

5. Ratification of Peace Commission Treaty, August 13, 1941.

On August 13, 1941, at Washington, the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, and the Canadian Charge d'Affaires, Mr. H. H. Wrong, exchanged ratifications of the Peace Commission Treaty between Canada and the United States, and the Treaty at once entered into force. The Treaty was signed in Washington on September 6, 1940.

It amended, in its application to Canada, the 1914 Treaty for the Advancement of Peace between Great Britain and the United States.

The 1914 treaty between Great Britain and the United States provided for the establishment of an international commission to investigate and report on disputes between the two parties.

The new 1940 treaty between Canada and the United States amends the 1914 treaty by establishing a separate commission between Canada and the United States.

Similar amending treaties have been signed between the United States and Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, respectively.

6. Exchange of Notes between Canada and Ecuador, August 26, 1941.

Notes were exchanged in Quito on August 26, 1941, constituting a modus vivendi and providing for the reciprocal extension of Most-Favoured-Nation treatment and the consequent removal by Ecuador of the 50 per cent surtax on Canadian goods imported into Ecuador, which has been imposed since 1936. It gives to Canada the benefits of the preferential rates of duty which Ecuador has been according the United States on a wide range of products.

The Canadian Trade Mission which negotiated this Agreement was headed by the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who signed the note on behalf of Canada. The Ecuadorean note was signed by Dr. Julio Tobar Donoso, Minister for Foreign Affairs for Ecuador.

On September 29, 1941, an Order in Council was approved in Ottawa implementing on Canada's part the terms of the modus vivendi signed in Quito on August 26, 1941. It comes into force on and after October 1, 1941, and will remain in force unless terminated by one of the parties on three months' notice.

7. Signing of Joint Declaration between Canada and Peru, September 2, 1941.

On September 2, 1941, at Lima, the Canadian Trade Mission, headed by the Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, subscribed to a Joint Declaration, affirming the desire of the two Governments to conclude an unconditional Most-Favoured-Nation Trade Agreement. Negotiations of a similar nature which the Peruvian authorities are carrying on with other countries made it impracticable to conclude a definitive Agreement during the week the Mission spent in Peru. When these negotiations are further advanced, it is believed the opportunity will be presented of considering the conclusion of a Most-Favoured-Nation Agreement. In the meantime, both Governments will maintain contact with one another and conduct further investigations into means of developing reciprocal trade with a view to the speedy conclusion of an Agreement when the opportunity offers.