

## 6.—Summary Statistics of Canadian Telegraphs, 1954-63

NOTE.—Figures from 1920 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1938 edition.

| Year       | Operating Revenues | Operating Expenses | Net Operating Revenue | Pole-Line Mileage   | Wire Mileage | Em-<br>ployees <sup>1</sup> | Telegrams  | Cable-grams <sup>2</sup> | Money Transfers |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
|            | \$                 | \$                 | \$                    | miles               | miles        | No.                         | No.        | No.                      | \$              |
| 1954 . . . | 38,203,590         | 33,203,942         | 4,999,648             | 46,284              | 434,178      | 10,629                      | 19,906,354 | 2,105,513                | 21,550,372      |
| 1955 . . . | 39,320,960         | 32,501,844         | 6,819,116             | 48,067              | 438,692      | 10,852                      | 20,067,424 | 2,238,433                | 23,264,851      |
| 1956 . . . | 40,720,213         | 33,688,888         | 7,031,325             | 48,062              | 442,891      | 10,833                      | 20,381,641 | 2,429,893                | 24,295,308      |
| 1957 . . . | 44,796,778         | 39,271,893         | 5,524,885             | 48,379              | 451,669      | 11,159                      | 19,163,723 | 2,580,745                | 25,586,057      |
| 1958 . . . | 47,633,991         | 39,908,538         | 7,725,453             | 47,495              | 464,661      | 10,587                      | 17,296,786 | 2,499,871                | 24,434,887      |
| 1959 . . . | 52,962,913         | 43,511,666         | 9,451,247             | 47,535 <sup>1</sup> | 486,875      | 10,586                      | 16,390,997 | 2,602,974                | 25,589,067      |
| 1960 . . . | 58,546,167         | 45,538,063         | 13,008,104            | 48,159              | 510,640      | 10,279                      | 15,546,292 | 2,663,598                | 25,134,534      |
| 1961 . . . | 64,053,626         | 51,735,006         | 12,318,620            | 48,675 <sup>1</sup> | 524,720      | 9,997                       | 15,138,706 | 2,809,691                | 25,041,156      |
| 1962 . . . | 71,379,074         | 56,451,679         | 14,927,395            | 48,381              | 534,074      | 10,069                      | 14,451,416 | 2,920,429                | 28,060,157      |
| 1963 . . . | 73,611,349         | 60,256,828         | 13,354,521            | 49,536              | 532,551      | 9,826                       | 13,338,941 | 2,939,958                | 30,133,340      |

<sup>1</sup>Excludes commission operators.

<sup>2</sup>Includes wireless messages and transatlantic telephone and telex messages.

## Subsection 4.—Overseas Telecommunications Services

The Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation was established in 1950 to maintain and operate external telecommunication services for the conduct of public communications by cable, radiotelegraph and radiotelephone and any other means of telecommunication between Canada and overseas points; 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. By 1964 the following services had been established: direct telegraph, telephone and telex communications between Canada and Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Bermuda, Brazil, Britain, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

The first transatlantic telephone cable, a joint project with the British Post Office, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Eastern Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Corporation, was brought into service in 1956. Apart from normal use of the system for public telephone and telegraph message traffic, capacity is available for private leased circuits. International telex service was introduced to Canada the same year and service with 84 countries is available. Since 1961 the following cables have been made available for service: the Canada-Britain 80-circuit telephone cable (CANTAT); the Canada-Greenland-Iceland 24-circuit cable (ICECAN), primarily intended to meet the North Atlantic communication needs of international civil aviation, and its connecting counterpart between Iceland and Scotland (SCOTICE); a four-party project (Canada-Britain-Australia-New Zealand), part of a Commonwealth round-the-world cable system, consisting of a Canada-New Zealand-Australia 80-circuit telephone cable; and the use of a number of circuits for Canadian purposes in a telephone cable system connecting Bermuda and the United States and in a telephone cable system connecting Jamaica and the United States. A five-party (Canada-Britain-Australia-New Zealand-Federation of Malaysia) project, a section of the Commonwealth round-the-world cable system, will provide, when completed in 1966, an Australia-New Guinea-North Borneo-Singapore-Malaya-Hong Kong 80-circuit telephone cable (SEACOM).

Canada is taking part in negotiations being held among the more advanced nations for the purpose of setting up an international organization to develop and establish a commercial communications satellite system. A communications satellite ground station is being constructed near Liverpool, N.S., by the Department of Transport for experimental purposes. It is designed to improve the capability of industry and government in this new