

circuits provided by high-frequency radio and telegraph cable systems. Teleglobe Canada has built up a modern international telecommunications system providing Canadians with telephone, telegraph, telex, video and data transmission services to almost every country in the world through interconnections with global networks of submarine cables, high-frequency radio circuits and satellite circuits.

Teleglobe Canada has participated in the installation of six submarine cables. In 1956 the first long distance telephone and multi-purpose cable in the world was laid across the Atlantic by Teleglobe Canada (representing Canada), Britain and the United States. Next came the first links in the Commonwealth globe-circling system of submarine telephone cables: the transatlantic cable CANTAT in 1961 and the Pacific cable COMPAC in 1963. A microwave route leased from the Canadian domestic carriers connects the CANTAT and COMPAC systems. Although not involved in any of the terminal stations, Teleglobe Canada is a joint owner of the Commonwealth SEACOM cable to Southeast Asia. Another link in the Commonwealth network is the Canada-Bermuda cable.

In conjunction with the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Denmark, Teleglobe Canada installed the ICECAN cable linking Newfoundland with Greenland and Iceland. CANTAT II, a joint project of Canada and Britain, has been in service since April 1974. This 1,840-circuit telephone cable has a greater capacity than all existing transatlantic cables combined.

Teleglobe Canada is a member of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Organization (CTO) whose purpose is to promote the efficient exploitation and development of the Commonwealth external telecommunications system. The corporation is an active participant in the Commonwealth Telecommunications Council which promotes the purpose of the CTO and carries out policies agreed to by governments.

In 1964 the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT) was formed to operate a global commercial communications satellite system. Teleglobe Canada, as Canada's representative, was one of the initial 11 members of INTELSAT whose members now number 89, and continues to play an active role. The corporation is also represented on the Board of Governors' Advisory Committees on finance, technical, contract, data and patent matters and the Special Committee on Long Range Planning. In addition to the services it provides via undersea cables, Teleglobe Canada supplies communication links to many countries of the world from its earth stations at Mill Village, NS and Lake Cowichan, BC via the two INTELSAT satellites over the Atlantic and one over the Pacific.

Teleglobe Canada participates actively as a representative member in the affairs of the International Telephone and Telegraph Consultative Committee (CCITT) and the International Consultative Committee on Radio (CCIR), two of the four permanent organs of the International Telecommunications Union, to promote international technical and operating standards and procedures. Teleglobe Canada is also associated with a number of national bodies such as the Canadian Telecommunications Carriers Association.

To keep pace with the expansion of overseas facilities from Canada, Teleglobe Canada has introduced sophisticated terminal equipment, automatic telephone switching centres, computer-controlled telegraph, telex and private wire (AUTOCOM) operations, and video and data transmission facilities. The corporation's third international gateway in Toronto (joining those in Montreal and Vancouver) went into operation on June 15, 1974 to link central Ontario directly with Europe.

Teleglobe Canada will provide telecommunications facilities to assure world-wide coverage of the 1976 Olympic Games. Television coverage will be assured by a portable earth station in Montreal and Teleglobe's permanent earth stations.

In the fiscal year 1973-74 Canadians made 2.4 million telephone calls and sent 1.9 million telex and 1.3 million telegraph messages to overseas points via Teleglobe Canada's facilities.

Under a long-term agreement with the Ministry of Transport, Teleglobe Canada charters the CCGS John Cabot, a combination ice-breaker/cable-repair ship to repair cable in the western North Atlantic Ocean.

## 16.2 Radio and television

The broadcasting system in Canada has both public and private components. The earliest legislation with respect to Canadian broadcasting was passed in May 1932, creating the