

Intellectual And Political Activity Of German Deportees In Argentina 1914-1952

Mrs. Hadeel Mohammed Khaled

Mail: Hadeel.khalid236@st.tu.edu.iq

Prof. Dr. Idris Hardan Mahmoud

Tikrit University- College of Education for Girls-Department of History

Mail: adreshardan@tu.edu.iq

Abstract

Among the European communities that migrated voluntarily or by force, German groups migrated to Latin America and spread across its various islands and territories, especially during the period of European colonialism after 1500. Tracing historical stages, we find that Germans had a presence during that period. Historical studies specializing in the activity of liberation movements in the diaspora are a component of historical and political studies. There, Latin American countries were among the most important continents that attracted numerous global migrations, especially those coming from Europe since the beginning of the twentieth century. It was a land where various human races met to start a new life in an attempt to sever ties with the past. However, political changes in Europe, including the activity of some nationalist movements, led to the outbreak of World War I, which swept through most regions of the world, including Latin America. These human elements of European origin, including Germans, were the focus of attraction for thousands of their ethnic and compatriots to immigrate after World War I in 1918. The subject of our research was chosen to trace the German presence in Latin American countries, namely Argentina.

Keywords: German, immigrants, South America, Argentina, Nazism

Chapter One: The German Presence in Argentina 1914-1939

With the outbreak of World War I (1914-1918), Argentina declared neutrality and did not enter the war .

‘⁽¹⁾As a result of Germany's defeat in 1918 and the imposition of sanctions on it, the prosperity of German companies operating in different regions of Argentina was affected and the strength of the German community in Buenos Aires declined, from a state of being prosperous, unified and well connected with mother Germany to a community that suffered from difficult conditions. Large numbers of Germans faced difficult conditions following the end of World War I in 1918, and unemployment rose due to the increasing number of Germans who immigrated from other countries, which made Argentina a final stop for them to gather in an attempt to find job opportunities, and many of them preferred to return to Germany.⁽²⁾ .To obtain passage to Germany and due to the worsening situation in Germany as a result of the sanctions imposed on it after the Versailles Conference in 1919, a small number of them returned and were able to reach Europe and then to Germany, while the largest number remained in Buenos Aires. The German newspaper Newton in Argentina followed those conditions in its diarie.⁽³⁾ .As a result of Germany's defeat and its falling under European sanctions and the implementation of compensation decisions in favor of the victorious European countries, most of the German commercial ships anchored in Argentine ports were seized, and the German employees working in those companies were expelled, which caused an increase in the number of unemployed people, which led to an increase in the number of poor German citizens in Buenos Aires and other Argentine cities. As a result of these harsh conditions, most of the Germans there turned to work in Argentine agricultural lands as seasonal workers to harvest basic crops or work in preparing land for cultivation, while people with experience worked in Argentine companies and factories under average conditions, but better than their unemployed peers who worked in the agricultural and service sectors for limited wages. In the face of these large numbers, Argentine companies exploited the submission of these experiences to the

requirements of the labor market and forced them to abandon German citizenship, which forced the largest number of German citizens to abandon their German identity. On the other hand, this matter caused the exacerbation of the employment crisis in Argentine society in the period from the year 1918-1922, indigenous Argentines were moving into the profession with difficulty.⁽⁴⁾

Chapter Two: The situation of Germans in Argentina 1921-1933.

