

Acc 10000/145/75

20084/2/B

PISA - CLIPPINGS

AUG. 1944 . MAR. 1945

CLIPPINGS

1944 . MAR. 1945

16 MAR 1945

L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO — 16 Marzo 1945

Gli affreschi del Camposanto di Pisa saranno restaurati a Roma

All'Istituto Centrale per il Restauro, che ha sede nell'antico convento dei Minimi a San Francesco di Paola presso S. Pietro in Vincelli, proseguono i minuziosissimi lavori per il restauro degli affreschi della Cappella Mozzatesta di Viterbo, orrendamente rovinata dalla deflagrazione d'un esplosivo durante uno dei vari bombardamenti che quella storica città dové subire.

La cappella, che era stata già da più di mezzo secolo inclusa nel Museo Civico, recava un ciclo pittorico di Lorenzo da Viterbo (secolo XV) ove erano stati istoriati vari episodi della vita della Vergine, e in modo speciale era mirabile la grande scena del Matrimonio, per la varietà delle figure, degli atteggiamenti e per la interessante riproduzione dei costumi quattrocenteschi che il pittore aveva, con il solito anacronismo degli antichi maestri, attribuito ai personaggi della vicenda biblica.

Gli affreschi ormai sono ridotti in ben 20.000 pezzi, ma il Direttore dell'Istituto del Restauro, dr. Brandi, è già pervenuto a coordinare il lavoro in modo tale fra i suoi collaboratori, che il mirabile ciclo pittorico, sotto le esperte mani dei tecnici, sta ritrovando la sua fisionomia. Non si sa ancora quando il restauro potrà essere terminato, ma Viterbo, ad ogni modo, può confidare di riavere quanto prima la gloria del suo museo.

Intanto per l'Istituto Centrale del Restauro si sta avvicinando il tempo di un'altra grande impresa: il ripristino degli affreschi del famosissimo Camposanto di Pisa.

Nella scorsa estate e propriamente il 17 luglio, quando in Pisa la popolazione civile era in gran parte assente per esser fuggita e quando anche i Tedeschi erano rimasti in pochissimi a difendere la posizione, una bomba incendiaria cadde sul porticato del Camposanto. La granata colpì il tetto. Erano le 19: a mezzanotte tutto il monumentale complesso era preda delle fiamme. Alcuni Pisani, aiutati anche da qualche soldato tedesco, cercarono di frenare le fiamme, ma invano perché la città era già da tempo priva d'acqua.

Soltanto dopo l'arrivo delle truppe anglo-americane poté recarsi sul posto il dott. Brandi, per una prima ispezione. Da questa risultò che gli affreschi presentavano numerose lacune, anche per il fatto che già da tempo l'intonaco dipinto s'era rigonfiato, così che con il grandissimo calore questi rigonfiamenti erano scoppiati e caduti a terra. Le fiamme inoltre avevano decolorato non poche zone dipinte, e causato il distacco di innumerevoli particelle colorate.

Stando così le cose, il dr. Brandi provvide dapprima a che gli affreschi fossero innanzi tutto coperti e protetti con cartoni estramali e con altri mezzi opportuni, anche in vista dei pericoli che le piogge e il freddo avrebbero potuto arrecare. Intanto furono recate a Roma alcune parti di ciascun affresco per studiarne tutte le analisi relative alle alterazioni cromatiche, per un preventivo esame chimico condotto dal dr. Liberti.

Ora con l'arrivo della buona stagione si passerà all'opera di restauro vera e propria. Innanzi tutto si farà una cernita dei frammenti a seconda delle singole scene dipinte; dopo di ciò si procederà ad una ricostruzione preventiva e ancora mobile dei dipinti, disponendone i pezzi sulla sabbia. Soltanto dopo questa specie di « prova generale » i restauratori potranno cominciare il lavoro vero e proprio.

Ma tutta l'impresa, che qui si cerca di dire con poche parole, in realtà comprende una serie lunghissima di procedimenti, ognuno dei quali richiede un'esperienza ed un'attenzione che è più facile immaginare che narrare.

Basti dire che si dovranno mettere le mani su opere insigni di Taddeo Gaddi, di F. da Volterra, di Piero di Puccio, di Simone Arcimboldi e di Benozzo Gozzoli.

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16 MAR 1945

5 MAR 1945

HEADQUARTERS
TOSCANA REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

5th March 1945

31/MPAA/2.11

Subject: Report on Italian Archives in Toscana Region.

To : Regional Commissioner, Toscana Region.

During the period 23rd February - 3rd March 1945 the undersigned has made a series of visits to archives repositories in Toscana Region; close contact has also been maintained with the Soprintendenza degli Archivi di Firenze. The following notes on the state of archives in Toscana are therefore based on personal inspections and on information received from the Italian officials concerned. They include a note of action taken or instigated by the undersigned; and, in addition, recommendations for further action by MPAA Subcommittee and the Commissary of State Archives. The letter points are side-lined.

460

(1) AREZZO:

The Sezione of the Archivio di Stato is housed on the top floor of the Municipio in rooms that are adequate for present needs, though expansion will soon make it necessary to find a new locale.

Extensive series of records, amounting to 330 pergamene and 1740 volumes, are in deposit at the Accademia Etrusca, Palazzo Casali, Cortona. A List of Archives placed in this deposit, exists, and it is apparent that the transfer was carried out in an orderly fashion. The Direttore Incaricato (Dr. Mario Luzatto) is satisfied with physical conditions at Cortona. At the same time, there appears to be no reason why these records should not now be returned to Arezzo. Undersigned has had preliminary discussions on this subject with the Provincial Finance Officer (Major Drummond) and the Transport Officer (Lt. Paulini). If the Commissary of State Archives is in favour of the return of these records, he should be asked to instruct Dr. Luzatto to obtain estimated transport costs from the Ufficio Autotrasporti and secure the Prefect's agreement to these being paid.

The Provincial Finance Officer, has kindly agreed to arrange for the Prefect to pay two small outstanding expenses incurred

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The Provincial Finance Officer, has kindly agreed to arrange for the Prefect to pay two small outstanding expenses incurred in connection with the surveillance of the deposit at Cortona and with the provision of stationery etc. in the Archivio itself.

The Direttore Incaricato, and his assistant, Ligned An-giolo, are both anxious to know whether they have yet been graded as "di ruolo".

The Archivio di Giorgio Vessari. The most important series of this Archive, with letters of Michelangelo and others, are in deposit at Florence; the Soprintendenza ai Monumenti e Belle Arti is responsible for this transfer.

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(2) PISA.

The Archivio di Stato occupies two buildings, the Palazzo Toscanelli and the Loggia dei Banchi, both of which have suffered considerable damage. Repair work has commenced, but will take a considerable time so far as the provision of window glass and interior repairs are concerned.

The most important series of the Archive are in deposit in two rooms in the Certosa di Calci. Undersigned was only able to inspect one of these rooms, since the other is approached through a room of which the key is held by the Soprintendente ai Monumenti.

This seems an unsatisfactory arrangement; however, conditions in the room inspected were satisfactory, and the documents stacked in series.

The most urgent problem is presented by the records remaining in the Loggia dei Banchi, which is a scene of very considerable decay. It is felt that removal of debris from the interior of the building, and thorough cleaning of the archives, should not be postponed until repairs are complete.

It is recommended that representations be made to the Commissary of State Archives (i) that additional subordinate staff are required immediately at this Archivio and (ii) that an energetic and able archivist, preferably young, be assigned to assist the Director (Professor De Rubertis) in the work of reconstruction; such assignment could, if necessary, be temporary and the archivist concerned could also assist in work urgently required in connection with the Sessione of the Archivio di Stato of Livorno (see para 3 below).

(3) LIVORNO.

459

The Sessione of the Archivio di Stato was, for the great part, moved to the Certosa di Calci. Unfortunately the first-floor room originally assigned to it was later used for other purposes, and the records have been moved to a much less satisfactory room on the ground-floor. The transfer to this second locale seems to have been carried out in haste, probably with insufficient labour, and the stacking of the archives leaves much to be desired. In addition, the custode (Sig. Zerbe) states that they suffering from damp and have been attacked by rats.

The undersigned has inspected this deposit and discussed with the Director (Professor Nesi), at present resident in Florence, what can best be done to remedy a deplorable situation. It is unlikely that it will be possible to arrange for the return of the Archivio to Livorno, where the Archivio building is very badly damaged, and the only alternative, therefore,

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The undersigned has inspected this deposit and discussed with the Director (Professor Masi), at present resident in Florence, what can best be done to remedy a deplorable situation. It is unlikely that it will be possible to arrange for the return of the Archivio to Livorno, where the Archivio building is very badly damaged and other premises not available. The only alternative therefore, appears to be to seek better accommodation in the Certosa itself; the undersigned will endeavour to arrange this.

Professor Masi has agreed that, if a better room can be found, he is prepared to go to Calci and supervise the transfer. It is stressed, however, that his state of health appears precarious, and the assistance of a younger archivist, as envisaged in para 2, is urgently necessary.

(4) PISTOIA.

The Sessione of the Archivio di Stato obtained that status only in 1941. It is a valuable Archive, of which the most important

fondo is the Archivio Comunale of Pistoia.

The Archivio was housed in three rooms of the Palazzo delle Leopoldine, adjacent to the Biblioteca Forteguerriana, but in 1943 the best series were moved to the cellars of the Casa di Risparmio.

The Palazzo delle Leopoldine suffered a direct hit from an allied bomb on 15th January 1944, one of the three rooms containing the Archivio being destroyed. The Direttore Incaricato (Dr. Quinto Bertoli) has furnished undersigned with a provisional list of losses, but a definitive list must await the sortation of material saved from the rubble and at present kept in the living quarters of the custodes of the Library.

In the company of Dr. A. Gattini (acting for Prof. Panella, Soprintendente), undersigned has visited this Archive in connection with two outstanding problems - i) the securing of suitable premises as a temporary repository for documents now housed in the custode's quarters ii) the obtaining of a new locale for the reconstituted Archive.

As regards i), rooms in a building adjacent to the Library (S. Jacopo in Castellare) were inspected and appeared satisfactory. These are the property of the comune and, in Dr. Santoli's opinion, will readily be made available for the purpose desired; the Engineer of the Province of Pistoia has agreed to make the necessary structural alterations, which are not considerable.

ii) is a long-term problem. Possible premises were inspected and in the opinion of the undersigned final decision can safely be left to the Province, in consultation with the Soprintendente degli Archivi.

This Archivio, indeed, presents the very healthy spectacle of an institution that is seeking its own salvation. It is difficult to rate too high the conduct of its Director, Dr. Santoli, an oldish man; who has shown the most superb qualities of resilience. Undersigned feels that this fact might be brought to the notice of the Commissary of the State Archives.

(5) SIGNA.

458

The Archivio di Stato. Return of records from deposit at Castel di Grotti has now commenced in accordance with arrangements detailed in report reference as above dated 5th February 1945. Four truck loads have so far been brought back, and the Archivio is a happy sight, with the staff fully occupied replacing records, checking series etc.

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The best feature of the transfer, however, is that it has brought to light all the tavolette di Biccherne, previously thought missing. These had been torn from the volumes of which they formed the covers and were concealed behind other records. For the list of losses attached to the report referred to above there should therefore be substituted the following list now received from the Director (Dr. Cecchini).

Miniature delle carte I e II dei Sottoposti di Marcansia.
Coperta del Libro dell'Opera (L'Assunzione)
Libro dei Paramenti del Concistoro (La Vecchia Cappella).
Libro dei Leoni (Concistoro).
Testamento del Boccaccio.

In addition, it is probable that some of the actual files of the Biccherne series are missing.

(6) OTHER REPOSITORIES OF ARCHIVES.

Napoli, the Archivio Comunale is in two sections. Modern administration records are in the Municipio, and are in good condition. The Archivio Storico was moved to a school some time before the war; ordering was begun but not completed and there is no list. The school was used by the Germans as a Hospital and later by New Zealand troops. It is clear that there have been some losses in this Archive, but it is impossible to say what, or whose fault. Undersigned found some documents stacked on the floor and suffering from damp; removal and drying of these was arranged. The present situation of the Archives is satisfactory, and C.A.O. Napoli (Capt. Bennett), who was most co-operative, is fully aware of its importance.

Two chests, said to contain codices and incunabula from the Biblioteca Comunale, are in deposit at the Cappuchin Monastery, adjacent to the Comunal cemetery.

Napoli. Archives of the Collegiate Church of S. Andrea. Undersigned was unable to contact the provost, but an assistant priest stated that the greater part of both chapter and parish archives was saved - the former from under the rubble of the campanile. Series inspected by undersigned were satisfactorily housed, and some of the worst damaged documents have been sent into the Archivio di Stato at Florence for repair.

San Miniato, the Archivio Comunale is safe. Some of the modern records have been temporarily transferred to the room occupied by the Archivio Storico.

San Miniato. The Archivio Vescovile and the Archivio Capitolare both reported by the Bishop to be safe. He is at present preparing a survey of parish records in his diocese for transmission to the Holy See.

Colle di Val d'Elsa. Archives of the Diocese (and of the Vicariate which preceded it) are reported by the Bishop to be safe. Modern records of the following parishes in the diocese have been destroyed. - S. Lorenzo, Poggibonsi; Borgatello, S. Agnese.

Colle di Val d'Elsa. The Archivio Comunale contains modern records only, and is unharmed.

San Gimignano. The Archivio Comunale. Neither sections - the modern nor the historical - has suffered any damage.

San Gimignano. The Archives of the Collegiate Church are housed in a small room adjacent to the Chapter Museum. At present the

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Poppi, The Archivio Storico Comunale was brought to the notice of the undersigned as an important repository by Dr. Sartini, with whom it has been visited. It is located in the Biblioteca Rilliana, and is under the care of the Provost, who has done a good job of protection against German greed. Everything is safe and in good order.

So, too, is the fine collection of incunabula in the Biblioteca Rilliana.

Pontassieve, The Archivio Comunale, mainly consisting of modern archives, has been moved to new quarters and the great part

of it saved. The Segretario of the Comune holds the key of the room in which the Archive is housed and, since he was out, Dr. Sartinì and undersigned were unable to make an inspection; however, they were assured by other officials of the comune that the room in which the records are kept is dry.

Prato. The Archivì Datini, perhaps the most important single mercantile Archive of the Middle Ages, was evacuated to the Villa Perone, Poggio a Caiano, where Dr. Sartinì and undersigned inspected it and found it in good shape.

