● 日本の電気通信関連事項　○ 世界の電気通信関連事項　◇ 世の中の動き（日本・世界）

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1945（昭和20）　○ノイマン（アメリカ）が蓄積プログラム制御方式のコンピュータ提案

1948（昭和23）　○ショックリー（アメリカ）らがトランジスタを発明

1949（昭和24）　●電気通信省および郵政省設置（逓信省廃止）

1950（昭和25）　●４号自動式卓上電話機の量産開始

1951（昭和26）　●職業別電話番号簿発行
●簡易公衆電話制度実施
●委託公衆電話制度実施

1952（昭和27）　●日本電信電話公社発足、（電気通信省廃止）

1953（昭和28）　●NHKがテレビ本放送を開始
●国際電信電話株式会社設立

1954（昭和29）　●東京－名古屋－大阪間に4GHz帯のマイクロ波中継回線開通
●硬貨式卓上公衆電話機‘赤だるま’東京に設置

1955（昭和30）　●ケロッグ社製クロスバ交換機設置（高崎局、倉賀野局、安中局）

1956（昭和31）　●東京－サンフランシスコ間で国際加入電信サービス開始
●国産クロスバ交換機の導入開始
●東京－大阪間で加入電信サービス開始
●東京－横浜間に同軸ケーブル480通話路開通

1957（昭和32）　●近畿日本鉄道の特急で列車公衆電話サービス開始

1958（昭和33）　●パラメトロン電子計算機〈MUSASINO-1号〉完成
○アメリカで無線呼出サービス開始

1959（昭和34）　●簡易交換電話装置（ボタン電話）のサービス開始
○アメリカでPCM交換方式発表
○アメリカでIC開発

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1960（昭和35）　●C81形市外中継クロスバ交換機（大局用標準形）の導入開始
○アメリカが世界最初の通信用人工衛星〈エコー１号〉打ち上げ
○メイマン（アメリカ）が固体レーザを発明

1962（昭和37）　●600形電話機の使用開始
●市内PEFケーブルの導入開始
●マイクロ波による全国縦断回線完成（稚内－名瀬間約2,900km）
●新電話料金制度実施（距離別時間差法、単位料金区域制、準市内通話制度他）
●東京－名古屋間で自動即時通話サービス開始
○アメリカで半導体レーザ開発

1964（昭和39）　●太平洋横断海底ケーブル開通、日米間手動即時通話サービス開始
◇東海道新幹線開通
◇第18回オリンピック東京大会開催（衛星中継で全世界にテレビ放送される）
○アメリカでMOS IC開発

1965（昭和40）　●東京と全国道府県間の自動即時化完了
○アメリカで電子交換機の導入開始
◇名神高速道路全線開通
●近距離24通話路PCM方式実用化

1966（昭和41）　●C400形クロスバ交換機の導入開始
●全国の電報中継機械化完了

1967（昭和42）　●全国県庁所在地相互間の自動即時化完了

1968（昭和43）　●東京23区内で無線呼出サービス（ポケットベル）開始
●全国地方銀行協会データ通信システムのサービス開始
●2GHz PCM無線方式の商用試験開始

1969（昭和44）　●押しボタンダイヤル電話機の利用開始（短縮ダイヤルサービス）
●牛込局にDEX-2電子交換機導入

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1970（昭和45）　◇日本万国博覧会（EXPO '70）開催

●Items related to telecommunications in Japan　○Items related to telecommunications in the world　◇Social happenings (in Japan and the world)

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1945 ○Neumann (U.S.A.) proposed a computer based on the stored program control.

1948 ○Shockley (U.S.A.) and others invented a transistor.

1949 ●The Ministries of Telecommunications and Posts were established (The Ministry of Communications was abolished).

1950 ●No.4 automatic desktop telephones started to be mass-produced.

1951 ●The classified telephone directories were published.
●The simple public telephone system was implemented.
●The trust public telephone system was implemented.

1952 ●The Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation was founded (The Ministry of Telecommunications was abolished).

1953 ●NHK started full-scale television broadcasting.
●Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., Ltd.(KDD) was founded.

1954 ●A 4-GHz microwave junction circuit was established between Tokyo, Nagoya, and Osaka.
●Coin-operated public desktop telephones "Red Potbellies" were installed in Tokyo.

1955 ●Cross-bar switching systems made by Kellogg Company were installed (in the Takasaki, Kuragano, and Annaka offices).

1956 ●The international telex service became available between Tokyo and San Francisco.
●Japanese-made cross-bar switching systems started to be installed.
●The telex service became available between Tokyo and Osaka.
●480 coaxial-cable channels were established between Tokyo and Yokohama.

1957 ●The train public telephone became available on limited expresses of Kinki Nippon Railway Co., Ltd.

1958 ●A parametron computer "MUSASINO-1" was completed.
○The radio paging service became available in the U.S.A.

1959 ●The service for key telephone sets became available.
○The PCM switching system was announced in the U.S.A.
○ICs were developed in the U.S.A.

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1960 ●C81-type toll transit crossbar switches (standard type for large offices) started to be installed.
○The world's first artificial satellite for communications (Echo 1) was launched by the U.S.A.
○Maiman (U.S.A.) invented solid state laser.

1962 ●600-type telephone sets started to be used.
●Local PEF cables started to be introduced.
●A nationwide microwave circuit was completed (about 2900 km from Wakkanai to Naze).
●A new telephone rate was implemented (periodic pulse metering method, unit rate area system, quasi-local call system, etc.)
●The direct long distance dialing service became available between Tokyo and Nagoya.
○Semiconductor laser was developed in the U.S.A.

1964 ●Transpacific submarine cables were laid. The manual nondelay connection service between Japan and the U.S.A. became available.
◇The Tokaido Shinkansen bullet train line was opened.
◇The Eighteenth Olympic Games in Tokyo were held.
○MOS ICs were developed in the U.S.A.

1965 ●The direct distance dialing system between Tokyo and all the other prefectures in Japan was completed.
○Electronic switching systems started to be installed in the U.S.A.
◇All the Meishin Expressway was opened.
●The short-distance 24-channel PCM system was commercialized.

1966 ●C400-type crossbar switching systems started to be introduced.
●The mechanization of the telegraph switching network across Japan was completed.

1967 ●The direct distance dialing system among the seats of prefectural government was completed.

1968 ●The radio paging service ("Pocket Bell") became available in the twenty-three wards of Tokyo.
●The service for the data communications system of the Regional Banks Association of Japan became available.
●The commercialization test for the 2-GHz PCM radio system started.

1969 ●The abbreviated dialog service using push-button dial telephone sets became available.
●The DEX-2 electronic switching system was installed in the Ushigome office.

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1970 ◇The World Exposition in Japan (EXPO '70) was held.