

ruption, which was bringing the country to degradation, and (b) by disputes arising out of plans for the forthcoming presidential elections in September. He emphasized the intention of the revolutionary leaders that Argentina should fulfil its international obligations. Furthermore he asked the governors of Argentina's fourteen provinces and ten territories to retain their powers for the time being and to take adequate measures to preserve public order.

During the 4th and 5th, military and naval establishments throughout the country came over one by one to the support of the provisional council. On the 5th Dr. Castillo gave himself up to the General commanding the La Plata naval base and formally resigned the presidency. General Rawson thereupon assumed that office and named as prospective ministers seven military and naval officers and two civilians. Only two members of Dr. Castillo's Cabinet were kept under arrest - Sr. Miguel Culaciati, Minister of the Interior, and Sr. Daniel Amadeo y Videla, Minister of Agriculture. It was announced that these two men would be tried in the regular courts, but charges against them were not made public.

General Rawson in his new capacity is said to have assured the heads of American diplomatic missions in Buenos Aires on the 5th that his government would adopt a policy of absolute Pan-American solidarity, but the first impression that he might also make a declaration in favour of the Allies soon wore off in even the most sanguine journalistic circles. General Rawson proved to be free of any personal leanings toward the Allied cause.

On June 6 La Hora, a communist daily, was suppressed and part of its staff arrested, after the publication in its morning edition of an appeal to the new government (a) to establish diplomatic relations with Russia, (b) to take its place among the United Nations and (c) to restore constitutional government in Argentina. The police were instructed to prevent dis-