

been brought into 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); the Commonwealth Trans-Pacific 80-circuit cable, a four-party enterprise between Canada-Britain-Australia-New Zealand (COMPAC) and part of the round-the-world Commonwealth telephone cable system; the South East Asia Commonwealth 80-circuit cable (a six-party enterprise between Australia-New Guinea-North Borneo-Singapore-Malaya-Hong Kong (SEA-COM), connecting with COMPAC to form a further link; and the use of a number of circuits for Canadian purposes in telephone cable systems connecting Bermuda and the United States and Jamaica and the United States.

The Corporation also operates direct circuits via satellite with Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands. The earth station constructed for the Department of Transport at Mill Village, N.S., for research and experimentation, has been brought into service for commercial use and, pending the introduction of suitable multiple-access capability in the satellites, now alternates on a schedule basis with the American station at Andover, Maine, in handling all North American-European traffic routed via satellite. The Corporation's own earth station for commercial purposes is under construction and when completed the present station will revert to its original purpose but will also serve as a standby for commercial operations. Canada, represented by Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation, is a member of the Interim Communications Satellite Committee (ICSC) set up by the participating nations for the development and operation of a global communications satellite system.

The Corporation, under a long-term agreement, has under charter from the Department of Transport the CCGS *John Cabot*, a combined ice-breaker/cable-repair ship, used mainly for repairing the cables in the western North Atlantic Ocean. The Corporation also operates a cable depot at St. John's, Nfld.

#### 7.—External Cables Landed in Canada, 1967

Company and Station	Cables	Nautical Miles
	No.	No.
<b>Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation (COTC)—</b>		
Halifax, N.S. via Azores to Porthcurno, 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> .....	2	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 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> .....	2	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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 \$3,500,000 for the year ended Mar. 31, 1967. Income for the year amounted to \$21,212,533.