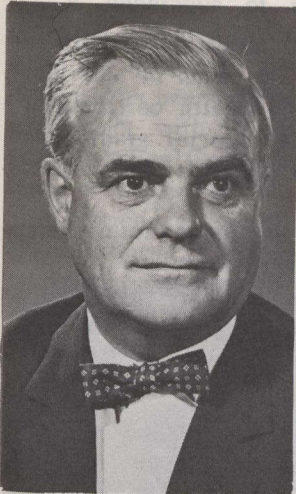


CANADA'S RELATIONS WITH ZAMBIA



Mr. A.F. Broadbridge

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, has announced the appointment of Mr. Arthur Frederick Broadbridge as the first resident Canadian High Commissioner to the Republic of Zambia.

Diplomatic relations between Canada and Zambia were established in 1966 through the non-resident accreditation of the Canadian Ambassador to the Congo (now Zaire).

In 1968 this responsibility was transferred to the High Commissioner in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania; in 1971 a Canadian Development Office was established in Lusaka, Zambia. The Canadian Government recently announced that it would establish a resident High Commission in Lusaka this year; the High Commissioner is expected to arrive by December.

In the review *A Foreign Policy for Canadians*, specific reference was made to the desirability of establishing a resident mission to reflect Canada's deep concern with events in Southern Africa. The new mission in Lusaka will enable the Canadian Government to gain greater understanding of the

special problems of the region, as well as to increase Canada's capacity to speak and act effectively on southern African questions. Moreover, in line with the decision to make more economic assistance available to the African states in the area, it is expected that the High Commission in Zambia will be heavily engaged in the Canadian development assistance program.

While announcing the appointment of the resident Canadian High Commissioner to Zambia, the Canadian Government also stated that the Government of Zambia had been informed that the appointment was welcomed of Mr. P.F.J. Lusaka, Permanent Representative of the Government of the Republic of Zambia to the United Nations, New York, as non-resident Zambian High Commissioner to Canada.

Mr. Broadbridge, who joined the Department of External Affairs in 1949, has served in Chicago, Washington, Cairo, and in Berlin, where he was deputy head of the Canadian Military Mission from 1967 to 1970. He has also had assignments in several divisions at departmental headquarters in Ottawa, serving most recently as the deputy director of Pacific Division since 1970.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs made the foregoing diplomatic announcements during the recent visit to Canada of a Zambian economic mission led by Mr. J.W. Mwanakatwe, Minister of Finance, and Mr. A.J. Soko, Minister of Trade and Industry.

PRINCESS ANNE CHIEF OF HUSSARS

Queen Elizabeth recently approved the appointment of Princess Anne as Colonel-in-Chief of the 8th Canadian Hussars (Princess Louise's). This armoured regiment is represented by a regular force component at Canadian Forces Base, Petawawa, Ontario, and a reserve component with headquarters in Sussex, New Brunswick.

This is the second time in the history of the 8th Hussars that the daughter of a reigning monarch has served as its Colonel-in-Chief. In 1884, Queen Victoria's daughter Princess Louise, wife of the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, gave the regiment its name and badge.

Princess Anne's father, Prince Philip, is Colonel-in-Chief of the 8th Hussars' allied regiment in the British Army, the Queen's York Irish Hussars.

Although formed officially on January 3, 1866, as the New Brunswick Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, the 8th Canadian Hussars traces its history back to Saunders' Horse, formed in 1776 by John Saunders in Virginia, to fight against the rebel American colonists. Its members later moved and settled in the St. John and Kennabecasis River valleys.



Former Governor-General Vanier inspects officers of the 8th Canadian Hussars at Rideau Hall in June 1966.