**TIMECODE**

**00.00.24.13**

**00.00.34.06**

**00.01.09.00**

**00.01.28.00**

**00.01.33.05**

**00.01.44.04**

**00.01.54.10**

**00.02.06.17**

**00.02.21.18**

**00.02.34.07**

**00.02.40.05**

**ACTION/TEXT**

Newsreel of Pius XII’s death.

NARRATOR speaks in English.

Images of Pope Pius XII.

JESÚS DE LAS HERAS speaks in Spanish (off)

Interviewed JESÚS DE LAS HERAS speaks in Spanish

Some images of Nazis with dramatic music.

Interviewed ROLF HOCHHUTH speaks in German.

Interviewed PETER GUMPEL speaks in Italian.

Interviewed JUAN G. BEDOYA speaks in Spanish.

Interviewed BERNARD ARDURA speaks in Italian.

Interviewed ERIC FRATTINI speaks in Spanish.

Interviewed J. DE LAS HERAS speaks in Spanish.

**DIALOGUE**

In sombre majesty, Pius XII lies, as by the millions come those who mourn the man, well and truly called in his lifetime:- ‘the angelic pastor’, ‘the white father’, the Pope of peace’, the defender of the people’ – last farewell before his mortal remains are laid to rest beneath St Peter’s Basilica, amongst the holiest names of the church.

Pius XII was the venerable servant of God who lived his faith with heroic virtues.

What drama unfolded in 1963, resulting from the premiere of an artistically mediocre play entitled “The Deputy”? A theatrical production that portrayed Pius XII as a silent accomplice of the Nazis.

How could remain silent the person, who considered himself the representative of Christ on Earth?

The Vatican did not have the ability to effectively influence what was happening. Rather, a protest from the Vatican could have aggravated the situation.

If the Vatican had been highly critical of the Nazi regime and had condemned the atrocities, which it must have known about, international public opinion and many governments would have reacted much earlier.

It was virtually impossible for the Pope to act decisively without fear of consequences.

He was a Pope... more concerned about Communism that Nazism.

It was not the action of a great crusade against Nazism, nor was it an action of grand pronouncements. It was a period of messages, gestures ... an option which we do not know whether, strategically, it was right or wrong , because History does not have a reverse gear , but it is an option of conscience , that at least achieved the objective of not increasing the number of victims and did save jews from Nazi extermination.
**TIMECODE**

**00.03.11.04**

**00.03.26.14**

**00.03.38.20**

**00.03.45.07**

**00.03.57.14**

**00.04.08.18**

**00.04.24.04**

**00.04.42.14**

**00.04.57.00**

**00.05.28.20**

**00.05.40.01**

**ACTION/TEXT**

Interviewed SHIMON SAMUELS speaks in English.

Interviewed THOMAS BRECHENMACHER speaks in German.

MAIN TITLE reads “THE VATICAN AND THE THIRD REICH”

Fade to black.

Transition to...

The entrance of a theater named “VOLKSBÜHNE”, Berlin 1963

Some images inside the theater. BRECHENMACHER speaks German (off)

BRECHENMACHER speaks German.

Images of Adolf Eichman’s process BRECHENMACHER speaks. German.

Images of demonstration against the play “The Deputy” BRECHENMACHER speaks German.

ARDURA speaks Italian.

HOCHHUTH speaks German.

Images of deported jews during the WWII

**DIALOGUE**

There is a conspiracy of silence that saves lives; there’s also a complicity of silence. And a complicity of silence: it condemns lives. That complicity, I think we see in Pius XII.

The matter is not yet closed and never will. It is a subject that stirs the emotions and various positions can legitimately be held.

"The Deputy" by Rolf Hochhuth was premiered in 1963. It is, naturally, a special era for the young German Federal Republic.

The general context in the early 60s was a debate about guilt. At the same time, the Auschwitz trials were also being held as well as the trial of Adolf Eichmann in Jerusalem.

There was a generational change in the 60s and the younger generation was asking questions to their elders such as ‘how did you behave? And who should we blame for these crimes against humanity?’

In this climate, the play “The Deputy" burst onto the scene, proposing the extremely ethical and legitimate question of: - ‘how should one have acted in this situation?’

From an ideological point of view it is clear that this work was ordered by the secret services of the Soviet Union, which aimed to discredit the memory of Pius XII and at the same time, discredit the whole of the Catholic Church.

At the age of 10, I lived through the deportation of the Jews from my home of Hessen.

**TIMECODE**

**00.05.53.24**

**00.06.01.15**

**00.06.14.00**

**00.06.27.11**

**00.06.42.02**

**00.07.04.14**

**00.07.16.24**

**00.07.26.24**

**00.08.04.12**

**ACTION/TEXT**

HOCHHUTH speaks German.

Images of Pope Pius XII.

Fade to black.

Image of young Eugenio Pacelli. DE LAS HERAS speaks Spanish.

Some images of Pacelli. FRATTINI speaks Spanish.

Some images of Pacelli. DE LAS HERAS speaks Spanish. (off)

Some images of Pacelli. GUMPEL speaks Italian.