(7) SURVEY OF STATE ARCHIVES.

The survey of State Archives, instituted by the Ministero dell'Interno, is proceeding slowly, but not unsatisfactorily. Of communes in Florence Province, nine have indicated total or partial destruction - Vernio, Vinci, Firenze, Tavarnelle, Barberino di Mugello, Pelago, S. Godenzo, Gambassi, Cantagallo; six have given incomplete answers; fourteen have not indicated damage at all.

It is clear that the completion of a survey of this kind is going to be a long-term matter; but meanwhile such interim information as is coming in is of the greatest value to Archives Officer, enabling them to make visits where there are most necessary.

(8) SURVEY OF ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHIVES.

Undersigned has had two interviews with the Vicar General at Florence, Mgr. Tirapani. It is clear that the Church has so far been able to do little in this connection, and all that undersigned has succeeded in securing so far is a list of Church archives about which the Archbishop desires information.

/s/ E.B.Bell, Major 436
/t/ Major H.B. Bell,
A.B.C.,
Archives Officer.

Copy to:

Director MPAA Subcommission, HQ., Allied Commission
(for any action that may be thought necessary on paras. 1-4
outlined).

Provincial Commissioner, Arezzo Province (to see para. 1-4)

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Director WFAA Subcommittee, HQ., Allied Commission
(for any action that may be thought necessary on paras. sidelined).

Provincial Commissioner, Arezzo Province (to see para 1.)
SCAO 5th Army (attention of Capt. Deane Keller, WFAA)

3 MAR 1945

CORRIERE DEL MATTINO

Sabato 3 Marzo 1945

Tesori artistici trasportati dall'Ugolino alla Certosa di Calci

Le vicende di molti tesori
artistici pisani

Prima dell'arrivo degli Alleati, la maggior parte delle opere del Museo Civico di Pisa, vennero trasferite alla sede del Goff all'Ugolino, vicino a Firenze, per porle al sicuro dai bombardamenti di Pisa.

Nel medesimo tempo, anche molti lavori del Rinascimento Borentino e pisano, e del periodo Barocco, furono trasportati dalla chiesa di Pisa alla suddetta sede. Tuttavia, poiché il luogo non era adatto ad accogliere un numero troppo grande di opere d'arte, si venne successivamente alla decisione di trasferire tutti i quadri alla Certosa di Pisa, a Calci, paese che dista 5 km. dalla città. A questo scopo furono molti arredi, allineati

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3 MAR 1945

200 84/213

24 January

RADIO MONITORING Division, P.W.B., No. 196, 24 January 1945

GERMAN FASCIST BROADCASTSDamage in Pisa Confirmed by Allies

The "New York Times" correspondent in invaded Italy, referring to the damage sustained by the town of Pisa as a result of Allied air attacks, states that the leaning tower was hit by two bombs, while the famous cemetery has been totally destroyed.

(Fascist Radio - 0700 - Jan. 24)

Copy to: 70084/213

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NEW YORK TIMES 23-JAN-1945

FRESCOS IN PISA VIRTUALLY RUINED

Cost to Reroof Campo Santo's
Aisles Set at \$380,000—
Leaning Tower Hit

By HENBERT L. MATTHEWS
By Air Mail to The New York Times.

PISA, Italy, Jan. 10 (Delayed)—An estimate of the cost of rebuilding a roof over the aisles of the Campo Santo here has just been turned in by the Italian Superintendency of Arts. It amounts to \$380,000 at present prices. Not ten times, nor a hundred times that amount of money, however, could ever restore the frescoes around its walls, which made it one of the glories of world art and which had attracted students and tourists since the late Middle Ages and Renaissance. In the Campo Santo, the world of culture has suffered one of the greatest losses of the war.

The damage took place at a time when the contending armies faced each other across the Arno River, with the American Fifth Army on the south bank and the Germans on the north. Our artillery was continually reaching into the right bank where the Nazis were using several church bell towers as observation posts.

One obscure American gun, which will forever be remembered in the history of art, put four shells, one after another into the roof of the Campo Santo, or cemetery, which is part of that famed group of buildings including the leaning tower, cathedral and baptistery. In the course of artillery exchanges, the cathedral was hit fifteen times, the baptistery five and the tower twice, but in no case was damage of importance done.

The fourth shell that hit the Campo Santo (it was at 7 P. M. on July 27, 1944) set fire to the roof. There had been a long dry spell, and the timbers of the roof, having been there since the end of the Thirteenth Century, so they could not have been more inflammable. Already the Germans had blown up the aqueduct, so there was no water in the pumps. At any rate, the Germans did not seem to care much for the fire, thereby committing out the fire, thereby committing vandalism that can never be forgiven. They preferred to use the fire as a piece of cheap propaganda to serve them against the Allies for a few days. The prohibition

considerations were swept aside, and the peninsula base section turned all its resources and energy to repairing what could be repaired and protecting the rest.

The Monuments Commission of AMG, headed by Capt. Deane Keller, would have been helpless in the face of such a gigantic task. Many dozens of Italian workmen were quickly organized; timber in great quantities was rushed up from Leghorn; truckloads of expert art restorers from Florence were sent down quickly and housed and fed by the Army.

From Sept. 18 to Oct. 25, the laborers put in 26,000 work-hours erecting the temporary canopy that now protects the frescoes against sun and rain. The lead was rolled up and removed, except in unimportant places. Experts "consolidated" the broken edges of the frescoes where the heat had caused the paint to bubble outward and flake. Every scrap of the fallen pieces was collected and set aside for eventual repairs.

It was probably the biggest job of that kind that any army has ever undertaken, and what has been saved for posterity is due to that quick and disinterested work. It is a sad and discouraging thing, however, to stand in the Campo Santo, as the writer did today, and see what havoc has been wrought to one of the greatest works of art in Europe.

Even on the outside you see the marks of war for many shell fragments had scarred the marble on the side facing the Duomo. As you walk in, you get a first shock on seeing the temporary canopy, the broken sarcophagi, the jagged and blackened top of the delicate, inside wall of the cloister. Unless you knew it before, you could not realize that a roof had covered the ambulatory completely, for no sign of it is left.

No effort has been made yet to restore the broken sculptures, as that can be done later. They consist of a collection of Etruscan, Roman and medieval sculptures of great importance to art historians, but they will not be lost.

The first thing you see as you walk in, on the left, is the famous "Triumph of Death," ascribed to Andrea Orcagna, and painted about 1350. The damage from the fire showed that it had been done on a straw plaiting or mat, covered with plaster. The heat caused the mat to disintegrate in spots and then great pieces of the fresco fell down. There are three bad gashes at the bottom on the left, and the upper left hand corner is also gone. But the figures in the coffin and the hermit at the top are still there. There is a hole about four feet in

quarter of the entire fresco has fallen, and it will call for an extremely difficult piece of restoration.

From that point down to the west wall, including the great scene on the life of St. Rainerius, the damage from flaking was slight, and the fading not very bad, either. The fresco of the crucifix in the Thebad, however, suffered some damage.

The really overwhelming tragedy is what happened to the masterpieces of Benozzo Gozzoli along the whole north aisle. The twenty-four scenes from the Old Testament were among the most important works of art remaining from the Renaissance. The word "were" is used advisedly, for they are so terribly damaged that they may have to be taken down entirely and set up in some museum. It was the blazing sun that did the great damage, fading the coloring into an almost uniform dull yellow-brown and wiping out innumerable details.

There is one slight consolation so far as the Gozzoli frescoes are concerned. In many cases, where the painting had flaked off, it revealed the so-called "sinopia" or free-brush underdrawing of the outlines of the fresco that the artist put in as his guide. These are very beautiful, indeed, so much so that the idea of transferring the frescoes entirely to panels becomes almost attractive, for it would uncover the preparatory drawings. This will surely be done to some of the panels.

In any event, the restoration of the Campo Santo will be a work of years and of long, careful technical studies. There is a financial problem involved, of course, that is far beyond bankrupt Italy's possibilities at present but for the time being the important thing is "first-aid treatment" and the prevention of deterioration. The Campo Santo of Pisa will never again have anything like its previous value to the world of art, but enough remains to make it still a great monument.

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It was probably the biggest job of that kind that any army had ever undertaken, and what has been saved for posterity is due to that quick and disinterested work, however, to stand in the Campo Santo, as the writer did today, and see what havoc has been wrought to one of the greatest works of art in Europe.

Even on the outside you see the marks of war, for many shall fragments had scarred the marble on the side facing the Duomo. As you walk in, you get a first shock on seeing the temporary canopy, the broken sarcophagi, the jagged and blackened top of the delicate, inside wall of the cloister. Unless you knew it before, you could not realize that a roof had covered the ambulatory completely, for no sign of it is left.

No effort has been made yet to restore the broken sculptures, as that can be done later. They consist of a collection of Etruscan, Roman and medieval sculptures of great importance to art historians, but they will not be lost.

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The one next to it, "The Universal Judgment," suffered only slightly from fading, but the tremendous fresco of "The Inferno" on the right has huge gaps in the center, at the right and in the right-hand corner. Perhaps one-

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All night the fire raged, then smoldered. The north aisle had been covered with old tiles and the southern aisle with lead. The lead melted and dripped down over the frescoes and on to the ambulatory. Beams snapped and fell blazing upon the lines of precious and ancient sarcophagi and statues along the walls, breaking about two-thirds of them. By morning not a scrap of the old roof remained.

The intense heat had cracked the frescoes in many places, and great chunks flaked off them and fell to the ground. Black, hardened lead coated the broken sculptures, lay like a sheet on the floor and ran in streaks down the inside wall of the spacious ambulatory, with its arches, round windows and beautiful tracery.

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Then something happened that did great credit to the American Army. Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark, the Army commander, Brig. Gen. Edgar Erskine Hume, chief AMG officer, and a number of other American generals saw what had happened and were shocked. Military

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FRESCOES IN PISA VIRTUALLY RUINED

Cost to Reroof Campo Santo's
Aisles Set at \$380,000—
Leaning Tower Hit

N. Y. Times 1/23/45

By **HERBERT L. MATTHEWS**

By Air Mail to The New York Times

PISA, Italy, Jan. 10 (Delayed).—

An estimate of the cost of rebuilding a roof over the aisles of the Campo Santo here, has just been turned in by the Italian Superintendency of Arts. It amounts to \$380,000 at present prices. Not ten times, nor a hundred times that amount of money, however, could ever restore the frescoes around its walls, which made it one of the glories of world art and which had attracted students and tourists since the late Middle Ages and Renaissance. In the Campo Santo, the world of culture has suffered one of the greatest losses of the war.

The damage took place at a time when the contending armies faced each other across the Arno River, with the American Fifth Army on the south bank and the Germans on the north. Our artillery was continually reaching into the right bank where the Nazis were using several church bell towers as observation posts.

One obscure American gun, which will forever be remembered in the history of art, put four shells, one after another into the roof of the Campo Santo, or cemetery, which is part of that famed group of buildings including the leaning tower, cathedral and baptistery. In the course of artillery exchanges, the cathedral was hit fifteen times, the baptistery five and the tower twice, but in no case was damage of importance done.

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considerations were swept aside, and the peninsula base action turned all its resources and energy to repairing what could be repaired and protecting the rest.

The Monuments Commission of AMG, headed by Capt. Deane Keller, would have been helpless in the face of such a gigantic task. Many dozens of Italian workmen were quickly organized; timber in great quantities was rushed up from Leghorn; truckloads of expert art restorers from Florence were sent down quickly and housed and fed by the Army.

From Sept. 18 to Oct. 25, the laborers put in 25,000 work-hours erecting the temporary canopy that now protects the frescoes against sun and rain. The lead was rolled up and removed, except in unimportant places. Experts "consolidated" the broken edges of the frescoes where the heat had caused the paint to bubble outward and flake. Every scrap of the fallen pieces was collected and set aside for eventual repairs.

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29 NOV 1944

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IL CORRIERE DI ROMA — Mercoledì 29 Novembre 1944

L'Università di Pisa saccheggiata dai tedeschi

PISA, 29. — Secondo informazioni pervenute dall'Università di Pisa, i tedeschi avevano inviato appositamente da Berlino un distacco per dirigere il saccheggio sistematico nell'Istituto di Fisiologia dell'Università che era uno dei migliori in Europa.

Il biologo tedesco è rimasto circa un mese a sovrintendere ai lavori di imballaggio di 25 grandi casse di libri e di pubblicazioni. Egli ha ordinato che venissero asportati tutti gli strumenti in buone condizioni, mentre gli altri sono stati danneggiati da speciali squadre tedesche di distruzione.

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27 NOV 1944

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

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Finire 5.27 Nov 44

CORRIERE DEL MATTINO

L'Università di Pisa inaugura l'Anno Accademico

Il saluto del Generale Hume

A Pisa ieri pioveva. Pioveva sulle case in piedi e sulle mura. L'ultimo strato di fango lasciato dall'ultima inondazione sembrava più spazioso del solito. Eppure dalla desolata rassegnazione delle cose e degli uomini, nasceva un segno nuovo. Il principio di quella che sarà una rinascita. L'Università inaugura il suo anno accademico, e in questa affermazione di vita, attira verso di sé l'attenzione della cittadinanza e il plauso degli studenti che non si vedono preclusa la possibilità di prepararsi, ciascuno a suo modo, alla vita.

La vecchia Università di Pisa si riapre. Anche qui mostrava i segni della guerra. Ma si era addobbata a festa, con drappi e bandiere.

