

Louis Rasminsky to head International Development Research Centre

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, has announced the appointment of Louis Rasminsky as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the International Development Research Centre. Mr. Rasminsky, who is 65, retired in February from the post of Governor of the Bank of Canada, which he had held for 12 years. He had spent 32 years as an official of the bank.



Mr. Louis Rasminsky

As IDRC Chairman, he succeeds the late Lester Pearson, who, during his term as Prime Minister, played a leading role in the conception of the IDRC, and then, when the Centre was established in 1970, became its first Chairman, holding this position until his death last December.

Work of IDRC

The Centre was created by an act of the Canadian Parliament to support research with the adaptation of science and technology to the specific needs of the developing regions of the world, as determined by themselves. Mr. Sharp, when moving the IDRC legislation, pointed out to the Commons that the gap between the low-income nations and the wealthier na-

tions of the world was "to a large extent a science and technology gap", and that virtually all the world's expenditure on research and development was occurring in the industrialized countries and chiefly for their benefit.

In two and a half years of operation, the IDRC has approved support for 99 projects involving grants totalling \$13.4 million. Research support has been concentrated on agriculture and forestry in the semi-arid tropical countries, on population questions and rural health care, and on certain areas of the social sciences and information sciences. Nearly all the research is being carried out in developing countries and by research workers of those regions.

The act established the Centre as a public corporation, and provided that its Board of 21 Governors would be appointed by the Canadian Government.

Under the Act, 11 of the IDRC Governors, including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, have to be Canadian citizens. On the Centre's first Board (1970-72) six of the ten non-Canadian Governors were from developing countries.

Geneviève Bujold performs with Toronto Mendelssohn Choir

Making her first stage appearance in Toronto, the Canadian actress Geneviève Bujold will be the Speaker in Leonard Bernstein's *Kaddish* (Symphony No. 3), which will be performed by The Toronto Mendelssohn Choir at Massey Hall on April 18.

Miss Bujold, star of the film *Anne of the Thousand Days*, with Richard Burton, for which she was given an Academy Award Nomination and the Golden Globe Award in 1969, has had numerous other screen successes including two Canadian film awards for best actress, in both *Isabel*, with Marc Strange (1968) and *The Act of the Heart*, co-starring Donald Sutherland (1970); and more recently in her role as Cassandra in *The Trojan Women*, with Katharine Hepburn.

Trained at the Conservatoire d'Art Dramatique in Montreal, Miss Bujold made her first professional appearance with the Théâtre du Gesù in a leading role of *The Barber of Seville*. In a feature story on Geneviève Bujold,

Time magazine wrote: "...producers and directors are constantly 'discovering' her. Montreal's Théâtre du Rideau Vert picked her as a winner in 1963. Later, film-maker Alain Resnais discovered her in France...George Schaefer for American T.V. land, and Hollywood's Hal Wallis for *Anne of*



Geneviève Bujold

The Thousand Days." Miss Bujold's most recent film *Kamouraska*, directed by Claude Jutra, will be generally released in Canada in May.

The Toronto Mendelssohn Choir is presenting this concert in co-operation with the Canadian Jewish Congress. The Choir will be joined by the Toronto Symphony, the Columbus Boychoir and Roxolana Roslak, soprano all under the baton of Elmer Iseler.

Also on the program will be Stravinsky's *Symphony of Psalms* and the Toronto première of Godfrey Ridout's *Pange Lingua*.

Funds to UN South Africa program

Subject to Parliamentary approval, the Canadian Government will contribute in 1973 \$74,000 to the United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa and \$10,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa. This is in addition to the five Canadian annual scholarships that began in 1967 for the training of Namibians in Canada. These contributions are indicative of the Government's concern with the problem of racial discrimination in Southern Africa.