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

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P. 505

Dec. 1943 - July 1944

RESTRICTED +

TIME 11.20 hrs

SECRET (CIPHER) +

R.A.F. Ref. No. 52

July 14, 44

AFHQ FOR PWB FOR RAYMOND

RAYMOND, HARTSHORN

RAF CABLE No 62

For information only. Private views of Father Pankraticus Pfeiffer, General of Belvatorian Order and confidential adviser to Pope. Pfeiffer now over 70 known to have served as Pope's informal representative in helping many victims of Nazi persecution. Rome during German occupation. He is non-political in orientation but a good Christian as well as lover of native Germany. Following views expressed to confidential July 6.

- 1) Allies should help to create a new representative government in Germany after war, avoiding extremes of right and left. People will favor moderation. In fact task may be easier Germany than Italy.
- 2) A stabilized Germany of this sort would then be incorporated in a federative system of European states.
- 3) Within Germany Prussian domination must go. Decentralization of administration with capital in central or south Germany and national federative organization.
- 4) Thorough eradication of remnants Nazi regime, above all creation of a new system of education of youth. Extreme domination any one social class to be prevented just as rigorously as extreme nationalism.
- 5) In this development Germany must be strengthened not only by Allied occupation but by genuine cooperation with Anglo-American interests. Pfeiffer impressed with effectiveness similar German-Anglo-American collaboration within his own order.
- 6) The number of political parties must be kept down.

2898

505-Pfeiffer

7) German Catholics taking part in the political reconstruction of Germany should not work through an exclusively Catholic party, since political Catholicism was largely discredited in Germany even before 1933. Instead, they should work together with Protestant groups in a quote Christianisch-demokratische Partei unquote. Denominational differences must be forgotten in the task of saving German youth for Christianity after the greater part has been radically dechristianized by Nazi influences.

8) Above views of Pfeiffer correspond, he says, with those of other Germans in Vatican and with those of Pope himself. Pope favours political program of Western Powers because based on notion of international balance of power. The Pope is said to value highly quote his positive Nigenachaffen des deutschen Volkes unquote and to regard an internally balanced Germany as essential for European peace. 9) Pope always mistrusted Nazi politics and feared every mention of quote just peace unquote in his speeches would be irresponsibly exploited by NS-propaganda. Hitler for his part never trusted Vatican knowing gulf between was unbridgeable and fearing influence of Pope. He therefore forbade all superior officers of Wehrmacht in Italy to have audiences with Pope. Vatican relations with Western Powers have been much less problematical.

10) Pope's chief advisers on German affairs are Pfeiffer, Peter Leiber (see our cable MAR 27, 30 June) and Pröbstel Kaas, former leader German Centrist party. Kaas now Combaumeister of St. Peter's and not thought likely to assume active political role in Germany again. Leiber, a Jesuit, is Pope's private librarian. Both Leiber and Kaas strong opponents of National Socialism.

11) All above points aim to present Pfeiffer's views.

Ex comm

I showed this
letter to Mr. Caserio
+ asked him if the
F.O. had any objection.

[Signature] 18/7.

PA Sec for fact *[Signature]*

1021

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

~~Political Sec.~~
✓ HAC

Baylford
Hand 1 and 2 are in some have a
hand but this before
 BRITISH LEGATION TO THE HOLY SEE

any action
is taken
~~BY VIA TELETYPE~~

~~SECRET~~

Vatican City
 July 18th, 1944

8/7

Dear Brigadier Lush,

I hope to speak to you on the telephone this afternoon, but in case I fail to connect I am sending this letter.

Nino Philippon, who is an old friend of mine, came to see me this ^{morning} ~~afternoon~~. As you probably know, he has always been a courageous and consistent anti-Fascist and has spent much of the past years in prison.

He has been asked by Bonomi and Badoglio to take on the job of Prefect of Florence (his native town) as soon as it is liberated. It is not at all what he wants to do, but he has consented, on their desire, to take the post for two months. The motive for their request and for his acceptance is that his anti-Fascist record is well known and he is respected by the Florentine anti-Fascists, some of whom have suffered with him in prison. He is therefore thought to be in a better position than anyone

to

505 - Philippon

2897

to prevent a bloodbath of retaliation by anti-Fascists when Florence is freed. His appointment, which is only temporary, therefore seems eminently desirable from our own point of view.