These developments linked to the results of the First World War contributed to the settlement of large numbers of German experts in Argentina, as the German Karl Kolme, who had previously worked in Rio Grande Sul, was allowed to ‘⁽⁵⁾’. Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil, where Karl Kolmi convinced many poor German Brazilians in Brazil to go to Argentina and settle there⁽⁶⁾. The move to Argentina was motivated by promises of larger tracts of land and partly to escape service in the Brazilian army. Carl Kolmi settled German Catholics in the colony of Turnquest, which he renamed Puerto Rico, and established a Protestant colony in Monte Carlo ‘⁽⁷⁾’. Despite these challenges, the immigration movement from Germany to Argentina continued to develop. Adolf Schwielm, who in 1921 tried to obtain lands in the El Dorado region, succeeded⁽⁸⁾. Aldorad brought in Danes and combined them with new Germans and Germans coming from Brazil. In 1924, Schweil bought the Kolmi colonies and other colonies and brought in (165) German settlers from the Black Forest region ‘⁽⁹⁾’. They arrived in Argentina in 1924, and it is worth noting that this number was deceived, as most of those who came from urban areas in Germany were led to believe that they would manage a hydroelectric power project at Iguazu Falls⁽¹⁰⁾. Iguazu Falls, but upon their arrival, they discovered that they had been deceived, as they were not working on the hydroelectric project, but were transferred to the Pueblo Libig colony⁽¹¹⁾. Pueblo LePage, continuing in the same vein and as a result of these actions, witnessed a decline in immigration towards 1925, and the new German immigrants began to be cautious of these operations. As for those who fell victim to deception, they adopted a social system during the establishment of their colonies, the essence of which was an imitation of the settlement patterns in the Old World, as they relied on a cooperative formation as was the case in their original homeland, Germany ‘⁽¹²⁾’. The Germans often lived in villages characterized by lands facing both sides of roads or parallel to rivers and extending back in a narrow parallel. This pattern alleviated the isolation of agricultural life and eased the feeling of regret for their departure from the motherland. By 1927, numbers of them began to return to Germany, while the largest number remained in Argentina.⁽¹³⁾

Chapter Three: The Rise of Nazi Thought in Argentina: Between Rejection and Acceptance 1933-1952

With the arrival of Nazism to the political system in Germany, and the taking over of (Adolf Hitler) ‘⁽¹⁴⁾’ Adolf Hitler took over the reins of political and military power in the country on January 30, 1933. The rapid influence of Nazism in Germany began, and German society was transformed into a society that was quickly absorbing a new ideology that took over the majority of the political and social system. The largest number of Germans, both at home and abroad, began to join it, while Nazi groups headed to Argentina and became more present in society there, to begin a phase of Argentine Germans’ affiliation with the Nazi Party ‘⁽¹⁵⁾’. Priority for membership was reserved for German citizens, but the sympathy of Germans and Argentinians was growing. The most enthusiastic Nazis were among the lower ranks of employees of German companies operating in Argentina, and they began to climb the ranks at the expense of their political affiliation and their reaction to the rising Nazi tide⁽¹⁶⁾. The expansion of Nazism in Argentina led to dangerous transformations and became an issue that required the (Evangelical Council of La Plata) to take action.⁽¹⁷⁾ The La Plata Evangelical Council and the Argentine Congregation took it

upon themselves to establish the Association of German-Speaking Catholics to provide financial aid sent by the German authorities to the needy groups in order to force them to join and support Nazism in Argentina. Thus, dozens of priests joined these activities, especially the evangelical priests, who were supporters of Nazism there. These activities were a subject addressed by the press, including the German magazine *Newton Graphic*, which was published in Argentina, as it dealt in its 1933 issue with the repercussions of these activities ⁽¹⁸⁾. While voices appeared in opposition to the Nazi tide, large numbers of Germans in Argentina refused to join the Nazis. For this reason, he took it upon himself to educate Argentine society, with its components of immigrant origins and indigenous people, warning them of the danger of Nazi thought. For this reason, this opposition issued a council (the Missouri Synod)⁽¹⁹⁾ The Missouri Synod, a respected organization in North America, had a branch in Argentina. Despite this opposition and attempts to warn of this danger, these efforts did not stop the Nazi ideology that spread in Argentina and targeted many German colonists, especially in the northern provinces. Their difficult circumstances and poor living conditions were exploited, and they provided them with aid and supplies in order to ⁽²⁰⁾. As a result of these contradictions, positions swung between supporters and opponents, and the newspaper (Argentina Tejablit) was⁽²¹⁾ *Argentinische Tageblatt* opposed this activity and continued to write articles and topics to warn about the danger of Nazism, which caused its employees to be attacked by Nazi supporters in the Argentine capital ⁽²²⁾. In addition to practicing pressure methods and attempts to force people who refuse to join it, especially the practice of the German ambassador to Argentina (Wilhelm Emil Edmund Freiherr von Termann) ⁽²³⁾ Wilhelm Emil Edmund Freiherr von Termann For many of these operations in the period from 1934 to 1936, he filed many lawsuits against opponents of Nazi ideology ⁽²⁴⁾. In addition to his support for the Nazi movement in Argentina and his support for tracking down citizens belonging to political movements and other parties that were in conflict with Nazism, which constituted a dangerous turning point in Argentina, despite the fact that the political authority there supported Nazism at the time. For example, but not limited to, the Nazi activities were represented by the gathering of (20,000) Germans and German Argentines in the Luna Park stadium in the capital, Buenos Aires, on April 10, 1938, to celebrate the (Anschluss ⁽²⁵⁾). Anschluss, which angered Argentine public opinion and opponents of Nazi ideology. Thus, many Germans who held political and partisan views stood up to Nazism and bore the burden of their rejection. They carried out their party activities in secret, fearing persecution by the German embassy and its repressive apparatus, whose members had become active in Argentina. As we mentioned in the previous pages, the city of Buenos Aires had received large numbers of German immigrants from various German cities, whose jobs were diverse, including merchants, craftsmen, and finally politicians and thinkers who faced great difficulties after the Nazis took power in Germany ⁽²⁶⁾. Especially large numbers of party members, especially the German Socialist Party ⁽²⁷⁾. Many of its members were harassed by Hitler's security services inside Germany, which forced them to flee and head to other countries to escape that repression and persecution. Argentina was one of the most prominent countries that received those fleeing to it. Among those families was a German family, the family of (Erich Otto Heinrich Bonnke), who was a member of the German Socialist Party and one of its activists since joining its ranks in 1928, and who was harassed by Nazi followers and its repressive apparatus, so he decided to flee to Argentina, paving the way for his wife and family to join. Therefore, upon his arrival, he joined the ranks of the Argentine Communist Party. ⁽²⁸⁾ Less than a year after the family of Erich Otto Heinrich Bunke settled in Argentina, the subject of this study, Haydée Tamara Bunke, was born. She grew up in an atmosphere of political violence and the spread of Nazism globally, including Argentina. Buenos Aires was a stronghold of anti-Nazi activity, with those who opposed it intellectually and organized in parties. The home of the family of Erich Otto

