

<日本政治・外交史>

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日本総代理店

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収録文書

FO 262 – Foreign Office files: general correspondence: Japan

FO 371 – Foreign Office files: political correspondence

Japan

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MFQ 1 – map files (flat)

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- ・報告書
- ・議事録
- ・書簡、電信 等

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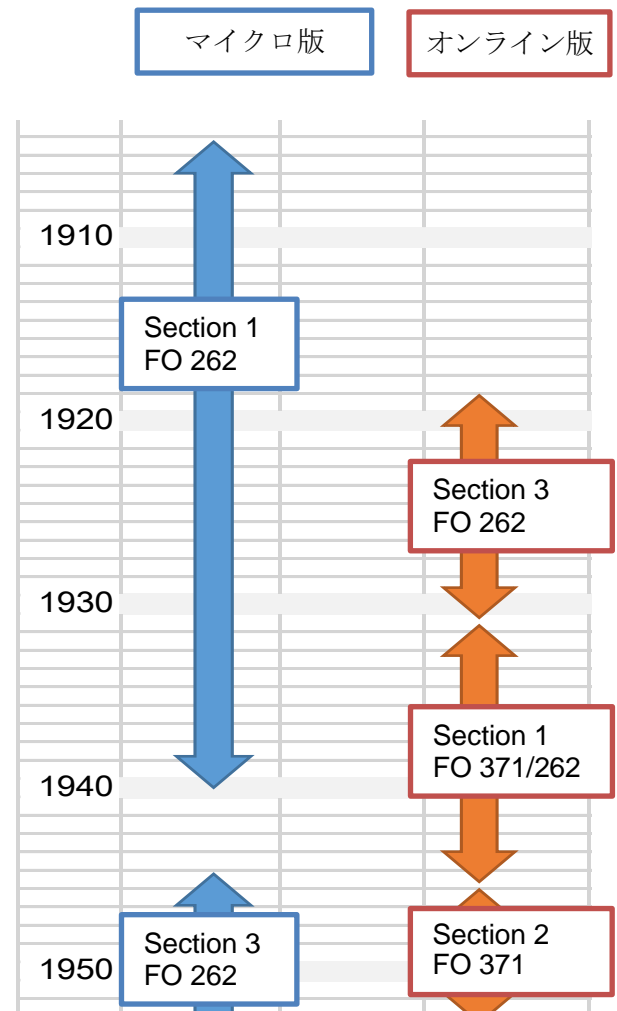
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Confidential Print: Latin America, 1833-1969



Confidential Print: Latin America, 1833-1969

The Confidential Print series, issued by the British Government between c. 1820 and 1970, is a further building block for political, social and economic research.

The series originated out of a need to preserve the most important papers generated by the Foreign Colonial Offices. These range from single-page letters or telegrams to comprehensive dispatches, investigative reports and texts of treaties. All items marked 'Confidential Print' were printed and circulated immediately to leading officials in the Foreign Office, to the Cabinet and to heads of British missions.

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dollars and there were serious dangers of a crisis unless a programme of development could be initiated soon. In the second place, the end of the war and the subsequent relative peace negotiations had produced, among Latin American peoples, which, combined with economic uncertainty, was a disintegrating and politically dangerous factor.

5. Señor Torree Bollet said that there was to wish to deprive Europe of Italy. He realized that European countries had suffered directly as a result of the war in a way that Latin America had not and Europe had therefore a very definite claim, for assistance in its reconstruction. At the same time he thought that the economically backward Latin American countries were in really part of the same general problem. Even now, he added, the absolute value of the debt of the war of the Latin American people was inferior to that of the Germans. He thought that this underdevelopment constituted a serious problem leading to political unrest and offering favourable ground for the domination of communism.

6. As regards the Marshall Plan, Señor Torree Bollet thought that it would not, in its original, broad Latin American definition as a whole to anything like the extent contemplated. The idea that these countries should export principally foodstuffs to Europe receiving in exchange dollars elsewhere to cover their essential purchases in the dollar area, was calculated to benefit only a few countries which had a surplus of foodstuffs to export, particularly the Argentine. Other countries of foodstuffs and their situation would hardly be improved. He thought that the Marshall Plan should be harmonized with the economic decisions which it was hoped would be taken at Bogotá for the benefit of all Latin American countries.

