

obviously be provided for if substance is to be given to the promise of elections. Colonel Perón's declaration about the return of soldiers to their proper sphere, referred to in last week's *Summary*, was a more definite undertaking: captains and those of lower rank are said to be already returning to the army in preparation for forthcoming manoeuvres; majors and those above would return after the 30th November, and by the 1st January only about ten soldiers would remain in civilian posts. He himself, he said, proposed to give his main attention to army tasks in 1945. This talk is very fine but, even if it is quite sincere, the carrying out of the programme may to some extent be governed by the number of responsible civilians who are both capable of filling the vacancies and willing to work under the present clique.

Meanwhile, on the 26th October, Mr. Stettinius received the heads of Latin American missions in Washington at an informal meeting at which views were exchanged about the proposals made at Dumbarton Oaks and related American arrangements. At a press conference the following day, Mr. Stettinius said that these meetings would be continued.

The United States Embassy in London has again informed the Foreign Office of the importance attached to the non-conclusion of a meat contract with Argentina at this time.

The resignations are reported of General Mason, the Argentine Minister for Agriculture, and his Under-Secretary, Major Lorio; the Minister for Public Works, General Pistarini, has provisionally taken over the department of agriculture. General Rawson, formerly President of the Republic and Ambassador to Brazil, has been arrested.

The French Committee of Liberation has been recognised as the Provisional Government of France by Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Panama. Mexico, Chile, Peru, Cuba, Uruguay, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela have recognised, or have expressed their intention of recognising, the existing Italian Government. President Vargas has signed a decree suspending all restrictive measures against Italian residents in Brazil.

The new junta established in Guatemala has declared its intention of fulfilling all international obligations, and especially those connected with war effort. It has further dissolved the National Assembly and called elections for the 3rd-5th November. The new body now guarantees order, and claims that it has the support of the entire population. There were reported to have been a thousand casualties in the recent fighting. General Ubico and his wife have flown to the United States.

The new Salvadorean régime has been recognised by Spain, Honduras and Nicaragua, but declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of El Salvador. It claims to represent all parties except the followers of Sr. Romero, the left-wing candidate for the presidency, though its position would appear to be extremely precarious if it had not the solid support of the Army.