1. Number of Telephone Calls

The total number of domestic outgoing telephone calls in the period of one year from April 1972 to March 1973 was 23,596,996,000. Of these, the number of automatic telephone calls which did not require the service of telephone switched-board operators was 8,806,901,000, of which 77% were made within the same telephone call charge area.

In spite of a rise in the total number of telephone calls, the frequency of using telephones per telephone subscriber a day has been decreasing from year to year due to a sharp rise in the number of household telephones, the utilization of which is rather infrequent, with the result that the frequency per telephone subscriber a day stood at 5.0 calls on the national average in 1972.

By week telephone call charge area, the number of annual outgoing telephone calls (estimated) was great in Tokyo with 6,881,800,000 calls, Osaka with 3,906,800,000 calls, Nagoya with 1,160,000,000 calls, and Yokohama with 1,190,000,000 calls.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

- The unit telephone call charge area is the basic unit zone for the calculation of telephone call bills and generally coincides with the area placed under the jurisdiction of a toll center. The number of outgoing telephone calls, as referred to here, is the frequency of telephone calls made.

Sources:
1. Data from the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation.

2. Number of Telegrams Transmitted

The number of telegrams transmitted in the period of one year from April 1972 to March 1973 was 23,596,996,000. Of these, 4,736,000 were checked in by the telegraph and telephone offices placed under the direct management of the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation, whereas the remaining 18,860,996 were checked in by the post offices entrusted to the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation. The dispatch of telegrams has been considerably decreasing from year to year in inverse proportion to a rise in the spread of telephones. The number of telegrams transmitted registered a peak of 44,900,996 in 1963 and then began to drop at a rate of 5% every year. In the last 10 years, the number of telegrams transmitted has decreased by half.

By land, there has been a rise in the percentage of telegrams of congratulations and condolences, whose number stood at 31.5% to that of all types of telegrams in 1963 but rose to 40.5% in 1972.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

Classified by telegraph and telephone office, this map shows the number of outgoing and incoming telegrams and the percentage of outgoing and incoming telegrams checked in by the telegraph and telephone offices placed under the direct management of the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation in the period of one year from April 1972 to March 1973. For Okinawa Prefecture, this map shows the number of the period of one month starting in May 1972.

Sources:
1. Data from the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation.

3. International Telex

Japan's telex service began in 1963. The annual total number of outgoing telex in the period of one year from April 1972 to March 1973 was about 4,400,000 and that of incoming telexes, 3,200,000, up 20.5% and 23.2%, respectively, from the previous year. By months, outgoing telexes totaled 14,250,000 minutes and incoming telexes 13,250,000 minutes.

Of these, the telex dispatched to the United States totaled 2,200,000 (32.5%) and the telex dispatched from the United States totaled 2,000,000 (33.3%). The United States was followed by the United Kingdom, Germany (including the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany), Australia, Hong Kong, and the Republic of Korea.

The international communication circuits of Japan have been established from year to year, enabling Japan to cover almost every corner of the world. As of the end of 1972, there were 1,549 international communication circuits. In terms of telephone circuits, satellite circuits accounted for 59%, submarine cable circuits 35%, and short-wave circuits 6%.

Japan has two satellite communication centers - Tsukuba (Ibaraki S) and Yamaguchi (Tottori N) - which maintain communication with the United States, Australia, New Zealand, China, Hong Kong, etc., via a satellite over the Pacific Ocean, and with Europe, Middle and Near East and African countries via a satellite over the Indian Ocean. The Pacific Submarine Cables (Ninety-Mile-Harbor) are used in keeping communication with the continental United States, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand, the Japan Sea Submarine Cables (Nakuru-Nakadai) with European countries. Communication with the Republic of Korea is done by means of a tropospheric-dispersion wave communication circuit. In short-wave communication, the transmitting stations are Oyama (Toyo Prefecture), Kita-ku (Osaka Prefecture), and Oo (Higa Prefecture).

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

Classified by country, this map shows the annual traffic of outgoing and incoming international telex in the period of one year from April 1972 through March 1973. The annual traffic does not represent the telex sent via relay stations.

Source:

3. International Telegrams

The international telexgrams dealt with in the period of one year from April 1972 to March 1973 included 1,295,996 outgoing telexgrams and 1,295,996 incoming telexgrams. The outgoing telexgrams were up 4.9%, but the incoming telexgrams were down 0.2% from the previous year. The number of outgoing was 1,295,996 to outgoing telexgrams and 1,295,996 incoming telexgrams. International telexgrams used to play the leading role in international communication. Influenced by automatic international telex, international telexgrams have been decreasing off with 1973 as a peak.

Classified by country, the United States ranked first with 435,000 telexgrams (14.7%) sent from Japan and 435,000 telexgrams (14.7%) sent to Japan. The United Kingdom ranked ninth in the number of telexgrams sent from Japan and fourth in that of telexgrams sent to Japan. Asian countries enjoyed higher positions, and the total traffic of telegrams between Japan and other countries of Asia accounted for only 8%.

The direct circuits for international telexgrams had been increased by four circuits since the preceding year, enabling Japan to have a total of 60 circuits with 64 countries. The international telexgrams service is utilized by businesses practically in every instance, and the number of private international telexgrams sent by people in general is very small.

Classified by kind, 34.5% of the total of outgoing and incoming international telexgrams were letter telegrams, 30.4% ordinary telegrams, 27.2% express telegrams, 4.5% official telegrams, and 0.1% telegrams associated with newspapers.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

Classified by country, this map shows the number of outgoing and incoming international telegrams in the period of one year from April 1972 to March 1973. This map does not show the number of telegrams transmitted via relay stations.

Source: