

Souvenir stamps mark Canada 82 International Philatelic Youth Exhibition

Canada Post Corporation issued the second souvenir stamp sheet in Canada's postal history as well as three new stamps on the occasion of the Canada 82 International Philatelic Youth Exhibition held recently in Toronto.

First time in Canada

Two stamps were released in March to commemorate the exhibition which was held in Canada this year — the first time it had ever been held outside Europe.

The exhibition included more than 1 000 frames of international-class philatelic material and the Court of Honour presenting portions of world-famous collections. An engraver was on hand to demonstrate the intricate art of steel engraving. The National Postal Museum mounted its own special display and Canada Post Corporation demonstrated its Telepost and Intelpost communications technology.

Stamp-on-stamp

The three new stamps commemorating Canada 82 were based on past issues and were in stamp-on-stamp format, as were those issued in March.

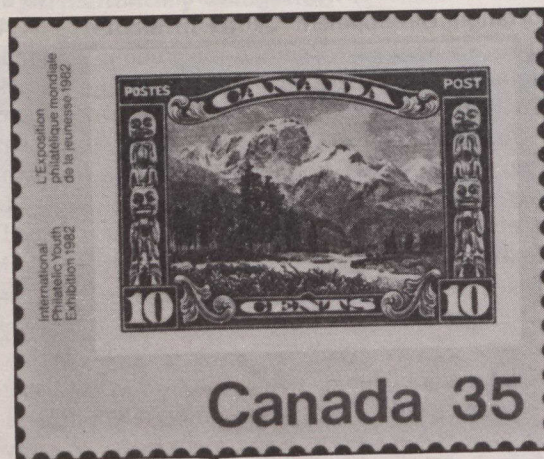
The 30-cent stamp featured Champlain's *Partement pour l'ouest* or *Departure for the West*, which first appeared in 1908 as part of the eight-stamp Quebec Tercentenary set.

The 35-cent denomination will present the 1928 *Mount Hurd* stamp, which represented British Columbia in a Scroll Issue of 1928-29, the first definitive series showing Canadian scenes.

The 60-cent stamp will reproduce the 1929 *Bluenose* stamp, also part of the Scroll Issue. Under the command of Angus Walters, the ship *Bluenose* dominated its American rivals in a celebrated series of races for the International Fisherman's Trophy.

The stamps were designed by the Toronto firm of Gottschalk and Ash Limited. The images of the engraved classic stamps have been printed in lithography, using two special colours for each. The tagging bars appear in the white margin of the classic stamp image. This feature permits the background colour of the design to extend through the perforations for the first time on Canadian stamps.

The souvenir sheet included all five Canada 82 stamps, namely the 1851 *Three-penny Beaver*, the 1935 *Mountie*, the 1908 *Champlain*, the 1928 *Mount Hurd*, and the 1929 *Bluenose*. In addition, there will be a special series of five souvenir postcards, each featuring one of the original stamps reproduced on the Canada 82 issues.



Taber bones updated

The date of the "Taber Child" skeleton, originally thought to be between 30 000 and 60 000 years old, has been revised recently to 3 000 or 4 000 years by three independent groups of scientists using the latest chemical, atomic and geological dating techniques.

The studies carried out by the Canadian Conservation Institute and the National Museum of Man in Ottawa, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited in Chalk River, Ontario and at the University of Calgary in Calgary, Alberta employed far more sophisticated techniques than those available in 1961, when the skeletal fragments from a four-month-old child were discovered near Taber, Alberta.

At that time it was thought to be the oldest infant in the New World owing to the Ice-Age soil and geological deposits in which it was found. Early man research in North America at that time was producing dates of no later than 12 000 years.

Killam awards announced

The Canada Council has announced that 30 Canadian scientists and scholars will receive Killam awards for 1982.

The awards totalling more than \$1.1 million are made possible through a bequest of the late Dorothy J. Killam and a gift made by Mrs. Killam before her death.

They are intended to support scholars of exceptional ability engaged in research projects of outstanding merit in the humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, medicine and engineering, and interdisciplinary studies within these fields.

The 1982 Izaak Walton Killam Memorial Prize, the most prestigious of the Killam awards was presented to Dr. William T. Tutte, professor of mathematics at the University of Waterloo in Waterloo, Ontario.

One of the most respected mathematicians in the world today, Dr. Tutte is widely regarded as principal creator of two fundamental areas of twentieth-century mathematics. He is credited with making the most significant contributions to graph theory during the past 30 years and continues to be the leading authority in the field.

Dr. Tutte has also won international recognition for his contributions to the development of the theory of matroids.