Tra le toghe dei professori da una parte, e i berretti goliardici dall'altra, le uniformi militari degli ospiti Alleati che hanno voluto onorare questa riapertura, si intonavano perfettamente all'ambiente. C'era in tutti un'aria di naturalezza e, pur nella solennità della cerimonia, una spiccata affabilità e un'armonia che traluceva anche nell'espressione del volto del Magnifico Rettore, prof. Luigi Russo, il quale vedeva ieri coronati da successo tutti gli sforzi da lui compiuti in favore di uno tra i più gloriosi istituti culturali del mondo, il quale riprende in pieno a svolgere i suoi corsi in tutte le sue facoltà, in tutta l'attività del suo complesso. La presenza del Generale Hume, Capo del Governo Militare Alleato in

tragedicamente le conseguenze, perché il nostro organismo nazionale era più debole che quello degli altri popoli storicamente e politicamente più agguerriti e più adatti del nostro. Noi fummo colti dal male nella crisi della nostra adolescenza; ecco perché ho detto più innanzi che il popolo italiano in queste avventure dell'ultimo ventennio è stato un popolo più infelice che colpevole. Ci si presentò un medico curabile, il quale, invece di curare con pazienza e cautela l'intera malattia e il nostro delirio e giovare, ci sferrò con parole esaltanti: noi, a sentir lui, non che malati, crepavamo di salute e di vigore sanguigno. Mostri ebbero il torto di credere a questo medico carlatano; una manomranza, ma che era l'aristocrazia spirituale d'Italia, soggiogò annatamente e a poco a poco fu costretta a vivere appartata dalla vita nazionale. Ci dissero che eravamo degli intossicati e dei manicomici, e il nostro capo spirituale, Benedetto Croce, fu assai più ingiuriato come un vile sedentario che dal chiuso della sua biblioteca non poteva intendere le nuove vie della storia. Purtroppo gli uomini di biblioteca hanno avuto ragione sul fatto e graecchianti o belanti offinamente degli uomini della piazza, e la più nobile della storia è giunta più tremenda e più grave di quella stessa che gli intossicati e i manicomici non avevano potuto o voluto, per i patus a fraterna e filiale, provvedere. Pure non di



Il gen. Hume tra il Governatore di Pisa e il Rettore

Torino, all'inaugurazione dell'Università: l'ammiraglio maltese, il giovane...

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fatto e per quello che si farà, con-
ferendogli, con la dovuta solenni-
tà, l'Ordine del Cherubino.

Insieme col generale Hume, e-
rano presenti il Governatore di
Pisa, col. Walters, l'ufficiale per
l'educazione in Toscana, capitano
Nee. Da parte italiana, oltre a
Sua Eccellenza l'Arcivescovo, il
Sindaco Barzaglia, il Presidente
del Tribunale Cangianni, il Presi-
dente del Comitato di Liberazio-
ne Torri.

Il discorso dal Capo del Governo Militare Alleato in Toscana

Il generale Hume s'è alzato a
parlare, destando vivissima at-
tenzione. Egli ha detto:

«Pisa è costituita ed amata dal
popolo di tutti i paesi. Il patrimo-
nio dell'umanità intera è stato ar-
ricchito dalla sua storia, dalla sua
arte, dalle sue lettere e scienze.
Al mondo intero appartiene la
cultura di Pisa.

«Non esiste problema educa-
tivo che possa astrarsi dalla realtà
dell'antica Università che inizia
oggi il suo seicento e unesimo
anno accademico. Insieme a voi
festeggia questo giorno la quin-
ta Armata, che guidata dal gene-
rale Mark W. Clark, ha annesso
via l'occupazione nemica. Siamo
felici di vedere Pisa riprendere
il suo compito di educatore della
gioventù italiana, nonostante il
temperale della guerra e le con-
seguenti innumerevoli difficoltà.
«Sono convinto che gli spiriti
dei Grandi che nel passato hanno
dato gloria a queste orate e stu-
de, sono oggi con noi. Sicuramen-
te vi è la presenza invisibile di
Galileo Galilei, il quale vede che
il mondo si è davvero mosso dal

la sua biblioteca non poteva inten-
dere le nuove vie della storia.
Purtroppo gli uomini di bibliote-
ca hanno avuto ragione sul fatto
e granchiante o belante ottimismo
degli uomini della piazza, e la po-
sizione della storia è giunta più
tremenda e più grave di quella
stessa che gli intellettuali e i ma-
rinai non avevano potuto o
voluto, per le piazze e fraternità
e filiazze, prevedere. Pure non d-

sarremmo mai i giovani sotto le
stimoli della nostra opera di in-
segnanti, intesa a portare chia-
rezza dove c'era confusione e tor-
bidezza passionale. Non si parla-
va di politica dalla cattedra.
per rispetto allo stesso ministero
scientifico, che non patisce for-
dismi di propaganda; ma la chia-
rezza portata in un campo in
attendeva necessariamente anche
nel campo politico. Poiché que-
sta è la virtù del pensiero, che
esso soffre vita e salute in tutte
le parti di un ordine spirituale.

«Le Università italiane furono
la roccaforte dell'antifascismo; e
l'Università di Pisa, per la sua
particolare solitudine e per la sua
stessa spocia scientifica, fu forse
all'avanguardia di questa reazione
antifascista. Sotto gli occhi stessi
dei gerarchi, tutti compiaciuti
delle loro cariche e del loro per-
daggi e soddisfatti delle loro grus-
se prebende, fermentava lo spiri-
to di rivolta dei maestri e degli
scolari. Oggi gli studenti di Pisa
sono dispersi un po' in tutta l'Ita-
lia e, purtroppo, numerosi ne
giungono nei campi di concentra-
mento, ma dappertutto portando
l'alto di vita morale coltivata in
questo minorenico ma severo ro-
minatorio pisano.

Alla fine del suo discorso il
Rettore ha dichiarato aperto
l'anno accademico. E come pri-
mo atto di questo anno egli ha
conferito d'accordo con il Se-
nato Accademico, la laurea e il
honorem a tutti gli studenti
universitari delle Armate Allea-
te e agli studenti universitari
italiani caduti sul suolo toscano,
in combattimento, o morti nei
bombardamenti.

L'«Ordine del Cherubino»
al generale Hume

Infine il Rettore, per mezzo del
Presidente della Facoltà di Medicina
e chirurgia, prof. Vincenzo Rossi,
ha fatto consegnare al generale
Hume l'Ordine del Cherubino e
il prof. Rossi si è rivolto a Hu-
me, da medico a medico con sim-
patie e cordiali parole, perché

Il generale Hume si è alzato a parlare, dicendo vivissima attenzione. Ed ha detto:

«Pisa è conosciuta ed amata dai popoli di tutti i paesi. Il patrimonio dell'umanità intera è stato arricchito dalla sua storia, dalle sue arti, dalle sue lettere e scene. Al mondo intero appartiene la cultura di Pisa».

«Non esiste problema educativo che possa astrarsi dalla realtà dell'unica Università che inizia oggi il suo seicento e unesimo anno accademico. Insieme a voi festeggia questo giorno la Quindici Armata, che guidava dal generale Mark W. Clark, ha spezzato via l'occupazione nemica. Siamo felici di vedere Pisa riprendere il suo compito di educatrice della gioventù italiana, nonostante il temporale della guerra e le conseguenti innumerevoli difficoltà».

«Sono convinto che gli spiriti dei Grandi che nel passato hanno dato gloria a queste onorate stanze, sono oggi con noi. Sicuramente vi è la presenza invisibile di Galileo Galilei, il quale vede che il mondo si è davvero mosso dal giorno in cui egli rifiutò di negare quella verità. Torricelli riconosce nel suo barometro l'indispensabile strumento dell'aviazione in pace e in guerra. Felloni, Malpighi e Vesilio guardano con compiacimento agli studi di anatomia, i loro discendenti spirituali dei giorni d'oggi. Giovanni dalle Bande Nere e Cesare Borgia il Valentino, vedono con superbi i problemi militari che ci confrontano in questa guerra. Michelangelo deve sorridere con ammirazione approvando i lavori accolti per salvare gli affreschi del Camposanto. Né sono lontani, mentre lo parlo, scrittori in ogni campo, dai lontani albori dell'Università fino ai giorni d'oggi, compresi Carducci e Villari ed i giuristi pisani da Averani a Carrara».

«Non vi è tuttavia tempo sufficiente per enumerare una sia pur piccola frazione di grandi figli dell'Università di Pisa. Ne ho citati solamente pochissimi».

«Vi porgo il saluto in nome del Comandante d'Armata, in nome del Governo Militare Allentato e in nome di tutti coloro i quali onorano il sapere. A voi spetti ancora una volta, il compito sacro di insegnare la verità: non vi chiedo altro. Possa la Divina Provvidenza guidare sempre coloro ai quali ha voluto affidare la responsabilità di pensiero e di azione».

Le brevi ma intense parole con le quali il generale Hume ha ricordato le glorie passate e recenti dell'Università di Pisa hanno avuto l'attenzione e provocato il plauso dei professori e degli studenti.

La proluione del Rettore Magnifico

Prende ora la parola Luigi Russo che per la prima volta, come Rettore Magnifico, può parlare nella sua Università da uomo libero a uomini liberi.

Il brano che di essa riportiamo ci sembra tra i più significativi, perché illustra come vi sia stata da ieri a oggi, una continuità di tradizione nell'Ateneo pisano.

«Il fascismo non fu una malattia italiana, ma una malattia europea: noi ne abbiamo patito no».

sono dispersi in per tutta l'Italia e, purtroppo, numerosi rimangono nei campi di concentramento, ma disperatamente portando l'alto di vita morale coltivata in questo malinconico ma severo ro-
torio pisano».

Alla fine del suo discorso il Rettore ha dichiarato aperto l'anno accademico. E come primo atto di questo anno egli ha conferito d'accordo con il Senato Accademico, la laurea e il «honoris causa» a tutti gli studenti universitari delle Armate Alleate e agli studenti universitari italiani caduti nel suolo toscano, in combattimento o morti per bombardamenti.

L'«Ordine del Cherubino» al generale Hume

Infine il Rettore, per mezzo del Preside della Facoltà di Medicina e chirurgia, prof. Vincenzo Romiti, ha fatto consegnare al generale Hume l'«Ordine del Cherubino» e il prof. Romiti si è rivolto a Hume, da medico a medico con saluti pacifici e cordiali parole, perché il Generale Allentato, nella vita privata, è un medico insigne e un illustre scienziato.

Gli studenti, che fino a questo momento avevano partecipato alla cerimonia con la dovuta comprensione, hanno voluto dire la loro parola facendo festa al nuovo anno accademico coi modi scherzosi che sono loro consueti. Gli ufficiali e i soldati Alleati presenti hanno partecipato con molto interesse a questa festa inattesa.

PISA UNIVERSITY BEGINS 601ST YEAR

PISA, November 25 - The Italians themselves, with the aid of the Allies, must rebuild Italy, Professor Luigi Russo, protector of the University of Pisa, told an audience of distinguished Allied officials and Italian educators today at ceremonies marking the opening of the university's 601st academic year.

The university, although badly battered and looted by the Germans, was reopened with the assistance of the Allied Commission and Allied Military Government.

The ceremonies were enlivened by the traditional student parade in green, blue, red and yellow medieval costumes of centuries ago. They waved brightly colored flags of the local communes, while other students dressed in plumed hats and student costumes sounded the drums.

Professor Russo, who was installed as Pro-Rector of the university by Brig. Gen. Edward Erskine Hume, senior Civil Affairs Officer of the 5th Army, told the audience that it was General Hume who had encouraged university officials to reopen classes, despite the battered condition of the building.

In his long address, Professor Russo stressed the international character of the University of Pisa during its 600 years of existence, adding that frequently as many as 20 languages would be spoken by students during one term. He recalled that recently Mej. Gen. Mascarenhas, commanding officer of the Brazilian troops on the 5th Army front, had found the records of his grandfather, who had been a student in 1822.

"Italy has suffered in this war, but her suffering was not in sinning," Professor Russo said. "Italy must rebuild and the Italians themselves will have to restore Italy with the tools supplied by the Allies. Give us the working tools - the laboratory equipment, the books, and the scientific instruments - and we will restore our university just as Italy will restore itself."

Professor Russo insisted that Italy's part in the war before the Armistice was the, of a party, not the war of the Italian people.

In appreciation of the encouragement and the material support he gave to the university, General Hume was awarded the badge of the Cherubine, an ancient order of the university to which all members of the faculty belong.

Among the guests were the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Gabriele Vettori, Archbishop of Pisa, and Lieut. Col. T.W.J. Walters, of London, ANG Regional Commissioner in Pisa.

(UNN)

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UN News Service - BASIO NEWS - 23 November 1944

23 DEC 1944
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NAZI THIEF MAY DIE OF RADIUM POISONING

PISA, November 22 - Somewhere in northern Italy is a Nazi SS soldier, who, if he hasn't already been killed by Allied artillery, bombs, or small-arms fire, will soon be dead of radium poisoning from the unprotected vial of pure radium which he looted from the University of Pisa's Institute of Physics and Chemistry.

Allied medical authorities said today that burns caused by the unprotected radium will cause a slow but certain death accompanied by excruciating pain.

University officials said that the SS troops, who were billeted in the institute's buildings, had orders to destroy what they could not carry away just before Allied troops liberated Pisa. The university officials testified that the SS men carried out their orders punctiliously, stealing books and instruments and the radium, and destroying some of the heavy laboratory installations.

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23 DEC 1944

UN News Service - BASIC NEWS - 10 November 1944

600 ITALIAN ART WORKS STOLEN BY GERMANS

ROME, November 9 - More than 600 art works from Florence art galleries and museums have been carried off by the Germans as loot for delivery to Germany, said Dr. Modestino Petrozziello, Director General of Fine Arts in a radio broadcast over Radio Rome tonight.

Officers of the SS told the Superintendent of the Florence art galleries that the seizure of Italian art works was ordered directly by Hitler, said Dr. Petrozziello.

Among the works carried off are many of the most valuable masterpieces of the art galleries of Florence.

Included among these are the famed statues of Nicola and Venus dei Medici, and also some of the famous paintings of Botticelli, Raphael, Titian, and Caravaggio.

Experts of the Allied Commission and of the Italian Ministry of Public Education have proof that 12 of the most renowned paintings, including works of Titian and Bruegel the Elder, were stolen by orders from Goering to the German Consul at Florence and Colonel Langesdorff, head of the "German Protection Service" in Italy, said Dr. Petrozziello.

Recalling the decision taken by the Congress of Vienna in 1815 calling for the restitution of artistic treasures carried off by Napoleon, Dr. Petrozziello asked for the return to Italy of Italian art works arbitrarily appropriated by the Germans for themselves and an indemnity for any damage suffered by them.

(UNN)

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05 nov - 44
CORRIERE DEL MATTINO

I lavori al Camposanto vecchio di Pisa

ROMA, 14. A breve tempo di distanza dall'incendio che cagionò gravi danni agli affreschi del Camposanto vecchio di Pisa, si annuncia che il lavoro di consolidamento e di protezione delle opere danneggiate è stato ultimato. L'insigne monumento può, quindi, considerarsi al sicuro dagli ulteriori danni che le intemperie gli avrebbero cagionato. Si spera che i lavori di restauro possano cominciare presto.

