

services for Canadian and foreign air carriers. All these ground stations are connected to a fixed teletype network of more than 48,000 circuit miles to meet aeronautical communications needs.

16.1.4 Overseas services

The Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation (COTC) 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 nations. Increased use of all types of overseas telecommunication resulted in the COTC reporting a net profit of \$6.9 million for the year ended March 31, 1972; income for the year amounted to \$36.8 million.

The services currently being provided are as follows: direct telephone service between Canada and Antigua, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Britain, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, the Irish Republic, Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad, Venezuela and Yugoslavia; direct Telex service between Canada and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Britain, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Venezuela; direct telegraph service between Canada and Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Britain, China, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland and Trinidad; and Datel 600 service between Canada and Australia, Belgium, Britain, Federal Republic of Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

The first transatlantic telephone cable, a joint project with the British Post Office, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Eastern Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Corporation, was brought into service in 1956. Since 1961, the following cables have been added: The Canada - Greenland - Iceland 24-circuit telephone cable (ICECAN), a two-party enterprise of the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Denmark and COTC; the Canada - Britain 80-circuit telephone cable (CANTAT); the Commonwealth Trans-Pacific 80-circuit telephone cable, a four-party enterprise of Canada, Britain, New Zealand and Australia connecting Vancouver and New Zealand and Australia via Hawaii and Fiji (COMPAC); the South East Asia Commonwealth 80-circuit cable, a six-party enterprise of Canada, Britain, New Zealand, Australia, Malaysia and Singapore connecting Australia, Hong Kong, Singapore and Kuala Lumpur via New Guinea and Guam (SEACOM); the Canada - Bermuda 640-circuit cable, a two-party enterprise of Canada and Britain (CANBER); and a number of circuits for Canadian purposes acquired in telephone cable systems connecting Bermuda, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and the United States. External cables landed in Canada licensed to COTC totalled 14,979 nautical miles; Western Union International Inc. accounted for 4,121 nautical miles of cable, Eastern Telephone and Telegraph Company for 4,680 nautical miles, and the New Brunswick Telephone Company Limited for 0.3 mile from Campobello Island to Lubec, Maine.

The Corporation also operated direct circuits via the Atlantic satellites with Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Britain, Chile, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, the Irish Republic, Israel, Jamaica, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela. The Corporation owns and operates two earth stations at Mill Village, NS with the large capacity satellites of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT) IV series. Mill Village I was constructed initially for the Department of Communications for research and experimentation. The Corporation also operates direct circuits via the Pacific satellite with Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, the Philippines and Singapore. The Corporation owns and operates an earth station at Lake Cowichan, Vancouver Island, linked to an INTELSAT IV satellite. In addition