ARDURA speaks Italian.

Extract of the film “ARMY IN ACTION”, a propaganda film of the U.S. Department of Defense.

NARRATOR speaks English.

BRECHENMACHER speaks German.

Some images of the Versailles Traety.

**DIALOGUE**

It was this that raised the question:-‘What did the representative of Christ say?’ That was the motive for writing "The Deputy".

Pius XII, Eugenio Pacelli, was an outstanding figure within the Catholic Church, from the first moment that he was created Bishop.

There is no doubt that Pacelli was a great diplomat. As well as being a great diplomat, he was also a man who came from the "black nobility”. His father was a man who had a great deal of influence within the Vatican, as did his brother.

He was to receive the most polished of educations from the start. He combined a magnificent intellectual grounding with a great spiritual piety. Then, from a physical and human point of view, he became a man of great elegance, with an unquestionable prestige within the Church and was sent as nuncio (papal ambassador) to Germany.

Pacelli was nuncio in Germany from 1917 to late 1929. He did an excellent job and was certainly the best nuncio that Germany has ever had.

Whilst acting as nuncio in Germany, Pacelli immediately encounters a rapidly changing situation.

During the years immediately following World War I, the chauvinistic Prussian mind, stunned and humiliated by defeat, began planning for the next war. The German militarists planned exceedingly well. They would become masters of the ‘Blitzkrieg’ – lightning war; all they awaited was a political leader and the coming of the next war.

The situation of devastation after World War I and the impositions of the Treaty of Versailles destabilized the young Republic.

**TIMECODE**

**00.08.16.05**

**00.08.37.21**

**00.09.02.08**

**00.09.31.05**

**00.10.03.10**

**00.10.44.00**

**00.10.47.12**

**00.11.00.08**

**00.11.10.04**

**ACTION/TEXT**

Old speech from GENERAL VON SEECKT, 1919. German Chief of Staff.

English, with strong German accent.

BRECHENMACHER speaks in German. Some images of street agitation.

BRECHENMACHER speaks German. Some images of german people in the 20’s.

FRATTINI speaks Spanish. Some images of Nazi propaganda.

BRECHENMACHER speaks German.

A placard in a bench in German reads: “*Only for Aryans”.*

STREICHER old speech in German.

SAMUELS speaks English.

BRECHENMACHER speaks German.

**DIALOGUE**

The German political and economic situation today is extremely difficult. This is a result, not only of having lost the World War, but above all the outcome of the fact that Germany’s former enemies are oppressing her above endurance.

Secondly, there was weakness of the system caused by differences between the parties supporting the government. Thirdly, the agitation encouraged by anti-establishment parties.

All these factors came together in a period in which the global financial crisis of the late 20’s was unleashed. Because of this crisis, the Weimar Republic was unable to solve its growing problems, thus favouring the rise of radicalism, extremism and especially, of National Socialism.

Thereafter, National Socialism begins to transform from an ideological movement, with those famous arguments in favour of the creation of the Nazi party, into something more like a religion, a creed, with the great centre of that creed being the figure of Adolf Hitler.

The ideology of National Socialism was built on a populist and racist world view. Man in the cosmos is a creature in a constant struggle, mainly between races, one against the other. Within this struggle it was the Aryan race that would be the one to prevail and the idea that Germany would become the nation that would promote the Aryan race was fostered.

‘A people which does not hold with the purity of its race, will perish.’

There was a purpose built mutating virus called ‘anti-Semitism’ that the Nazis knew very well how to exploit.

So the Jews became the scapegoats for all these catastrophes of the past.

**TIMECODE**

**00.11.17.07**

**00.11.47.00**

**00.12.57.08**

**00.13.07.07**

**00.13.24.21**

**00.13.33.02**

**00.13.45.19**

**00.13.54.00 ACTION/TEXT**

GOEBLLES old speech in German.

Extract of the film SIEG IM WESTEN (“Victory in the west”) 1941 German propaganda film. NARRATOR speaks in German.

Image og young Eugenio Pacelli. BRECHENMACHER speaks in German.

SAMUELS speaks in English.

BRECHENMACHER speaks in German.

FRATTINI speaks in Spanish.

SAMUELS speaks in English.

BRECHENMACHER speaks in German.**DIALOGUE**

‘We have German theatre, German films, a German press, German literature, German art and German broadcasting. The objection that was often raised against us in the past, that it was not feasible to remove Jews from the arts and from cultural life because there were too many of them, and that we’d be unable to fill all the vacant positions, all this has been brilliantly proved wrong.’

‘A tribute forced upon them by the enemy, inflation and unemployment led the German people to bitter distress. Exhausted, worn down and leaderless, they allowed them to drift to destruction. The enemy exploited this weakness.

In this time of decay, Adolf Hitler, the front line soldier of the World War, founded the National Socialist German Workers Party. His ideas became like a torch, led by the S.A. From seven men it grew into a powerful political army.’

Eugenio Pacelli was a great friend of Germany. He spoke the language perfectly and was a great connoisseur of German culture. He had great sympathy for that country.