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CORRIERE DEL MATTINO

Pisa la Toscana e l'Italia

L'altro giorno mi è capitato di parlare alla radio sulla ripresa della città di Pisa: parlavo come Rettore dell'Università e Direttore della Scuola Normale Superiore di quella città, e parlavo anche per incarico avuto dal generale Hume, comandante della V armata nei suoi servizi territoriali. Posso ripetere oggi in piena coscienza che la situazione di Pisa, due mesi dopo la sua liberazione, è notevolmente migliorata, grazie agli aiuti del Comando Alleato, all'opera delle autorità cittadine e provinciali, alle iniziative di privati cittadini e di studenti. Prossimamente le due città d'Oltarno e Diqua, danno, la città dei quartieri, della stazione ferroviaria e del Corso Vittorio Emanuele e l'altre tra artistico-culturale di Piazza Duomo, di Piazza Cavalieri, e i quartieri di S. Francesco e di S. Caterina e di Porta a Lucca, saranno allacciati da una passerella larga quattro metri che sostituisce il Ponte di Mezzo; per altre vie e per un largo ponte e solidissimo alle porte della città, si giunge agevolmente in quella che possiamo chiamare la città universitaria.

La popolazione è notevolmente afflitta nella città e raggiunge la cifra di 80 mila anime o meglio bocche. Poiché la situazione annonaria, per quanto dura di privazioni, a mio parere e per esponenti confrontati è un po' migliore di quella di Firenze, perché vi si trovano, non con troppe difficoltà, vino, latte, uova e pesce pescato nell'Arno e nel Serchio e anche a Marina. Poiché non bisogna dimenticare che Pisa è un centro agricolo, e per quanto le campagne siano state largamente saccheggiate, pure rendono tanto da poter sostenere la popolazione.

E' ovvio che i pisani non siano contenti ancora di questo migliorato stato di cose, come non sono contenti i fiorentini, mentre nella loro città la vita è normale; ma a me, da una settimana o da una quindicina all'altra, assentandomi per due o tre giorni, mi capita di rilevare a occhio nudo le migliori sensibili apportate. I Lungarni cominciano a riavere le loro spalleggiate, e per esempio l'albergo Nettuno è stato completamente liberato dalla mina e si può gi-

naloga impressione. Non c'è da gridare all'egoismo dei municipi, codesto è pure un egoismo illibato da un reticente sentimento: io riparo la mia casa anche perché ne viene un vantaggio alla casa del mio vicino. Questa unità interprovinciale, regionale e nazionale, va curata attentamente; e talvolta anche le parole ruvide o distratte dei crypto-fascisti inconsapevoli o degli indifferenti possono guastare il nostro sentimento e mortificare la nostra fede. A un personaggio di autorità che mi parlava con non molta comprensione di un possibile trasferimento di alcuni istituti universitari, e sia pure provvisorio, io ho risposto scherzosamente (il tono scherzoso era adottato a disimulare una severa parlone) che non sarei stato mal io quel Rettore che avrebbe agevolato la traslazione della sede da Roma ad Avignone. E questo non per orgoglio municipale (io non sono pisano) e vivo da venti anni a Firenze) e nemmeno per semplice pietos verso la città di Pisa, ma per un'obiettiva valutazione delle funzioni universitarie che la città di Pisa rappresenta. Pisa serve a tutta la Toscana litoranea e alla regione apuana e lunigiana e della lontana Maremma: un trasferimento di un qualsiasi istituto non colpisce Pisa città, ma tutta una regione che fa parte di essa. Tutto resterà a Pisa, dunque, perché, sia pure in forma ridotta, tutto potrà funzionare a Pisa.

Ma ciò non significa che non si debba ricorrere a delle soluzioni provvisorie. Per esempio, da qualche giorno io avevo promesso a degli studenti d'ingegneria che avrei proposto al Comando Alleato e al Senato accademico che una commissione di professori pisani si trasferisse per qualche settimana a Firenze per fare gli esami ai 300 o 400 studenti d'ingegneria che sono afflitti da varie università del nord in Firenze. Presenta città aperta. E mentre scrivo mi giunge una commissione del Collegio degli Ingegneri presieduta dall'ingegner Riccioli, che mi propone una cosa ragionevole: l'istituzione provvisoria di una Sezione della Scuola d'ingegneria, ferma restando la Scuola d'ingegneria a Pisa. In Fi-

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saranno allineati da una passerella larga quattro metri che sostituisce il Ponte di Mezzo; per altre vie e per un largo ponte e solidissimo alle porte della città, si giunge agevolmente in quella che possiamo chiamare la città universitaria.

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Ma io non volevo parlare qui della situazione fisica e municipale di Pisa, quanto piuttosto di un rilievo alla funzione che la città ha nel complesso della vita della regione toscana e di tutta la regione che va dalla Spezia a Grosseto. Nell'ora in cui pareva che la città potesse venire a mancare, si è sentito quale perdita essa sarebbe stata per la vita cultura e viatoria della regione e dell'Italia tutta. Pisa, si è detto in ogni tempo, è una città morta, ma una città morta di quelle che insegnano ai vivi e per la quale bisogna passare. A parte la sua

na. E questo non per orgoglio municipale (io non sono pisano) e vivo da venti anni a Firenze) e nemmeno per semplice pietas verso la città di Pisa, ma per un'obiettiva valutazione delle funzioni universitarie che la città di Pisa rappresenta. Pisa serve a tutta la Toscana letteraria e alla regione apuana e lunigiana e della lontana Maremma: un trasferimento di un qualsiasi istituto non colpisce Pisa città, ma tutta una regione che fa parte di essa. Tutto resterà a Pisa, dunque, perché, sia pure in forma ridotta, tutto potrà funzionare a Pisa.

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con una produzione politica del Rettore. Le lezioni saranno riprese tra il 10 e il 15 gennaio, e i giovani che hanno diritto a riscattare un anno, frequenteranno i corsi integrativi dalla seconda quindicina di maggio a luglio.

Ma io non volevo parlare qui della situazione fisica e municipale di Pisa, quanto piuttosto dar rilievo alla funzione che la città ha nel complesso della vita della regione toscana e di tutta la regione che va dalla Spezia a Grosseto. Nell'ora in cui pareva che la città potesse venire a mancare, si è sentito quale perdita essa sarebbe stata per la vita culturale e viatorica della regione e dell'Italia tutta. Pisa, si è detto in ogni tempo, è una città morta, ma una città morta di quelle che insegnano ai vivi e per la quale bisogna passare. A parte la sua alta funzione scientifica largamente riconosciuta in tutta Italia e fuori d'Italia (la Scuola Normale Superiore e la Scuola d'Ingegneria le danno una netta superiorità su tutte le altre città universitarie d'Italia), c'è da osservare che essa è un centro agricolo dei più ricchi della Toscana e città di transito ferroviario obbligato a chi voglia recarsi a Genova, a Roma, a Firenze, a Lucca e in Garfagnana. La Pisa ferroviaria, insieme con la Pisa universitaria e la Pisa agricola, è la garanzia del risorgimento della città. Già il Comando Alleato si è preoccupato della linea Firenze-Pisa-Livorno, nel dicembre il Colonnello Michie del Comando Alleato di stanza a Firenze ha promesso che la linea Firenze-Pisa-Livorno tornerà a funzionare e si pone in forma ridotta e per bisogni urgenti.

La rinascita ferroviaria di Pisa andrà di pari passo con la rinascita universitaria. Pisa risorge, abbiamo sempre ripetuto, se ritornerà la sua Università; le atroci ferite inferte dalla guerra sarebbero nulla a confronto di questa più atroce ferita di privarla e sia pure temporaneamente di alcuni dei suoi celebri istituti. Si è invocato l'esempio di Messina e della sua Università, trasferita temporaneamente a Palermo; ma allora si trattava di una città sola terremotata, e sulle sue sorti vegliava la pietà di tutto il mondo. Ora le città terremotate dalla guerra sono parecchie e ciascuna pensa alle sue ferite e alle sue privazioni e si disinteressa di quello che è avvenuto a 50 chilometri di distanza. Si educa in tutti un egoismo che è ragionevole, ma che è doloroso si coltivi in modo più acuto nei momenti della sciagura.

E' osservazione comune di tutti quelli che vanno a Roma che Roma par si disinteressare della provincia, e a chi capita da Pisa a Firenze, giunge al cuore un'a-

rebbero svolgimento dal maggio al luglio. Questi corsi integrativi si deve sperare di farli anche materialmente a Pisa, perché tutti si deve sperare in una risoluzione della guerra nella prossima primavera. In tal modo a Pisa si legherà una massa di studenti provenienti dalle università del nord. La nostra eventuale concessione sarebbe quindi anche interessante. In questo senso — e ho voluto citare un caso particolare — un po' tutti intendiamo la ripresa della collaborazione tra provincia e province; e in questo senso Pisa continuerà a dimostrare la sua vitalità e la sua necessità. Poiché un'Università che si può trasferire non è un'Università necessaria a quella città a cui appartiene. E da Pisa non si trasferisce nulla, perché il suo centro universitario è centro di una regione e di tutta la Nazione, e non si trasferisce tutta una regione o tutta una nazione. E' noto che la splendore pisana, proprio in virtù della Scuola di Ingegneria e della Scuola Normale Superiore, è una scolaresca di reclutamento nazionale. Perciò nella difesa e nella ricostruzione di Pisa, noi difendiamo il risorgimento di tutto il nostro Paese.

Luigi Russo

IL MONDO LIBERO

N. 20
OTTOBRE 1944



Una tomba seicentesca nel Camposanto di Pisa è stata
colpita in pieno, lasciando allo scoperto i resti di chi vi
era sepolto. S. Ecc. l'Arcivescovo della città, assieme al
Brigadier Generale Edgar Erskine Hume, ne visita le rovine

Il Camposanto di Pisa

Il famoso affresco trecentesco del Camposanto di Pisa, per fortuna non in modo irreparabile, il Camposanto ha
l'Universo, è stato danneggiato dai bombardamenti ma gli edifici artistici pisani, e il più danneggiato





Uno tomba secentesco nel Camposanto di Pisa è stato colpito in pieno, lasciando allo scoperto i resti di chi vi era sepolto. S. Ecc. l'Arcivescovo della città, assieme al Brigadier Generale Edgar Erskine Hume, ne visita le rovine.

Il Camposanto di Pisa

6/11

Il famoso affresco trecentesco del Camposanto di Pisa, per fortuna non in modo irreparabile. Il Camposanto, tra gli edifici artistici pisani, è il più danneggiato.



20054/2/78

8 Oct 44

8 OCT. 1944

CRUSADER -

Pisa was Wrecked by Huns

THE deplorable condition in which the Germans left the city of Pisa has been described by Professor Russo, rector of Pisa University.

One half of the dwellings were destroyed by the Germans before they withdrew, he said, while all the animals not carried off died for lack of proper feeding.

The Flettner aqueduct is unserviceable and water must consequently be drawn from wells.

Electric power is unavailable because the Germans destroyed the electric installations.

The historical part of Pisa suffered serious damage.

The cemetery is almost entirely destroyed and the churches of St. Paul and Michael, the Palazzo della Giornata, the Verdi theatre and other monuments were demolished.

The Germans carried off all the scientific equipment of the University.

Professor Russo stated that the inhuman acts carried out by the Germans against the civilian population will be recorded.

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200 841/2/B

OSSERVATORE ROMANO 7 OCT 1944

Le condizioni di Pisa

PISA 5.

Il Rettore della nostra università, Prof. Russo, ha illustrato la triste situazione della città. Egli ha detto che si può contare solo su un terzo delle abitazioni esistenti prima della guerra ma che per raggiungere questa proporzione sono necessarie urgenti riparazioni: il grano è andato a male, il bestiame sottratto alle razze è morto per l'impossibilità di nutrirlo; l'attività cittadina è paralizzata dalla distruzione dei ponti sull'Arno; l'acquedotto di Filottelo è inutilizzabile e l'acqua viene atinta dai pozzi; l'energia elettrica è assente in seguito alla distruzione delle centrali.

La parte storica e culturale della città ha sofferto danni notevoli, mentre, per fortuna, danni superficiali hanno subito il Duomo ed il Museo Civico. Il Cimitero monumentale è in gran parte rovinato; gravemente danneggiati sono la Chiesa di S. Paolo a Ripa d'Arno, il Palazzo della Giornata, il Palazzo Scolto, la Chiesa di S. Michele, il Teatro Verdi ed altri edifici monumentali.

I tedeschi, poi, hanno asportato tutto il materiale scientifico dai locali della Università.

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20084/21

BASIC NEWS 6 Oct. 44

GERMANS SACKED PISA

PISA, October 3 — The deplorable condition in which the Germans left the city of Pisa was described today, by Professor Russo, Rector of Pisa University.

One half of the dwellings were destroyed by the Germans prior to the withdrawal, he said, while all the animals not carried off, died for lack of proper feeding. The Filettole aqueduct is unserviceable, and water must, consequently, be drawn from wells. Electric power is unavailable, because the Germans destroyed the electric installations.

The historical part of Pisa suffered notable damage. The cemetery is almost entirely destroyed, and the churches of St. Paul and Michael, the Palazzo della Giornata, the Verdi Theatre, and other monuments were demolished.

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Professor Russo stated that the inhuman acts carried out by the Germans against the civilian population will be recorded.

(UNN)

200842/B

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Thursday, October 5, 1944

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Italian Experts Set To Work Repairing Pisa's Art Wonders

By Sgt. JACK FOISIE
Staff Correspondent

PISA, Oct. 4.—The first large-scale effort to repair the priceless war-damaged art is under way here as Italian specialists seek to restore the priceless frescoes in the Campo Santo damaged by a fire resulting from misdirected Allied shelling.

The work has been going on since Sept. 13, even as German shelling threatened to add to the damage of this ancient burial ground. The city is now quiet after being subjected to nearly a month of harassing enemy fire following Allied liberation.

The Campo Santo is little known to GI art lovers who are now flocking to see the more widely-known Leaning Tower of Pisa. Since Allied occupation more than 77,000 curious have paid five lire each to walk up the 296 steps of this 181-foot-high campanile, according to Cpl. Earl Bishop, Neptian, Ky., the MP on the door.