Heinrich Bunke had become a meeting place for members of the revolutionary activity against Nazi ideology. It even turned into a headquarters for holding meetings that were devoted to providing support to immigrants fleeing successively from Germany to reach Argentina. Therefore, the period between 1937 and 1939 contributed to the crystallization of the behavior of that family. The secrecy and the lack of integration of its members into the Argentine street was an obstacle for them, as Argentine security and Nazi followers monitored such activity.⁽²⁹⁾ These rapid developments in Nazi activity culminated in Germany's invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939, which sparked the outbreak of World War II. The world began to accelerate events and the fall of European countries one after another. Tamara Bonke's family was in a state of danger because the German authorities had achieved major victories in Europe and it had become possible to pursue those fleeing from its authority, especially since it continued to pursue members of the German Socialist Party outside Germany, most notably in Argentina..⁽³⁰⁾ Despite these developments, Tamara Bonke's family remained in Argentina throughout the years of the World War and did not risk leaving it despite the fall of the Nazi regime on May 7, 1945, and the disappearance of the intellectual and political danger. However, she did not return to Germany, preferring to wait for the results of events and see where they were heading,⁽³¹⁾ But after the division of Germany into the Republic (West Germany)⁽³²⁾, West Germany and another named the Republic (East Germany)⁽³³⁾ Her family settled in Argentina throughout the years following the end of World War II, and she worked in teaching and continued her party work in the Argentine Socialist Party. Heidi Tamara Bonke was one of the young women who showed excellence in the early stages of her life, so she joined to complete her studies in Argentina and completed high school in the capital, Buenos Aires, in 1951. As a result of her intellectual preparation in a socialist party family, she began writing in the Youth magazine *Deportista* and also learned to play a musical instrument. Thus, she integrated into public life in Argentina, and her parents continued to practice the teaching profession there until 1952, when they decided to return to East Germany⁽³⁴⁾.

Conclusion

At the end of this thesis, it is necessary to state the most important conclusions I have reached.

