

## 6.—Summary Statistics of Canadian Telegraphs, 1955-64

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- ployees <sup>1</sup>	Telegrams	Cable-grams <sup>2</sup>	Money Transfers
	\$	\$	\$	miles	miles	No.	No.	No.	\$
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	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	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
1964 . . .	78,743,332	63,865,422	14,877,910	49,730	537,438	9,431	12,738,652	3,829,856	32,378,177

<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 1965 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, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Direct telegraph and telex services are operated with Belgium and Peru.

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 106 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 (COMPAC); 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 a global 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