

1. DISTRIBUTION OF TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE OFFICES  
 2. INTERNATIONAL POSTAL MATTER.  
 INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CALLS

1. Distribution of Telephones and Telephone Offices

The telephone and telegraph services of Japan are taken care of domestically by the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation and internationally by the Kokusai Den shin Den wa Co., Ltd. (KDD).

The telephone subscriptions per 100 population which were registered at 10.2 in 1967 increased to 20.8 in 1972 and 21.5 as of March 31, 1973. Of the newly-installed telephones, household telephones accounted for about 80%, and their percentage to all types of subscribed telephones reached 54%. When the telephones subscribed to by community organizations are included, the rate of telephone distribution to all households exceeds 50%.

Depending on their respective role in the telephone network, telephone offices are structurally classified into regional centers (R.C.), district centers (D.C.), toll centers (T.C.) and end offices (E.D.). The end offices are further classified into end offices, branch offices and auxiliary offices. This division is known as the classification based on the long-distance call zone system. Depending on the switchboard system, the telephone offices are roughly divided into automatic switchboard offices and manual switchboard offices. Depending on the management, they are also classified into directly-managed telephone offices, which are placed under the direct management of the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation, and commissioned telephone offices, whose business is entrusted to post offices.

As of April 1973, there were eight regional centers, 81 district centers, 562 toll centers and about 4,800 end offices. Of the end offices, commissioned offices numbered about 2,260, whereas the directly-managed offices are all equipped with automatic switchboards.

In the last 10 years, attempts have been made to consolidate commissioned telephone offices to step up the establishment of new directly-managed telephone offices equipped with automatic switchboards.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the number of telephones per 100 population as of March 31, 1973. The telephone offices available as of June 1974 were shown in the map, while they were classified into regional centers (R.C.), district centers (D.C.), toll centers (T.C.) and end offices (E.D.) according to the telephone office grading.

Regional center: The telephone office ranking highest in the long distance call zone system.

District center: The second highest ranking telephone office after the regional center in the long-distance call zone system. For the organization of

a telephone network, the region placed under the jurisdiction of a regional office is divided into a number of districts, each one of which is then placed under the jurisdiction of a district center. Generally, a district office is established in a city where a prefectural government is situated or its equivalent.

Toll center: The telephone office next to the district center in grading. The district placed under the jurisdiction of a district center is subdivided into a number of areas, each one of which is then placed under the jurisdiction of a toll center. The toll center exchanges incoming and outgoing telephone calls within its own area and also with other areas and are capable of differentiating and calculating long-distance telephone call bills. Depending on the type, the toll centers are classified into toll centers (equipped with a variety of manual switchboards), instant tandem points (not equipped with manual switchboards) and toll tandem centers. This map does not indicate toll tandem centers.

End office: The lowest ranking telephone office in the long-distance call zone system and capable of switching local calls within its own subscription area. Depending on the type, the end offices are divided into end offices, local offices and satellite offices, but this map represents the end offices (in a narrow sense) only.

Number of telephones subscribed: The total number of telephones subscribed, public telephones and telephones for business purposes.

Source

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

2. International Postal Matter

From April 1972 to March 1973, 86,580,000 pieces of mail were sent from Japan and 108,040,000 pieces were received in Japan. Of these, surface mail sent from Japan accounted for 24.8% and surface mail sent to Japan accounted for 37.6%. The percentages have decreased from year to year.

The rates of outgoing and incoming mail by country were 35.5% (30,060,000 pieces) for mail to the United States and 35.7% (38,040,000 pieces) for mail from the United States, and 4.8% for mail to the United Kingdom and 10.3% for mail from the United Kingdom.

By kind, letters accounted for about 70% of the total of outgoing and incoming air mail. In surface mail, printed matter exceeded 80%. In parcel post, outgoing parcels totaled 2.2% and incoming parcels 1.3%.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the annual number of outgoing and incoming international mail by country estimated from a survey which was conducted from October 1 to 28, 1972.

Source

1. Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, 1972 Annual Statistics of Postal Service.

