

# Storm Troops Set to Pounce, Argentines Say

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By the United Press

Buenos Aires, Sept. 6.—More than 500,000 Germans, organized as storm troopers, are scattered strategically through South America in a campaign for "Nazification" of the continent, Paul Lamonte Taborda, chairman of a congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities, charged today.

Taborda, who is directing a sweeping inquiry similar to that made by the Dies Committee in the United States, asserted:

1. Baron Edmund von Therman, the German Ambassador, as leader of the Nazi network in South America, will be forced to leave Argentina as a result of the congressional investigation.

2. Nazi leaders have ordered "the establishment of bases in Brazil and the northern countries of South America."

3. The German Embassy has a blacklist with the names of 3000 Argentine residents unfriendly to the Nazi regime.

4. Germany "hopes to obtain political and economic control" of South America by use of "enormous sums of money to put quislings in power through fomenting revolts."

## 60,000 in Buenos Aires

Taborda, whose committee has made two reports on alleged German activities here, said that Von Therman was director of the Nazi campaign in all of South America, and that 60,000 of the alleged storm troopers were concentrated at the base of the movement in Buenos Aires.

"Sixty thousand of them are in Argentina," Taborda said. "They are storm troopers, organized for a campaign to gain control of the South American countries. Strong groups have bases in the territory of Patagonia, adjacent to the German colony in Chile. Some are in the territory of Misiones, near the German colonies in Paraguay, in the Brazilian states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catalina and in the Republic of Uruguay, and they are ready to assume direction of activities in those areas under orders from Buenos Aires."

"Nazi leaders here have also ordered the establishment of bases in Brazil and the northern countries of South America."

## Organized in Cells

One of the Taborda committee reports contained evidence that the Germans in Argentina are organized in cell groups, and charged Von Therman with violation of Argentine sovereignty by seeking to control Argentines of German extraction.

The committee still was engaged in examination of 83 packages brought here in June by a Japanese steamer, addressed to von Therman and marked "for personal use." Most of the packages contained propaganda material. In one was a 60-page book with names of 3000 residents of Argentina, listed as unfriendly to the Nazi regime. The list was accompanied by a recommendation that the activities of the persons mentioned be subject to control, and it was believed that the names had been compiled by the Gestapo.

The second Taborda report declared that Germany controls Argentine investments in the occupied countries, valued at \$360,000,000.

The report said that in the year 1940-1941 alone the German Embassy here spent \$1,562,000, compared with the Embassy's normal expenditure of \$206,000 in 1928-1939.

## Collections From Firms

The 1940-1941 expenditures of the British Embassy were \$35,000. The United States Embassy spent \$125,000.

It was said that the German Chamber of Commerce is an instrument of the Nazi Party functioning under the German Embassy, and that it served to collect funds from German business firms and their employes here.

The German-Argentine Trade Development Corporation, directed by Heinrich Volberg, was characterized as a Nazi weapon. The corporation, the report said, gave the pro-Nazi Buenos Aires newspaper, El Pampero (published by an Argentine Enrique P. Osés) \$25,000 between March 7 and May 12 of this year and it was added that Friedrich von Papen, son of the German Ambassador to Turkey, sent an additional "donation" to the newspaper through the corporation.

## Laws to Be Sought

(Volberg's office was said to have spent \$1,250 per month since 1937.)

Juan A. Solari, secretary of the Taborda committee, said that within a month the committee would present recommendations for legislation designed to check anti-Argentine activities.

Deputy Juan E. Sola, a former member of the committee, introduced a bill providing prison terms up to 15 years for persons convicted of acts tending to submit the nation to foreign domination or impairing the national independence or integrity, with lesser terms for anyone engaged in propaganda to those ends.

The committee, meanwhile, was preparing a third report, dealing with schools directed and financed by Nazi groups under supervision of the German Embassy.