

Another private station of importance is also located in west Java, the water-power station of the Malabar Tea Estate near Bandoeng, which has a capacity of 2,250 kilowatts.

In central Java there are only two hydroelectric stations of any importance. The water-power station Soesoekan on the River Toentang belongs to the "Algemeene Nederlandsch-Indische Electriciteit Maatschappij" (A. N. I. E. M.) and was put into operation in 1913 to supply Semarang and Salatiga. The station has six generating units with a total capacity of 4,000 kilowatts. There is also the Government power station of Giringan near Madioen, on the River Tjatoer. This station was originally intended to supply energy to the Government railway workshops at Madioen, but in 1921 the municipal electric services of that town were also connected. The Giringan station began operations in 1927 and has a capacity of 740 kilowatts. The demand for power by private parties has increased to such an extent that the Government plans further extensions to its Giringan plant.

In east Java there is at present one large hydroelectric station, Mendalan, on the Kento River. This station, opened in 1928, supplies current to Soerabaya and the surrounding territory. It has a capacity of 16,500 kilowatts and is the largest power station in the Netherland East Indies. The Mendalan station was constructed according to the plans and estimate of the Bureau of Water Power and Electricity, but it is operated by the "Nederlandsch-Indische Waterkracht Exploitatie Maatschappij" (N. I. W. E. M.), a combine owned by the Government and A. N. I. E. M.

Only one hydroelectric project of importance is planned for Java during the next few years. The Bureau for Water Power and Electricity, in conjunction with the N. I. W. E. M., plans to construct a second hydroelectric station on the Kento River at Siman, which is below the present station. The bureau estimates that there is a potential supply of 30,000 horsepower at the proposed site, and the present plans call for the construction of a plant with four 7,500 horsepower generators of which two will be installed at a later date. The actual construction of the proposed plant at Siman will probably not begin until 1931.

For the present, both the Government and the public-utility companies are interested in extending their transmission lines and improving their service rather than in the construction of new power plants. There are, however, projects in preparation for the supply of power in central and west Java, and when these are accomplished the main points of the island will have been marked out for an interconnected system of hydroelectrical services.

#### WATER-POWER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE OUTER POSSESSIONS

Although the Outer Possessions are far richer in potential water-power resources than Java, the same degree of development has not taken place there. At the end of 1928 only 8,700 horsepower was being utilized by plants actually in operation. All of the present hydroelectric installations located in the Outer Possessions are in Sumatra.

Private industry has made more use of the water-power resources of the outer islands than either the Government or the public-utility companies. Only one Government station has been erected, namely, the