It appears that when Badoglio and Bonomi wrote to Capt. Stone urging the appointment of British Col. Spicer intervened and said that it was impossible as the Foreign Office would object on the grounds of Philipson's anti-British record. The appointment is therefore apparently suspended and a final decision will be taken today or tomorrow. Do you think you could possibly do anything to promote it? I really believe it to be true that he might prevent a lot of mass and bloodshed in Florence. On the other hand I know it to be untrue that he is anti-British. As to the Foreign Office, I should not have supposed that they had ever heard of Philipson. I cannot get in touch with Col. Spicer so I am venturing to bother you about the matter as I am told that you might be able to allay Col. Spicer's qualms. It seems rather absurd that if Badoglio and Bonomi want Philipson to take the job for the specific purpose of preventing bloodshed, they should not be able to achieve their object.

Yours sincerely
D. G. DeRoche



IL CAPO DEL GOVERNO

Brindisi, 21 26.11.1943

Mio caro Generale,

dopo attento esame della questione e alla luce dell'esperienza passata, ritengo vantaggioso, nell'interesse comune, se alla Missione Italiana in Algeri potesse essere aggregata una persona atta a svolgere sul posto una proficua attività di chiarimento e di informazioni anche in materia civile in generale e finanziaria in particolare. Ciò potrebbe, a mio avviso, integrare utilmente la sfera esclusivamente militare in cui la predetta Missione attualmente opera.

Avrei prescelto tale Rappresentante civile e finanziario nella persona dell'On. Phillipsen, che fu già per due legislature (1919-1924) deputato di Firenze e che fu dal precedente regime condannato a dieci anni di confino, di cui cinque scontati alle Permiti.

L'On. Phillipsen è personalità dunque di sicura fede democratica e perfettamente qualificato per i compiti che io ritengo opportuno affidargli.

Come Voi sapete, l'art. 42 dell'Atto Aggiuntivo d'Armistizio dispone che il Governo Italiano invierà una delegazione al "Quartier Generale" per rappresentare gli interessi italiani. Ora io credo - ripeto - che tali interessi sarebbero più adeguatamente rappresentati, se, come dicevo, fosse allargata la sfera di attività in cui la Missione attualmente opera, comprendendovi anche un elemento che possa, accorciando i tempi e i costi, dare senz'altro tutti quegli utili chiarimenti e informazioni che potranno essergli richiesti dal Gran Quartier Generale.

Ritengo che l'On. Phillipsen debba iniziare la sua attività il più rapidamente possibile. Per questo Vi chiedo, caro Generale, molto grato se volete con cortese sollecitudine comunicarmi quali disposizioni esecutive saranno necessarie allo scopo.

Credetemi, caro Generale, con molti ringraziamenti

Barlozz

Major General
Kenyon Joyce
Deputy President
Allied Control Commission

BRINDISI

505 Phillipsen

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1025

U. S. SECRET

Equal to British SECRET

TOOING

RED/33F

13/27

1149

NOV 27 1456A

NOV

SECRET

PRIORITY

FATIMA

FREEDOM

BADOCLEO NOW WISHES TO ATTACH PHILIPSON CMA FORMER SOCIALIST DEPUTY FOR FLORENCE
SEE MY TELEGRAM NO ONE ONE ZERO ZERO CMA TO ITALIAN MISSION IN ALGERS FOR PURPOSE
OF GIVING ON THE SPOT AT AFHQ INFORMATION ON CIVIL AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS PD
TO FREEDOM FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE THE MARSHAL CONSIDERS THAT UNDER ARTICLE
FOUR TWO OF ARMISTICE ITALIAN REPRESENTATION AT AFHQ SHOULD NOT BE EXCLUSIVELY
MILITARY

AUTHENTICATED:

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, AGO
Secretary of Commission

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG
1 - Diary

U. S. SECRET

Equal to British SECRET

2895

*201 Philipson
201-21-1456A*

U. S. SECRET
 Equals British SECRET

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION COMING MESSAGE /drr

SVC/RELAY NO.