But I think we have to see him also as a Gemanifier, who had lived 13 years in Germany as nuncio or as a member of the nunciature, as a man who prided himself on his knowledge of Germany and the Germans.

For this reason he was intensely interested in German politics and was also trying to take part in it.

Pacelli looks favourably on the early Nazi party because, at first, Hitler’s discourse is close to that of Catholicism and the Catholic movement that existed in Germany.

He sympathized with Germany, pre-Nazi and also he understood what the Nazis were about.

In 1929-30, he returned to the Vatican to take possession of the most important political office: Cardinal Secretary of State.

**TIMECODE**

**00.14.00.16**

**00.14.12.20**

**00.14.18.00**

**00.14.26.08**

**00.14.40.16**

**00.14.46.15**

**00.14.57.09**

**00.15.17.15**

**00.15.50.00**

**00.16.23.05**

**00.16.33.22**

**ACTION/TEXT**

Some images of the Vatican and Pacelli as Cardinal Secretary of State.

Old american newsreel. NARRATOR speaks in English.

HITLER old speech in German.

Images of the “Reichstag” in flames.

An old german newspaper reads “*The Reichstag in flames. Set on fire by communists*”.

“*Vote for Hitler*”.

FRATTINI speaks in Spanish.

Some images of the German elections in 5th March 1933. BRECHENMACHER speaks in German (Off).

ARDURA speaks in Italian.

Some images of Catholic bishops with Nazi leaders.

Some images of old propaganda posters of the Zentrum Party. BRECHENMACHER speaks in German (Off).

BRECHENMACHER speaks in German.**DIALOGUE**

January 1933, Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of Germany, sharing power with the aging President, Von Hindenburg.

On January 30th, the die was cast in Germany. And I do not think the enemies who laughed then are still laughing today.

Hitler did one thing very well: he did a political ‘U’ turn and forms a coalition of mainly Conservative parties and the Catholic parties that had, from the beginning, given him their support . Why? Because these parties can see that Hitler brings order, that Hitler is the man who can restore the social order that has been lost.

The elections of March 5, 1933 ended up with a certain majority for the Nazi Party and the German People's Party, but opposition forces remained, particularly left wing parties: Social Democrats and Communists. They were neutralized, especially the Communists, by being locked up in concentration camps.

The party of Adolf Hitler comes to power democratically through elections. Therefore, at this point in time, the nuncio naturally, like all governments of the world that are in contact with Germany, maintaining normal relations with this nation: political relations and diplomatic relations.

The Zentrum was the Catholic party, that had been one of the most important parties in the Weimar Republic.

The misfortune for the Zentrum Party occurred on March 23, 1933 when they cast its vote in favour of the Enabling Act, which gave absolute power to Adolf Hitler.

**TIMECODE**

**00.16.44.01**

**00.16.51.03**

**00.17.20.03**

**00.17.42.24**

**00.17.53.10**

**00.18.03.24**

**00.18.18.17**

**00.18.43.17**

**00.18.59.00ACTION/TEXT**

An old German newspaper reads “*The Reichstag gives power to Hitler*”

Old HITLER speech in German.

BRECHENMACHER speaks in German.

FRATTINI speaks in Spanish.

BEDOYA speaks in Spanish.

Some images of the signature of the “ReichsKonkordat”. BRECHENMACHER speaks in German.

ARDURA speaks in Italian.

BEDOYA speaks in Spanish.

FRATTINI speaks in Spanish.**DIALOGUE**

‘When our Party consisted of only seven members, it already had two principles: First, it would be a Party with a true ideology. And second, it would be, uncompromisingly the one and only power in Germany.’

Behind this, there is an interpretation that says there was the consent of the Vatican in the disintegration of the Zentrum Party in June 1933 in exchange for the signing of a concordat between Hitler and the Vatican called the Reichskonkordat.

The Vatican was not interested in a Catholic Party with so much influence, not for the number of voters, but with the political and social influence that the Catholic Party had in Germany.

Because when Catholic leaders are elected by the citizens, they tend, naturally, to address the interests of citizens rather than the interests of the Vatican state.

So, the Reichskonkordat was signed in July 1933 between the Cardinal Secretary of State of the Vatican, Eugenio Pacelli and the German government and, therefore, was a treaty between the German Reich and the Holy See.

The signing of the concordat with Hitler's regime was an understandable procedure for the Church, because the objective was, in a way, to safeguard the interests of the Catholic Church.

Basically, as always, Popes and Cardinals think of the interests of the Church and, specifically, the interests of Catholics, together with the economy and the peaceful operation of a National Church like that in Germany, and it was this they had in mind when negotiating with Hitler.

As an example, one of the things that Hitler accepted was the teaching of Catholicism in German schools.**TIMECODE**

**00.19.05.14**

**00.19.39.05**

**00.19.56.04**

**00.20.07.04**

**00.20.27.18**

**00.21.01.05**

**00.21.16.11ACTION/TEXT**

SAMUELS speaks in English.

Image of Hitler with a catholic bishop.

DE LAS HERAS speaks in Spanish.

