

### Subsection 4.—Overseas Telecommunication Services

The Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation was established in 1950 to maintain and operate, in Canada and elsewhere, external telecommunication services for the conduct of public communications by cable, radiotelegraph and radiotelephone and any other means of telecommunication between Canada and any other place and between Newfoundland and any other part of Canada; to make use of all developments in cable and radio transmission and reception for external telecommunication services; and to conduct investigation and research with the object of improving and co-ordinating such telecommunication services with the telecommunication services of other parts of the Commonwealth.

In 1952 the Corporation commenced an expansion program of overseas services designed to meet future requirements and the following services have so far been established: direct radiotelegraph communications between Canada and France, Italy and Germany; direct radiotelegraph, radiotelephone, telex and picture transmission services with Australia, New Zealand and Japan from stations at Ladner and Cloverdale, B.C.

In 1956 the first transatlantic telephone cable, a joint project with the British Post Office, American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Corporation, was brought into service. Apart from normal use of the system for public telephone and telegraph message traffic, capacity is available for private leased circuits. The Corporation introduced the International Telex service into Canada in 1956 and service with 50 countries is now available. The first transatlantic slow-scan television pictures were transmitted between Canada and the United Kingdom in 1959. Twenty-four telephone circuits have been provided and are now in use between the mainland and Newfoundland.

At present under construction is the Canada-United Kingdom 80-circuit telephone cable scheduled for completion in 1961. Jointly with the Great Northern Telegraph Company, the Corporation will provide a Canada-Greenland-Iceland 24-circuit telephone cable—primarily to meet the North Atlantic communication needs of international civil aviation—scheduled to come into operation in 1962. A four-party project (Canada, United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand) will provide a Canada-New Zealand-Australia 80-circuit telephone cable. This section of the Commonwealth round-the-world telephone cable system is scheduled for completion early in 1964.

In addition to the overseas services operated by the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation, two cable companies operate submarine cables landing in Canada—the Commercial Cable Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company. These companies operate to stations in the United Kingdom, Ireland, the United States, the Azores and St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands. The number of cables operating between connected stations and the length of cables are given in the following table.

7.—Cable Landings in Canada, 1960

Company and Station	Cables	Nautical Miles
	No.	No.
<b>Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation—</b>		
Halifax, N.S. via Azores to Porthcurno, England.....	1	3,078
Halifax, N.S. via Nfld. to Porthcurno, England.....	1	2,656
Halifax, N.S. to Bermuda.....	1	874
Port Alberni, B.C. to Auckland, New Zealand.....	1	6,748
Port Alberni, B.C. to Sydney, Australia.....	1	7,830
Sydney Mines, N.S. via Clarenville, Nfld. to Oban, Scotland.....	1, 2	2,280
<b>Commercial Cable Company—</b>		
St. John's, Nfld. to Waterville, Eire.....	43	7,086
St. John's, Nfld. to New York, N.Y., U.S.A.....	2	2,587
Canso, N.S. via Azores to Ireland.....	2	3,426
Canso, N.S. to New York, N.Y., U.S.A.....	2	2,890
Canso, N.S. to St. John's, Nfld.....	2	913

For footnotes, see end of table.