

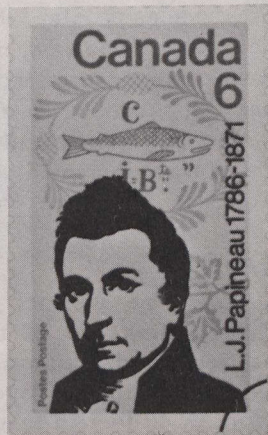
## PAPINEAU AND HEARNE STAMPS

Two 6-cent stamps commemorating the political reformer Louis Joseph Papineau and the explorer Samuel Hearne will be issued on May 7.

The four-colour stamp marking the centenary of Papineau's death, is vertical in shape and measures 24 mm by 40 mm. The other stamp, commemorating the two-hundredth anniversary of Hearne's expedition to the Coppermine River, measures 40 mm by 24 mm in a horizontal format and is being printed in three colours. Laurent Marquart of Jacques Guillon Designers Inc., Montreal, created the designs for both stamps. Twelve million copies of each issue are being printed by the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa.

### PAPINEAU

Louis Joseph Papineau was a member of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada from 1808 to 1837 and served as Speaker from 1815. An ardent reformer, he came to be regarded as the leader and chief spokesman for the French-Canadian Patriot Party. Papineau was dedicated to resolving the problems of French Canada through constitutional reform and, in this regard, he inspired the famous "Ninety-Two Resolutions", which were a presentation of grievances coupled with the demand for elective institutions. They were passed by the Legislature in 1834.



### HEARNE

Samuel Hearne became in July 1771 the first European to reach the Coppermine River and Canada's Arctic coast over land. In the service of the Hudson's



Bay Company at Fort Prince of Wales, Hearne was commissioned to search for the Northwest Passage and to locate a copper-mine that was said to exist in the Far North. After two fruitless ventures, Hearne reached his goal on the third expedition with the help of his guide the Indian leader Matonabee. Although his expectations of finding the Northwest Passage or the fabled copper-mine were not fulfilled, Hearne's record of his journey provided a valuable

legacy of information on the Indians, the wildlife and the geography of the Far North.

## ALUMINUM IN INDIA

The Indian aluminum industry reached an important landmark with the opening of a new smelter, part of a \$65-million processing complex, at Belgaum, in the west coast state of Mysore.

The smelter adds 33,000 tons to the annual production capacity of the Indian Aluminium Company, of which Alcan Aluminium Limited, a Canadian company, is the major shareholder; the other owners are more than 5,000 Indian shareholders. Capacity will soon be increased to 45,000 tons; ultimate design capacity is set at 110,000 tons. The new plant brings the Indian Aluminium Company's total production capacity to 77,000 tons, or more than one third of the national total.

The smelter and alumina plant at Belgaum, and bauxite mining operations nearby, are the largest installations of the new complex already in operation. A foil rolling plant at Kalwa, near Bombay, produces plain and decorative foil.

Alcan contributed equity investment, technical knowhow and management assistance throughout the long growth period of the Indian company. For the current project, Alcan additionally subscribed \$6 million in new common shares and the Export Development Corporation of Canada made a loan of \$5.5 million to cover purchases of Canadian equipment. Some \$40 million, or two thirds of the project financing, was raised in India and the Export-Import Bank of the United States made loans of \$12 million to cover purchases of U.S. equipment. Of the total expenditures, some \$15 million remains to be made in 1971-72, mainly to complete a 15,000-ton-per-year sheet mill near Bombay.

## COMMUNIVERSITY IDEA IN ALBERTA

Two new types of educational institution have been suggested by the post-secondary committee of Alberta's Worth Commission. They recommend that an "open communiversity" and a "techniversity" be set up.

A "communiversity", which the committee would like to see established by 1980, would give programs for large groups of part-time students - people who want to work and gain a formal education at the same time. It would serve people throughout the province and thus would need to make imaginative use of radio, television, correspondence courses and intensive tutorial or seminar programs on week-ends (or one-week periods).

The "techniversity", the committee suggests, would offer four-year advanced programs in technologies based for the main part, on the physical sciences and mathematics.