

Consequences of the South Tyrol Issue and its Effect on the Italian-German Relations 1933-1938

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ABSTRACT

South Tyrol is considered one of the most important strategic regions in Europe due to its important geographical location links between the countries of central Europe . But it was and still represents a major problem in the settlements that were implemented after the end of the two world wars. Where the Italians had considered it as a part of their natural borders. On the other hand the Germans and Austrians had stuck it out , as the German community represents the largest proportion in it

On this basis , the Italians worked hard to include it through its support for German right-wing organizations which dissatisfied with Germany's situation in the twenties decade and that rejected results of World War I . Which includes establishment of the Weimar Republic. Where the Italian had founded the best chance to fulfill its aims by agreement with those organizations to present back to them against to make South Tyrol as a pure Italian region . And the Nazi party had to abide by the promises made by the Italian side . Throughout the thirties decade of the last century, both sides sought to solve this problem in a way that secure for strengthening the forces of friendship and alliance that was culminated in hold the solid pact in 1939.

Keywords: South Tyrol, Italy, Germany

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FOREWORD :

The Southern Tyrol region is located in the heart of the European continent ⁽¹⁾ . Where in the folds of the heights of the Alps , there is one of the most beautiful regions of the world . Which the Italians call it (Alto - Adige), which is not a wide area extending from the top of the Alps in the north up to the northernmost point of Lake Garda in the south . Its population is about (760,000) people , (217,000) people of them speak German, about (528,000) people of them speak Italian and about (15,000) people of them they speak Latin ⁽²⁾ .

After the end of the Napoleonic War in 1815, nationalism appeared as the dominant ideology in Europe, especially in Italy⁽³⁾ . Whose intellectuals had promoted the idea of a unified nation-state . And they had to be obliged to involve the struggle against the Austro-Hungarian Empire , which was the dominant power in Italy, which they fought all projects of Italian unity. After Italy gained independence in 1861 . Thinkers, political leaders and nationalists in Italy had considered that the process of unifying the

Italian peninsula was not completed yet except by annexing the areas which were inhabited by Italian minorities, including South Tyrol which was under the authority of the Austrian Empire⁽⁴⁾ .

The situation continued as it was until the outbreak of World War I in 1914 . When Italy refused to throw itself into that war⁽⁵⁾ . But it quickly changed its stance and decided to participate in the war alongside the Entente countries in 1915 . After it signed the secret London Treaty in April of the same year after it got promises to annex South Tyrol and some other regions to the Italian borders⁽⁶⁾ .

The South Tyrol problem had represented the biggest obstacle before the Italian-German alliance in the subsequent period . Where signing of the Treaty of Saint German on 10 September 1919 which was defined according to Article no. 27 of the treaty the territorial issue that decided to divide the Austrian Empire and Italy had took over the Trentino region and the southern part of South Tyrol⁽⁷⁾ . By moving the border up⁽⁸⁾ to the

Brenner Pass⁽⁹⁾. And since then that problem arose between Italy and Germany⁽¹⁰⁾.

Where the Italian rights were affirmed in South Tyrol after signing of the Treaty of Saint-Germain, including the German-speaking population of about 200,000 Germans who were not subjected to any persecution or pressures to be forced to give up their identity, language and their culture⁽¹¹⁾. But that matter did not last long, so the fascist party's rise by leadership of Benito Mussolini⁽¹²⁾ in 1922. Where numerous attempts were made to impose the Italian culture and language on the German population in South Tyrol⁽¹³⁾.

Italian policy in South Tyrol :

Upon assuming power, Mussolini was keen to strengthen his relations with the German right-wing national organizations⁽¹⁴⁾. Which were headed by the Nazi Party⁽¹⁵⁾, to resolve the issue of South Tyrol. Where Adolf Hitler⁽¹⁶⁾ had expressed about possibility of abandoning South Tyrol to support Italy⁽¹⁷⁾. The matter which was seemed clear to be seen in the Nazi press and media. As Hitler announced his abandonment of South Tyrol for the first time in November 1922: "In the current situation we cannot free ourselves except with the support of a great country, and for thousands of reasons Italy is considered the most appropriate. We must not forget that more than (200,000) people of Germans are treated well and that there are millions of Germans who are truly persecuted elsewhere. Because of the proximity of Bavaria we must make it clear to Italy that the issue of South Tyrol does not exist and will never exist for us⁽¹⁸⁾. In the same context, Hitler had emphasized: "Mussolini showed that any a small minority has ability to turn the situation upside down in its favor, to be provided that it is strong and believes in the sacred national will. And if we want to reach the summit we must follow their example⁽¹⁹⁾."

The most noticeable thing of the German reservation on the Italian claims in the southern Tyrol region despite the diplomatic efforts were undertaken by the Italian ambassador throughout 1925⁽²⁰⁾. In November 1926 Mussolini ordered to

separate Bolzano city with Italian majority from Trentino region, to make it region separately and to increase number of regions which have Italian majority⁽²¹⁾. In 1927 Italians indicated to necessity to hold an Italian-German agreement on South Tyrol. Which was mentioned by the Italian ambassador in Berlin Count Aldrovandy. But the Germans ignored the matter⁽²²⁾. At a time when Italy practiced all methods to give the Italian character on southern Tyrol by imposing the Italian language in official affairs. And re-dividing the region administratively in a way that serves the Italian community there.

The Germans did not initiate to condemn the Italian policy that was taken in South Tyrol, especially at the official level. Where the German newspapers were content with denouncing the Italian practices, but Gustav Stresemann was keen not to provoke the Italian side. This was evident from his letter to the German ambassador in Rome Norath, which he mentioned in it "The problem of South Tyrol was not a political issue for the German press, but rather an emotional one". He asked him to generalize that concept on the Italian public opinion. But that did not prevent him from demanding to preserve the German cultural identity in addition to his continuing to help German minorities in neighboring countries, such as the population of South Tyrol and to present the financial support for German organizations in Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia and South Tyrol⁽²³⁾.

Developments of the Tyrol issue after the annexation of Austria :

Things had been changed after the Nazi party came to power in 1933. Which made an important turning point in this matter⁽²⁴⁾. As Hitler had confirmed during his conversation with the major Giuseppe Renzetti who was the president of the Federation of the Italian Chamber of Commerce on 7 March 1933 about the Italian right in South Tyrol to say that: "If Italy desires to acquire South Tyrol. So we can give it up⁽²⁵⁾. As long as our alliance with it will restore Alsace and Lorraine⁽²⁶⁾."

This matter had encouraged the Italian authorities to reinforce their presence in South Tyrol in the years 1933 – 1934 , by establishing military highways and fortifications along their lands on the northern regional border with Austria. Strangely that the local inhabitants were not allowed to participate in the construction. And instead of that , it was brought the workforce from as far away as places like Sicily . Who were settled in rural and urban areas as part of the resettlement movement . So that the Italian character prevailed over the entire region . And it was fell upon the Italian company (Ente) to purchase agricultural and urban lands from the German population for the purpose of settling the new Italian population⁽²⁷⁾.

The fascist government failed to give the Italian character to the rural areas in southern Tyrol . As most of the new inhabitants, especially those working in the agricultural field, did not adapt to the new environment despite the fact that they came from an agricultural environment in the Italian south .So some had to leave southern Tyrol and return to our homeland. In contrast, the Germans viewed the Italians who settled in Tyrol as strangers and declared their dissatisfaction with the financial aid provided by the Italian government to these people⁽²⁸⁾.