1. German migration to Latin America formed a social base that contributed to the thousands of Germans who fled to Argentina after World War I to escape the brutality of Nazism
2. The intellectual and political background of Tamara Bonnke's family contributed to her involvement in youth work at the height of the Cold War. Therefore, her affiliation with the German Socialist Party was a starting point for her experience in the liberation struggle.
3. The character of the pioneers of armed struggle represented a symbol of the affiliation of young people who believed in freedom and anti-imperialism. Therefore, Heidi Bonnke was one of those who joined the ranks of the leaders of the struggle in Latin America.
4. Heidi Bonnke's experience in Argentina and her knowledge of her family's activities in receiving enemies of Nazism qualified her to oppose regimes that deny people's rights, including global imperialism.
5. The diaspora she experienced with her family, and the harassment of her family by the German security services in Argentina during World War II, contributed to the maturation of her ideas, her ascent to party ranks, and her hostile activities that contradicted socialism.
6. Amid these international changes, Tamara Bunke's family persevered in Argentina, providing significant services to immigrants and those forcibly deported from Germany. She was unbiased regarding whether the fugitives were German, Christian, or Jewish, because she wanted to engage with everyone fleeing Nazi brutality and who held a revolutionary socialist bent at the time

FOOTNOTES

-
- (1) Argentina remained neutral during World War I (1914-1918), by decision of President Victorino de la Plaza, despite the United States' urging to declare war against the hostile powers. Argentina's neutrality allowed it to export goods to Europe, particularly to Great Britain, as well as to issue credit to the warring powers. However, Germany sank two Argentine civilian ships, the *Monte Protegido* and the *Toro*, on April 4, 1917. As a result, the German ambassador, Carl von Luxemburg, was expelled from Argentina. Remaining neutral helped boost the Argentine economy, allowing foreign nationals to travel to Argentina and show great interest in settling there. Some young people returned to their countries of origin and were conscripted into the war effort. Meanwhile, German, French, British, and Italian diaspora groups raised funds and shipped donations to Europe to aid the war effort, including large numbers of German nationals. For more, see: Deborah Norden, *Military Rebellion in Argentina: Between Coups and Consolidation*, Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press.(1996). pp. 20-22..
 - (2) Ronald C. Newton. "Social Change. Cultural Crisis. and (he Origins of Nazism Within the German-Speaking Community of Buenos Aires, 1914-1933,"North-South L no. 1,
 - (3) Newton Ronald C. *The Nazi Menace in Argentina, 1931-1947*, (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1992, pp. 39-46.
 - (4) David Tuck, *Cp.Cit.*, pp. 42-43.
 - (5) Rio Grande do Sul: It is one of the 27 federal units in Brazil, located in the Sul region and its borders are Santa Catarina in the north, Argentina in the west and Uruguay in the south, as well as the Atlantic Ocean in the east of the country. In 1627, the Spanish Jesuits launched Jesuit missions towards it and then expelled the Portuguese in 1680, when the Portuguese Coroa established its control and established the colony of Sacramento. Since the beginning of 1824, Rio Grande do Sul has witnessed a coalition of federal revolutions, such as the Farabos War (1835-1845), participation in the fight against Rosas (1852), and the Paraguayan War (1864-1870). The country's population is one of the most diverse peoples and is mainly descended from Italians and Germans, who began immigrating to the country in the nineteenth century. In addition, a large part of its population are descendants of Portuguese, Germans, Italians, Africans, Lebanese, and indigenous peoples, and a small part of Spaniards. Poles and French, among other immigrants. For more see: *Rio Grande do Sul: História: Os índios*, Enciclopédia Delta Universal. volume 13. Rio de Janeiro: Delta. 1982. pp. 69-70.
 - (6) El Dorado: It is a legendary city of gold supposedly located somewhere in South America. The king of this city was said to be so wealthy that he covered himself from head to toe in gold dust both daily and on certain ceremonial occasions before diving into a sacred lake to wash himself. The legend was first recorded in the 16th century by Spanish colonists in America. They referred to the king as El Dorado, the Golden One, a name that was eventually applied to the city itself. The first to succeed was Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada in 1537. Quesada and his men invaded the Muisca lands in the name of Spain, and plundered large quantities of gold from their palaces and temples. For more see: Jean-Pierre Sánchez, *Myths and Legends in the Old World and European Expansionism on the American Continent, The Classical Tradition and the Americas*, Vol. 1. De Gruyter. (1994). pp.202-203.
 - (7) El Dorado: It is a legendary city of gold supposedly located somewhere in South America. The king of this city was said to be so wealthy that he covered himself from head to toe in gold dust both daily and on certain ceremonial occasions before diving into a sacred lake to wash himself. The legend was first recorded in the 16th century by Spanish colonists in America. They referred to the king as El Dorado, the Golden One, a name that was eventually applied to the city itself. The first to succeed was Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada in 1537. Quesada and his men invaded the Muisca lands in the name of Spain,

