

gested a further conference. Consequently, from May 29 to June 11, some 3,000 delegates — as well as other representatives and people attending Habitat Forum — from about 125 nations will gather in Vancouver at what probably will be the largest ever UN meeting.

Immense problems face the conference. From 1976 to the year 2000 the world's population will nearly double and, for the first time, the planet will be more urban in nature than rural. Experts, for example, visualize a city in India with 30 million people.

Inadequate food and energy, increasing illiteracy and the possibility of 50 percent unemployment, complicate the settlements question in developing nations. While many inhabitants of the more developed countries have adequate housing, the time is approaching when overcrowding will affect their privacy and leisure time.

Canadians are generally well housed, although we too are encountering difficulties. Should current population and urbanization trends continue, we will need, within 25 years, the equivalent of 40 or 50 new cities the size of Halifax, Nova Scotia. One-third of the population could be crammed into Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. Rural decay will accompany this growth as farm land ceases production and as the new generation leaves the soil.

The delegates at Habitat will search for, and exchange workable solutions to the settlements crisis. Each country has been asked to film a few of its outstanding achievements in the settlements field. Canada has helped nearly 30 developing nations prepare their presentation. In turn, we expect to learn much. Thus, it is hoped that Habitat will create a positive attitude and achieve positive results.

Canada/U.S. co-operation in space applications

Canada and the United States have renewed the 1971 agreement under which Canada receives data from the LANDSAT series of earth observation satellites built and launched by the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The data is received at a ground station located in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, owned by the Canada

Centre for Remote Sensing, a branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. Images of Canada obtained by the satellites and transmitted direct to the ground station are available from a Prince Albert firm that handles data reproduction and administration.

The satellite data is used to facilitate navigation in the Arctic, forest management, crop evaluation, major engineering and environmental work, hydro-electric projects, flood control and map revisions.

Research into expanding and improving the practical applications of this satellite imagery is conducted at the Remote Sensing Centre at Ottawa.

Olympic gold coins

Governor-General Jules Léger, recently presented a proof Olympic gold coin to Kathy Kreiner, officially launching Canada's Olympic gold coin program.

Postmaster-General Bryce Mackasey, Minister responsible for the program, explained that Miss Kreiner, as Canada's latest Olympic gold medal winner, had been an obvious choice to be the first recipient.

During the ceremony, guests saw video-tape highlights of Miss Kreiner's medal-winning performance on the slalom course at Innsbruck, Austria. After receiving her coin from the Governor General, Miss Kreiner unveiled a large-scale copy of the coin featuring the design of Dora de Pédery-Hunt, internationally-known Canadian medallist.

The sale of Olympic gold coins is expected to add \$25 million to the \$100 million expected from the silver coin program towards the financing of the 1976 Olympics.

As in the silver program, 3 per cent of the face value of each coin sold in Canada is paid to the Olympic Trust of Canada, the financial arm of the Olympic Association. This money is used to help finance the Olympic team and to assist amateur sport across Canada. "The gold coin alone could mean over \$1 million to the Olympic team and amateur athletes in Canada," said Harold Wright, President of the Canadian Olympic Association.

The obverse side of the gold Olympic



coin shows the uncrowned effigy of Queen Elizabeth, while the reverse illustrates standing effigies of the goddess Athena and a classic Olympic athlete. The coin is minted in two qualities: proof and brilliant uncirculated. Minted from specially prepared gold blanks, these coins are double-struck to highlight their frosted image and mirror-like background. This makes them of special value, particularly to collectors. The uncirculated coin is struck once producing a brilliant finish. The major distinguishing mark of the gold brilliant uncirculated coin is the "beaded" effect around the edge of the coin. It is also slightly larger than the proof coin.

The proof coin, which is struck in 22 carat gold (.9166 fine), weighs 16.9655 grams. The pure gold content weighs 15.5517 grams. The diameter measures 25 mm and the thickness measures 1.962 mm. A maximum of 350,000 Canadian Olympic gold proof coins will be struck for distribution throughout the world.

The 14-carat Canadian Olympic gold coin is a brilliant uncirculated one. That is, it has a brilliant finish and is sold in uncirculated condition. Each one weighs 13.3375 grams with a pure gold content of 7.7759 grams. The diameter measures 27 mm, the thickness, 1.818 mm.

The brilliant uncirculated \$100-Olympic gold coin will be on sale until June 15 at \$105 at all banks, financial institutions and distributors.

The proof gold coin is subject to availability by special reservation through banks and authorized dealers or directly from the Olympic Coin Program at Olympic Coins — 1976, P.O. Box 476, Station "A", OTTAWA, Ontario, K1N 8V5, Canada.