The German press found that it is necessary to focus on the suffering of the German people in South Tyrol in early 1937. In addition, the German publishing house issued a printed book entitled (Shaheed) .Which was widely published in Germany . And the book spoke about the German citizen Nolden who died after he was arrested by the Italian authorities in South Tyrol . The matter which angered the Italian government and expressed its concern by the statement of Giuseppe Mastromattei who was the Governor of Bolzano Province on 12 February when he met Hermann Goring ⁽²⁹⁾ in the German capital. He mentioned that it is not appropriate for the press to address these issues at that time⁽³⁰⁾

On the other hand , Mastromati stated to Göring that the Italian press did not discuss problematic issues between the two countries , for

respect the friendship between the two countries .And gave him an example of the Nazi authorities 'persecution of the Catholic Church . He assured him that this issue is a rich material for Italian newspapers that eager to mention what the clergy say in Italy, especially the Pope who condemned on several occasions the Nazi racial theories and their corruption of young Germans ⁽³¹⁾.

Bilateral relations become worsened during that period due to the press crisis in Germany . Where it was worsened as a result from the secret Nazi pamphlet that was distributed in Austria in early February 1937 .Which was probably formulated by the Führer himself to warn anyone may seek to eliminate the German efforts in the July Agreement . And the quest to restore the rule of the House of Habsburg again . Although the Führer pointed by the finger of accusation on people not concerned in this case . The German government believed that what is meant by the foreign interferences in the secret publication is Italy⁽³²⁾.

The Austrian case dominated the scene again , after the press escalation from both sides . Such as some Italian officials like Mastromati , have stressed that Führer after he acquired Austria , he would not leave South Tyrol . Which prompted him after the end of the last meeting that brought Göring and Mussolini together to remind him that the Italian-German friendship is not Stable and reliant mainly on Austria . It should be noted that Mastromati was part of the delegation who accompanied the Italian Foreign Minister Luciano during his visit to Berlin on October 1936 . He had the opportunity to look at Hitler's small personal library . He founded number of photographs of the Nazi movement , some books about German race and ethnic issues in general .Which made Mastermatt to ensure that Hitler would not give up South Tyrol, especially since the German community was estimated at 200,000 Germans at that time , despite the fact that the Führer declared on more than one occasion that he did not care about the Germans present in South Tyrol⁽³³⁾.

The annexation of Austria to Germany and the rapid methods that the latter undertook to achieve this matter had a profound effect in all Italian quarters, despite of appearance the Italian government in the situation of agreeing on the German measures. The Italian people felt with deep anxiety and resentment for what was taken place on Austria. Where Nazi – Germany to be at borders of south Tyrol from side, and to enable it to looking out over Balkans on another side⁽³⁴⁾, especially after the Italian-British relations were witnessed a remarkable improvement at that time. And London was hoping to open the door to negotiations again⁽³⁵⁾. On the other hand, the Italian press did not present this issue in a way that denounces the Nazi actions according to the instructions that were received from the Italian Ministry of Propaganda and Culture⁽³⁶⁾.

According to the foregoing, Hitler expressed his thanks and gratitude for the Italian stance. Where through a speech that he addressed before the Reichstag on 19 March 1938. He stated: "I would like to express my warm gratitude in my name and in the name of the German people to the great Italian statesman. Our friendship with Italians is a strong and indissoluble friendship. The soil and borders of this friendly country can never be overridden, and I repeat, I will never forget this stance from Mussolini. The Italian people must remain sure that behind you is a great nation supporting you, that is the German nation⁽³⁷⁾."

Those words did not dispel the Italian concerns. In spite of resolve the case of Anceles that surprised the Italian side and troubled the purity of bilateral relations relatively. And that the Italian government was silent before the German annexation of Austria. But it feared for the future of South Tyrol, and these fears were strengthened after Hitler's last speech that was referred in above. When he dealt with the issue of German minorities in neighboring countries and announced that there are three million Germans who have not yet been liberated. Where that number included numbers of Germans are

presented in South Tyrol. The matter which led to the excitement of the Italian side⁽³⁸⁾.

Subsequently, Ciano quickly wrote to Mastromati, asking him to go to meet with Göring, to inquire about what was contained in Hitler's speech and the South Tyrol issue. And to remind him that the Italian authorities could no longer bear the Nazi propaganda as regard to Tyrol and the continuing unrest over there. He also wrote that Germany's sudden seizure of Austria had disturbed Italian public opinion and in order to strengthen the Axis, that situation must be corrected⁽³⁹⁾.

Rumors were spread in the Austrian cities like Linz, Salzburg and Innsbruck. Where they stated that Mussolini agreed to hand over South Tyrol to Hitler, but the rumor was soon refuted by the Nazi Party branch there (Nazi Goewler). So then angry masses broke out of the language-speaking Tyroleans. They threatened to invade the Italian Consulate in Innsbruck. Because they hoped to annex the province to Germany. But they were soon dispersed by the police⁽⁴⁰⁾.

Italian officials protested against these events and accused the Nazis people in South Tyrol of spreading these rumors besides to exerting pressure on the Italian and German governments. But German officials soon calmed down the situation through the German consul in Milan Otto Bene who declared that "We will not allow ourselves or anyone else, to carry out those practices". He reminded the Italians that South Tyrol was a region rife with rumors and fake news⁽⁴¹⁾.

The lurking parties took advantage of destabilizing the Italian-German relations by spreading rumors. For example, Moscow proceeded to spread contrary rumors through its German language broadcasts that Hitler decided to sell the Germans in southern Tyrol to Mussolini without paying heed to the persecution that this minority was suffering from. The intent was to show Hitler as a person unconcerned with the affairs of persecuted German nationalism, as he claimed. This happened at a time when the German claims to the Sudetenland increased⁽⁴²⁾.

After that quite a few South Tyrol Germans felt Hitler's betrayal of them and this was confirmed to them when Hitler avoided passing through the same cities. The German majority in South Tyrol upon his return from Rome on his last visit⁽⁴³⁾.

After the German annexation of Austria, the Italians became more eager than ever to resolve the issue of South Tyrol once and for all. The Germans are cautious in South Tyrol, the Axis Pact will be susceptible to disintegration from one moment to the next, and he suggested that the Germans be objective and work to absorb the anger of their people, since South Tyrol is an Italian region geographically and since it is difficult to replace mountains and rivers, it will be necessary to change the population⁽⁴⁴⁾.

Mastromati met with Göring on April 18 and mentioned to him all the points made by Ciano, to which the latter replied that Hitler had intended in his speech the Sudeten Germans, and expressed his sorrow to the Italians' feeling that the Germans were in breach of promises, assuring him that Hitler's promise regarding Brenner's boundaries is a sacred promise. He renewed Germany's support for Italy in the Mediterranean⁽⁴⁵⁾.

The Nazi-Fascist Agreement to end the crisis of South Tyrol :

Mussolini avoided taking action that would transform the South Tyrol issue into indispensable developments, especially as he was in the process of arranging a military treaty with the Germans for his part. Hitler was also alarmed by the possibility of more complications in South Tyrol leading to cloudy Italian-German relations. Therefore, it was necessary for the Germans to take a positive step that calms the fear of the Italians and removes their fears, and that is what happened on 20 April 1938. When the new German ambassador to Rome von Mackensen assured Mussolini on the basis of Hitler's orders and instructions that the situation in South Tyrol would remain as it is, and that such rumors are merely a slander aimed at destabilizing the Italian - German relations.⁽⁴⁶⁾

Not only that, but the confirmation came this time from Hitler on his visit to Rome in 1937. When he stated on 7 May during his speech from the Venetian palace (Palazza Venza). "Now that we have become direct neighbors. As past experiences taught us with their events. Both us aspire to acknowledge, confess that the natural borders that have been clearly drawn for our two nations throughout history ... You must be sure that the current borders will remain as they are, and that is my desire that is never deviated from it absolutely. My will to the German people is that the borders that were naturally drawn by the Alps will remain not violated forever". Hitler's visit to Rome promised a great success for both parties, but the majority of South Tyrol residents doubted whether Germany had really stopped supporting the always troubled German minority, and from then until the end of 1938 the issue of South Tyrol was not raised between officials from both countries again⁽⁴⁷⁾.