Keeping trucks from roaring too close for fear the vibration will cause the tower to lean still further than its 15-foot nod toward the southeast is one of the local Allied Military Government Allied Control Commission problems. More serious is the housing, feeding and water supply of the 27,000 civilians who remain in Pisa, a city 40 percent in ruins.

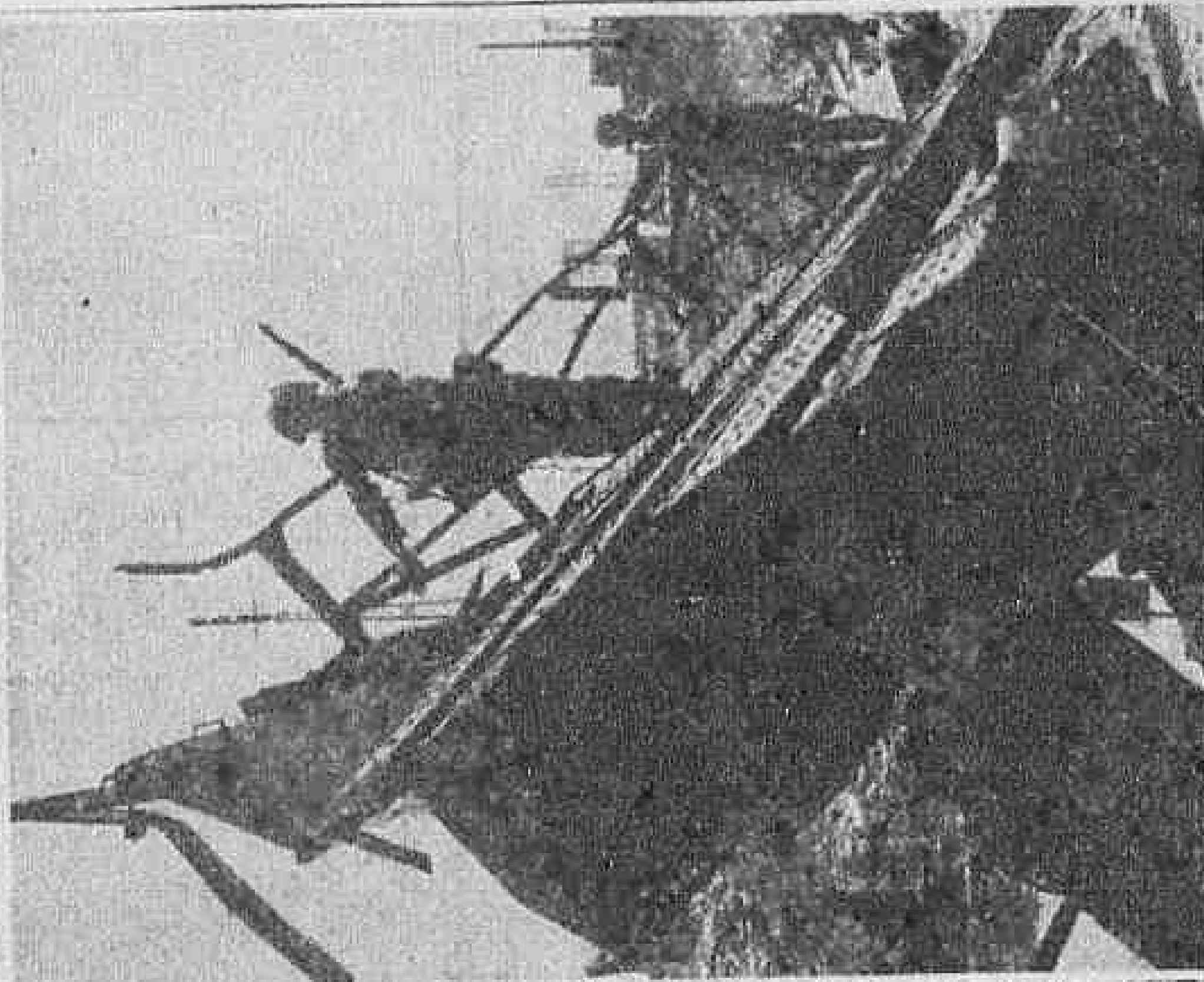
But those for whom art is food watch anxiously the progress of Italy's great modern artists painting the fresco back together again the frescoes painted by the Tuscan artists of the 14th and 15th centuries. Never has there been a more priceless jig-saw puzzle.

PRICELESS PUZZLE

Over 80 Italian soldiers are at work loosening lead from the floor of the 415 by 171-foot rectangular cloister. The lead roof was ignited by the last of four Allied shells which struck the Campo Santo on July 27, according to information obtained by Capt. Deane Keller, fine arts officer. The fire raged for almost five hours, the molten lead running down over the sarcophagi (tombs above ground), splitting open or otherwise damaging 99 percent of these burial pieces of the famous ancients.

The intense heat cracked the walls, resulting in the buckling of the cemented frescoes. German troops, who had taken all civilian fire-fighting apparatus, made no attempt to fight the blaze according to Capt. Keller's information obtained from among others, the archbishop of Pisa.

How much of the Campo Santo art can be restored no one on the scene would venture to say but Lt. Col. T. W. J. Walters, AMG provincial commissioner, said that the



Italian specialists are restoring damaged art works in Pisa, and American engineers are busy restoring blasted roads and bridges in the city, such as this spectacularly cracked span across the Arno. (Army Pictorial Service)

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Keeping trucks from roaring too close for fear the vibration will cause the tower to lean still further than its 18-foot nod toward the southeast is one of the local Allied Military Government-Allied Control Commission problems. More serious is the housing, feeding and water supply of the 27,000 civilians who remain in Pisa, a city 40 percent in ruins.

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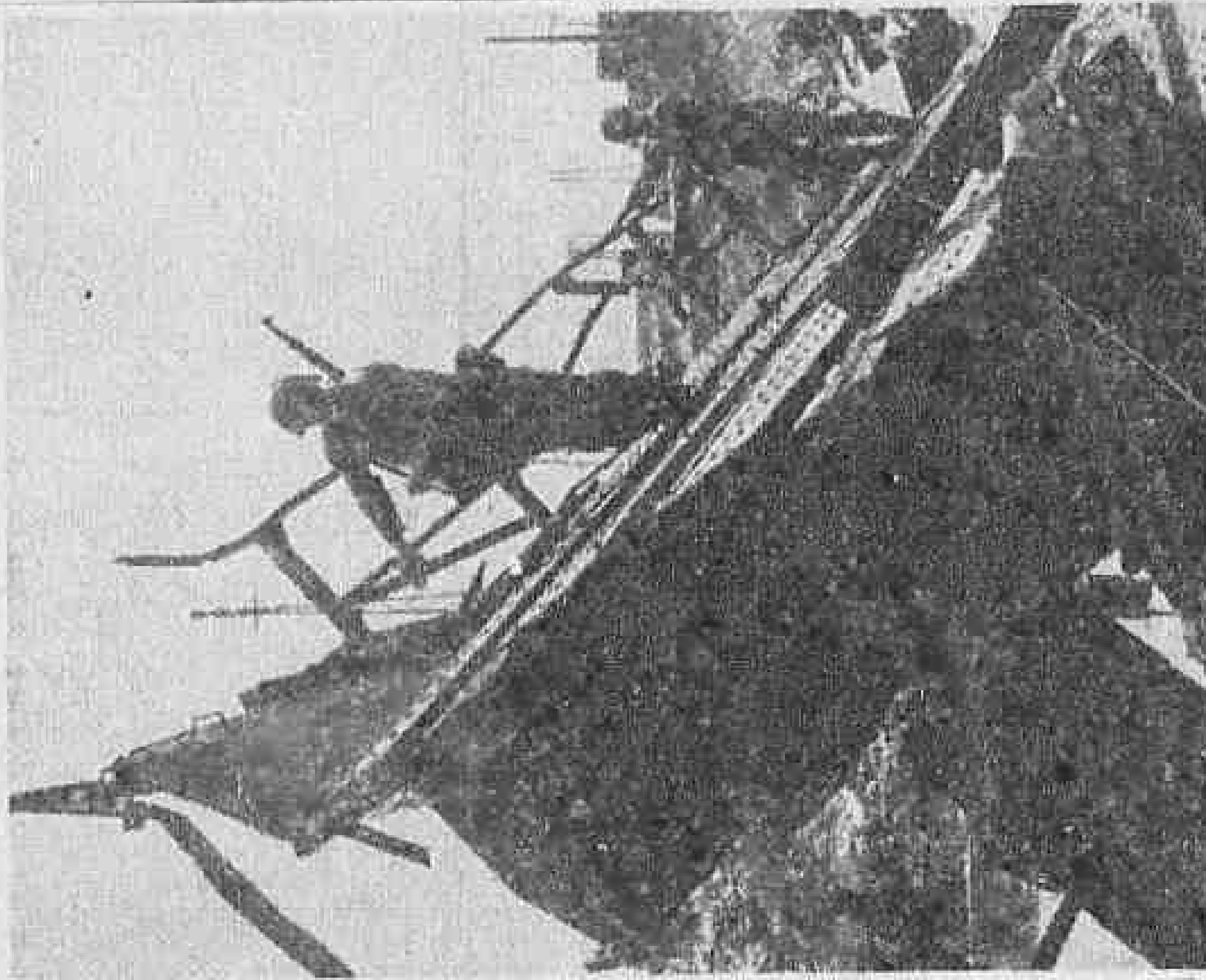
How much of the Campo Santo art can be restored up one on the scene would venture to say but Lt. Col. T. W. J. Walters, AMG provincial commissioner, said that the damage was "bad, very bad indeed."

While actual restoration work has become the responsibility of Italian artists working under the authority of their Rome government, the project was initiated by the 5th Army AMG section. Its chief, Brig. Gen. E. E. Hume and the Italian Crown Prince Umberto inspected the work yesterday.

NO EFFORT SPARED

Nothing is being spared in the effort. Army engineers have constructed a canvas roof to protect the remains of the monumental cemetery which took five years to build and was completed in 1465.

Even though German shells were landing dangerously close, the project was begun 11 days after the



Italian specialists are restoring damaged art works in Pisa, and American engineers are busy restoring blasted roads and bridges in the city, such as this spectacularly cracked span across the Arno.

(Army Pictorial Service)

struck in 20 places by shell fragments, according to Capt. Keller's report. Damage, however, was not considered great.

The Leaning Tower itself was hit by a shell or shell fragment about ten feet up. It shattered a good-size hole about six inches deep; souvenir hunters were adding to it by chipping away the raw edges until the MP's moved in. The tower was also struck on the second and fourth tier, responsibility for the latter being definitely placed on a wild-aiming Fascist ack-ack crew blasting away at Allied planes.

The Germans, in their shelling after the Allies entered the city, landed one about 100 yards from the tower but it caused no damage. German officers had warned civic officials which areas they were

removed to a convent, and the representative of the Archbishop smilingly refused to disclose their whereabouts to anyone.

Up until three days ago, the Germans were still shelling the city with a 250 mm. "Artio Express." They were very accurate about it, the shells decreasing by one each night during the last five nights. They stopped at three, according to a very interested "tally clerk," Cpl. Gus Piusner, Cedar Rapids, Mich., AMG chief clerk in Pisa.

Presumably the Krauts were trying to knock out the permanent bridge being constructed across the Arno. They didn't.

Pisa is the first large center of art to be so thoroughly ravaged by war.

Comunicato Firenze 24-9-44

I gravi danni sofferti dal Camposanto vecchio di Pisa

PISA, 23. In seguito ad un incendio sviluppatosi il 27 luglio u.s., tutta la copertura del Camposanto Vecchio di Pisa fu distrutta.

I fideleschi avevano tagliato le condutture dell'acqua, né, d'altra parte, si tentò intervenire alcuno per salvare l'inevitabile monumento. A ridoppiare la gravità dell'incendio concorse il fatto che essendo il tetto ricoperto di lastre di piombo, questo liquefendosi, ridusse il Camposanto in un mare rucnlescente.

I danni che derivarono furono gravissimi per gli affreschi, meno gravi per le sculture, mentre la struttura architettonica, sia interna che esterna, restò quasi intatta.

Fino alla liberazione di Pisa, gli affreschi rimasero allo scoperto, esposti al sole torrido dell'agosto ed agli nequizioni. In tal modo le condizioni, già gravi, peggiorarono ancora.

Possiamo ben dire che prima cura degli Alleati, appena entrati in Pisa, fu di intercettare della scagura di questo colabrodo monumento. Gli affreschi più danneggiati e svaniti sono quelli del Gozzoli dei quali larga parte è caduta, e molta altra pericolante.

Completamente distrutta è l'Arca sulla porta del Camposanto ed assai danneggiati sono gli affreschi di Antonio Veneziano. Nel celebre *Trionfo dello Spirito* si riscontrava un numero di cadute di intonaco minore che nell'affresco degli *Incroci*; tutto il famoso complesso trecentesco è poi ucciso dall'incendio con una singolare alterazione cronologica.

Intanto è stata iniziata la copertura provvisoria degli affreschi e la raccolta dei frammenti.

Il restauro sarà condotto sotto la direzione tecnica dell'Istituto Centrale del Restauro, in collaborazione con la locale Soprintendenza ai Monumenti.

Vecchio di Pisa in Marmita.

I tedeschi avevano tagliato le condutture dell'acqua, né, d'altra parte, si tentò intervento alcuno per salvare l'inesimabile monumento. A raddoppiare la gravità dell'incendio concorse il fatto che essendo il tetto ricoperto di lastre di piombo, questo liquefacendosi, indusse il campanone in un movimento pericoloso.

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Possiamo ben dire che prima cura degli Alleati, appena entrati in Pisa, fu di interessarsi alla sicurezza di questo celeberrimo monumento. Gli affreschi più danneggiati e svolti sono quelli del Giotto, dei quali la parte è caduta, e molta altra pericolante.

Completamento distrutta è l'Abbatte alla porta del Campanone ed assai danneggiati sono gli affreschi di Antonio Veneziano. Nel celebre *Trionfo della Morte* si riconosce un numero di cadute di intonaco minore che nell'affresco degli *Amoretti*; tutto il famoso complesso trecentesco è poi isolato dall'incendio con una singolare alternanza cromatica.

