

facturer of products suitable for sale through retail outlets, including department stores, chain stores, and supermarkets.

Exhibitors are being encouraged to arrange their displays so that their products illustrate the scope and variety of their operation. They are encouraged to have topnotch salesmen on the stands at all times to meet the buyers and to be able and ready to take orders on the spot.

PHASE 3: CONFERENCE OF TRADE COMMISSIONERS

In 1960, Canada's trade commissioners were brought home from their posts round the world for the first trade commissioner conference, which was considered an outstanding success. A second such conference will be held in Ottawa from April 4 through April 11.

The conference, which will be, for most of its duration, private, will assess current circumstances and trends of trade at home and abroad and examine the needs of trade promotion by subject and area. Other important discussions will concern trade fairs, trade missions and export financing. Commodity and industry trends and industrial development at home will be dealt with, as will co-ordination between head offices and posts abroad. Three days will be devoted to group discussions by areas and special subjects.

PHASE 4: SECOND EXPORT TRADE PROMOTION CONFERENCE

With the co-operation of more than 300 Canadian trade associations, thousands of businessmen in every field and in every province have been invited to come to Ottawa from April 16 to May 3 for individual conferences with trade commissioners. Any businessman can meet and discuss his products and export prospects with as many trade commissioners as he wishes.

Nearly 600 applications have already been received from Canadian businessmen and close to 7,000 private half-hour interviews have been set up. It is expected that these figures will increase substantially by the time the conference gets under way. More than 1,300 businessmen attended the first conference and had over 10,000 interviews with trade commissioners.

CANADA'S BUSIEST AIRPORT

For the fourth consecutive year, Toronto International Airport (Malton) was Canada's busiest in 1962, according to the Department of Transport. Apart from local traffic (aircraft remaining under tower control for practice landings and for other flights in the vicinity of the airport), air-traffic controllers at Malton handled 89,376 landings and take-offs (91,764 in 1961).

Montreal International Airport (Dorval) was second - for the third straight year - with 82,541 non-local aircraft movements, compared to 84,364 in 1961.

If local traffic and simulated approaches (instrument practice runs without touching ground) were included, Canada's busiest airport in 1962 would be

Cartierville, a suburb of Montreal, with a total of 207,620 aircraft movements, 168,385 of which were local.

In non-local traffic during 1962, Vancouver International Airport was third, with 67,237 movements; Winnipeg International was fourth, with 61,740 movements; Ottawa was fifth, with 58,469; Calgary, sixth (51,915); Edmonton Municipal, seventh (46,810); Cartierville, eighth (39,235); Toronto Island, ninth (36,563); and Victoria International, tenth, with 31,295.

TOTAL TRAFFIC

Ranking high in total traffic were Montreal International, third (172,233); Ottawa, fourth (163,434); Vancouver International, fifth (157,828); Edmonton Municipal, sixth (146,292); Winnipeg International, seventh (140,073); Calgary, eighth (117,121); Toronto International, ninth (116,218); and Saskatoon, tenth (100,852).

The general decline in aircraft movements is owing to the increased use of larger planes in commercial traffic and to a decrease in local flying.

The Department of Transport operates air-traffic control towers at 31 airports. The Department and the Air Transport Board use statistics gathered from these towers and from other airports to gauge trends and keep up with developments in Canadian aviation.

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HUMAN RIGHTS CONFERENCE

Canada is participating for the first time on the work of the United Nations Commission of Human Rights, having been elected for a three-year term that began on January 1. The Canadian delegation to the nineteenth session, which recently opened in Geneva, is composed of the Canadian representative, Miss Margaret Aitken, the alternate representative, Mr. Jean Boucher of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, and advisers from the Department of External Affairs and the Permanent Mission of Canada to the European Office of the United Nations.

During the current session, which will end on April 5, the Commission will deal with a draft declaration on racial discrimination, two items on religious intolerance, recommendations for the commemoration this year of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and a number of other items relating to the promotion of human rights. The Commission is mainly concerned with elaborating the broad principles of human rights and fundamental freedoms enunciated in the Universal Declaration approved by the UN General Assembly in 1948. As part of this activity, the Commission formulates texts for incorporation in appropriate international instruments.

Following its usual procedure, the Commission will report to the Economic and Social Council, which will meet in Geneva this summer. The Council in turn will report on human-rights matters to the General Assembly, which provides general guidance for the Council and the Commission in this area of United Nations activity.