Some side statements are made by Hitler stated that he was intent on deporting thousands of Germans in South Tyrol⁽⁴⁸⁾. But at the beginning of 1939 the matter was differed slightly when indications arrived in Rome showed that Hitler intended in advance to transfer part of the German population of South Tyrol to the Sudetenland region which was annexed to Germany recently on October 1938⁽⁴⁹⁾.

After that, the Italians moved again to raise the issue of South Tyrol through the Italian ambassador in Berlin, according to the instructions of Ciano, to inquire more about these allegations. And to encourage the Germans to take this step, as Ciano expressed: "It is good to withdraw the local German population from Alto Adige who do not wish to stay on Italian lands and they were moved there (The Sudetenland). As Germany today needs men". And regarding that, the German consul in Milan was summoned to the capital Berlin on 14 January 1939 in order to consult on the issue that arose regarding the Italian allegations about the issue of relocating Germans Tyrol to the Sudetenland. The German consul assured within this situation

to the Minister of Foreign Affairs , based on his experience of knowing the situations in South Tyrol, especially since he is close to them due to the geographical location in the city of Milan alongside South Tyrol . He confirmed that there is a percentage of German citizens willing to move to live in Germany, but it is a small percentage that does not exceed 1000 or 2000 people, most of whom are former Austrian citizens, because of their bad conditions . Where the southern Germans are tied to their soil and have no desire to leave their homeland⁽⁵⁰⁾.

However, this did not prevent the German side from fulfilling the desires of Italians to evacuate German citizens wishing to leave the boycott and move to live in Germany . And in connection with this it was agreed that the Aussen organization is one of the Nazi organizations which interested in German ethnic groups who living in neighboring countries . It is necessary to assume its responsibility in arranging operations of resettlement of the population who wish to move⁽⁵¹⁾. But things did not take place according to what was agreed upon, especially since the Italians did not interfere in the course of that process⁽⁵²⁾.

Hitler took decisive steps in the face of Italian anxiety to satisfy his Italian ally . Where on 3 may 1938 , Hitler described the Brenner pass as a border line introduced by nature to separate between Italy and Germany⁽⁵³⁾. And on this basis Hitler issued his commands to Heinrich Himmler⁽⁵⁴⁾ at the end of May to direct him to resettle about (300,000) South Tyrol citizens in Germany . Hitler did not clarify whether the aforementioned number was the first step on the way to resettling all Tyrolean Germans in Germany. Where on 17 June 1939 , Voerman the German Deputy Foreign Minister had informed the German Ambassador MacKensen in Rome, that Hitler commanded Himmler to prepare the program for the resettlement of southern Tyroleans , as well as to inform him that the German government is about to hold an expanded conference that includes representatives of the Italian and German sides were headed by

Himmler to discuss the issue of resettling all Germans are founded in South Tyrol⁽⁵⁵⁾.

According to these data , the conference was held on 23 June 1939 with attendance of representatives for the Italian and German sides were headed by Himmler and the membership of the German Consul in Milan . And for the Italian side was headed by the Italian Ambassador Atolico , Count Mastrati, Governor of the province of Bolzano who was Giuseppe Mastromattei and the Italian Consul in Ansburg who was Marquis Lanza & Ajeta . After preliminary discussions in which were reviewed the historical and geographical rights of that province ⁽⁵⁶⁾.

Where the German side emphasized the importance of cooperation and coordination within the alliance that was signed between them . Himmler proposed to work according to a plan to transfer Germans who were living in South Tyrol through three stages : The first stage : Evacuation all German citizens who were born in some areas of South Tyrol . Where in which a German majority predominates within four weeks and use force if necessary . The second stage: German citizens who have no land or a home of their own (It is intended by German workers) are evacuated . Third stage : Evacuation of all owners of German's lands and properties of German ethnic origins (It is intended by merchants , craftsmen and stakeholders)⁽⁵⁷⁾.

Atolico was surprised by this decisive suggestion , he expressed his pleasure with the German cooperation , their stance about this issue .But he advised his German counterpart to use wisdom during implementation of the agreement according to its three stages . He borrowed a sentence that Mussolini had mentioned previously that " This task is difficult and cannot be easily solved "⁽⁵⁸⁾. The most important thing for the Italians is to beginning of implementation of that agreement . So the Italian delegation focused on the need to define the earliest possible date for implementation of the first stage . This agreement resulted in establishment of offices of German immigration and return in five major cities in

South Tyrol to be responsible for carrying out the evacuation stages in coordination with the branch of the Nazi Party in the district . Hammler had appointed a representative for him , who was one of units of SS was named Greifelt to be supervisor on the German resettlement program . While the Italians had appointed Masteratti to be the representative of the Italian side and supervisor on the evacuation operations . And after the end of the meeting , Atolico called Chiano who was Foreign Minister , to tell him that the meeting had achieved tangible results and that the expectations were very encouraging . The interviewer told Himmler after two days of the end of the meeting the Führer about the main decisions that were reached at the conference and obtained Hitler's full consent⁽⁵⁹⁾.

The Italian side did not realize the goals of the German policy in resolving the South Tyrol issue. Unlike what the Germans were seeking to find a radical solution to the issue by deporting all German Tyroleans .The Italians believed that the German treatments were aimed primarily at reducing the tension raised by the Germans there by limiting the deportation process only on the troubling elements . Therefore we find that the Italians did not stipulate that the Germans set a timetable for the commencement of the deportation process in light of this. The German consul and the Mastromati governor had met twice in Milan in the first week of July in the province of Bolzano .And on the basis of those discussions . Benny presented on 1 July 1939 , his first draft of the proposed rules and regulations to regulate mass immigration to Mastromati . Where in which he specified the province of Bolzano , some mixed areas in the northern part of the province of Tronto and Ladin region near to Cortin d'Ampezzo , where in which the deportation is taken place mandatory . While the rest of the areas in South Tyrol , the deportation is made on a purely voluntary basis . Where it was determined 3 December 1939 as the deadline for receiving the resettlement request from those who wish to emigrate . Where it was required to

complete resettlement process completely by coming 31 December 1943⁽⁶⁰⁾.

The draft dealt with a proposal to establish a joint German-Italian committee to determine property values for farms and belongings that immigrants would leave them . It was decided to be the governor of Bolzano and the Consul General in Milan as co-chairs of this committee . And any joint signature between the two countries would make any property evaluation as final and irreversible. It should be noted that coordination between the two committees proceeded normally . As Benny explained in his letter that he sent to Himmler on 23 August 1939⁽⁶¹⁾ . He stated that "At this stage there is no reason to assume that the Italians are causing any difficulties with regard to resettlement, negotiations have taken place in a very friendly way . However we must remain alert in the future "⁽⁶²⁾.

It was agreed on 28 July 1939 to ban travel to Germans who were living within German geographical borders to South Tyrol with the exception of those wishing to take a tourist trip , to be provided that their stay does not exceed one or two days⁽⁶³⁾ . At the same time , Dr. Wilhelm Luig arrived to Bozen on July to assume his duties as the head of the German Immigration and Return Office , along with his Italian colleague Dr. Marzano . The Italian government was keen to speed up the evacuation of the first group of German citizens, at a time when the fascist officials felt that the German side was not resolving the issue of returning resettlement in spite of the enthusiasm was shown by Himmler at the beginning to put an end to this issue as soon as possible . It seems that the economic aspects were the reason for the delay in resolving this issue⁽⁶⁴⁾.

A development was occurred in late September that could complicate this issue . When Ambassador MacKensen denounced the abusive behavior of the Italian soldiers against the German peasants . When clashes were taken place between the two parties that led to death of a number of Germans .Which prompted Himmler to hold an urgent meeting with the Italian police chief Arturo Bocini on 3 October in the province of Turin in

northern Italy . It was agreed to advance a date for the final evacuation of German citizens from 31 December 1943 till 13 December 1939 , to be provided that a referendum would be held in areas that have not been identified and are not obligated to forcibly evacuate⁽⁶⁵⁾.

