

After lengthy negotiations an exchange of notes was completed between Canada and Mexico on October 28, modifying the bilateral Air Agreement of July 27, 1953, in respect of routes and designated airlines. Canadian Pacific Airlines became the designated airline for Canada on the route from Toronto to Mexico City, and immediately inaugurated a weekly non-stop service. Mexico has the right to operate the route from Windsor, Ontario, to Mexico City, and has expressed the intention of establishing a service in the near future.

An exchange of notes took place between Venezuela and Canada on September 19, renewing the terms of the commercial *modus vivendi* of October 11, 1950, for a period of one year. The agreement for establishment of air service between Canada and Peru came into force on February 17.

Canada continued its endeavours to become better known through films and other means with the object, among others, of increasing tourist travel from Latin America and encouraging Latin American students to study in Canada. For the first time Canada took part in the Pan-American Games in Mexico. A statue of a Mexican peasant woman, by the Canadian sculptor Stanley Lewis, was presented by him to the village of San Miguel Allende, Mexico, and unveiled by the Canadian Ambassador. Chief Justice Kerwin of the Supreme Court of Canada was invited to take part in the ceremonies in Caracas honouring the centenary of the creation of the Venezuelan civil code and of the great lawyer, Andres Bello.

President Magloire of Haiti visited Canada in February.

A mission headed by the Canadian Ambassador to Uruguay as Special Ambassador attended the inauguration of the National Council of Uruguay on March 1.