BEDOYA speaks in Spanish.

DE LAS HERAS speaks in Spanish.

Some images of the U.S. propaganda film “*Army in action. Prelude to war*” (1942). Children singing in a Church and people praying.

BRECHENMACHER speaks in German.

Some images of fascist education. Children playing instruments and marching with nazi flags.

Fade to black.**DIALOGUE**

He sold the Vatican cheaply. The Concordat with Germany really led to repression of the Catholic Party. It allowed for its actions against the clergy and it was an accord which really had very serious consequences for German Catholics but, on the other hand, I don’t think that really bothered Pius. I think that Pius saw it as dealing with the power of the moment and that he came away with a document.

What was Hitler's government trying to do? I think that they sought prestige and a blueprint for international credibility, that they could present to the world saying: -‘We're not as bad as some propaganda is making out.’

He was politically legitimized. I am a head of state that has diplomatic relations and also has a concordat, much as the old kings did ...

A concordat is not to sanctify a regime, but to give space in that regime, which is, hopefully, for a democratic system that respects freedoms and human rights, give space in that regime, to accommodate freedoms such as religious liberty and, in this particular case, the rights of Catholics.

The core of the concordat for the Catholic Church was the youth organizations because, for the Church, it was very important to control the development of these youths. But the same applied to totalitarian regimes, such as Italian fascism, where it was also vital to control youth.**TIMECODE**

**00.21.46.05**

**00.22.08.02**

**00.22.23.00**

**00.22.45.06**

**00.22.57.07**

**00.23.02.08**

**00.23.05.21**

**00.23.11.14**

**00.23.18.19**

**00.23.19.15ACTION/TEXT**

SAMUELS speaks in English.

Images of the 1935 chart from [Nazi Germany](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nazi_Germany) used to explain the Nuremberg Laws.

SAMUELS continue speaking. English.

ARDURA speaks. Italian.

Extract of the US propaganda film “*Why we fight, Prelude to war*” (1942):

A text in English reads

*“... the Christian cross is to be removed from all churches and cathedrals and is to be replaced by the inmortal symbol of Germany, the swastika.”*

*Article XXX. German Church Regulations.*

A text in English reads:

“*Courthouse in Bremen. Germany. 1934.*

A text in English reads:

“*Berlin, Germany. 1934*

A text in English reads:

“*Church of our Lady. Landau. July 12, 1939*”

A text in English reads:

“*Berlin 1935. 700000 members of the Protestant Youth organizations were forced to disband*”.

A text in German reads:

“*Entry forbidden*”.

GUMPEL speaks in Italian.**DIALOGUE**

From 1935, the fate of the Jews was sealed. The legislation, which aimed at delegitimizing the Jews, marginalizing him – if possible leading to his departure, but disallowing mixed marriages,

the imprisonment of Jewish Intellectuals – all of this was clear and a man like Pacelli, as Secretary of State, moreover, a man who knew Germany, could not have been blind to this.

Hitler did not meet his obligations, and for him this was absolutely normal and it was the same with all of the States that negotiated with Hitler's government, until it became unsupportable, outside the norms of civilized behaviour.

Then, in 1937 Pius XI decides to intervene, because we must remember that the concordat was not signed between Hitler and Pacelli but was finalized between Pius XI and the then President, General Von Hindenburg.**TIMECODE**

**00.23.39.07**

**00.23.50.14**

**00.24.10.17**

**00.24.30.04**

**00.24.59.14**

**00.25.33.23**

**00.25.53.11ACTION/TEXT**

DE LAS HERAS speaks. Spanish.

Some images of Pope Pius XI and his encyclical “Mit Brennender Sorge”.

SAMUELS speaks. English.

DE LAS HERAS speaks. Spanish.

GUMPEL speaks. Italian.

SAMUELS speaks. English

Some images of *Night of Broken Glass* (Kristallnacht) and jews praying.

DE LAS HERAS speaks. Spanish.

SAMUELS speaks. English.**DIALOGUE**

In 1937, Pope Pius XI publishes an encyclical "Mit Brennender Sorge", with a title in German that could translate as: "With Burning Concern".

‘Mit Brennende Sorge’ I think has two focuses. Number 1- it is mainly against the Nazis- it’s saying Christianity isn’t like this and number 2 – what it’s saying is that there are certain elements of Nazi ideology, including race theory, which are incompatible.

Researchers in the Vatican secret archive, which is now open for this period, have found numerous handwritten notes in the encyclical, before being published, in the handwriting of Pacelli. This was logical, because he was the number two and because he had a great understanding of the situation.

“Mit Brennender Sorge” is a clear condemnation. The introduction lists all of the violations of the concordat by Hitler, presenting him to the world as a treacherous person: someone not worth dealing with, not worth the paper it is written on. It is a very strong reaction against the anti-Semitism of Hitler.

That was not Pius XII, that was Pius XI and I think that we have to also understand that other measures of Pius XI, for example in 1938 at Kristallnacht in November, most synagogues in the Reich, in Germany and Austria, were burned down. So many Jews were rounded up, killed or sent to Dachau. Pius XI wrote a protest, which Pacelli, as Secretary of State stopped. He persuaded him not to put it out.