It was also agreed to ensure that the Italian police did not provoke or arrest German citizens . And shall never tolerate with anyone may spread false propaganda to state that Germans were unwilling to resettle their citizens in South Tyrol . And on that basis the referendum was held on November 1939 . And 85 % of Germans who founded in South Tyrol had chose to leave their country of origin and to go to the lands of the Third Reich . Despite that large percentage that voted in favor of the evacuation , but it was not made to deport only 75,000 Germans out of 200,000 people till end of 1943 . Where it is the year which witnessed the fall of Mussolini , that stimulated the German forces to regain control of the provinces of South Tyrol between 8 – 9 September 1943⁽⁶⁶⁾ .

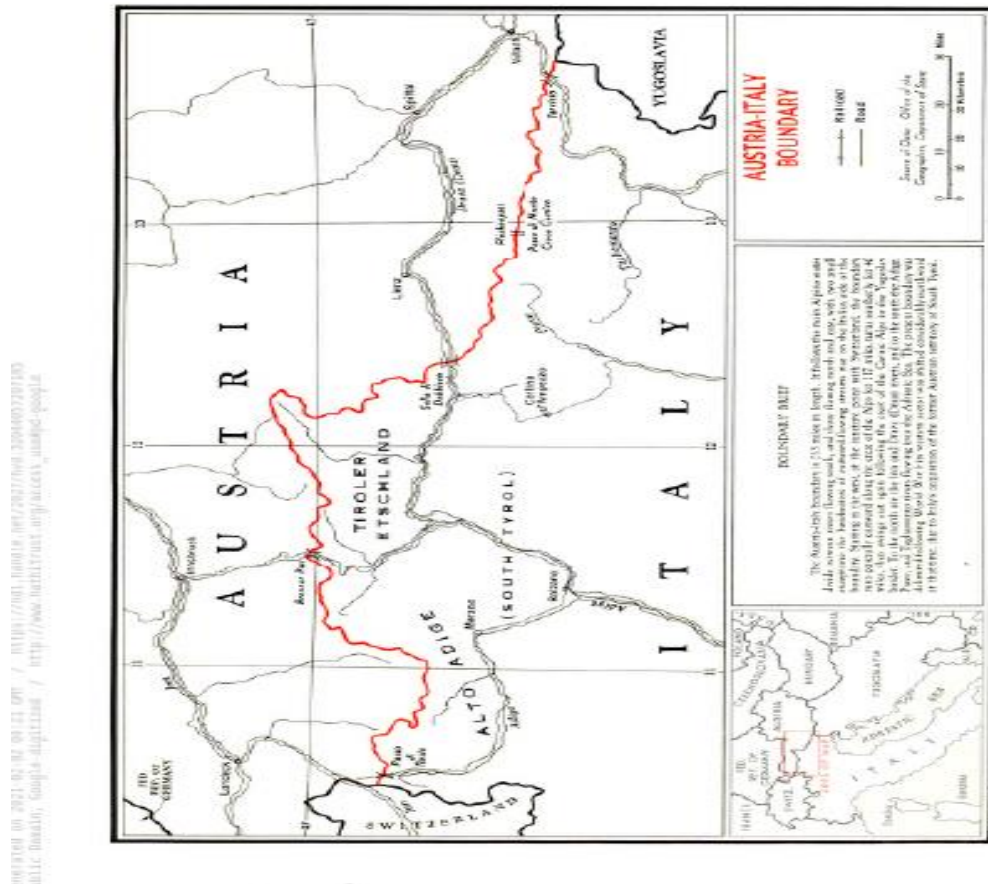
According to the foregoing . It becomes clear to us that the German Führer sacrificed the German minority in South Tyrol . Which was considered one of the most important issues that was called for by the Nazi propaganda to include all German minorities in exchange for winning the promised ally in favor of its expansion projects at

the expense of the German people and the German minority

Conclusion:

The issue of South Tyrol was regarded as an obstacle before development of the Italian-Austrian relations for decades.

- 1- Hitler had sacrificed with the German minority in South Tyrol .Which was considered one of the most important issues that Nazi propaganda called for by annexing all German minorities in exchange for winning the promised ally in favor of his expansion projects at the expense of the German people and the German minority.
- 2- Mussolini did not give up Austria easily until the Germans gave him a guarantee that they would give up any future claims of South Tyrol and to deport the German community who were living over there
- 3- The final agreement between Germany and Italy in 1938 was not satisfactory to the peoples who were living in South Tyrol . As it was negotiated without taking into account the views and feelings of the German community there.
- 4- Tyrol was the main criterion for measuring the Italian-German relations , especially on the part of Italy . So the conclusion of the solid pact was delayed after settlement of the entire crisis



Map of South Tyrol No. 1

International Boundary Study, Austria - Italy Boundary Issued By Bureau Of The Geographer And Research Office Of Research Library |In Economics And Science ,1968. P.7.

Margins and references:

- [1] View annex no. 1
- [2] S. Clark Choffy , The Problem of the South Tyrol , World Affairs Magazine, Vol.124, No.2, (summer 1961), P. 47-49.
- [3] John B. Teeple , Timelines of World History , Gardners Books , 2002 , P. 342 .
- [4] Wayne C. Thompson , Western Europe , Stryker-Post Publications , 2003 , P. 228.
- [5] Carolina García Sanz , Shaping Neutrality Throughout the First World War , Editorial Universidad de Sevilla , 2015 , P. 221 .
- [6] Peter Hart , The Great War: A Combat History of the First World War , Oxford University Press , 2013 , P. 378 .
- [7] Treaty of Saint-Germain : It was signed on 10 September 1919 and Austria recognized its responsibility in the First World War . And consequently it was obliged to pay a war fine . Such as its

- army was limited to no more than (30,000) soldiers and it was prohibited to unify with Germany . And the treaty was stipulated a waiver Austria from South Tyrol , Trentonno and Trieste . Also the Dalmatian islands to Italy , for Bosnia and Herzegovina , the Dalmatian coast to Yugoslavia . For more details see :
- [8] *Eric Yong Joong Lee , The “Peace Treaty” as a U.S. Doctrinal Option and Its Application to the DPRK , 2018 ,P.110 .
- [9] Since the issue of South Tyrol was raised at the peace conference . Italian newspapers have been keen to highlight the legal right of Italy to control over that region . While German public opinion has not focused on that issue for many reasons , where the most prominent of them , was its preoccupation with the troubled internal conditions . And not to resort to raise the Italian government in the hope

that Germany will find friendly country (Italy) to defend its right and interests in peace conferences . For more details see:
* D.D.I. Serie 1918 – 1922, Vol. 3, NO. 304. T. Berlino, 25 aprile 1919, Bencivenga A Sonnino e al Ministero degli Esteri, P. 330