M/C NO : 5/1

CLASS: SECRET

REF NO: 7783

PREC : PRIORITY

FILED : Nov 301906A

FROM : FREEDOM

REC'D : Dec 010306A

TO : FATIMA

Philipson will not be accepted at AFHQ (TO FATIMA FOR JOYCE SIGNED EISENHOWER
CITE FIRMS REFERENCE MESSAGE 1149 OF 27 NOVEMBER).

Article 42 of Long Terms speaks of delegation to headquarters of Control
 Commission, not to Headquarters Allied Forces.

Discussion of civil affairs will be through Control Commission and no other
 channel will be opened.

Mission at AFHQ is strictly for military matters.

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - AG Files
- 1 - Diary
- 1 - M/C
- 1 - General Taylor - ACTION
- 1 - Caccia-Info

To Mr. Caccia
 Freeman
 MIA
 ✓ S. Prunas
 informed today

AA C-2894
 1/2

U. S. SECRET
 Equals British SECRET

TRANSLATION

No. 486

Dear General,

I have learned with great regret that Allied Headquarters has not thought it possible to accept my request to add Hon. Philipson to the Italian Mission at Algiers.

As you know, the Armistice mentions an "Italian representation", without specifying in any manner that this representation should be exclusively of military character. In effect, General Castellano interests himself, as he must, also in matters not strictly limited to the conduct of the war.

At any rate, I take note of your decision, but wish to point out that once more it interprets in a restricted sense the clauses of an Armistice which are in themselves already very severe. In particular the decision adversely affects a person who has spent ten years of his life confined in Tremite for anti-fascism.

Allow me to add, dear General, that the total isolation from the outside world in which my Government is forced to exist is extremely prejudicial to us and certainly does not give the Allies any appreciable advantage.

Our representations in neutral countries, the millions of Italians who live abroad, are perplexed and lack direction. We leave to the Fascist Government of the North a completely free hand in any damaging initiative. Our conspicuous interests all over the world deteriorate progressively and without reason.

Any personal, energetic move on your part to allow us to emerge in any way from this isolation would be of as great advantage to the cause of the United Nations as to ours.

Accept my thanks in advance, for I am sure that I shall be able to count on your cooperation in this matter.

In the meanwhile, dear General, I beg to remain,

2893

BADOGLIO

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

HAC/and

In reply refer to:
091.1

10 December 1943

mp

MEMORANDUM TO: General Bervon A. Joyce

Marshal Badoglio's remarks about the decision of AMHQ not to accept Phillipsen as a member of the Italian Military Mission at Algiers are misconceived. Article 42 of the Armistice reads as follows: "The Italian Government will send a delegation to the Headquarters of the Control Commission (i. e. not AMHQ) to represent Italian interests"

File

HA (accir.)

+ 101- Phillipsen

Take to 15th AG

gal

2892

#486- Item 2

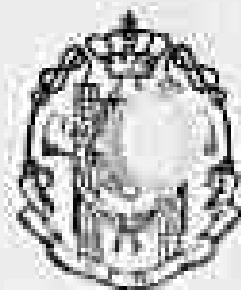
During the elections of 1921, his political influence was again confirmed by his election, though Fascism, which had its own candidates for Parliament was already ruling the province of Livorno.

This meant the clear expression of popular opinion to the benefit of Italy by the Congress of Livorno in Parliament as well as in the popular life.

During the next political elections of 1924, the return of Fascism still influenced the submission to the branches of the Party, being as much a side condition ^{as a condition} as a condition, the Congress of Livorno gave up his.

He devoted his activity to find a national assistance which at the same time continued fighting ever more strongly and implacably against the Fascists.

The Congress of Livorno rejected no opportunity to denounce the public opinion the destruction and of force in another form of ^{oppression} ~~oppression~~ on the sea (Capello-Zamboni case) and prison - finally he was sentenced to banishment and to spend three years in the Isle of Tenebris or Basilicata and elsewhere.



