

One plaque, unveiled by Prince Philip in Banff National Park, declared Canada's Rocky Mountains, a World Heritage site. The area, which encompasses the four national parks of Banff, Jasper, Yoho and Kootenay, had been added to the World Heritage list in October 1984, (see *Canada Weekly*, November 7, 1984).

In another ceremony, in the Northwest Territories, a plaque was unveiled for Wood Buffalo National Park, which was declared a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1983, (see *Canada Weekly*, February 22, 1984).

Touring exhibition

Many exhibitions, ranging from flora and fauna to implements and uniforms, were set up across the country, and a special National Parks centennial exhibition has been on tour in Canada since October 1984. Displayed at 23 major trade shows, fairs, cultural centres



One of the modules in the touring exhibition depicts the natural springs in Banff.

Parks Canada

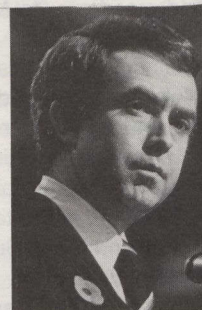
and special events over 14 months, it is expected that some 6 million people will have visited the exhibit by the end of this year.

Entitled, *In Celebration of Our Special Places*, the exhibit, which was organized in eight separate modules, recounts the history of the parks since the discovery of the natural hot springs in the Rockies. It also illustrates the international role which Parks Canada plays in the protection of resources and the preservation of a cultural and natural heritage of universal value.

Tighter control in Arctic

Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark announced measures on September 10 to reinforce Canada's claim to sovereignty over Arctic waters. He added that the Canadian government is prepared to defend the claim at the International Court of Justice.

In an announcement to the House of Commons, Mr. Clark said the government had passed an order-in-council earlier in the day outlining in detailed geographical terms, Canada's internal waters, its 12-mile territorial sea, its 100-mile pollution prevention zone and its 200-mile fishing zone from the Beaufort Sea in the west to the sixtieth parallel on the east coast. The "straight baselines" announced will be effective as of January 1, 1986.



Joe Clark

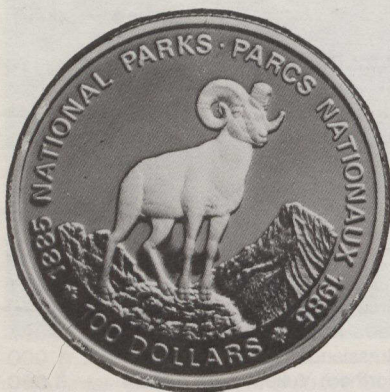
Most powerful icebreaker

Mr. Clark also announced that the government may proceed with the construction of what will be the world's most powerful icebreaker. Called a Polar Class 8 icebreaker, the 194-metre ship will be powered by engines producing 100 000 horsepower that will be capable of breaking through ice 2.5 metres thick. Construction of the \$500-million vessel is expected to take four to five years.

Other steps outlined by Mr. Clark include:

- Immediate talks with the US government on co-operation in Arctic waters on the basis of "full respect for Canada's sovereignty";
- Legislation to extend Canadian laws to offshore areas claimed by Canada in the Arctic and along the east and west coasts;
- Immediate increase in the number of military surveillance flights in the Arctic; and
- Planning for Canadian naval activity in the eastern Arctic in 1986.

Gold and silver coins mark centennial



Two commemorative coins, a \$100 gold coin and a silver dollar, were introduced by the Royal Canadian Mint this year to celebrate the centennial of the Canadian national parks system. It is the first time the Mint has issued the two coins commemorating the same theme simultaneously.

The reverse sides of both coins reflect the vastness of the Canadian wilderness. The \$100 gold coin features a solitary bighorn sheep standing on top of a cliff surveying the wilderness and the silver dollar depicts a moose standing in the setting of a mountain lake with mountains and trees towering in the background.

The reverse of the gold coin was designed by Toronto artist Hector Greville and the reverse of the silver dollar was designed by Montreal artist Karel Rohlicek. The obverse of both coins is the traditional profile of Queen Elizabeth II designed in 1964 by Arnold Machin.

The gold coin is 91.7 per cent pure gold containing one half troy ounce of gold and 8.3 per cent pure silver. It has a diameter of 27 millimetres, a thickness of 2.15 millimetres and weighs 16.965 grams. The mintage of the gold coins is limited to 200 000 and the mail order price is \$325 (Cdn).

The silver dollar is 50 per cent fine silver, has a diameter of 36.06 millimetres and weighs 23.33 grams. It is available in both "proof" (\$17.50) and "brilliant uncirculated" (\$12) quality.

Both coins are available in North America at retail coin dealers and or by mail order until December 15, 1985, from the Royal Canadian Mint at P.O. Box 455, Station A, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1N 9G3.