- [10] The lowest pass in the Alps . It is a road used by the Teutonic invaders during centuries to invade Italy . The importance of this pass was multiplied when Austria built a railway through it in 1868 . And according to the Treaty of Saint-Germain , the area which was located south of the Brenner pass was granted to Italy for strategic reasons . Despite the population of German origin - The Austrians who lived in this new Italian region , their number nearly 240.000 . The Brenner's pass is meant a lot to Mussolini , for its importance was what to neglect mention it in all his speeches , especially in twenties decade of the previous century , for example when he delivered his speech before the Italian House of Representatives on 26 May 1927 . He announced even if there are hundreds of thousands of pure Germans with ratio 100% in South Tyrol . So Brenner's borders are sacred , cannot be violated and we will defend them if necessary by declaring war . ” For more details see:* Federico Scarano, Mussolini e La Repubblica di Weimar, Le relazioni diplomatiche tra Italia e Germania dal 1927 al 1933, Giannini Editore,1996. P.30-31.
- [11] S. Clark Choffy, Op. Cit., P.48. ; D.D.I. Serie 1918 – 1922, Vol. 3, NO.378, Vienna, 2 maggio 1919, Macchioro Yivalaa a Sonnino, P. 398.
- [12] D.D.I. Serie 1918 – 1922, Vol. 3, NO. 386 , T. Vienna, 3 maggio 1919, Macchi Oro V Iv Alba A Sonnino, P. 406.
- [13] Italy and Austria , Advocate of Peace Through Justice , Vol. 90. ,N o.4. (April,1928), sag Publications . Ine .P.233-235
- [14] Benito Mussolini : Italian statesman and politician . He was born in Forli , Emilia Romagna region in northern Italy on 29 July 1883 . He began his political life by founding a local newspaper in 1904 . He joined in the same year to the Socialist Party, then resigned from the Socialist Party in 1919 . He began to establish fascism groups anti-communist fascism on March 1919 . He took power in 1922 , he eliminated the parties in 1924, he joined in 1936 to the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis . He allied with Hitler, then entered the war at the side of Germany after the fall of Paris . His forces were suffered repeated defeats in the north Africa . The King of Italy subsequently dismissed him in 1943 , but German forces liberated him . He established a fascist republic in northern Italy . After that he was arrested and executed with his mistress Clare Petacci in 1944 . For more details, see:* Benito Mussolini, My Autobiography, Translated: Richard Washburn Child,The Paternoster Library,London,1936. ; Charles F. Delzell, Benito Mussolini: A - Guide to the Biographical Literature, The Journal of Modern History, Vol.35, No.4 (Dec.1963), P.339-353.
- [15] Andrea Di Michele, L'Italia in Alto Adige e l'evoluzione del paradigma etnico, Contemporanea , gennaio 2010, Vol. 13, No. 1 (gennaio 2010), Società editrice Il Mulino S.p.A. P. 132-137.
- [16] Hans Woller, I rapporti tra Mussolini e Hitler Prima del 1933 Politici del Potere affinità ideologica, 1994, P. 498- 499
- [17] The origin of the word Nazi goes back to an abbreviation of the first syllables of the word Nationsozialistische (National Socialist Workers Party). This theory was first presented in a program consisting of 52 points drawn up by Fido in 1920 for the German Workers' Party, and then it

was simplified by Hitler in his famous book, *My Struggle* which he wrote in Imprisonment between 1923-1924, and his theory is summarized in the slogans of several months, the most famous of which is "Germany is above all." For more details see: Adolf Hitler, *ibid.* Zainab Abdul-Hassan Al-Zuhairi, *The Nazi Movement from Theory to Practice*, Anbar University Journal for the Humanities, First Issue 2012, p. 184.

- [18] Adolf Hitler: German politician, born on 20 April 1889 in the Austrian city of Braunau am Inn. Hitler left his education and then moved to Vienna in 1909, and when the First World War broke out in 1914, he joined the army and during the war he was wounded twice, the first in 1916 and the second in 1918. He was awarded a golden medal twice in recognition of his courage, then he joined the German Workers' Party, which he became its president in 1921, and became chancellor of Germany (1933-1945), and the Führer was called him the meaning of leader, and his expansionist policy led to the outbreak of World War II in 1939, and he committed suicide after the defeat of the German army in the war on April 30, 1945. For more details, see: Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf*, translated by Louis Al-Hajj, Baghdad, 1985; Bullock and Sherard, *Hitler, His Life and His Anomalies*, Ma'arif Foundation for Printing and Publishing, Beirut.* *Encyclopedia of world biography*, Vol. 7, United States of America, 1998 P.417
- [19] Hitler contradicted himself many times regarding the ceding of South Tyrol in favor of Italy. In November 1920, Hitler criticized the allegations of the then German Foreign Minister (Joseph Wirth) who declared that Germany and Austria were two separate countries, each separate from the other, Hitler responded to the necessity of annexing Austria and the

return of South Tyrol. To the German body, and on April 25, 1922, the Nazi Party held a meeting headed by Hitler to discuss the bad conditions that the Germans are going through in South Tyrol under the slogan "The misery of the Germans in South Tyrol." The attendees, including Hitler, criticized the actions of the Italian authorities in South Tyrol against the German community, and in September 1922 Hitler affirmed once again his adherence to South Tyrol by saying, "We never abandon any German who lives in the Sudetenland, Poland, Austria and South Tyrol, but after a short period, specifically in November 1922, he completely changed his mind when he realized Italy's seriousness in helping his country by saying:" Millions of Germans are suffering. Of great persecution, but only two hundred thousand are treated well, and I now declare frankly and sincerely that the issue of South Tyrol for us does not exist and will never exist. "And in January In 1923, Hitler reiterated this when he told his comrades in the party that "giving up South Tyrol, Germany would guarantee Italy's approval on the question of the Anschluss and the restoration of military service in Germany." For more details, see :* Jens Petersen, *Hitler - Mussolini Die Entstehung der A. cbse Berlin-Rom 1933-1936*, Tübingen, 1973. P. 63-66.

- [20] Quoted in: Santi Corvaja, *Hitler and Mussolini the secret Meetings*, Translation: Robert L. Miller, Enigma Books, 2008, P.2.
- [21] Quoted in: Jens Petersen, *Op. Cit. , P. 16.; Christian Leitz , Nazi Foreign Policy, 1933-1941: The Road to Global War , Routledge. Place of publication , London , 2004.P.9.*
- [22] *D.I. Serie 1922 – 1935, Vol. VI, No.66, Berlino, 15 luglio 1925, De Bosdari a Mussolini, P.51.*

- [23] Federico Scarano , OP. Cit. , P.32-33. ; Walther Werner pese, Hitler and Italien 1920-1926, Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte, 3. Jahrg, Oldenbourg Wissenschaftsverlag GmbH (and its subsidiary Akademie Verlag GmbH) 2. H. (Apr., 1955), P. 113.
- [24] H. James Burgwyn, Italian Foreign Policy in the Inter war Period 1918-1940, London, 1997, P. P.31.
- [25] Gustav Stresemann : a German politician, born in Strasse in 1878 from a middle-class Protestant family, joined the Liberal Party in 1902 and gradually emerged his supremacy. Minister of Foreign Affairs until his death in 1929. For more details, see: Louay Tawfiq Hassan, Gustav Stresemann and his impact on German politics 1878-1929, MA Thesis (unpublished), University of Diyala, College of Education for the Humanities, 2015.
- [26] Quoted in: Federico Scarano, Op. Cit. , P. 34-35.
- [27] Gabriele Paresce, La questione altoatesina, Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali, Vol. 27, No. 2 (Aprile-Giugno 1960), Maria Grazia Melchionni, P. 167-182.
- [28] Giuseppe Renzetti: An Italian personality, born on 4 November 1891 in Ascoli Piceno, and after entering the Italian army, he participated in the Italian war in Libya in 1912, and after the end of World War I, Renzetti became a member of the Joint Military Committee between the Allies to control Silesia He joined the Fascist Party and worked as a proxy for Mussolini with the German far-right, after which he was appointed to the position of Italian Consul in San Francisco in 1935, and then served as Ambassador of Italy to Sweden in 1941, died in 1953. For more details, see :
- [29] * Stefan Laffin, Gaining a Foothold in the Weimar Republic: Giuseppe Renzetti's Activities in the years 1925-1927, Laboratorio di Storia, ISSN: 1825-411X, Numero 13 – 2017.; Margherita Sarfatti., My Fault: Mussolini As I Knew Him, New York., 2014, P.198.
- [30] Hitler contradicted himself many times regarding the ceding of South Tyrol in favor of Italy. In November 1920 , Hitler criticized the claims of the then German Foreign Minister (Joseph Wirth) who declared that Germany and Austria were two separate countries, each separate from the other, Hitler responded to the necessity of annexing Austria and the return of South Tyrol to the body on 25 April 1922, the Nazi Party held a meeting headed by Hitler to discuss the bad conditions that the Germans are going through in South Tyrol under the slogan "The misery of the Germans in South Tyrol." The attendees like Hitler criticized procedures of Italian authority in south Tyrol against German colonies . And on September , Hitler assured another time his adhered to South Tyrol by saying "We never give up any German who lives in the Sudetenland, Poland, Austria and South Tyrol, but after a short period, specifically in November 1922 . He changed his mind completely when he realized Italy's seriousness in helping his country by saying : " Millions of Germans are suffering from Great persecution, but only two hundred thousand are being treated well. I now declared frankly and sincerely that for us the issue of South Tyrol does not exist and will never exist. "And in January 1923 Hitler reaffirmed this again when he told his party comrades that "giving up South Tyrol that result in Germany will guarantee Italy's approval on the question of the Anschluss and the restoration of military service in Germany." For more details, see : *Jens Petersen, Op . Cit. , P. 63-66.

