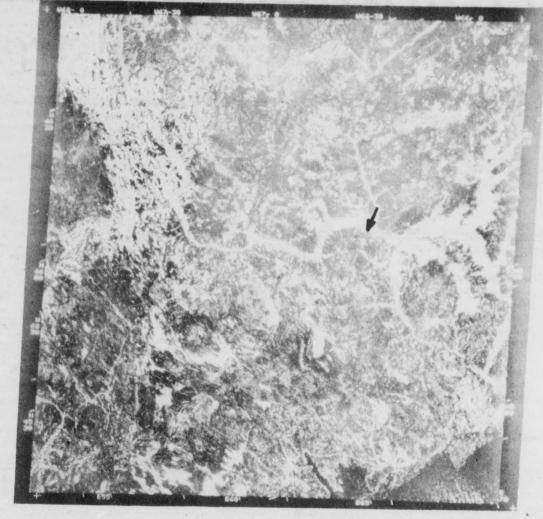


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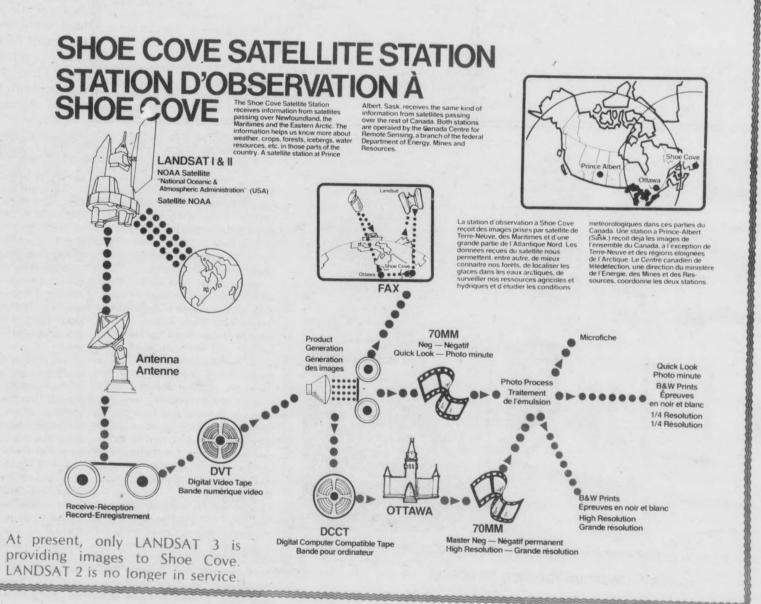
the ability cities or offshore. It has ns of the been calculated that each n the infra- satellite would produce 5 electromag- million KW hours of electrivery 9 days, city, enough to supply one-3 produce half of New York City's need used for a and equally the yield of 5 poses: to large nuclear power plants. ical indica- Moreover, the solar power d mineral satellite would be economintory crops cally competitive with nuclear power stations.

Another exciting development coming next year will be the launch of the infrared astronomical satelst dramatic lite. It is expected to map perhaps 1 million sources of invisible infrared radiation. As one observer said, "Come back here five years from now, after IRAS has flown and we have studied its data. I will be terribly disappointed if we talk then about the same kinds of things we are talking about today. We are going to revolutionize the entire field."

No longer are satellites to be considered pie in the sky. It is becoming increasingly evident that the power games in this decade will not be played on the planet the solar but will be a function of e will be one's satellite capabilities and the wise and sane use of such capabilities. The future of satellite use, of course, must depend upon the goodwill and openness be sent to of all nations to share infor-n of micro-mation to help build a future that will be better satellite. than the past. As one wise eam would observer noted: "If you do receiving not think about the future, ear large you cannot have one."



LANDSAT view of Fredericton 660 miles above earth, taken in January 1974.



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