Twelve German publications printed the "Mit Brennender Sorge". The twelve were confiscated. The regime’s reaction after it had been read in parishes, distributed in communities, was repression, persecution and even violence.

Nazi reaction was used afterwards by Pacelli as a pretext for not speaking out.

**TIMECODE**

**00.26.00.11**

**00.26.24.00**

**00.26.45.09**

**00.27.10.00**

**00.27.28.20**

**00.27.41.20**

**00.27.45.21**

**00.28.01.24**

**00.28.19.06**

**00.28.28.16ACTION/TEXT**

Transition to...

Some images of Eugenio Pacelli as Secretary of State with dramatic music.

Pacelli blessing in Latin.

Fade to black.

Old Italian Newsreel with image of people in The Vatican after the dead of Pope Pius Xi.

NARRATOR speaks in Italian.

The italian Newsreel continues, now with images of people in the Vatican waiting for the election of the new Pope. NARRATOR speaks in Italian.

From a terrace in The Vatican they announce the election of the new Pope in Latin.

GUMPEL speaks. Italian.

Some war images.

BEDOYA speaks. Spanish.

Some images of Pope Pius XII blessing.

FRATTINI speaks. Spanish.

ARDURA speaks. Italian.

Fade to black

**DIALOGUE**

...Domini.
*Qui fecit cælum et terram.* Benedicat vos omnipotens Deus,
Pater, et Filius, et Spiritus Sanctus.
*Amen.*

‘On February 9, 1939, there was a sad announcement extending from Rome to the Catholic world: Pius XI, the pontiff with an indomitable character, who had been for 17 years at the helm of the ship of Peter, had completed his earthly existence.’

‘The people waited in the square, the forecasts for the duration of the conclave seemed to be beyond belief. After a first black smokehad appeared, that same evening around 17:00, the white smoke appeared: the new Pope had been chosen.’

*Habemus Papam!... Dominum Eugenium…Cardinalem Pacelli!*

He was elected on March 2, 1939, on the eve of war.

The Vatican aroused the curiosity of the rest of the heads of state for the first time, because, until then, heads of state had looked to the Vatican as an anachronism always against everything, and in some way, Pius XII gave the Catholic Church modernity.

When Pacelli was elected by the Cardinals, it was because they knew that he was the only member of the conclave who could converse or negotiate with Hitler, with Berlin.

Cardinal Pacelli certainly had an intuitive understanding of the situation because he had witnessed the change in society.

**TIMECODE**

**00.28.42.18**

**00.29.22.03**

**00.29.53.00**

**00.30.06.01**

**00.30.39.22**

**00.30.54.07**

**00.31.22.13**

**00.31.35.13**

**00.31.55.06ACTION/TEXT**

Some images from the Nazi propaganda film “BERLIN, 1936” with people dancing, drinking and enjoying.

Some images of a Nazi rally with a military march song in German. A text on screen reads “*Germany, 1937*”.

People making the nazi hail. The music continues.

Images of the evolution in the German society during the years 1938-1942, the deportation of jews and the concentration camps.

The military march song continues.

DE LAS HERAS speaks. Spanish.

SAMUELS speaks. English.

Images of clergy inside the Vatican, talking with the Pope and working in archives.

BRECHENMACHER speaks. German.

BEDOYA speaks. Spanish.

Some images of the deportation of Jews.**DIALOGUE**

*...The flag on high! The ranks tightly closed! The* [*SA*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sturmabteilung) *march with quiet, steady step.Comrades shot by the* [*Red Front*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rotfrontk%C3%A4mpferbund) *and* [*reactionaries*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reactionary)*, March in spirit within our ranks.Comrades shot by the Red Front and reactionaries, March in spirit within our ranks.*

*Clear the streets for the brown battalions,*

*Clear the streets for the* [*stormtrooper*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stormtrooper)*!*

*Millions are looking upon the* [*swastika*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swastika#As_the_symbol_of_Nazism) *full of hope...*

Neither the Catholic Church nor the international community, were aware, as we are now, of the horror of what was happening in terms of its severity, its intensity and volume.

To say that they were uninformed doesn’t make much sense. I believe that the Vatican probably had a million eyes and ears across Europe. 500 thousand people if you include clergy, laity, fervent Catholics and spies. Probably, the Vatican had the best espionage network to keep abreast of what was happening – much more than the British – much more than the United States.

There was a problem in wartime of getting information out from the occupied zones, especially in the east in countries such as Poland where religious networks had been destroyed.

I think that there is absolutely no doubt today that the Vatican was aware of what was going on. There are documents and also some statements of John XXIII who was then a great diplomat and who was in Turkey ... there are statements that the Vatican was aware. You had to be very blind, because the Holocaust, political persecution and Nazi crimes happened at daylight. Thomas Mann was denouncing such events from the BBC with that famous programme "Listen Germans".**TIMECODE**

**00.32.10.02**

**00.32.27.17**

**00.32.37.13**

**00.32.46.16**

**00.33.05.20**

**00.33.12.10**

**00.33.31.15**

**00.33.58.19**

**00.34.17.20ACTION/TEXT**

Audio sound of the BBC Broadcast “Deutsche Hörer” performed by Thomas Mann in 1941.