- [31] Quoted in: Walter Werner, *Hitler und Italien 1920-1926*, Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte, 3. Jahrg, Oldenbourg Wissenschaftsverlag GmbH (and its subsidiary Akademie Verlag GmbH) 2. H. (Apr., 1955). P. 120.
- [32] C. F. Latour, *Germany, Italy and South Tyrol, 1938-45*, The Historical Journal, Vol. 8, Cambridge University Press, No. 1 (1965), P. 97.
- [33] Ibid.
- [34] Hermann Goering: a German political figure, was born in 1893 in the city of Rosenheim, and joined the imperial army in 1912, participated in World War I within the German Air Force, after Germany was defeated in the war, he traveled to Sweden and then returned to Germany in 1922 and joined the Nazi Party became deputy commander of the Storm Squad. He held several positions, most notably a deputy in the Reichstag of the Nazi Party in 1932. He founded the Gestapo secret police and assumed supervision in 1933. He became commander of the German Air Force in 1935, Minister for the Economy during the years (1937-1938) after the end World War II: He was arrested by the Allies and tried in Nuremberg and sentenced to death by hanging, but he committed suicide before the execution of the sentence on October 15, 1946. For more details, see :
- [35] -P.R. Wetzlar Muhlens, *Fifeld –Marshal Hermann Goering*, London, W-Y.; *General Hermann Goering, Germany Reborn*, London, 1934.
- [36] Elizabeth Wiskemann, *The Rome- Berlin Axis: A study of the Relation Between Hitler and Mussolini*, London, 1949, P. 73.
- [37] Santi Corvaja, *Hitler and Mussolini the secret Meetings*, Translation: Robert L. Miller, Enigma Books, 2008.
- [38] Quoted in: Christian Goeschel, *Mussolini and Hitler: The Forging Of the Fascist Alliance* Yale University Press, New Haven, 2018, P. 68.
- [39] Elizabeth Wiskemann, *Op .Cit. , P. 73.*
- [40] DKW, *Royal Court Files, 758/311 Report from the Iraqi Royal Commission in Rome to the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs, No. 74/9 of March 11, 1938 on the unity of Austria and Germany*
- [41] DKW, *Royal Court Files, 757/311 Report from the Iraqi Royal Commission in Rome to the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs, No. 42 of February 28, 1938 on British-Italian links.*
- [42] D.D.I. SERIE 1935 - 1939, VOL. 8, NO. 241, Berlino 28 Febbraio 1938, Attolico a Ciano P. 286.
- [43] D.D.I. SERIE 1935 - 1939, VOL. 8, NO. 396, Berlino 19 marzo 1938, Attolico a Ciano, P.424.
- [44] Elizabeth Wiskemann, *Op. Cit., P. 105.*
- [45] Ibid, P..105-106.
- [46] C. F. Latour, *Germany, Italy and South Tyrol, 1938-45*, The Historical Journal, Vol. 8, Cambridge University Press, No. 1 (1965), P. 97.
- [47] * D.D.I. SERIE 1935 - 1939 -, VOL. 8, NO. 406, Roma 26 marzo 1938, Attolico a Ciano, P. 470.
- [48] D.G.F.P. VOL. 6, NO. 163, 5 Apr 1939, Memarandum by the Hand of Polinca Dision, P. 198.
- [49] D.D.I. SERIE 1935 - 1939, VOL. 8, NO. 48, Berlino 3 maggio 1938, Magistrati a Ciano, P.76.
- [50] Ibid, P. 123.
- [51] Quoted in: Galeazzo Ciano *Diario 1937-1943*, Biblioteca Universale Rizzoli, Milano, 1996. P.170.
- [52] Elizabeth Wiskemann, *Op. Cit. , P. 107.*
- [53] C. F. Latour, *Op. Cit. , P. 97.*
- [54] Quoted in: Elizabeth Wiskemann, *Op. Cit. , P. 108.*
- [55] D.D.I. SERIE 1935 - 1939, VOL. 4, NO. 364, Berlino 2 agosto 1938, Attolico a Ciano, P. 491.

- [56] D.G.F.P. VOL. 6, NO. 439, 24 Jan 1939, The Propaganda Ministry to The Foreign Ministry, P.564.
- [57] D.G.F.P. VOL. 6, NO. 444, 31 Jan 1939, Foreign Ministry to the Consulate Genrral, P. 570.
- [58] D.G.F.P. VOL. 6, NO. 453, 24 Feb 1939, Propaganda Ministry to The Foreign Ministry.P. 583.
- [59] D.G.F.P. VOL. 6, NO. 143, 1 Apir 1939, Memorandum by the State Secretary,P.170.
- [60] D.G.F.P. VOL. 6, NO. 318, 3 May 1939, The Ambassador in Italy to the Foreign Ministry, P.411.
- [61] Heinrich Himmler: a German political figure, born in 1900 in Munich, he studied agricultural engineering there during the period (1919-1922), joined the Nazi party in 1923, participated in the coup d'état of Pierrehalle with Hitler, as Hitler assigned him in 1929 to lead the special forces and lead The SS organization and continued in his position until the end of World War II. He had a great role in establishing the Nazi prisons and killing and exterminating Jews. He became the acting director of the Reich Security Bureau throughout the period (1942-1943), after the end of World War II, the Allies arrested him and put him in prison . He died on May 23, 1945, after ingesting poison in his cell. For more details, see : * The New Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol.5, P. 931-932.
- [62] 6 July 1939, Hitler renewed the necessity of resettling the Germans in South Tyrol as soon as possible. For more details see : *D.G.F.P. VOL. 6, NO. 624, Berlin 6 July1939, Memorandum by an official, P.866.
- [63] D.G.F.P. VOL. 6, NO. 562, 24 June 1939, The Director of the Political Department to the Embassy in Italy, P. 778.
- [64] C. F. Latour, Op. Cit. , P. 99.
- [65] Ibid, P. 100.
- [66] Quoted in: Ibid.
- [67] D.D.I. SERIE 1935-1939, VOL. 7, NO. 714, Berlino28 luglio 1939, Attolico a Ciano ,P. 534.
- [68] C. F. Latour , Op. Cit. , P. 101-102.
- [69] Ibid.
- [70] Ibid.
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- (1) View annex no. 1
- (2) S. Clark Choffy , The Problem of the South Tyrol , World Affairs Magazine, Vol.124, No.2, (summer 1961) , P. 47-49.
- (3) John B. Teeple , Timelines of World History , Gardners Books , 2002 , P. 342 .
- (4) Wayne C. Thompson , Western Europe , Stryker-Post Publications , 2003 , P. 228.
- (5) Carolina García Sanz , Shaping Neutrality Throughout the First World War , Editorial Universidad de Sevilla , 2015 , P. 221 .
- (6) Peter Hart , The Great War: A Combat History of the First World War , Oxford University Press , 2013 , P. 378 .
- (7) Treaty of Saint-German : It was signed on 10 September 1919 and Austria recognized its responsibility in the First World War . And consequently it was obliged to pay a war fine . Such as its army was limited to no more than (30,000) soldiers and it was prohibited to unify with Germany . And the treaty was stipulated a waiver Austria from South Tyrol , Trentonno and Trieste . Also the Dalmatian islands to Italy , for Bosnia and Herzegovina , the Dalmatian coast to Yugoslavia . For more details see : *Eric Yong Joong Lee , The “Peace Treaty” as a U.S. Doctrinal Option and Its Application to the DPRK , 2018 ,P.110 .
- (8) Since the issue of South Tyrol was raised at the peace conference . Italian newspapers have been keen to highlight the legal right of Italy to control over that region . While German public opinion has not focused on that issue for many reasons , where the most prominent of them , was its preoccupation with the troubled internal conditions . And not to resort to raise the Italian government in the hope that Germany will find friendly country (Italy) to defend its

right and interests in peace conferences . For more details see :