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20084/21B

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA - Venerdì 29 Settembre 1944

I danni ai monumenti di Pisa

Secondo le più recenti notizie ufficiali, i danni subiti dai monumenti e specialmente dalle chiese di Pisa si possono raggruppare in due categorie: l'una a nord e l'altra a sud dell'Arno, senza contare quelli di cui si è già fatto cenno, subito dal Camposanto Vecchio. Sono più di una ventina le chiese colpite. A nord dell'Arno la chiesa di S. Vito è stata completamente distrutta, e quella di S. Stefano dei Cavalieri ha visto il campanile, disegnato dal Vignola, in gran parte crollato. Il Duomo ha pure riportato danni non molto gravi. Parecchie altre chiese hanno avuto il tetto sfondato oppure la facciata crollata. Di quanteva resta in piedi soltanto qualche muro. La chiesa di S. Matteo ha perduto l'antica tribuna romanica e l'attuale chiesa cinquecentesca riparata in parte dall'antica non ha più il portale che è stato fatto saltare dai tedeschi. A sud dell'Arno una delle chiese più provate è quella di San Paolo a Ripa del secolo XI. Anche danneggiatissimi sono la chiesa ed il convento di San Domenico e la chiesa della Maddalena e quella di SS. Cosma e Damiano. Fra gli altri monumenti risulta danneggiato il Palazzo Reale, il Palazzo della Giustizia, alcune abitazioni in Via delle Belle Torri del secolo XIV, il Palazzo Schiusi, ora del Governo, di stile gotico rimaneggiato, l'aula magna dell'Università affrescata dal De Carolis, il Palazzo Arcivescovile del secolo XVI, il Palazzo Simoneschi, il Palazzo Comunale del secolo XIV, il Palazzo della Prefettura con la torre dell'orologio. Risultano demoliti tutti i ponti fra i quali erano degni di rilievo quello della Fortezza e quello di mezzo. Demoliti anche la vecchia cittadella e la parte dell'antico avvenale detto le «stelletto».

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20084/2/13

Un News Service, BASIC NEWS - 27 September 1944

Pisa Tower Damage was German

ROME, September 26 - Ironically enough the sole damage to the famed Leaning Tower at Pisa - which in German broadcasts the Allies so frequently were accused of shelling - is the loss of one colonette struck by a German anti-aircraft shell.

The loss of the colonette - one of the hundreds of small columns that circle the tower at its several levels - was confirmed today by the Allied Control Commission's Division of Fine Arts, Monuments, and Archives.

Detailed inspection of art treasures in Pisa is hampered still by German mines and booby-traps, ACC's experts reported.

"The southern half of the town is smashed badly; but the northern portion is damaged mainly by the mines which the Germans blew in every street leading north from the river, as they retreated," Major J. B. Ward Perkins, deputy director of ACC's EFMA Division, reported.

The Lungarno (street) on both banks of the river has a few blasted gaps; otherwise, that interesting section escaped with superficial damage. The picturesque medieval Chapel of La Spina on the south bank is substantially intact.

The condition of the Cathedral area (including the Leaning Tower) in the decidedly vulnerable position on the northeast corner of Pisa was described today by ACC officers as "a monument to Allied restraint."

Already the roofs of the Cathedral and the Baptistry have been repaired following unusually slight, superficial damage, merely from small shells.

The only serious damage to historical treasures is in the Campo Santo, the roof of which burned after the Germans had removed all fire fighting apparatus from the area.

Brigadier-General E. E. Hume, commanding the Allied Military Government units with the 5th Army, had ordered immediate first-aid measures, and, in a race with approaching winter rains, engineers already are constructing a temporary roof over the Campo Santo, while ACC experts and their Italian colleagues are patching the damaged frescoes.

In this charming cloister, the famed 14th Century frescoes known as "The Triumph of Death" certainly can be restored, ACC officers reported. (UNR)

Copies to:

20084 / 2 / B

Rovine alla foce dell'Arno

Macerie di ponti, di chiese e di palazzi pisani

Pisa. 19
Anche su Pisa si è abbattuto con
cattiva violenza l'uragano di ferro
e di fuoco, a sconvolgere, a disper-
dere le vestigia di tanti secoli di
storia.

Il visitatore che si affacci alla
città da Porta a Lucca, non si ren-
de subito conto dell'immenso disa-
stro che l'ha colpita. I villini sono
ancora in piedi per quanto quasi del
tutto disabitati; i giardini ancor fra-
schi, fioriti, odorosi di cedrina e di
gerani. E solo quando ci si adden-
tra nel cuore della città, che si ha
la percezione esatta di quello che è
veramente avvenuto. Le rovine si
fanno sempre più frequenti, fino a
diventare un'acqua, fiamma montagna
di mura crollate che, dalla seconda
metà di Borgo Strutto, va fino a
quello che una volta era il Ponte
di Mezzo, tanto caro ai pisani, e che
oggi non è che un doloroso ricordo.

Il centro della città è del tutto de-
serto. Le strade sono oscure. Mi-
serose misce sono ancora in agguato
per attendere alla vita di quei ci-
tadini che tentassero avventurarsi
tra le rovine dei loro antichi palazzi.
Anche qui, come a Firenze, come
quasi dovunque, i tedeschi, dopo
aver fatto saltare i fabbricati in vi-
cinanza dei ponti per ostruire l'ac-
cesso, hanno voluto lasciare la loro
olubrosa carta da visita, con-
tinua da mine nascoste nei luoghi
più impensati.

La vita cittadina comincia da Bor-
go Largo in poi, dove qualche nego-
zio tenta timidamente i primi ap-
procci col pubblico che ritorna in
città, impressiona soprattutto il fatto
che le chiese, più d'ogni altro edifi-
cio, hanno subito l'oltraggio delle
artiglierie e delle mine.

A nord dell'Arno, per esempio,
le chiese danneggiate sono: la Chie-
sa di S. Vito del secolo XVIII, con af-
reschi del Tempesti, completamente
distrutta; la chiesa di S. Nicola, dei
sec. XI e XVIII, lesionata; la Chiesa
dei Galvani del sec. XVIII, danneg-
giata; la Chiesa di S. Michele in
Borgo, romanico-gotica con rifaci-
menti del '700, con la navata cen-
trale e sinistra crollate; la Chiesa
di S. Cecilia del sec. XI, con la na-
vata in gran parte crollata e il mo-
ro di sinistra demolito. Molte altre
chiese hanno subito danni. Notiamo

moderna. Il campanile è stato co-
pito da una cannonata.

Il danno maggiore è stato subito
dal Campanile vecchio che rimase
incendiato per una cannonata il 27
luglio scorso, alle ore 19 circa; il
tocco, sviluppatosi nella parte nord
del tetto, non fu potuto arginare,
anche per il sussurrarsi del canno-
ziamento, e distrusse tutto il sof-
fitta con l'inevitabile danneggiamento di gran parte degli affreschi
perimetrali, dei monumenti e dei sar-
cofagi.

A sud dell'Arno risultano danneg-
giati: la Chiesa della Spina in al-
cuni pressi: la Chiesa di S. Cris-
tina che ha la facciata sfondata;
la chiesa di S. Paolo a Ripa d'Arno,
che ha il tetto crollato e demolito,
la parte della navata sinistra e del
muro esterno di destra; la Chiesa
del Carmine, dei sec. XIV e XVIII,
ripetutamente colpita: la Chiesa di
S. Domenico del sec. XIV e XVIII,
in gran parte distrutta col convento
del sec. XIV; la Chiesa di S. Seba-
stiano del sec. XIII e poi rifatta, in
gran parte crollata; la Chiesa di
S. Antonio del sec. XIV e XVIII, di
cui rimane la facciata; la Chiesa
della Madonna del sec. XVIII, crolla-
ta su buona parte; la Chiesa del
SS. Cosma e Damiano, del sec. XIII
e XVIII, in gran parte distrutta.

Anche le abitazioni civili sono as-
sai danneggiate: il Palazzo Reale
del sec. XVI; il Palazzo della Gio-
iata del sec. XVI; alcune abitazioni
di via delle Belle Torri del sec. XIV;
il Palazzo Schifano, ora del Governo,
gotico rinascimentale; l'Aula Magna
dell'Università, affrescata dal De
Caroli; il Palazzo Arcivescovile del
sec. XVI; il Palazzo Simonetti,
in via Vittorio, del sec. XVII; il
Palazzo Comunale del sec. XIV; il
Palazzo della Vecchia Prefettura con
la Torre dell'Orologio.

Demoliti risultano i ponti della
Fortezza e quello di Mezzo, nonché
tutti gli altri; la Vecchia Cittadella
e in parte l'antico Arsenal detto
«La Stallotta».

In mezzo a tanta devastazione il
cuore dei vecchi pisani sta ora ri-
prendendo lentamente a battere. Ed
è con infinite tristezza che dalla vi-
cina e lontana campagna, la gente
torna in città trasognata, disol-
ta, poche masserizie che prima si era-

Le rovine del Ponte, Firenze
19-20 Agosto 1944

437

Note (by per J. B.)
 Vard. (p. 100)
 - per in an ornamento
 p. 101

401744
 20054/97B

ella da Porto e Lancia, non si re-
 de subito corso dell'immagine d'Al-
 ro che l'ha colpita. I villini sono
 ancora in piedi per quanto quasi del
 tutto disabitati: i giardini sono fre-
 schi, fioriti, odorosi di cedrina e di
 gerani. E solo quando ci si adden-
 tra nel cuore della città, che si ha
 la sensazione esatta di quello che è
 veramente avvenuto. Le rovine si
 fanno sempre più frequenti, fino a
 diventare un'unica, riasa montagna
 di mura crollate che, dalla seconda
 metà di Borgo Stretto, va fino a
 quello che una volta era il Ponte
 di Mezzo, tanto caro ai pisani, e che
 oggi non è che un doloroso ricordo.

Il centro della città è del tutto de-
 serto. Le strade sono ostruite. Nu-
 merose mine sono ancora in agguato
 per attendere alla rita di quei cit-
 tadini che tentano di avventurarsi
 tra le rovine dei loro antichi palazzi.
 Anche qui, come a Firenze, come
 quasi dovunque, i tedeschi, dopo
 aver fatto saltare i fabbricati in vi-
 cinanza dei ponti per ostruirne l'ac-
 cesso, hanno voluto lasciare la loro
 obbrobriosa carta da visita, costi-
 tuita da mine nascoste nei luoghi
 più impensati.

La vita cittadina comincia da Bor-
 go Largo in poi, dove qualche nego-
 zio tenta timidamente i primi ap-
 procci col pubblico che ritorna in
 città. Impressioni soprattutto il fatto
 che le chiese, più d'ogni altro edifi-
 cio, hanno subito l'oltraggio delle
 artiglierie e delle mine.

A nord dell'Arno, per esempio,
 le chiese danneggiate sono: la Chie-
 sa di S. Vito del secolo XVIII, con af-
 freschi del Tempesti, completamente
 distrutta; la chiesa di S. Nicola, del
 sec. XI e XVIII, lesionata; la Chiesa
 dei Galotti del sec. XVIII, danneg-
 giata; la Chiesa di S. Michele in
 Borgo, romanicogotica con rifac-
 menti del '700, con le navate cen-
 trale e sinistra crollate; la Chiesa
 di S. Cecilia del sec. XI, con la na-
 vata in gran parte crollata e il mo-
 ro di sinistra demolito. Molte altre
 chiese hanno subito danni. Notiamo
 tra queste la chiesa di Michele degli
 Scialoi del sec. XII, assai danneg-
 giata col campanile; la chiesa di
 S. Rinaldo a Casale crollata nella
 sua parte centrale.

Il Duomo è stato colpito da venti
 cannonate: ha avuto due fori nel
 tetto della navata di destra vicino al
 transetto ed un arcobaleno, il quarto,
 del terzo ordine di gallerie in fac-
 ciata crollato; gli altri danni risul-
 tano, almeno in apparenza, di mi-
 nore importanza. Il battistero è stato
 colpito da due cannonate. Dan-
 nianno subito le vetrate di facciata.

Il resto dell'Arno riassume danne-
 giato: la Chiesa della Spina in al-
 tina che ha la facciata sfondata;
 la chiesa di S. Paolo a Ripa d'Arno,
 che ha il tetto crollato e demolita
 la parte della navata sinistra e del
 muro esterno di destra; la Chiesa
 del Carmine, del sec. XIV e XVIII,
 ripetutamente colpita; la Chiesa di
 S. Domenico del sec. XIV e XVIII,
 in gran parte distrutta col convento
 del sec. XIV; la Chiesa di S. Seta-
 stiano del sec. XIII e poi rifatta, in
 gran parte crollata; la Chiesa di
 S. Antonio del sec. XIV e XVIII, di
 cui rimane la facciata; la Chiesa
 della Maddalena del sec. XVIII, crol-
 lata in buona parte; la Chiesa dei
 SS. Cleme e Damiano, del sec. XIII
 e XVIII, in gran parte distrutta.

Anche le abitazioni civili sono as-
 sai danneggiate: il Palazzo Reale
 del sec. XVI; il Palazzo della Gio-
 nata del sec. XVI; alcune abitazioni
 di via delle Belle Torri del sec. XIV;
 il Palazzo Schifano, ora del Governo,
 gotico rimaneggiato; l'Anla Magna
 dell'Università, affrescata dal De
 Carolis; il Palazzo Arcivescovile del
 sec. XVI; il Palazzo Simonetti,
 in via Vittorio, del sec. XVII; il
 Palazzo Comunale del sec. XIV; il
 Palazzo della Vecchia Prefettura con
 la Torre dell'Orologio.

Demoliti risultano i ponti della
 Fortezza e quello di Mezzo, nonché
 tutti gli altri; la Vecchia Cittadella
 e in parte l'antico Arsenale detto
 «La Stalletta».

In mezzo a tanto decubescismo il
 cuore del vecchio pisano sta ora ri-
 prendendo lentamente a battere. Ed
 è con infinita tristezza che dalla vi-
 cina e lontana campagna, la gente
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 le poche masserizie che prima si era
 portate dietro fuggendo, per identi-
 ficare fra tante rovine quelle della
 propria casa dovunque.

no i morti,

partiri nostri son t

IL MONDO LIBERO

N. 18

SETTEMBRE 1944



1249

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

IL MONDO LIBERO

N. 18
SETTEMBRE 1944



Le donne fiorentine, intrepide animatrici alla lotta, uniscono le loro voci a quelle dei loro uomini nel canto degli Inni nazionali. Piove, ma la pioggia non smorza il sacro entusiasmo per la liberazione della Patria.

