

pressing Ian Smith to seek a settlement of the Rhodesian problem with the African nationalists. We believe that, to some extent, these initiatives of the South African Government are a belated response to the pressures that Canada and other countries have exerted on South Africa. In our view, such pressures would have been less effective if we had chosen to have no truck or trade with the South Africans and severed our diplomatic relations with them, as some of our critics have suggested. We should hope, moreover, that these efforts by South Africa to seek better external relations would be accompanied in the future by determined efforts to eliminate racial injustices at home.

As you know, the broadening of Canada's African diplomacy is recent but has been quite rapid. It was not until 1957 that we established our first full-fledged diplomatic mission in Black Africa. Prior to that, we had representation in South Africa and a trade office in what is now Zaire. There are now Canadian missions in the following countries of the Maghreb and *francophon* Africa: Senegal, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Zaire, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco, as well as smaller offices in Niger, Mali and Upper Volta. In Commonwealth Africa, we have resident high commissions in Nigeria, Ghana, Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya. Finally, we have embassies in Ethiopia and South Africa. Most of these diplomatic missions are accredited to one or more other countries. In total, we have resident or non-resident accreditation to every country of Africa with the single exception of Equatorial Guinea.

The majority of our External Affairs personnel in these posts are spending some of their time on development-aid matters; in addition, there are 16 CIDA field representatives attached to these missions. About 850 Canadian experts are now in Africa on CIDA contracts of every conceivable type, and some 500 representatives of CUSO (Canadian University Services Overseas) and of its French language equivalent are posted in African countries. Another 50-odd Canadians are working in Africa on behalf of the Canadian Executive Service Overseas -- a very useful organization through which senior Canadians provide their expertise to the developing countries at minimal expense. In total, therefore, we have nearly 1,500 Canadians working on development in Africa.

The involvement of provincial governments is an interesting feature of the Canadian presence in Africa. They have already displayed their interest in the continent and their willingness to participate further in Canada's international development programs. They possess important resources both technical and managerial and their support for Canada's aid program in Africa is extensive. They work in close harmony with CIDA to recruit teachers and experts. Quebec is at present in the vanguard of this involve