South Africa, and back to the United Kingdom was never undertaken as the world embarked on the next major breakthrough in communications – the satellite.

As one of 11 founding members of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT), Teleglobe Canada was the first Canadian telecommunications carrier to work in the field of satellite communications. Established in 1964 to operate a global communications satellite system, INTELSAT has since grown to include 95 member countries and has passed through four generations of increasingly large and more powerful satellites. Teleglobe Canada is represented on the INTELSAT Board of Governors and on the board's Advisory Committees on Finance, Planning, and Technical Matters.

To keep pace with the expansion of overseas facilities from Canada, Teleglobe Canada has modernized its three international gateways in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, and introduced sophisticated terminal equipment, automatic telephone switching centres, computer-controlled telegraph, Telex and private wire (AUTOCOM) operations, and video and data transmission facilities. Since September 1976, telephone subscribers in the greater Vancouver area can dial direct to the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines. It was expected that this service would become available to other Canadian cities over the next three years and would be extended to many more countries around the world.

With succeeding Olympic Games, international telecommunications become more important as media coverage of the events is extended to an ever-expanding world community. For Teleglobe Canada, the XXI Olympiad was a project that meant four years of studies and planning, one-year advanced provisioning of Telex and telephone facilities, expansion across the network and interfacing with thousands of foreign journalists to meet their needs for instantaneous communication with the media outlets they represented. Teleglobe Canada made use of its earth stations at Mill Village, NS and Lake Cowichan, BC and of a transportable earth station set up in Montreal exclusively for the Olympic Games to transmit 800 hours of television programming to millions of viewers in Asia, Europe, Latin America and Africa via the INTELSAT satellites over the Atlantic and the Pacific. This represented more hours of television programming than have ever before been transmitted internationally for a single event.

Teleglobe Canada participates actively in many international and national communications organizations including the Commonwealth Telecommunications Organizations, INTELSAT, the International Telecommunication Union, the Canadian Telecommunications Carriers Association, and the International Cable Protection Committee.

Radio and television 16.2

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 Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, but the basic principles for radio and television broadcasting have been revised over the years. Under Part II of the Broadcasting Act of 1968 the Canadian Radio-Television Commission was entrusted with the direction of the Canadian broadcasting system. The commission regulated and supervised all aspects of the system except for technical matters relating to the planning and construction of broadcasting facilities which were the responsibility of the Department of Communications. In April 1976 the commission became the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission and was given regulatory power over all federally regulated telecommunications carriers.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, a publicly owned corporation established by Act of Parliament (now Part III of the Broadcasting Act), provides the national broadcasting service in English and in French in Canada. Its radio and