* D.D.I. Serie 1918 – 1922, Vol. 3, NO. 304. T. Berlino, 25 aprile 1919, Bencivenga A Sonnino al Ministero degli Esteri, P. 330

⁽⁹⁾The lowest pass in the Alps . It is a road used by the Teutonic invaders during centuries to invade Italy . The importance of this pass was multiplied when Austria built a railway through it in 1868 . And according to the Treaty of Saint-Germain , the area which was located south of the Brenner pass was granted to Italy for strategic reasons . Despite the population of German origin - The Austrians who lived in this new Italian region , their number nearly 240.000 . The Brenner's pass is meant a lot to Mussolini , for its importance was what to neglect mention it in all his speeches , especially in twenties decade of the previous century , for example when he delivered his speech before the Italian House of Representatives on 26 May 1927 . He announced even if there are hundreds of thousands of pure Germans with ratio 100% in South Tyrol . So Brenner's borders are sacred , cannot be violated and we will defend them if necessary by declaring war . ” For more details see :

* Federico Scarano, Mussolini e La Repubblica di Weimar, Le relazioni diplomatiche tra Italia e Germania dal 1927 al 1933, Giannini Editore,1996. P.30-31.

⁽¹⁰⁾ S. Clark Choffy, Op. Cit., P.48. ; D.D.I. Serie 1918 – 1922, Vol. 3, NO.378, Vienna, 2 maggio 1919, Macchioro Yivalaa a Sonnino, P. 398.

⁽¹¹⁾ D.D.I. Serie 1918 – 1922, Vol. 3, NO. 386 , T. Vienna, 3 maggio 1919, Macchi Oro V Iv Alba A Sonnino, P. 406.

⁽¹²⁾ Italy and Austria , Advocate of Peace Through Justice , Vol. 90. ,N o.4. (April,1928), sag Publications . Ine .P.233-235

⁽¹³⁾ Benito Mussolini : Italian statesman and politician . He was born in Forli , Emilia Romania region in northern Italy on 29 July

1883 . He began his political life by founding a local newspaper in 1904 . He joined in the same year to the Socialist Party, then resigned from the Socialist Party in 1919 . He began to establish fascism groups anti-communist fascism on March 1919 . He took power in 1922 , he eliminated the parties in 1924, he joined in 1936 to the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis . He allied with Hitler, then entered the war at the side of Germany after the fall of Paris . His forces were suffered repeated defeats in the north Africa . The King of Italy subsequently dismissed him in 1943 , but German forces liberated him . He established a fascist republic in northern Italy . After that he was arrested and executed with his mistress Clare Petacci in 1944 . For more details, see:

* Benito Mussolini, My Autobiography, Translated: Richard Washburn Child,The Paternoster Library,London,1936. ; Charles F. Delzell, Benito Mussolini: A -Guide to the Biographical Literature, The Journal of Modern History, Vol.35, No.4 (Dec.1963), P.339-353.

⁽¹⁴⁾ Andrea Di Michele, L'Italia in Alto Adige e l'evoluzione del paradigma etnico, Contemporanea , gennaio 2010, Vol. 13, No. 1 (gennaio 2010), Società editrice Il Mulino S.p.A. P. 132-137.

⁽¹⁵⁾ Hans Woller, Irrapporti tri Musolini e Hitler Prima del 1933 Politici del Potere affinita ideological, 1994, P. 498- 499

⁽¹⁶⁾ The origin of the word Nazi goes back to an abbreviation of the first syllables of the word Nationsozialistisehe (National Socialist Workers Party). This theory was first presented in a program consisting of 52 points drawn up by Fido in 1920 for the German Workers' Party, and then it was simplified by Hitler in his famous book, My Struggle which he wrote in Imprisonment between 1923-1924, and his theory is summarized in the slogans of several months, the most famous of which is "Germany is above all." For more details see: Adolf Hitler, ibid. Zainab Abdul-Hassan Al-Zuhairi,

The Nazi Movement from Theory to Practice, Anbar University Journal for the Humanities, First Issue 2012, p. 184.

⁽¹⁷⁾ Adolf Hitler: German politician, born on 20 April 1889 in the Austrian city of Braunau am Inn. Hitler left his education and then moved to Vienna in 1909, and when the First World War broke out in 1914, he joined the army and during the war he was wounded twice, the first in 1916 and the second in 1918. He was awarded a golden medal twice in recognition of his courage, then he joined the German Workers' Party, which he became its president in 1921, and became chancellor of Germany (1933-1945), and the Führer was called him the meaning of leader, and his expansionist policy led to the outbreak of World War II in 1939, and he committed suicide after the defeat of the German army in the war on April 30, 1945. For more details, see: Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf*, translated by Louis Al-Hajj, Baghdad, 1985; Bullock and Sherard, *Hitler, His Life and His Anomalies*, Ma'arif Foundation for Printing and Publishing, Beirut.

* Encyclopedia of world biography, Vol. 7, United States of America, 1998 P.417

⁽¹⁸⁾ Hitler contradicted himself many times regarding the ceding of South Tyrol in favor of Italy. In November 1920, Hitler criticized the allegations of the then German Foreign Minister (Joseph Wirth) who declared that Germany and Austria were two separate countries, each separate from the other, Hitler responded to the necessity of annexing Austria and the return of South Tyrol to the German body, and on April 25, 1922, the Nazi Party held a meeting headed by Hitler to discuss the bad conditions that the Germans are going through in South Tyrol under the slogan "The misery of the Germans in South Tyrol." The attendees, including Hitler, criticized the actions of the Italian authorities in South Tyrol against the German community, and in September 1922 Hitler affirmed once again his adherence to South

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* Jens Petersen, *Hitler - Mussolini Die Entstehung der A. cbse Berlin-Rom 1933-1936*, Tübingen, 1973. P. 63-66 .

⁽¹⁹⁾ Quoted in: Santi Corvaja, *Hitler and Mussolini the secret Meetings*, Translation: Robert L. Miller, Enigma Books, 2008, P.2.

⁽²⁰⁾ Quoted in: Jens Petersen, *Op. Cit. , P. 16.;* Christian Leitz , *Nazi Foreign Policy, 1933-1941: The Road to Global War , Routledge. Place of publication , London , 2004.P.9.*

⁽²¹⁾ D.D.I. Serie 1922 – 1935, Vol. VI, No.66, Berlino, 15 luglio 1925, De Bosdari a Mussolini, P.51.

⁽²²⁾ Federico Scarano , *Op. Cit. , P.32-33. ;* Walter Werner , *Hitler and Italien 1920-1926, Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte, 3. Jahrg, Oldenbourg Wissenschaftsverlag GmbH (and its subsidiary Akademie Verlag GmbH) 2. H. (Apr., 1955), P. 113.*

⁽²³⁾ H. James Burgwyn, *Italian Foreign Policy in the Inter war Period 1918-1940*, London, 1997, P. P.31.

⁽²⁴⁾ Gustav Stresemann : a German politician, born in Strasse in 1878 from a middle-class Protestant family, joined the Liberal Party in 1902 and gradually emerged his supremacy. Minister of Foreign Affairs until his death in

1929. For more details, see: Louay Tawfiq Hassan, Gustav Streisman and his impact on German politics 1878-1929, MA Thesis (unpublished), University of Diyala, College of Education for the Humanities, 2015.

⁽²⁵⁾ Quoted in: Federico Scarano, *Op. Cit.*, P. 34-35.

⁽²⁶⁾ Gabriele Paresce, *La questione altoatesina*, *Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali*, Vol. 27, No. 2 (Aprile-Giugno 1960), Maria Grazia Melchionni, P. 167-182.

⁽²⁷⁾ Giuseppe Renzetti: An Italian personality, born on 4 November 1891 in Ascoli Piceno, and after entering the Italian army, he participated in the Italian war in Libya in 1912, and after the end of World War I, Renzetti became a member of the Joint Military Committee between the Allies to control Silesia. He joined the Fascist Party and worked as a proxy for Mussolini with the German far-right, after which he was appointed to the position of Italian Consul in San Francisco in 1935, and then served as Ambassador of Italy to Sweden in 1941, died in 1953. For more details, see :

* Stefan Laffin, *Gaining a Foothold in the Weimar Republic: Giuseppe Renzetti's Activities in the years 1925-1927*, *Laboratorio di Storia*, ISSN: 1825-411X, Numero 13 – 2017.; Margherita Sarfatti., *My Fault: Mussolini As I Knew Him*, New York., 2014, P.198.

⁽²⁸⁾ Hitler contradicted himself many times regarding the ceding of South Tyrol in favor of Italy. In November 1920, Hitler criticized the claims of the then German Foreign Minister (Joseph Wirth) who declared that Germany and Austria were two separate countries, each separate from the other, Hitler responded to the necessity of annexing Austria and the return of South Tyrol to the body on 25 April 1922, the Nazi Party held a meeting headed by Hitler to discuss the bad conditions that the Germans are going through in South Tyrol under the slogan "The misery of the Germans in South Tyrol."

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* Jens Petersen, *Op. Cit.*, P. 63-66.

⁽²⁹⁾ Quoted in: Walter Werner, *Hitler und Italien 1920-1926*, *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte*, 3. Jahrg, Oldenbourg Wissenschaftsverlag GmbH (and its subsidiary Akademie Verlag GmbH) 2. H. (Apr., 1955). P. 120.

⁽³⁰⁾ C. F. Latour, *Germany, Italy and South Tyrol, 1938-45*, *The Historical Journal*, Vol. 8, Cambridge University Press, No. 1 (1965), P. 97.

⁽³¹⁾ *Ibid.*

⁽³²⁾ Hermann Goering: a German political figure, was born in 1893 in the city of Rosenheim, and joined the imperial army in 1912, participated in World War I within the German Air Force, after Germany was defeated in the war, he traveled to Sweden and then returned to Germany in 1922 and joined the Nazi Party became deputy commander of the Storm Squad. He held several positions, most notably a deputy in the Reichstag of the Nazi Party in 1932. He founded the Gestapo secret police and assumed supervision in 1933. He became commander of the German

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- P.R. Wetzlar Muhlen, Ffeld –Marshal Hermann Goering ,London ,W-Y.; General Hermann Goering, Germany Reborn ,London ,1934.
- (33) Elizabeth Wiskemann, *The Rome- Berlin Axis: A study of the Relation Between Hitler and Mussolini*, London, 1949, P. 73.
- (34) Santi Corvaja, *Hitler and Mussolini the secret Meetings*, Translation: Robert L. Miller, Enigma Books, 2008.
- (35) Quoted in: Christian Goeschel, *Mussolini and Hitler: The Forging Of the Fascist Alliance* Yale University Press, New Haven, 2018, P. 68.
- (36) Elizabeth Wiskemann , *Op .Cit. , P. 73.*
- (37) DKW, Royal Court Files, 758/311 Report from the Iraqi Royal Commission in Rome to the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs, No. 74/9 of March 11, 1938 on the unity of Austria and Germany
- (38) DKW, Royal Court Files, 757/311 Report from the Iraqi Royal Commission in Rome to the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs, No. 42 of February 28, 1938 on British-Italian links.
- (39) D.D.I. SERIE 1935 - 1939, VOL. 8, NO. 241, Berlino 28 Febbraio 1938, Attolico a Ciano P. 286.
- (40) D.D.I. SERIE 1935 - 1939, VOL. 8, NO. 396, Berlino 19 marzo 1938, Attolico a Ciano, P.424.
- (41) Elizabeth Wiskemann, *Op. Cit.*, P. 105.
- (42) *Ibid* , P..105-106.
- (43) C. F. Latour, *Germany, Italy and South Tyrol, 1938-45*, *The Historical Journal*, Vol. 8, Cambridge Un4ersity Press,No. 1 (1965), P. 97.
- * D.D.I. SERIE 1935 - 1939 –, VOL. 8, NO. 406, Roma 26 marzo1938, Attolico a Ciano, P. 470.
- (44) D.G.F.P. VOL. 6, NO. 163, 5 Apr 1939,Memarandum by the Hand of Polincal Dision, P. 198.
- (45) D.D.I. SERIE 1935 - 1939, VOL. 8, NO. 48, Berlino 3 maggio 1938, Magistrati a Ciano,P.76.
- (46) *Ibid*,P. 123.
- (47) Quoted in: Galeazzo Ciano *Diario 1937-1943*, Biblioteca Universale Rizzoli, Milano, 1996. P.170.
- (48) Elizabeth Wiskemann, *Op. Cit. , P. 107.*
- (49) C. F. Latour , *Op. Cit. , P. 97.*
- (50) Quoted in: Elizabeth Wiskemann , *Op. Cit. , P. 108.*
- (51) D.D.I. SERIE 1935 - 1939, VOL. 4, NO. 364, Berlino 2 agosto 1938, Attolico a Ciano, P. 491.
- (52) D.G.F.P. VOL. 6, NO. 439, 24 Jan 1939, The Propaganda Ministry to The Foreign Ministry, P.564.
- (53) D.G.F.P. VOL. 6, NO. 444, 31 Jan 1939, Foreign Ministry to the Consulate Genrral, P. 570.
- (54) D.G.F.P. VOL. 6, NO. 453, 24 Feb 1939, Propaganda Ministry to The Foreign Ministry.P. 583.
- (55) D.G.F.P. VOL. 6, NO. 143, 1 Apir 1939, Memorandum by the State Secretary,P.170.
- (56) D.G.F.P. VOL. 6, NO. 318, 3 May 1939, The Ambassador in Italy to the Foreign Ministry, P.411.
- (57) Heinrich Himmler: a German political figure, born in 1900 in Munich, he studied agricultural engineering there during the period (1919-1922), joined the Nazi party in 1923, participated in the coup d'état of Pierrehalle with Hitler, as Hitler assigned him in 1929 to lead the special forces and lead The SS organization and continued in his position until the end of World War II. He had a great role in establishing the Nazi prisons and killing and exterminating Jews. He became the acting director of the Reich Security Bureau throughout the period (1942-1943), after the end of World War II, the Allies arrested him

and put him in prison . He died on May 23, 1945, after ingesting poison in his cell. For more details, see :

* The New Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol.5, P. 931-932.

⁽⁵⁸⁾ 6 July 1939, Hitler renewed the necessity of resettling the Germans in South Tyrol as soon as possible. For more details see :

*D.G.F.P. VOL. 6, NO. 624, Berlin 6 July 1939, Memorandum by an official, P.866.

⁽⁵⁹⁾ D.G.F.P. VOL. 6, NO. 562, 24 June 1939, The Director of the Political Department to the Embassy in Italy, P. 778.

⁽⁶⁰⁾ C. F. Latour, Op. Cit. , P. 99.

⁽⁶¹⁾ Ibid, P. 100.

⁽⁶²⁾ Quoted in: Ibid.

⁽⁶³⁾ D.D.I. SERIE 1935-1939, VOL. 7, NO. 714, Berlino 28 luglio 1939, Attolico a Ciano ,P. 534.

⁽⁶⁴⁾ C. F. Latour , Op. Cit. , P. 101-102.

⁽⁶⁵⁾ Ibid.

⁽⁶⁶⁾ Ibid.