German.

Some images of people listening to the radio.

Fade to black...

BRECHENMACHER speaks. German.

SAMUELS speaks. English.

HOCHHUTH speaks. German.

Images of the German soldiers in Holland.

DE LAS HERAS speaks. Spanish.

GUMPEL speaks. Italian.

Image of the archbishop De Jong.

Images of Jews deportations.**DIALOGUE**

‘Listen Germans!. Three hundred thousand Serbs have been killed, not during the war with this country [Germany], but after, killed by you Germans on the orders of those wicked blackguards who rule over you.’

Will I achieve my goals with a public condemnation? Do they really expect that if I protest publicly, someone like Adolf Hitler would immediately cease persecuting the Jews?

Perhaps fervent Catholics would have spoken out – perhaps fervent media would have taken.... I believe that there is a multiplier effect to one’s actions.

The Pope was the only person with worldwide respect, considered neutral and objective and if he had told the world what was happening in Auschwitz, then Auschwitz would not have been possible.

When the Germans invaded and occupied Holland, the Dutch bishops, led by the Cardinal Primate, Cardinal of Utrecht, in the summer of 1942, they released a letter condemning the occupation and predicting the horrors of Nazism.

I spent the holiday in a small village, Voorhout, between the two Dutch cities of Leiden and Haarlem and, as a good Catholic, going to Mass every day, etc. it was Sunday and I was expecting a more or less boring sermon concerning parochial issues and, in place of this, a pastoral letter from the archbishop of Utrecht, De Jong, was read. He protested against two things: that the Dutch youth were being forcibly deported to Germany to work in the defense industry and, secondly, a harsh protest against the deportations of Jews. My reaction was twofold. Firstly, I felt great respect for the Catholic Archbishop who had taken on the defense of the Jews. On the other hand however, I thought –‘Dear Archbishop, you do not know what you're doing.’ I knew the reaction of the Germans, perhaps better than him. So I thought, ‘you are going to pay dearly for what you are doing.’ And so it was.**TIMECODE**

**00.34.46.19**

**00.35.01.15**

**00.35.20.16**

**00.35.25.24**

**00.36.05.02**

**00.36.28.14**

**00.36.35.24**

**00.36.40.24**

**00.36.43.01**

**ACTION/TEXT**

DE LAS HERAS speaks. Spanish.

Images of Rosa and Edith Stein

DE LAS HERAS continues speaking. Spanish.

Images of Pope Pius XII reading a document while walking in a garden. Image of Sor Pascalina.

BEDOYA speaks. Spanish.

Image of The Bishop of Munster, Clemens August Graf von Galen. BRECHENMACHER spaks in German (Off).

BRECHENMACHER continues speaking. German.

Images of mental patients.

GUMPEL speaks. Italian.

**DIALOGUE**

What effect does reading that letter have? There was not only the mass deportation of the Jews, but also the mass deportation of Jews who had converted to Catholicism.

A good emblematic example, a sign of the times, concerns two sisters: Rosa and Edith Stein, both of whom had converted to Catholicism and both were very religious. They were both deported to Auschwitz, where Edith Stein died, and she is now known as St. Teresa Benedict of the Cross.

The Pope had already written four pages of a new document against Nazism. When Pius XII received the news of what had happened in the Netherlands, tells his famous secretary, Sister Pascalina Lehnert, that he urgently needed to call the Roman observatory, because they already had some of these materials, and he personally tore up and burnt his manuscript. At that time, he wrote: I understand, and even Jews have convinced me, that it is better not to talk, that it is better to take action.

But he did not act as he should. Morally, he was silent and he should have spoken. Morally, he should have helped more; morally, he had to commit himself more, regardless of the consequences. What if Hitler had invaded the Vatican because Pius XII had spoken? Ok. He had also invaded other countries for not being silent.

The Bishop of Munster, Von Galen, became famous for public denunciations of the Nazi euthanasia program of 1942,

which consisted of the murder of mental patients.

Galen knew this, the programme was public knowledge. He was not the only one who knew about it, but he wrote to Hitler, he wrote to the Minister of Justice and to the Minister of Interior to protest, none of whom replied. He then made ​​a public sermon denouncing it as contrary to the German constitution. Was the protest successful? No. The programme continued. The only difference being that it was not made publicly.**TIMECODE**

**00.37.19.14**

**00.37.33.08**

**00.37.40.14**

**00.38.26.04**

**00.38.53.07**

**00.39.31.22**

**00.39.48.00**

**00.40.00.24**

**00.40.08.09ACTION/TEXT**

BRECHENMACHER speaks. German.

SAMUELS speaks. English.

ARDURA speaks. Italian.

Images of civilian people in Holland and Jews.

ARDURA continues speaking. Italian.

HOCHHUTH speaks. German.

GUMPEL speaks. Italian.

SAMUELS speaks. English.