436

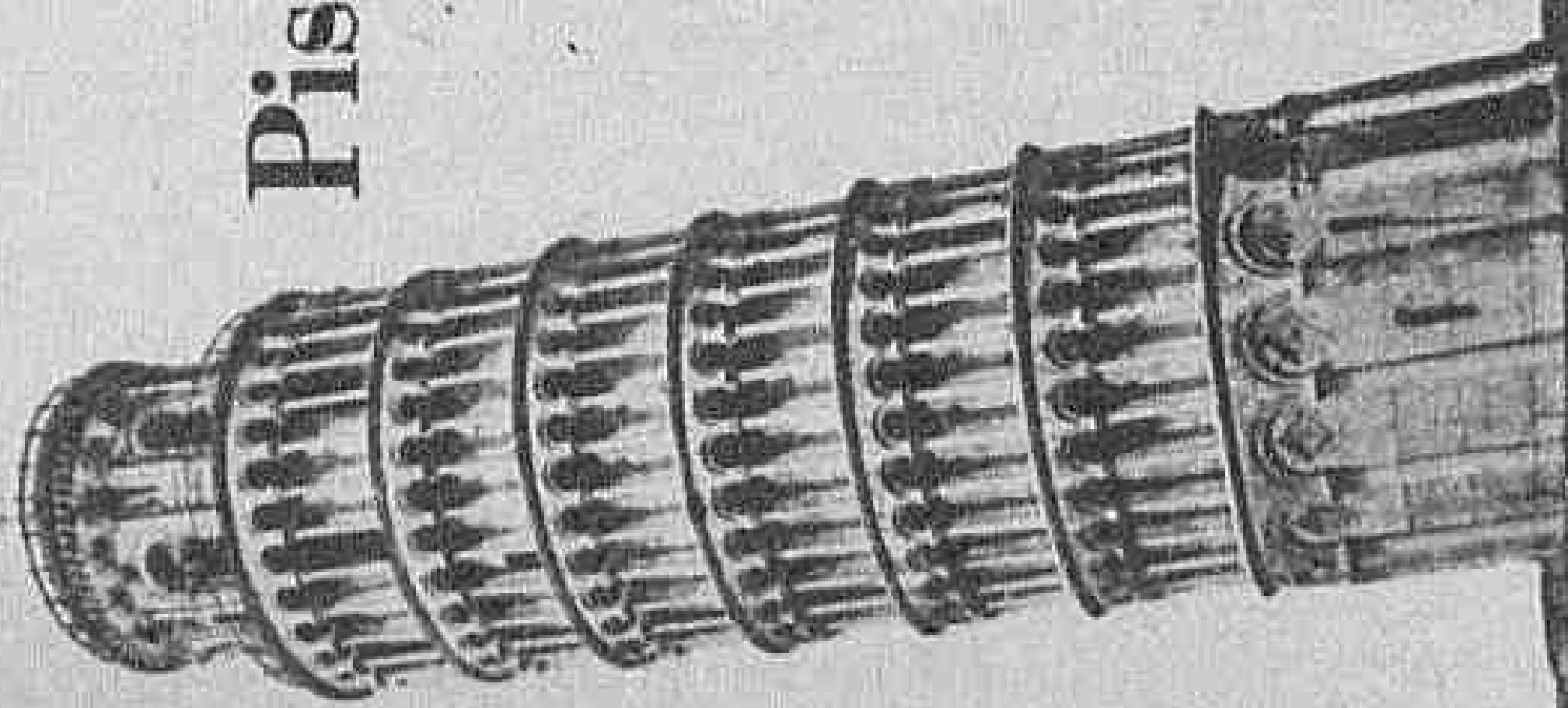
Inte la cerimonia nel piazzale della Fortezza da
o i partigiani allineati intonano l'Inno di Garibaldi,
di essi molti erano stati feriti durante la lotta.

20034/2/B
11

Pisa ritorna alla vita

La battaglia per Pisa ha fatto battere molti cuori, non solo di italiani ma di gente di tutto il mondo. I monumenti artistici di questa città godono fama mondiale. Superli alla merce dei barbari, che hanno dato prova del loro vandalismo nelle più belle città d'Italia, ha riempito di ansia e preoccupazione i popoli liberi che vivo hanno il senso del rispetto per i beni culturali altrui.

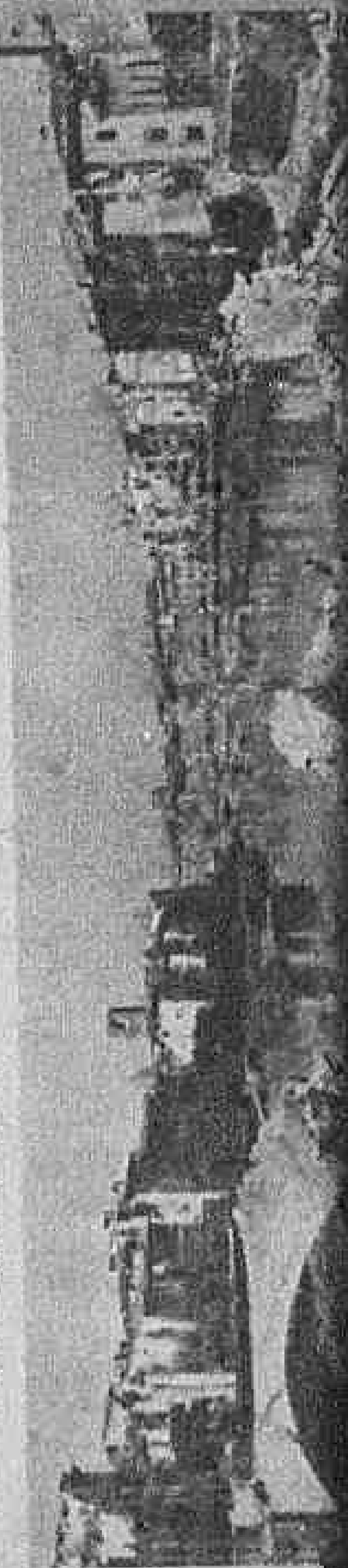
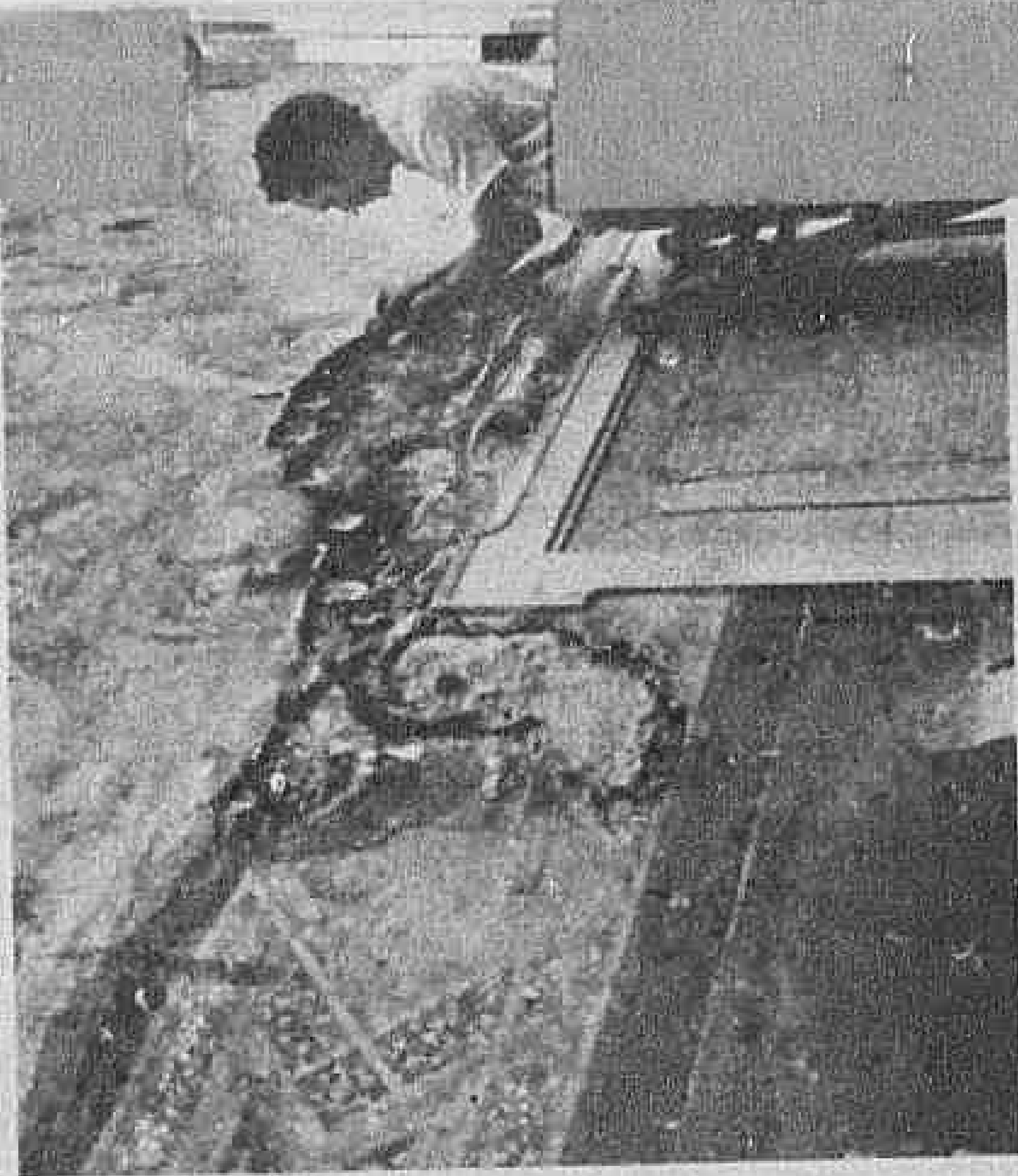
Quando, dopo settimane di silenzio, gli Alleati hanno fatto sapere che Pisa era stata liberata e che la famosa Torre era intatta, il mondo ha finalmente tirato un sospiro di sollievo.



▲ La Torre, il più celebre monumento della città, intatto dopo la liberazione di Pisa.

Subito dopo l'entrata degli Alleati a Pisa sono incominciati i lavori di restauro alle opere d'arte danneggiate. Qui si vede Cesare Benini di Firenze, mentre ripara il celebre affresco "Il Trionfo della Morte" del XIII secolo che si trova nel Campo santo.

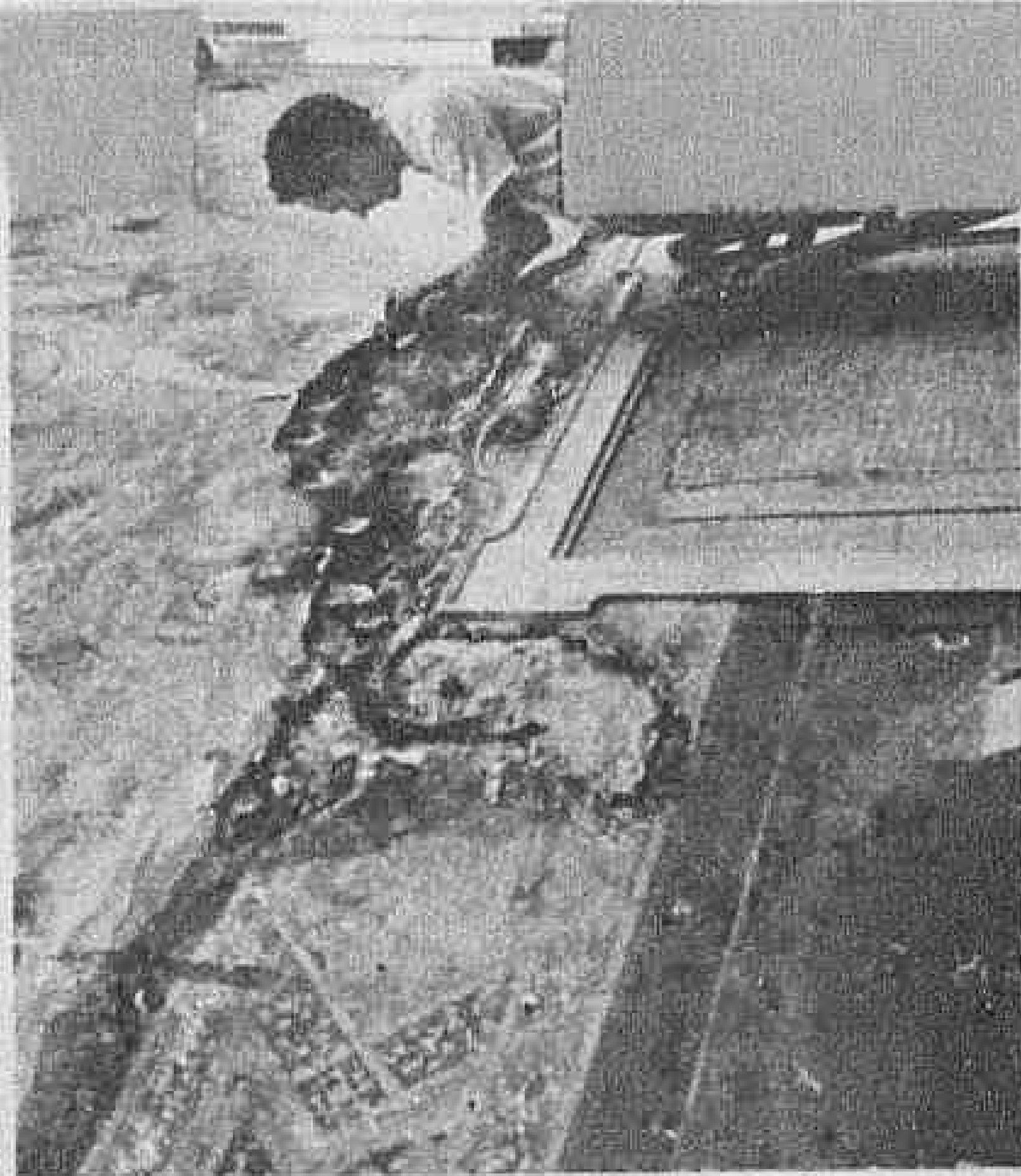
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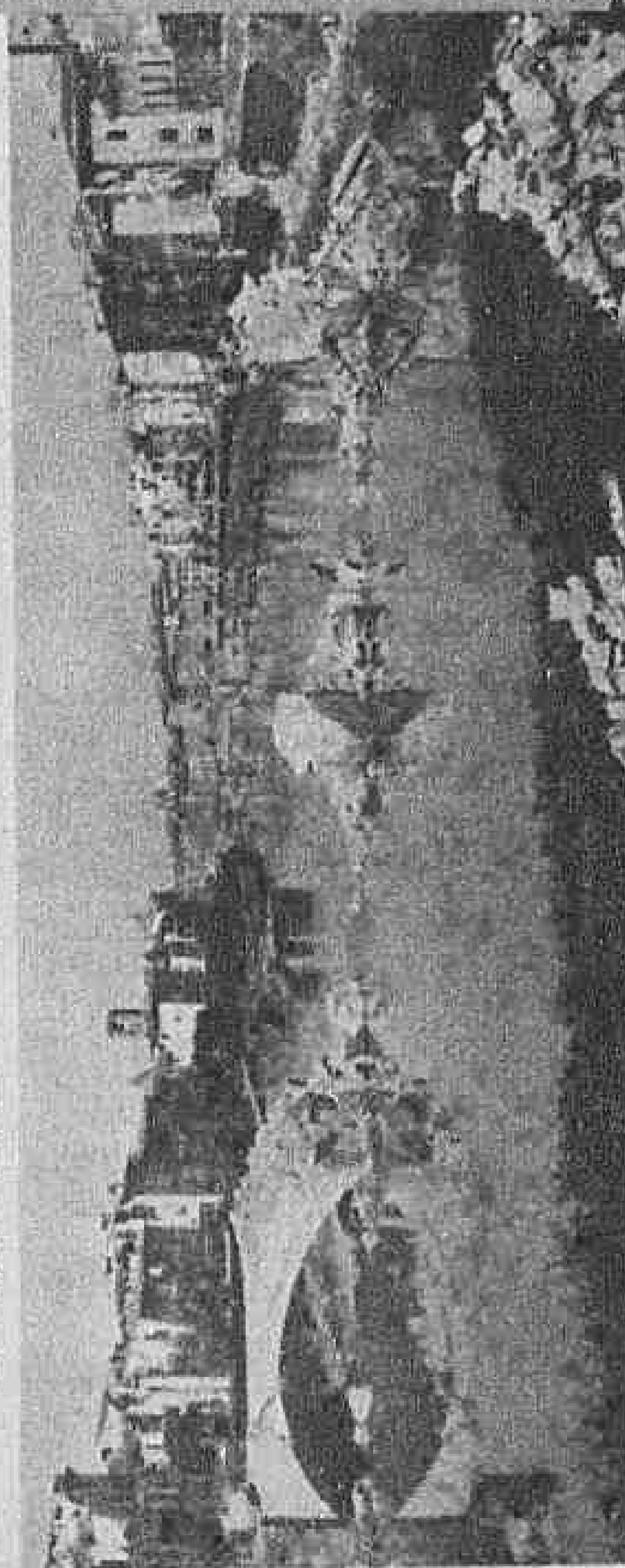
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AFHQ, PW, R.M. REPORT No. 92 - 23 Sept. 1944