- and plundered large quantities of gold from their palaces and temples. For more see: Jean-Pierre Sánchez, *Myths and Legends in the Old World and European Expansionism on the American Continent, The Classical Tradition and the Americas*, Vol. 1. De Gruyter. (1994). pp.202-203.
- (8) El Dorado: It is a legendary city of gold supposedly located somewhere in South America. The king of this city was said to be so wealthy that he covered himself from head to toe in gold dust both daily and on certain ceremonial occasions before diving into a sacred lake to wash himself. The legend was first recorded in the 16th century by Spanish colonists in America. They referred to the king as El Dorado, the Golden One, a name that was eventually applied to the city itself. The first to succeed was Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada in 1537. Quesada and his men invaded the Muisca lands in the name of Spain, and plundered large quantities of gold from their palaces and temples. For more see: Jean-Pierre Sánchez, *Myths and Legends in the Old World and European Expansionism on the American Continent, The Classical Tradition and the Americas*, Vol. 1. De Gruyter. (1994). pp.202-203
- (9) David Tuck, *Op.Cit.* pp, 43-44.
- (10) Iguazu Falls: They are the waterfalls of the Iguazu River located between the Brazilian and Argentine borders in the Brazilian state of Paraná and the Argentine state of Misiones. They were mentioned in the Guaraní language, which is the ancient Tupi language and means a lot of water. Their number is (20) large waterfalls and (225) small ones, extending over an area of (2.5) square kilometers and achieving a water volume of (1500) cubic meters per second. In ancient accounts, they were called the Devil's Canyon. For more, see: Jose Stevaux, And others: *A History of Differential Fluvial Incision, in Geomorphological Landscapes of the World*. Springer.(2010) pp. 101–103.
- (11) Pueblo Libig: It is a village in the province of Entre Ríos in northeastern Argentina. Agriculture and cattle breeding have always dominated the Argentine plains, and cured beef was a leading income-generating product. In 1850, the foundation stone was laid for Saladero Colón, owned by Mr. Apolinario Benítez: It was a small place where meat was salted. Due to the various technological advances that reached the meat market in the late nineteenth century, English capital began to invest and settle in that location to develop that type of investment, as the Libig Company came to pack and export meat. For more see: Lance E . Davis, And others : *Mammon and the pursuit of empire: the political economy of British imperialism, 1860-1912*. New York: Cambridge University Press.(2009). pp. 94-96.
- (12) David Tuck, *Op.Cit.* pp.43-44.
- (13) Ronald Newton, *The 'Nazi Menace' in Argentina, 1931–1947*. Stanford University Press. (1992). pp. 80-81.
- (14) Adolf Hitler: (April 20, 1889 - 1945) was born in Braunau am Inn, on the border of Upper Austria. Hitler moved with his family in 1898 to Linz, the capital of Upper Austria. Hitler wanted to be a visual artist, while his father wanted him to join the Habsburg civil service. Hitler lived in Vienna from February 1908 to May 1913, then left for Munich. With the outbreak of World War I, he joined the army and was wounded twice during the war and received several medals. In October 1918, he was partially blinded as a result of a mustard gas attack he was exposed to in Belgium. Therefore, he was hospitalized in a military hospital and after leaving the hospital, he returned to Munich. In 1919, he joined the information office of the Bavarian military administration. In August 1919, Hitler, as one of the teachers in those educational courses, delivered his first anti-Semitic speeches. After that, A month later, he wrote for the first time in newspapers about the racist anti-Semitic ideology, calling for the expulsion of Jews from Germany. He led Nazi thought in Germany and led it towards revolt between the two wars until 1939. For more, see: Imad Abdel Hamid, *Hitler - One Person Who Changed the Course of History*, Kitabna Publishing, 2021.
- (15) Brigitte Hamann, *Hitler's Vienna: A Portrait of the Tyrant as a Young Man*. Trans. Thomas Thornton. London; New York:(2010) .pp.50-52.
- (16) Evangelical Congregation of La Plata: The Evangelical Church of the River Cannes is a United Protestant denomination with congregations in Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Named after the Rio de la Plata basin, where the majority of its congregations are located, the body was affiliated with

the Evangelical Church in Germany from 1934 to 1965, when it became independent. For more, see: Eberhard Jüngel, *Mission und Evangelisation*, in: E. Jüngel, *Ganz werden. Theologische Erörterungen* V, Tübingen 2003, pp. 115-136

(17) The Newton Graphic, February 10, 1933.

