**Media Contacts: FEMA: (818) 405-7548
OES: (818) 405-7408**

N E W S B R I E F I N G

WHEN: Tuesday, February 8, 10:00 a.m.

**WHERE: Disaster Field Office
245 S. Los Robles
Pasadena, CA 91101**

PARTICIPANTS:

**Richard Andrews, Director
Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES)**

**Frank Kishton, Federal Coordinating Officer
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)**

**WE WILL ADVISE EARLY TUESDAY MORNING OF ANY
ADDITIONAL SPEAKERS.**

ISSUES:

- * Earthquake concerns of the day**
- * Flood conditions due to current storms**
- * Question & answer session**
- * One-on-one interviews**

TV STATIONS:

**The briefings are available live on the following satellites: KU Band SBS-5,
Transponder 4; C-Band Galaxy 6, Transponder 7.**

-end-



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150 East Colorado Boulevard Pasadena, CA 91101

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February 7, 1994**

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CCC ASSISTING IN DISASTER RECOVERY

Young men and women wearing the brown and khaki work outfits of the California Conservation Corps (CCC) have been assisting local, county, and city officials in their efforts toward recovery from the recent earthquake that has devastated Southern California.

The CCC is a state agency hiring young men and women for natural resource projects and emergency work throughout the State. One of its primary aims is the development of good work habits in its members, particularly punctuality, teamwork and responsibility.

"This is not the first time Corpsmembers have been called out to provide earthquake recovery assistance," said Director Richard Andrews, Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES). "They put in thousands of hours of hard work following the 1989 Loma Prieta and 1992 Big Bear and Landers earthquakes."

For the Northridge earthquake, Corpsmembers have been passing out fresh water at distribution centers, removing debris, and dismantling damaged chimneys and brick walls.

"You'll also find crews of four to 10 Corpsmembers currently stationed at all federal/state Disaster Application Centers (DACs) and at the headquarters office in Pasadena," Andrews said.

At the DACs, where survivors can go to apply for assistance from various federal, state and local agencies, Corpsmembers are helping applicants fill out forms, assisting in crowd control, and directing traffic. Those who are bilingual are available to act as interpreters for anyone who needs this service.

At the Federal/State Coordinating Office in Pasadena, their tasks range from moving furniture and computers to stuffing envelopes and delivering mail.

"For the most part, however, it's not muscle work," says Victor Johnson, Public Service Conservation Works Coordinator. "They all love the muscle work, but here they do what needs to be done, which is usually something that others don't have time to do."

--more--

**CCC Assisting in Disaster Recovery
Add One**

"Corpsmembers, used to being outdoors, have been put to work on the copy machines and are making up to 10,000 copies per day of various documents," added Frances Crayton, crew supervisor. "Not only must they now get used to working in a close, confined area, but they've also had to get used to dealing with people from all over the country. That's a big switch from having to deal with, say, a truckload," she said

"It's given me a chance to learn a new skill," says Corpsmember Victor Alcazar. "We hardly ever get a chance to work inside. The variety has been nice and will help me when I go to apply for a job."

"Best of all for me," says Crew Leader Willie Warren, "really trying to get along with everyone is giving me the opportunity to better my public relations skills. That's the type of skill that will benefit me in any job for the rest of my life."

-end-