

# The German High Command in Occupied France 1944: Latin America at War

As the Allies closed in on Nazi Germany from the west and east in 1944, the German High Command faced a strategic dilemma. With its forces stretched thin and dwindling in strength, the Germans needed to find a way to hold on to their remaining territories while also preparing for a possible invasion of the German homeland. One potential strategy was to establish a new front in Latin America, where the Germans could exploit the region's vast resources and manpower.



## Countdown to D-Day: The German Perspective: The German High Command in Occupied France, 1944 (Latin America at War) by Peter Margaritis

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

Language	: English
File size	: 6350 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
X-Ray	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 951 pages
Lending	: Enabled



In early 1944, the German High Command began to develop plans for a major offensive in Latin America. The operation, codenamed "Operation Condor," was to be led by General Otto von Stülpnagel, who had previously

commanded German forces in occupied France. Stülpnagel's mission was to seize control of the Panama Canal and establish a German beachhead in South America.

The German High Command believed that Operation Condor would have several benefits. First, it would divert Allied resources away from the main fronts in Europe and the Pacific. Second, it would give the Germans access to valuable raw materials, such as oil and rubber. Third, it would create a potential base for future operations against the United States.

However, Operation Condor was never launched. In the spring of 1944, the Allies invaded Normandy and began to push the Germans back towards Germany. The German High Command was forced to abandon its plans for a Latin American offensive and concentrate on defending its remaining territories in Europe.

Despite the failure of Operation Condor, the German High Command continued to maintain a presence in Latin America throughout the war. German agents operated in countries throughout the region, providing intelligence and carrying out sabotage operations. The Germans also provided military and economic support to pro-Nazi groups in Latin America.

The German High Command's activities in Latin America had a significant impact on the course of the war. By diverting Allied resources and providing support to pro-Nazi groups, the Germans were able to prolong the war and increase the cost of Allied victory.

## **Latin America's Involvement in the War**

Latin America played a significant role in World War II. Although no Latin American country declared war on Germany, many countries provided valuable assistance to the Allies. Brazil, for example, sent a force of 25,000 troops to fight in Italy. Mexico provided oil and other resources to the Allies. And Argentina allowed German agents to operate freely within its bFree Downloads.

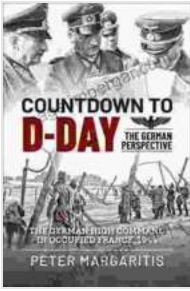
Latin America's involvement in the war was motivated by a variety of factors. Some countries, such as Brazil, were motivated by a desire to support the Allies and defeat Nazism. Others, such as Argentina, were motivated by a desire to remain neutral and avoid getting involved in the conflict. Still others, such as Mexico, were motivated by a combination of factors, including a desire to support the Allies and a desire to protect their own interests.

Latin America's involvement in the war had a significant impact on the course of the war. By providing resources and assistance to the Allies, Latin American countries helped to tip the balance in favor of the Allies and contribute to the defeat of Nazism.

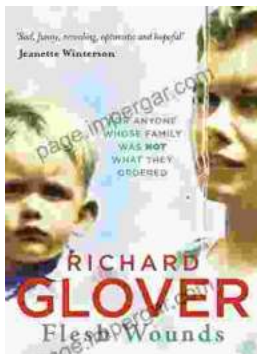
The German High Command's activities in Occupied France 1944 and Latin America's involvement in the war are two important but often overlooked aspects of World War II. By understanding these events, we can gain a better understanding of the global nature of the war and the complex factors that contributed to the Allied victory.

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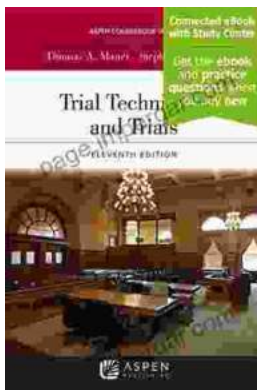


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