(18) The Missouri Synod: It emerged from several communities of German Lutheran immigrants during the 1830s and 1840s. Isolated Germans were gathered in the dense forests of the American border in Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan and served by the missionary F. C. D. Wincken. The mass migration from Saxony, led by Bishop Martin Stephan, led to the establishment of a community in Perry County, Missouri, and in St. Louis, Michigan and Ohio. Missionaries sent by Wilhelm Lohe served the scattered congregations and established German Lutheran communities in Frankenmuth, Michigan, and the Saginaw Valley in Michigan. Followers of the Lutheran community then moved to Latin American countries, including Argentina, and opposed the spread of Nazi ideology there. For more, see: Lueker Erwin L., *Lutheran Church – Missouri Synod*, Encyclopedia of the Lutheran Church. Vol. 2. Augsburg Publishing House. (1965). pp. 1408-1409.

(19) The Missouri Synod: It emerged from several communities of German Lutheran immigrants during the 1830s and 1840s. Isolated Germans were gathered in the dense forests of the American border in Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan and served by the missionary F. C. D. Wincken. The mass migration from Saxony, led by Bishop Martin Stephan, led to the establishment of a community in Perry County, Missouri, and in St. Louis, Michigan and Ohio. Missionaries sent by Wilhelm Lohe served the scattered congregations and established German Lutheran communities in Frankenmuth, Michigan, and the Saginaw Valley in Michigan. Followers of the Lutheran community then moved to Latin American countries, including Argentina, and opposed the spread of Nazi ideology there. For more, see: Lueker Erwin L., *Lutheran Church – Missouri Synod*, Encyclopedia of the Lutheran Church. Vol. 2. Augsburg Publishing House. (1965). pp. 1408-1409.

(20) Argentina Tejaulet: It was the oldest German publication in continuous print outside Germany. Aleman, a Swiss immigrant, published the first edition of the newspaper in Buenos Aires at the end of April 1889. It began as a daily newspaper and became the main preferred medium for German speakers in Argentina, covering economic, political and social news. The newspaper has been owned by the Aleman family for four generations, and everyone has maintained the original mission of true liberalism and unshakable conviction that was written under the newspaper's slogan. When the National Socialists came to power in 1933, the Deutsche La Plata Zeitung became a Nazi supporter, while Argentina Tegablatt took the opposite direction. The rivalry was not peaceful, as the offices of the Aleman family's newspaper were attacked several times and subject to legal prosecution. The German embassy in Argentina even filed a lawsuit against the newspaper six times. At the height of the intimidation, bombs were found in the building where the newspaper's employees worked. However, the newspaper and the family maintained their cohesion. Over the four generations, the Aleman family tried to keep the newspaper continued to operate and print even as the German population in Argentina, the newspaper's primary audience, began to decline. Initially, the newspaper was a daily publication, but in 1981, nearly a century after its founding, it was reduced to a weekly edition. For more, see: Stephen Naft, *Editorial Thorn in Hitler's Side*, Living Age 359 (Dec. 1940). P. 355.

(21) Argentina Tejaulet: It was the oldest German publication in continuous print outside Germany. Aleman, a Swiss immigrant, published the first edition of the newspaper in Buenos Aires at the end of April 1889. It began as a daily newspaper and became the main preferred medium for German speakers in Argentina, covering economic, political and social news. The newspaper has been owned by the Aleman family for four generations, and everyone has maintained the original mission of true liberalism and unshakable conviction that was written under the newspaper's slogan. When the National Socialists came to power in 1933, the Deutsche La Plata Zeitung became a Nazi supporter, while Argentina Tegablatt took the opposite direction. The rivalry was not peaceful, as the offices of the Aleman family's newspaper were attacked several times and subject to legal prosecution. The