At this point I asked him about the economic agreement that had recently been made by a committee of the Inter-American Economic and Social Commission. Señor Bollet said that this contained a number of generalities to which little could be added, although he mentioned a few suggestions, such as that the countries should be encouraged to set up immediately growing centres, particularly mineral and metallurgical, for the economic development of backward countries. He hoped, nevertheless, that the

instrument, with the necessary modifications, that this would be the subject of a conference at Bogotá, although he expressed some doubts as to a general public opinion in the United States was showing any particular enthusiasm for granting the help that would be required. He remarked, too, on the opposition that was being encountered in the adoption of the Marshall Plan as showing how the feelings of the United States were tending to become more self-centred.

6. Mexico was the main one of the suggestions made by the Foreign Minister of Peru, which had just been published by the Mexican press, for mass immigration from Europe into Latin America and for the expansion of a large part of American help for Europe on the settlement of immigrants in this continent. Señor Torree Bollet had two special criticisms to make concerning this scheme, namely that in a long term plan that would give no immediate relief to pressing needs, namely, that while some countries, like Peru, might be able to receive immigrants in large numbers without creating unemployment and economic unrest, there were countries, like Mexico, where the problem of unemployment was already becoming large. Mexico was already in a position, and anxious, to export labour and therefore did not require to import it. However, Señor Torree Bollet thought that the question of immigration into Latin America should certainly be considered by the conference at Bogotá in connection with the general question of economic help.

7. The Mexican Government's views on the conference at Bogotá were further elaborated by Señor Bollet on 12th January last, on the occasion of an official luncheon given to him by the Minister of Finance who was paying a short visit to Mexico City. After stressing his Government's hope that the conference would adopt a Pan-American Charter based not on theoretical considerations but on the needs of an settlement, Señor Torree Bollet went on to emphasize the importance of economic co-operation. Without wishing to minimize the difficulties he considered, it essential that a real effort should be made in this direction, not only for reasons of justice but as a necessary prelude, so far as he was concerned, to any other steps that strongly attracted international public attention. He was strenuously maintaining their own and strengthening their economic and social position.

8. In practice, continued Señor Torree Bollet, co-operation is frequently coming

into conflict with the will to establish an hegemony and with methods of consent which, unfortunately, have characterized the world's economic development, resulting in restriction of the opportunities of weaker nations. Why talk of liberty in the case of nations without the means to profit by that liberty? Nevertheless, said Señor Torree Bollet, we continue to have faith in the gravity of present conditions with respect to the "American Governments" with a desire to find adequate solutions for present difficulties so as to guarantee America's future prosperity.

9. The direct or implied criticism of the United States influence and of guiding the "United States" into buying Latin American goods. There is, however, small possibility that, in Bogotá or elsewhere, Mexico would seriously consider sacrificing any of the benefits of close association with the United States for a sentimental attachment to Latin America. Thus, while Mexico will continue to respect her attachment to the United States, and

particularly to that of its backward countries, her real objective is to secure a continuation of United States financial support, while seeking to avoid direct United States assistance by means of the cashing provided by a Pan-American Charter and economic agreement. It is, where Mexico is concerned, a somewhat half-hearted attempt to escape from the American web, and, however bold her pretensions of a common destiny with her sister republics, Mexico in any conflict of loyalties, cannot but remain, albeit protesting, within the United States orbit on account of the geographical proximity of the country and her increasing dependence on United States financial support. There are overriding factors against which more attention can be paid to the United States, and there is good reason to think that this position is clearly understood by the present Mexican Government.

A copy of this dispatch has been sent to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington.

I have, Sir,
T. C. RAPP

AN 1122/90/20 No. 4

LABOUR POLICY OF THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT

Mr. Rapp to Mr. Bevin

(Received 21st January)

2. During 1917 the Government's policy, altered by events which they had not expected, was one of diverting the labour movement. The year saw the partial disintegration of the Mexican Federation of Workers (C.T.A.), and the loss of much power by the Latin American Federation of Labour (C.T.A.L.), and the appearance of Señor Lombardo Ledezama as the new industrial power might be the year in which the labour movement was quiet but this was partly due to the action that the majority labour collective contracts, which fall due for revision every second year, have a normal date in the "even" years. An election was more frequently over the renewal of contracts than for any other reason, the "odd" year 1947 was expected to be relatively quiet.

3. A. Though labour might be divided into the "even" years, without signs of disintegration and manifestations against the high cost of living, changes in law and other matters were frequent, especially in the second half of the year.

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