

Magneto-multiple-manual switchboard.....	8
Magneto-multiple-manual switchboard with automatic clearing out lamp signals.....	3
Simple magneto switchboards.....	314
Total.....	337

Seventeen of the 337 plants are used to relay long-distance calls.

#### TELEGRAPH

The telegraph services of the Netherland East Indies are chiefly in the hands of the Government, although several private companies also maintain services in various parts of the islands, namely, the Deli Railway Co., the Netherlands Indian Railway Co., and the Madura Steam Tram Co. At the end of 1929 the Government telegraph service owned 33,179 kilometers of overhead telegraph line, 11,616 kilometers of submarine cable, and 1,356 kilometers of underground cable, a total of 46,151 kilometers of line. A total of 377 telegraph offices were in operation at the end of 1929, 223 of which were located in Java and 154 in the Outer Possessions. In addition, there are 580 Government railway telegraph offices and 193 private railway offices.

Most of the telegraph apparatus has been purchased from Europe, although some American equipment is in use. The following statement furnished by the Netherlands Indian Telegraph service shows the systems and types of apparatus in use at the end of 1929:

Telephones.....	275
Morse.....	286
Syphon recorders.....	54
Wheatstone automatic perforators.....	1
Siemens rapids.....	6
Teletypes.....	4

#### CABLES

The Netherland East Indies Government Post and Telegraph Department maintains an extensive cable system between the islands in addition to the telephone and telegraph services on the mainland. Cables connect the west coast of Sumatra with Batavia; Borneo with Java, Menado, and Makassar; Banjarmasin (Borneo) with Surabaya; Makassar with Menado; and Tandjong Pinan, opposite the island of Singapore, with Batavia.

#### WIRELESS COMMUNICATION

The development of wireless communication has been more rapid in the Netherland East Indies than in any other country in Asia. The first wireless station was opened by the Government in 1911 at Sabang, at the extreme northern end of Sumatra. Other stations were erected with regularity, and at the end of 1929 the Government owned 54 stations, 1 of which (Malabar) is in constant commercial communication with radio stations throughout the world. At the end of 1929 the press in Java announced that the Government was planning a building program of 40 additional stations during the next four years and that the estimated budget for construction of stations at Macassar, Semarang, Menado, Palembang, Bandoeng, and Weltevreden was 517,000 florins.