REPUBLICAN JOURNALIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 1941 H.-1200-Sept 22

Destruction in Pisa

The admission yesterday by the enemy of the serious damage caused in the city of Pisa as a consequence of Anglo-American bombings, is today completed by information concerning the damage caused in the famous Pisa cemetery. In fact, following the explosion of a grenade, many art treasures were destroyed, among which were the frescoes of Verrocchio. The British agency which gave out this information, states that restoration work will be carried out, stressing with cynical sarcasm that the famous fresco "The triumph of Death" was given an extraordinary coloring by the fire.

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Thursday, September 7, 1944 **SEAS & STRIPES**

THE TOWER IS INTACT



American soldiers advancing on the Leaning Tower in Pisa march through the archway of the wall around the Piazza del Duomo. Allies had thought they would have to shell the tower when the Germans used it as an observation post.

434

20084/4/3

20381/NFAA

UN News Service - BASIC NEWS - 5 September 1944

CLARK VISITS PISA

Pisa, September 4 - Lt. General Mark W. Clark yesterday visited this historic city liberated by his 5th Army troops, who had saved the famous Leaning Tower from destruction, a United Nations News reporter wrote today.

General Clark personally inspected damage done by German artillery. The 881-year-old cathedral showed the marks of two mortar hits, both light, and one of its three bronze doors had what looked like a bullet hole. All six of the city's ancient bridges were blown up, the railroad station in the south section was completely destroyed and the north drive along the River Arno, on which most of the city's hotels and shops are located, was extensively mined.

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(UNN)

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THE STARS AND STRIPES Wednesday, September 6, 1944

Correspondent Finds Pisa Shattered And Ghostly

By Sgt. HERBERT MITGANG
Staff Correspondent

WITH THE 5TH ARMY, Sept. 5 (Delayed)—Pisa is spooky this morning.

A stiff wind spirals through the shells that once were houses, creaking the shutters of Pisa. Further down the Strada leading to the Baptistry and tower a rain pipe drips pieces of wet plaster on a bomb crater, breaking the stillness of an early dawn.

Telephone wires criss-crossed in and out of the strewn tram tracks formed almost natural tank barriers. A mountain of rubble—brick, plaster, wood and steel—blocked the avenues of approach. Bedrooms, those whose inner secrets were formerly so well kept, have become public eyefulls and look strangely out of place inside black-coated walls.

SHOTS ARE HEARD

A lean-faced municipio fireman stumbles toward an American soldier and warns him not to turn the corner because a shot was just fired from that tall factory building. The fireman's scalp is cut and little pockmarks of blood are running down his eyebrows and under his nostrils.

From a store which once sold women's undergarments, a captain from a tank destroyer outfit signals to one of his men and when he whispers something in the soldier's ear, they both laugh. A moment later the soldier jams a fresh clip into his carbine and starts up the street, slowly edging his way along the smashed sidewalk. He turns the corner and seconds later two shots are heard.

A peep with its front windshield covered by tarpaulin so it won't reflect a telltale, unintentional signal to place for artillery spotters takes off down the street. Winding through a narrow alleyway still fresh with "achtung mimen" signs, the driver comes to a big square at the end of which is an old arch.

This is the church area, marked on G-2's military maps as "no fire zone." There is a remarkable contrast between this small area and others. Monuments are strange in a city where nothing else stands. Nothing is touched except the leaning tower, which has a small chip on the side facing the Arno River from the south. In an art works shop in the church area there are hundreds of leaning towers, from eight inches to four feet tall, and the small alabaster towers are snatched up by soldiers in for the souvenir kill at 25 lire a tower.

There are several more people coming out from the buildings now. On the avenues leading into the

center of the square, pushcarts are dragged by sleepless old ladies and behind them some men, old and be-draggled men, pedaling bicycles with bare feet.

They congregate around the peep driver and some stick their babies right in the soldier's face. One woman speaks English and she keeps saying over and over again, "God bless you." Then as the soldier tries to break away from the crowd they all swarm in close and applaud loudly.

In the church there are a few hundred families. On the ceilings and on the walls there are millions of dollars worth of priceless art objects. On the altars there are kids sleeping away their hunger. The families have been here for many weeks, somehow aware that the church area would not receive an artillery shell. On the church steps two young signorine are washing clothes, using the rough surface of the steps instead of soap.

MANY STORIES

Everyone has a story to tell.

Six Jews and four Christians were placed in a room with the door barred. Then a Hun broke the window while one of his Nazi brothers threw a hand grenade inside. All perished. An entire Jewish family, including women, were killed with a machine pistol. Almost a hundred people, not Jews or Gentiles, but just people who weren't lucky enough to be a part of the greater Reich, were burned to death with flame throwers.

An American lieutenant inquired whether there were any watches, cameras or binoculars to buy. The civilians told him that the Germans came up to them about two weeks ago and politely inquired the time of day. Then when an Italian would carelessly pull out his watch the Germans would take it.

On the way out of town, past the shattered remains of the birth place of Galileo, the peep driver stopped at a house which was once used as an officers' club of the SS. There were some lewd murals on the walls. Over the entrance a German sign read: "Remember wherever you are or whatever you do, you are members of the SS."

432

20084/2/B

ITALY

Pisa

Cassino

—Allied Damage

A35. DNB (for Europe), 1.8.44 (17.56). The IIB reports: U.S. artillery fire yesterday damaged the Leaning Tower of Pisa. (See also H1.)

Anglo-American bombing attacks yesterday destroyed the water and electricity works in Florence and today the population had to go without light and water. The destruction is of no importance to the German Command as Germany declared Florence an open city a long time ago and as Florence is therefore not garrisoned with troops and staffs or military supply installations.

Threat to Pisa Monuments

H1. DNB, 1.8.44 (14.43), reports from Milan: The Vatican paper *Osservatore Romano* says that there was no proof whatever that the Benedictine monastery of Monte Cassino was at that time really used by the Germans for military purposes. (See Digest 1514, 1.8. K23.) Reports by the special Rome correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* about the results of careful Allied investigations seem to confirm this view.

This statement is not of purely historical interest. Now it is reported from Pisa that the famous Leaning Tower was being used for artillery observation by the Germans, and some correspondents have already indicated that Pisa and the cathedral will have to be shelled for the sake of "military necessity." The same reason was advanced for the destruction of Monte Cassino.

Pisa: Allies Responsible for Destruction

A34. DNB (for Europe), 30.7.44 (18.56). One of the best-known monuments of the west, now threatened by the Italian campaign, is the leaning tower of Pisa. Under the pretext—refuted by German military quarters several days ago—that the tower was being used by the Germans as an observation post, the Anglo-American batteries have opened fire on this unique monument. Precisely as in the case of the Benedictine Abbey of Monte Cassino, the Anglo-Americans do not shrink from reducing this venerable cultural structure to a shambles.

In order to refute the constantly repeated enemy assertion, German military quarters once again state with special emphasis that the town of Pisa does not house any German observation post, nor is there any military installation situated close by. Hence the responsibility for destroying this monument, of irreplaceable value for the whole of humanity, rests entirely on the shoulders of the Anglo-Americans.

Vatican plea for safeguarding of Pisa monuments: see K22.

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20084/2/15

20381/MFAA

APHQ, PWB, R.M. REPORT, No. 46 - 1 August 1944 -

TRANSOCEAN IN ENGLISH - July 30Pisa Tower Shelled by Allies

Berlin: Allied batteries started shelling the Leaning Tower of Pisa in Italy, German military quarters have announced. The Allies justify the shelling by claiming that the Germans are using the tower as an observation post. German military quarters refute this allegation emphatically and declare that neither is there any German observation post on the leaning tower nor is there any military installation in its vicinity. German quarters point out that if this irreplaceable monument of architecture is destroyed, the Allies alone are responsible.

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20381/MFAA

AFHQ, PWB, REM. REPORT - No. 46 - 1 August 1944

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (Clandestine)

Radio Milano Libertà reports the activities of the Italian patriots in German-occupied Italy, acts of sabotage etc. In a subsequent broadcast it announces that Pisa is a "heap of ruins": the Leaning Tower and the Baptistery have been destroyed by the Germans. An appeal is made to the Patriots to fight the enemy with every means at their disposal.

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21381/MPAA

AFHQ, PWB, R.M. REPORT No. 47 - 2 August 1944

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - 2330 - 490 Meters
1 August 1944

Famous Monuments Damaged in Pisa

Although the German Command had forbidden its troops to enter the Leaning Tower of Pisa, which, according to the Allied Command, was used by the Germans as an observation post, and although manifests were published stressing the wish to save Pisa's famous artistic monuments from destruction, the enemy has begun the bombardment of the historical district of this Tuscan city. Many houses in this district were severely damaged and the famous cemetery was destroyed by enemy grenades.

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20381/WYAA

AFHQ, PWB, R.M. REPORT No. 47 - 2 August 1944 -

RADIO TEVERE TO ITALY - 491 METERS - 2230 - 1 AUGUST 1944Italian Front

It is learned that the Leaning Tower of Pisa was damaged yesterday by fire from American artillery.

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AFHQ, PWB, R.E. REPORT n. 46 - August 1, 1944 -

20001/1/1111

"MILANO LIBERTA'" RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 23,00 - July 31Destruction in Italy

Pisa is a heap of ruins. The historic leaning tower, the most precious jewel in its kind of Italian art, which for centuries endured all cataclysms of human history, is no more. The tower of Pisa and her "Battistero", which represented a document of great historic value, are now a heap of rubble. The Germans committed such a crime. Italy's barbaric enemy is using all that is most sacred not only of the cultural and artistic treasures of the nation but also of human dignity to reach his goal. The barbaric enemy is also allowing women and children on troop-trains and trucks carrying troops and war material to supply the fighting front in order to prevent partisans from engaging in any action against such convoys.

It is the German barbarian who builds fortifications in the immediate surroundings of historic and artistic monuments not only to delay the Allied advance but also to throw on them the responsibility of their destruction. The Germans repeated at Pisa the crime of Cassino and are now planning to do the same at Florence, the Etruscan capital custodian of invaluable works of art.

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Un News Service, BASIC NEWS No. 44 - 2 August 1944.

ENEMY BROADCASTS - German Overseas Station:

In order to save Pisa from destruction, the German troops have evacuated the historical parts of the city. The Allies claimed that the "Leaning Tower" was being used as a German artillery observation post, but this, as well as other historical monuments, was not in military occupation.

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20381/MFAA

AFHQ, PWB, R.M. REPORT No. 48 - 3 August 1944

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE IN GERMANY - 11,8 KGS - 0945 - August 2, 44Art Treasures Damaged in Florence

Berne: Commenting on the attack on the Leaning Tower of Pisa, the Swiss paper "Die Tat" writes: "From the Vatican, it is officially learned that the Germans never established military installations in the Abbey of Montecassino. The Allies, who so often discuss the punishment of war criminals, should first deal with the destroyers of the Abbey of Montecassino."

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20381/MFAA

AFHQ, PWB, R.M. REPORT No. 48 - 3 August 1944

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - Fies. 520-0700 -
2 August 1944The Southern Front

British attacks south of Florence have continued, but German defenders have prevented the enemy from gaining ground. On the other sectors, fighting has been on a local scale. The invader has continued to bombard Pisa and the Leaning Tower has been damaged.

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