



*This report was issued by
TGS Buenos Aires, with inputs from Cameron S. It covers the period from
1880 to 2012.*

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- The workers and the aristocrats of Argentina differ in their economical status, political parties, and societal rules.
- The differences of the lower and upper class of Argentina resulted in two cultures.
- Peronist politicians favor the poor to stay in office longer, taking after Eva and Juan Peron; Radical Civic Union side with the rich. There are also numerous smaller and less noteworthy parties. Juan Peron; Radical Civic Union side with the rich. There are also numerous smaller and less noteworthy parties.

II. Situation Overview

In Argentina during the time period of **1930 to 1949, the industrial economy more than doubled**. This was in part to the end of the Second World War in 1945, when a burst of immigrants, around flooded Argentina, namely Buenos Aires. There was an increase in the population of industrial workers, going from 435,816 to 1,056,573 in 1946. **With a sudden boom in population, low salaries and a lower in social status affected the working class. The Aristocrats, on the other hand, were getting incredibly wealthy from Argentina's industrial growth, importing and exporting.** Adding to the growing tension between the upper and lower class.

III. Workers vs. Aristocrats

The workers and the aristocrats of Argentina differ in their economical status, political parties, and societal rules. An example of the difference between these two classes is in the futbol rivalry between Boca Juniors and River Plate. Boca Juniors is located in La Boca, a rough neighborhood. River Plate is located in Nuñez, a nicer area. The River Plate society is also more complex than the Boca Juniors.

The bulks of workers live rurally, support Peronism, and have a simpler, more focused society. They want financial aid from the government, which they do get when a Peronist president is in office. The aristocrats of Argentina live in pleasant regions, dislike Peronism, and have a complex society. They don't want Argentina to give away money that it had worked for.

IV. Dividing the Country

The differences of the lower and upper class of Argentina resulted in two cultures. Referring back to the futbol rivalry between Boca Juniors and River Plate, two diverse cultures emerge. Looking further back in history, around the time of 1930 to 1950, the social classes were as distant as can be. The lower class was living in a rural environment and known as having **“foreign exchange earnings.”** While the wealthier people lived in nicer areas, such as Recoleta, and their **economy was based on industry.** Something that also caused friction between classes was when a Peronist leader gave the working class financial aid. The aristocrats were working hard, making a lot of money, and living the good life. **When they were taxed, a Peronist leader would take the money that they had worked for and gave it to others.** This caused an uprising of bitter feelings between classes.

V. Politicians

Justicialista party, or more widely known as the Peronist party, favors the poor. Founded by Eva and Juan Perón, they were the first in Argentina to try this technique. Juan Perón was originally a secretary of labor and a late vice president of the military government in 1943. **He created social and labor policies and helped the working class, which consisted of un-influential low-income labors.** With his growing popularity, Juan Perón was able to become president in 1946, with the promise of higher wages and social security. He was reelected in 1951, resigned in 1955, and then became the president again in 1973. His political party continues to be effective as the current president, Cristina Fernandez, is a Peronist.

Victoria Ocampo is an example of a non-Peronist. Born into a wealthy family in 1880, She was thrown into jail on May 8, 1953 for speaking against Perón; released that year on June 2. **Ocampo became an influential author.** She started up the *Sur*, which became one of the most important magazines of the time. “*Sur* was invaluable to us students trying to find your way in the 1939s and 40s,” claimed Julio Cortazar. Octiavio Paz added, “Victoria is something above and beyond: she is the founder of a spiritual space. Because *Sur* is not merely a publication or an institution: it is a tradition of the spirit.” **Victoria Ocampo was not technically a politician, but she definitely had a big effect on political matters,** referring back to what Octiavio Paz said about *Sur* not being “merely a publication or an institution.” She was a voice of the Aristocratic population.



VI. Contacts

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