

extension to Tortola and thence by tropospheric scatter systems to various islands in the eastern Caribbean and these will be operational toward the end of 1966. A six-party (Canada-Britain-Australia-New Zealand-Singapore-Federation of Malaysia) project, a section of the Commonwealth round-the-world cable system, will provide, when completed early in 1967, an Australia-New Guinea-North Borneo-Singapore-Malaysia-Hong Kong 80-circuit telephone cable (SEACOM) and will connect with COMPAC.

COTC, under a long-term agreement, has chartered the CCGS *John Cabot*, a combined ice-breaker/cable repair ship, provided for these purposes by the Department of Transport. The ship is to be mainly responsible for the maintenance of all the cables in the western North Atlantic Ocean.

Canada, along with 50 other countries, is a member of the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT). This organization is responsible for financing, setting up and operating a global satellite communication system. The COTC is Canada's designated operating entity for this purpose and is represented on the 18-member Interim Communications Satellite Committee (ICSC) which is responsible, on behalf of INTELSAT, for carrying this venture forward. 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 field and will be made available to the COTC for its initial direct participation in the commercial satellite system. Exploitation of this new technology, along with continued use of existing submarine cables and other facilities, will make possible an improved global network to meet the ever-increasing demand for overseas communication services, including television relay. A list of the cables landed in Canada is given in Table 7.

#### 7.—External Cables Landed in Canada, 1966

Company and Station	Cables	Nautical Miles
	No.	No.
<b>Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation (COTC)—</b>		
Halifax, N.S. via Azores to Portcurno, England.....	1	3,078
Port Alberni, B.C. to Sydney, Australia via Hawaii, Fiji Islands and New Zealand.....	1	8,232
Sydney Mines, N.S. via Clarenville, Nfld. to Oban, Scotland <sup>1</sup> .....	1	2,280
Hampden, Nfld. to Oban, Scotland (CANTAT).....	1	2,010
Hampden, Nfld. to Vestmannaeyjar, Iceland via Greenland.....	1	1,657
<b>Western Union International Inc. (WUI)—</b>		
Bay Roberts, Nfld. to Penzance, England.....	4	8,479
Bay Roberts, Nfld. to Hammil, N.Y., U.S.A.....	2	2,778
Bay Roberts, Nfld. to Azores.....	1	1,343
<b>Eastern Telephone and Telegraph Company (ET&amp;T)—</b>		
Sydney Mines, N.S. via Clarenville, Nfld. to Oban, Scotland <sup>1</sup> .....	1	2,280
Sydney Mines, N.S. via Clarenville, Nfld. to Penmarch, France.....	2	2,400
<b>New Brunswick Telephone Company Limited (NBTEL)—</b>		
Campobello Island, N.B. to Lubec, Me., U.S.A.....	1	0.3

<sup>1</sup> Twin cable from Clarenville, Nfld. to Oban, Scotland, and single cable from Clarenville, Nfld. via Terrenceville, Nfld. to Sydney Mines, N.S.; licensed for operation by two carriers—COTC and ET&T.

Increased demand for all types of overseas telecommunication services resulted in the COTC reporting a net profit of over \$2,500,000 for the year ended Mar. 31, 1966. Income for the year amounted to \$17,967,279.