Now just been freed from the German and Republican
the nomination of the Vice Consul Philippine on Mayor or
Project of the same would be more useful because of his
expert knowledge of the conditions and needs of the province
and because of his freedom from any bond with those who have
dominated public administration during twenty years,
and because of the support lent to him by the general consent
of his constituents.

L'On. DINO PHILIPSON, il cui padre Eduardo - educato da Ubaldino Peruzzi, Ministro e Primo Sindaco di Firenze - fu per lunghi anni alla testa dell'amministrazione comunale e provinciale di quella città, discende per parte materna dalla famiglia Pérelre ed è nipote e pronipote dei banchieri Isacco ed Emilio Pérelre, parlamentari, geniali economisti, creatori del credito mobiliare in Francia.

Laureatosi in giurisprudenza all'Università di Roma, l'On. Philipson si dedicò subito alla vita politica e appena trentenne, cioè all'età minima allora per l'eleggibilità - presentò la sua candidatura a deputato al Parlamento per la provincia di Firenze, risultando, con una votazione quasi plebiscitaria, il primo degli eletti della lista democratica liberale della provincia, lista nella quale pur figuravano ex ministri, quali Morelli Gualtierotti e Giovanni Rosadi, e vari ex deputati tra i quali gli On.lli Incontri e Guicciardini.

Nelle elezioni del 1921 ebbe riconfermato dagli elettori il mandato politico, nonostante che in provincia di Firenze già imperasse il fascismo, che aveva i propri candidati al Parlamento.

Ciò fu chiara espressione del consenso popolare alla seconda attività dell'On. Philipson sia in Parlamento sia nella vita pubblica toscana.

Quando nel 1924 furono di nuovo indette le elezioni politiche e la qualifica di fascista col conseguente asservimento ai gerarchi del Partito era condizione indispensabile per porre

- 2 -

la propria candidatura, l'On. Philipson rinunciò alla candidatura stessa.

La sua attività fu rivolta ad opere di bene, all'assistenza sociale, mentre continuava a si rafforzava la sua implacabile azione contro il fascismo.

Nessuna occasione fu trascurata dall'On. Philipson per denunciare all'opinione pubblica l'opera funesta del fascismo e ciò gli costò persecuzioni, processi (Cabello - Zaniboni ecc.), arresti e infine l'assegnazione al confino che trascorse per tre anni nell'isola di Tremili e poi in Basilicata e altrove.

La caduta del fascismo - 25 luglio 1943 - lo liberò dal confino.

L'8 settembre lo trovò a Pistola, dove in un primo tempo cercò di organizzare la resistenza armata, ma poi, per il tradimento dei generali, fu costretto ad allontanarsi, a prendere il mare e raggiungere avventurosamente Brindisi.

Dopo un mese trascorso presso la V Armata americana - Servizio Informazioni - ebbe la carica di Sottosegretario di Stato alla Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri (Governo Badoglio), carica nella quale fu agevolato della conoscenza che avevano gli Alleati delle sue relazioni personali con autorità inglesi ed americane.

Egli fu l'anima del nuovo Governo ed ebbe l'onore di essere designato dal Presidente del Consiglio, Maresciallo Badoglio, a concludere e firmare gli accordi per il ritorno delle provincie liberate all'amministrazione italiana.

Ora che occorrerà ricostruire la vita morale e materiale

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Ora che occorrerà ricostruire la vita morale e materiale della provincia di Firenze, appena liberata dai tedeschi e dai repubblicani, la nomina dell'On. Philipson a Podestà o a Prefetto di Firenze sarebbe di grande utilità, perchè egli conosce perfettamente le

- 3 -

consizioni e i bisogni della provincia, e libero da qualsiasi legame con coloro che per un ventennio dominarono l'amministrazione pubblica, è sostenuto dal generale consenso dei suoi concittadini.

2887

Letter

14 Feb 44

Bedeaglio to MacFarlane:

Musotto and Gazzera as choices for
High Commissioner for Sicily.

Philipson's appointment shall be
kept secret.

Other appointments and cabinet adjustments.

FILED: 385.01

505-Philipson

1038