Quote in english of the Pius XII’s Christmas address. It reads: “*... mankind owes that vow to the hundreds of thousands of persons who, without any fault on their part, sometimes only because of their nationality or race, have been consigned to death or to a slow decline...”***DIALOGUE**

Galen's protest simply caused a tactical change in these Nazi crimes; it did not achieve the abolition of the programme.

Sometimes you act because of the importance of the gesture, even if you’re not so sure that you are going to succeed, because it sets a standard.

We see with Von Galen and the pastoral letter of the Dutch bishops, two distinct situations. Von Galen’s case is one of great courage on the part of the Bishop, who has not hesitated to say what he really thought of the system, but he was German and his action, his reaction, remains in Germany. With regard to the pastoral letter of the Dutch bishops, it came from a foreign country, an occupied country, but a country with a significant number of Jews. And the protest was, itself, against the scandal of the hunting of the Jews. It is known that there were thousands of victims after the publication of this pastoral letter. I think that for Pope Pius XII, the important problem of conscience was this: if the intervention of the Dutch bishops has resulted in this disaster, what will happen if the Pope speaks in condemnation?

If he considers himself the representative of Christ on Earth, he must not stay silent, but should speak when , in an area that is at his fingertips, such as Europe, an entire people is being killed just for being Jews.

The Pope did everything he could, he could not save everyone that he wanted, but, as far as possible, he did all he could.

In Christmas 1942, he made such a broadcast, where he spoke about the victims of racism. **TIMECODE**

**00.40.23.15**

**00.40.44.15**

**00.41.06.07**

**00.41.22.17**

**00.41.32.13**

**00.41.42.08**

**00.42.06.00**

**00.42.12.11**

**00.42.22.17**

**00.42.38.07**

**00.42.56.18ACTION/TEXT**

SAMUELS speaks. English.

Fade to black.

BRECHENMACHER speaks in German. Some images of a military parade in Russia and the burning of a Church in the USSR.

BRECHENMACHER continues speaking. German.

Transition to...

Some images of the film “*Battleship Potemkin*” (S.Eisenstein, 1925)

A Russian title reads:

“*Remember the Lord!*”

A Russian title reads:

“*Out of my way!*”

ARDURA speaks. Italian.

SAMUELS speaks. English.

Images of Bolshevicks.

BEDOYA speaks. Spanish.

Some images of Stalin.**DIALOGUE**

Which was fine but he didn’t mention that they were Jews. Some could have thought that they were, in fact, Slavs. There were many Poles who were very upset about his lack of real protest of the murder, and mass murder, of his Catholic brethren in Poland.

The first and most profound experience of the Catholic Church with the two great totalitarian regimes of the twentieth century was with the USSR. Persecution of Catholics in the 1920s in the USSR was a very profound experience.

It is often the opinion of researchers and the media that the Vatican, the Pope, tried to make a pact with Hitler against Communism.

Fear of Communism was an ever present element.

Pacelli, from 1917, when he was sent to Bavaria as part of the nunciature and Bavaria had just been taken over by Bolsheviks; it was a so-called Soviet Republic- he found what he called a ‘gang’ of Russian Jews, who were terrifying and threatening Christian civilization – that’s his quote.

It is not credible to believe that Pius XII, who was a wise man and acted pragmatically, thought at the time that Stalin was a threat to the Catholic Church and for Western civilization. Although Stalin had asked that famous question ‘How many divisions has the Pope?’ Stalin was not in a position to start a war against anyone, nor was he a Communist in the Marxist sense of the word. Stalin was a totalitarian, like Hitler, who acted to protect the interests of Russia and the Soviet Union alone. He was not interested in International Communism; Trotsky had already been liquidated.**TIMECODE**

**00.43.22.20**

**00.43.38.00**

**00.43.49.01**

**00.43.53.12**

**00.44.02.23**

**00.44.18.11**

**00.44.29.00**

**00.44.35.06**

**00.44.55.11**

**00.45.27.15**

**00.45.39.19**

**00.45.56.15ACTION/TEXT**

SAMUELS speaks. English.

HOCHHUTH speaks. German.

Images of German soldiers in Rome.

BRECHENMACHER speaks. German.

Images of trains.

DE LAS HERAS speaks. Spanish.

SAMUELS speaks. English.

Images of nuns working.

ARDURA speaks. Italian.

GUMPEL speaks. Italian

BEDOYA speaks. Spanish

GUMPEL speaks. Italian**DIALOGUE**

All the way through, his view of the situation was obviously a much, much greater fear of the atheist Soviets, the Bolsheviks, in every way.

It was definitely so, but it is no excuse for not denouncing the deportation of Jews, which was occurring even in Rome, on his own doorstep.

Yes, in the occupation of Rome from October 16, 1943, the Roman Jews were being deported.

If we speak of the Pope having saved, during the siege of Rome, about five thousand Jews, we should prove it and we could go to the sources to find the proof.

It is absolutely true that many monasteries and convents hid Jews. There was something which was called the ‘Assisi Underground ‘, in which Jewish and Catholic forgers forged false documents and they were very successful in hiding Jews. The question is: - did Pius know about it? Was he behind it?