2. International Telephone Calls

The international telephone calls in the one-year period from April 1972 to March 1973 consisted of 2,090,000 outgoing calls and 2,030,000 incoming calls, up 54.4% and 38.3%, respectively, over the period from April 1971 through March 1972. Outgoing calls totaled 18,710,000 minutes and incoming calls 16,850,000 minutes. The number of international telephone circuits was 450 circuits with 29 nations, and telephone operations with some countries were automated in March 1973. About 10% of the international telephone calls were made by individuals, whereas a great feature lies in the fact that other means in international communications are utilized practically all by businesses.

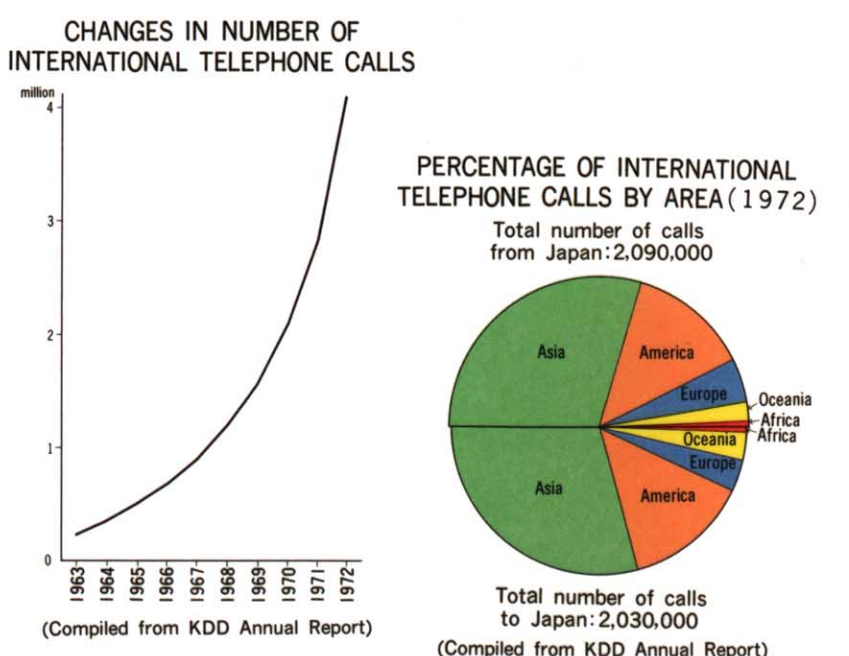
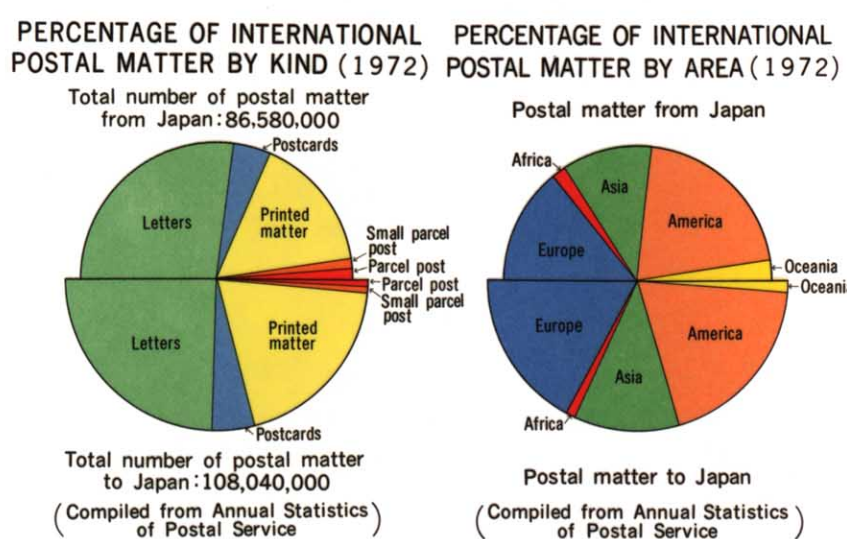
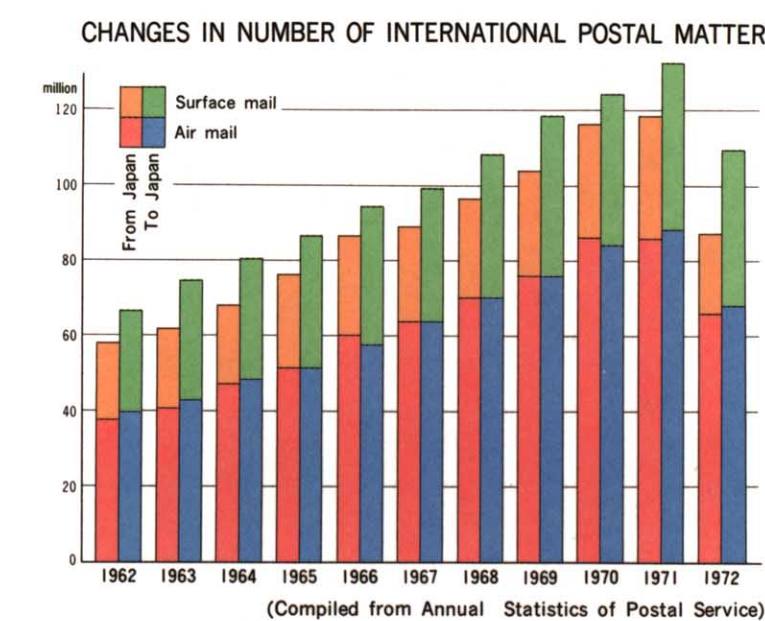
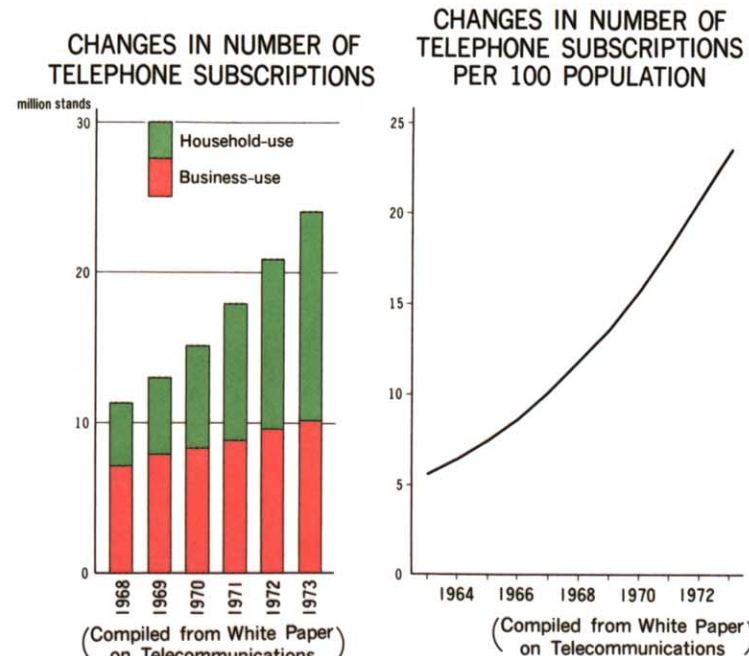
The rate of outgoing telephone calls classified by country was 29.4% to the Republic of Korea, 25.5% to the United States, 12.3% to Taiwan, and 10.0% to Hong Kong. In incoming calls, too, these four countries accounted for about 70%.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

Telephone calls are indicated in terms of frequency. This map does not show telephone calls by means of relay communication.














Source

1. Kokusai Den shin Den wa Co., Ltd., 1972 KDD Annual Report.





### DISTRIBUTION OF TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE OFFICES (1973)

<b>NUMBER OF TELEPHONES SUBSCRIBED TO PER 100 PERSONS</b>		<b>TELEPHONE OFFICES</b>	
	Less than 5		Regional Center (R.C.)
	5 and over but less than 10		District Center (D.C.)
	10 and over but less than 15		Toll Center (T.C.)
	15 and over but less than 20		End Office (E.O.)
	20 and over but less than 25		Prefectural boundary
	25 and over but less than 30		Boundary of Si, Mati and Mura
	30 and over		

Status as of March 31, 1973  
Average number of telephones subscribed to per 100 persons for the whole country: 21.5

1:2,500,000