- German embassy in Argentina even filed a lawsuit against the newspaper six times. At the height of the intimidation, bombs were found in the building where the newspaper's employees worked. However, the newspaper and the family maintained their cohesion. Over the four generations, the Aleman family tried to keep The newspaper continued to operate and print even as the German population in Argentina, the newspaper's primary audience, began to decline. Initially, the newspaper was a daily publication, but in 1981, nearly a century after its founding, it was reduced to a weekly edition. For more, see: Stephen Naft, Editorial Thorn in Hitler's Side, *Living Age* 359 (Dec.1940).P. 355.
- (22) Ronald C. Newton, *An Indifferent Refuge: German-Speaking Refugees and Exiles in Argentina, 1933-1945*, *Journal of Inter-American Studies and World Affairs*
- (23) Wilhelm Emil Edmund Freiherr von Thiermann: (March 6, 1884 - February 27, 1951) was born in Cologne in the district of Bonn. He was educated at the Hammunensee Gymnasium and the Friedrich Wilhelm Gymnasium (Cologne). After graduating from high school, he studied at the Ruprecht Karls University in Heidelberg. In 1913, he joined the foreign service. He was accredited to the embassies of the German Empire in Paris, Madrid, and Brussels. From 1919 to 1921, he was ambassador to Poland. From November 1921 to March 1922, he was the German chargé d'affaires in Washington. On April 1, 1933, he joined the Nazi Party and on August 3, 1933, he replaced Heinrich von Kaufmann-Asser as ambassador to Argentina. From December 1933, he began supporting Nazi activity in Argentina and used various means. To intimidate opponents of Nazism, after the massacres of November 9, 1938, he demanded that the Argentine government stop the immigration of Jewish refugees to Argentina, claiming that he feared for his personal safety. He promoted a number of front organizations for the Nazi Party, such as the Committee for Intellectual Cooperation, which was founded in mid-1936. In 1938, out of about (200) German schools in Argentina, seven schools declared themselves independent of the influence of the German embassy. He left diplomatic work after the fall of the Nazi regime in 1945, and led a stable life until his death on February 27, 1951. For more, see: Hans-Jürgen Döscher: *Das Auswärtige Amt im Dritten Reich. Diplomatie im Schatten der Endlösung*. Siedler Verlag, Berlin 1987, S. 110-114.
- (24) The Anschluss: The German invasion of Austria on March 12, 1938, without any resistance from the Austrian forces. During that period, the Austrians welcomed the German intervention in their country, as they received the German soldiers as heroes and conquerors. During the following period, Adolf Hitler did not hesitate to announce the official annexation of Austria to Germany, in an operation that raised the concerns of a number of European powers. For more, see: David F. Crew: *Hitler and the Nazis A History in Documents*", New York, Oxford University Press, 2005. p. 99.
- (25) The Anschluss: The German invasion of Austria on March 12, 1938, without any resistance from the Austrian forces. During that period, the Austrians welcomed the German intervention in their country, as they received the German soldiers as heroes and conquerors. During the following period, Adolf Hitler did not hesitate to announce the official annexation of Austria to Germany, in an operation that raised the concerns of a number of European powers. For more, see: David F. Crew: *Hitler and the Nazis A History in Documents*", New York, Oxford University Press, 2005. p. 99.
- (26) Muhammad Fuad Shukri, *Nazi Germany: A Study in Contemporary European History*, Hindawi Publishing House, Cairo, 2017, pp. 13-16.
- (27) Qarcho, N. *Hitler: 1889-1936: Habriz*. New York: und. Und. Norton & Company.(1998).pp. 64-65.
- (28) The Argentine Socialist Party: It is a political party founded in 1918. The party's Secretary General is Patricio Etchegray. From the beginning, the party maintained an almost automatic connection with the Soviet Communist Party, which led to tensions with the rest of the national left, which accused the party of fighting for the geopolitical interests of the Soviet Union. For more, see : Werner

- Kowalski., *Geschichte der sozialistischen arbeiter-internationale: 1923 – 19*. Berlin: Dt. Verl. d. Wissenschaften, 1985. p. 286
- (29) Diego Ramiro Guelar, *Argentinean Neutrality, and the Black Legend* American University International Law Review Volume 14 | Issue 1 Article 12 .1998.pp.202-203
- (30) Diego Ramiro Guelar, *Argentinean Neutrality, and the "Black Legend"* American University International Law Review Volume 14 | Issue 1 Article 12 .1998.pp.202-203.
- (31) Muhammad Fuad Shukri, the previous source, pp. 243-244.
- (32) West German Republic: It was established following the fall of the Nazi regime led by Adolf Hitler, on May 23, 1949, and continued to operate as a federal state until October 3, 1990, when German unification was declared. For more, see: Justin Collings, *Democracy's Guardian: A History of the German Federal Constitutional Court*, Oxford; OUP, 2015, pp.24-25
- (33) The Republic of East Germany: It was established following the fall of Nazism and its leader, Adolf Hitler, in October 1949. It came second in the sequence. The Federal Republic of Germany established a parliamentary democratic system, and continued to follow that system until the unification of Germany in 1990. For more, see: Geoffrey Pridham, Tatu Vanhanen, *Democratization in Eastern Europe*. Routledge.(1994). pp.135-136.
- (34) Diego Ramiro Guelar, *Op.Cit .*, pp. 203-204.

REFERENS

1. Brigitte Hamann, *Hitler's Vienna: A Portrait of the Tyrant as a Young Man*. Trans. Thomas Thornton. London; New York:(2010) .
2. David F. Crew: *Hitler and the Nazis A History in Documents*", New York,Oxford University Press, 2005.
3. David Tuck, *German Immigration and Adaptation to Latin America*, Doktorarbeit, eingereicht an der Liberty University 1994.
4. Deborah Norden, *Military Rebellion in Argentina: Between Coups and Consolidation*, Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press.(1996).
5. Diego Ramiro Guelar, *Argentinean Neutrality, and the "Black Legend"* American University International Law Review Volume 14 | Issue 1 Article 12 .1998.
6. Diego Ramiro Guelar, *Argentinean Neutrality, and the Black Legend* American University International Law Review Volume 14 | Issue 1 Article 12 .
7. Eberhard Jüngel, *Mission und Evangelisation*, in: E. Jüngel, *Ganz werden*. Theologische Erörterungen V,Tübingen 2003.
8. Geoffrey Pridham, Tatu Vanhanen, *Democratization in Eastern Europe*. Routledge.(1994).
9. Hans-Jürgen Döscher: *Das Auswärtige Amt im Dritten Reich. Diplomatie im Schatten der Endlösung*. Siedler Verlag, Berlin 1987, S.
10. Jean-Pierre Sánchez, *Myths and Legends in the Old World and European Expansionism on the American Continent, The Classical Tradition and the Americas*, Vol. 1. De Gruyter. (1994).
11. Jose Stevaux, And others: *A History of Differential Fluvial Incision*, in *Geomorphological Landscapes of the World*. Springer.(2010).
12. Justin Collings, *Democracy's Guardian: A History of the German Federal Constitutional Court*, Oxford; OUP, 2015.
13. Lance E . Davis, And others : *Mammon and the pursuit of empire: the political economy of British imperialism, 1860-1912*. New York: Cambridge University Press.(2009).
14. Lueker Erwin L. , *Lutheran Church – Missouri Synod*, Encyclopedia of the Lutheran Church. Vol. 2. Augsburg Publishing House.(1965).
15. Manfred Boemeke, F, And others, *Versailles: A Reassessment after 75 Years*. Publications of the German Historical Institute. Cambridge University Press. 1998.
16. Muhammad Fuad Shukri, *Nazi Germany: A Study in Contemporary European History*, Hindawi Publishing House, Cairo, 2017.
17. Newton Ronald C. *The Nazi Menace in Argentina, 1931-1947*, (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1992.
18. Qarcho, N. *Hitler: 1889–1936: Habriz*. New York: und. Und. Norton & Company.(1998).
19. Rio Grande do Sul: *História: Os índios*, Enciclopédia Delta Universal. volume 13. Rio de Janeiro: Delta. 1982.
20. Roben C. *Pioneer Settlement in Northeast Argentina* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1971.

21. Ronald C. Newton, An Indifferent Refuge: German-Speaking Refugees and Exiles in Argentina, 1933-1945, *Journal of Inter-American Studies and World Affairs*.
22. Ronald C. Newton. "Social Change. Cultural Crisis. and (he Origins of Nazism Within the German-Speaking Community of Buenos Aires, 1914-1933,"*North-South L* no. 1, 2 .(1976).
23. Ronald Newton, *The 'Nazi Menace' in Argentina, 1931-1947*. Stanford University Press. (1992).
24. Stephen Naft, Editorial Thorn in Hitler's Side, *Living Age* 359 (Dec.1940).
25. Vol. 24, No. 4, Cambridge University Press (November 1982).
26. Werner Kowalski,. *Geschichte der sozialistischen arbeiter-internationale: 1923 - 19*. Berlin: Dt. Verl. d. Wissenschaften, 1985.