

### Contribution to the United Nations Development Program

A cheque for \$22,200,000, Canada's contribution for 1974, to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), was presented on April 10 by Dr. Saul F. Rae, Canadian Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations, to UNDP administrator Rudolph A. Peterson.

Canada's continuing strong support for the activities of the UNDP was emphasized by Dr. Rae, who stated that the sustained growth of the Canadian contribution was an indication of the confidence the Canadian Government had in the UNDP as an international development agency.

The contribution of \$22,200,000 in Canadian funds includes \$21,700,000 for the regular budget of the UNDP, and a supplementary sum of \$500,000

designated for projects designed to accelerate the advancement of the least-developed countries. In 1973, Canada contributed \$19,800,000 (U.S. funds) to the regular budget and \$500,000 (U.S. funds) for the least developed. Thus the 1974 contribution represents an increase of \$1.9 million over that of 1973.

Canada has been traditionally one of the leading contributors to this program, with contributions since 1959 in excess of \$220 million. This year is the first in which the Canadian Government, at the request of the UNDP administration, has pledged and paid its contribution in Canadian currency. In accordance with the operating principles of the UNDP, the Canadian contribution is made in convertible funds.

### Garbage may be possible answer to energy shortage

The Minister of State for Urban Affairs, Ron Basford, recently announced that the National Capital Commission would seek proposals from industry for the possible establishment of a system in the national capital region to convert garbage into steam or electrical energy. Proposals, which must be submitted to the Commission on or before May 24, must inform the Commission on the technology now available for refuse conversion, declare interest or intent in making specific commitments to build a plant, and estimate construction time and costs, operating costs and the feasibility of recovering metal and glass and of incorporating dry sewage sludge in the refuse to be converted.

### Canada/Belgium literary prizewinner

The fourth Canada/Belgium Prize has been awarded to Canadian writer Réjean Ducharme, who was presented with \$2,000 on March 19 at the Brussels Book Fair in Belgium.

Réjean Ducharme was born in 1941 at St-Félix-de-Valois, near Joliette, Quebec. He served for a short time in the RCAF and travelled extensively in North America. His first novel, *L'Avalée des Avalées* (1966), won him immediate fame and a Governor General's Literary Award. Since then, Ducharme has published four other novels, including *Le Nez qui voque* (1967), which was made into a film, *L'Océantume* (1968), *La Fille de Christophe Colomb* (1969) and *L'hiver de force* (1973).

Co-sponsored by the Canadian and Belgian Governments, the Canada/Belgium Literary Prize goes alternately to French-language Belgian and Canadian writers and is awarded on the basis of all of a writer's literary work. Canadian participation is financed by the Cultural Affairs Division of the Department of External Affairs. The prize was awarded last year to Belgian writer Suzanne Lilar.

Winners of the Canada/Belgium Prize are chosen by a jury appointed by the Belgian Ministry of Culture and the Canada Council.

### Postage stamp commemorates Winnipeg's centennial

An 8-cent stamp, commemorating the centennial of Winnipeg's incorporation as a city, issued on May 3, portrays the corner of Portage Avenue and Main Street, Winnipeg, as it was in 1872. It was at this famous intersection, the junction of two important Red River trails, that the city which was later to become Manitoba's capital, was born.



### Gateway to the West

"This stamp issue celebrates the centennial of a city which has stood for more than 100 years as Canada's 'gateway to the West,'" stated Postmaster General André Ouellet.

Although Winnipeg celebrates its centennial in 1974, its history dates

### New community in the capital

The Federal Government has authorized the National Capital Commission to acquire about 4,000 acres of land as part of the planned federal-provincial development of a new community ten miles from Parliament Hill. It will be designed to house some 100,000 persons by 1990.

back to 1738, when the explorer and fur trader Pierre de La Vérendrye established Fort Rouge, a fur trading post.

Winnipeg's origin and growth can be traced to its strategic geographical position at the union of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. The city depended on the Hudson's Bay Company, whose need for food supplies and for boatmen to transport supplies and furs, gave it its economic base.

The Selkirk colonists arrived in the fertile Red River Valley in 1812. In the 1860s, independent traders founded, in the vicinity of the Hudson's Bay Company post at Fort Garry, a village called McDermotstown. The name was later changed to Winnipeg, taken from two Cree words meaning murky water.

Today Winnipeg has a population of 530,000. Its industries are the garment industry, transportation, food processing and agricultural industries.