We are facing a problem of conscience: we could find a variety of situations, for example, one could imagine an intensification of the persecutions, and there was another scenario that did not frighten Pope Pacelli, which was the abduction of the Pope.

He had taken all measures for the government of the Catholic Church if he were deported from Rome, and therefore, it was not inconceivable.

When it is said that Pius XII acted so prudently so as not to harm the Catholic Church, I usually answer that saints, in the tradition of Catholics themselves, risk their lives when they are obliged to do so.

Some have said that the Pope should have gone out and stood in front of the train deporting the Jews... well, that is, frankly, absurd.**TIMECODE**

**00.46.06.08**

**00.46.40.14**

**00.46.47.11**

**00.47.05.15**

**00.47.15.06**

**00.47.31.08**

**00.47.37.19**

**00.47.54.07**

**ACTION/TEXT**

SAMUELS speaks. English.

BRECHENMACHER speaks. German.

FRATTINI speaks. Spanish.

Images of the Vatican Secret archives and the Vatican Library

BRECHENMACHER speaks. German.

SAMUELS speaks. English.

ARDURA speaks. Italian.

Images of Pope Pius XII.

FRATTINI speakes. Spanish.**DIALOGUE**

Was Pacelli a coward? – I don’t think so. Was he naïve? Certainly not. Was he a collaborator? To some degree. Was he an Anti-Semite? Inherently, I think the prejudice was there. Was he an example? Well- he did not set an example because those that followed him took different routes. Was he a Saint? Well – that’s for History to tell but, more than History, it depends upon the documents. We don’t have the documents.

Clearly, we do not yet have all the sources. The Vatican archives from the time of Pius XII are still closed.

Since it is said that the image of Pacelli was good and excellent as Pope and as Nuncio and Secretary of State, we should be able to read the documents, the telegrams that were sent to Berlin, telegrams that were sent to Von Gallen for example, let us read them. Why hide them?

My hypothesis is that, although we have all the files, this debate will continue and must continue.

I think that today, transparency means real transparency. It means having the documentation and not secondary sources and not just the opinions of those who would like to see one version or the other. It has to be based on facts.

When the files of Pius XII during the period of his long pontificate are opened, they will not radically differ from what we already know and I think it will confirm what we already know.

The Vatican's response regarding Hitler, both during his ascent and during World War 2, with everything that led to the Holocaust, with all that was entailed in the occupation of Rome by German troops, were very ambiguous reactions.**TIMECODE**

**00.48.13.21**

**00.48.38.19**

**00.48.52.01**

**00.49.30.08**

**00.49.35.16**

**00.49.46.06**

**00.49.57.16**

**00.50.12.09**

**00.50.20.13**

**ACTION/TEXT**

DE LAS HERAS speaks. Spanish.

Images of the Pius XII’s wall on the Yad Vashem museum.

BEDOYA speaks. Spanish.

ARDURA speaks. Italian.

FRATTINI speaks. Spanish.

GUMPEL speaks. Italian.

HOCHHUTH speaks. German.

DE LAS HERAS speaks. Spanish.

SAMUELS speaks. English.

**DIALOGUE**

How is it possible that, when Pius XII dies, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel, Golda Meir, writes a letter of thanks, calling him a “tireless servant of peace”? How is it possible the letter that wrote in 1946 the President of the Jewish state, Weizmann, the Minister Sharett...? Make no mistake! The Holocaust Museum in Jerusalem has changed the inscription on Pius XII and now, it is not an indictment of his silence, but a question about his performance.

The Jews have a very firm judgment on the actions of Pius XII, the Holocaust and in the face of Hitler. In fact, in the great manifestation of Jewish thought on what happened about the Holocaust: the Yad Vashem Museum in Jerusalem, the figure of Pius XII is very poorly regarded. Although there has been some rectification, he continues to be badly thought of. He thought more about the protection of the Catholic Church rather than the protection of mankind.

We should respect the choice of conscience even though we do not share it.

I might not accuse Pacelli of being pro-Nazi but definitely of having remained silent, closed his eyes and covered ears.

Would a public protest by the Pope have achieved anything? No. It would not have had any effect and would have only aggravated the situation.

Everyone should feel the duty, if not an indecent person, not to look the other way when someone is being mistreated right under their noses.

The Pope did what he could and suffered the silent martyrdom of his own moral dilemma: How to do better?

We have in Los Angeles a museum called the ‘Museum of Tolerance’. It starts off with ‘you’ – in many languages- ‘you’. ‘thou’. What is your stand? It is your responsibility.

**TIMECODE**

**00.50.33.00**

**00.50.43.15**

**00.50.54.07**

**00.51.21.04ACTION/TEXT**

BRECHENMACHER speaks. German.

Transition to...

Images of the Holocaust Memorial in Berlin

Images of Jews victims looking at camera.

Final credits roll**DIALOGUE**

How did he act? Why did he act like that? Not only focusing on the interests of that time but also in our own interests, because that is the question: how would we have behaved?