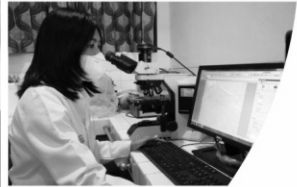
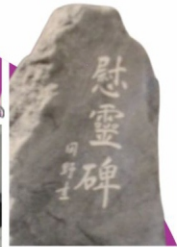




MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
INDONESIAN AGENCY FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNIZATION
INDONESIAN CENTER FOR VETERINARY ENGINEERING AND MODERNIZATION

VETERINARY MUSEUM guidebook

THE HISTORICAL JOURNEY OF VETERINARY SCIENCE IN INDONESIA



AGRO MODERN

THE HISTORICAL JOURNEY OF VETERINARY SCIENCE IN INDONESIA



INTRODUCTION

As the Head of the Center, it is my pleasure to present this Guidebook of the Veterinary Museum, an educational and cultural institution under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia. This museum has been established as a space to preserve, document, and communicate the historical journey of veterinary science and services in Indonesia. The Veterinary Museum houses a valuable collection of artifacts, archives, and scientific instruments that reflect the development of veterinary institutions from the colonial era to the present day. These collections represent not only scientific progress but also the dedication and contribution of generations of veterinary professionals in supporting animal health, public health, and national agricultural development. It is my hope that this guidebook will serve as a meaningful reference for visitors, enhancing their understanding and appreciation of the strategic role of veterinary science. May the Veterinary Museum continue to function as a center for learning, inspiration, and preservation of scientific heritage for present and future generations.

drh. SISWANI, M. Biomed.
Director





THE HISTORICAL JOURNEY OF VETERINARY SCIENCE IN INDONESIA

EARLY FOUNDATIONS (1897–1907)

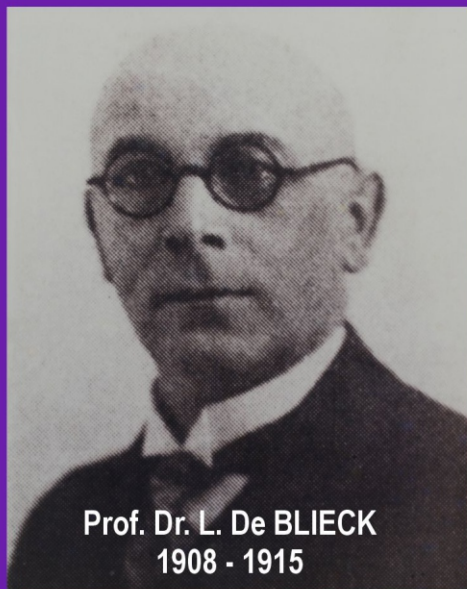
A significant milestone in the development of livestock-related agriculture in Indonesia was the establishment of the Instituut voor de Wetenschappelijke Bestudering der Tropische Ziekten (Institute for the Scientific Study of Tropical Diseases) in Batavia (Jakarta) in 1888. This institution, later renamed the Geneeskundig Laboratorium (Health Laboratory), served as a central hub for scientific research on tropical diseases in the Dutch East Indies.

From this laboratory, systematic scientific investigations into tropical diseases—including those affecting animals—began to emerge. Between 1897 and 1907, animal diseases were studied intensively by a veterinary physician, Dr. J.K.F. de Does, whose continuous research over a ten-year period played a crucial role in shaping early veterinary science in Indonesia.

In July 1907, Dr. de Does was appointed Head of the *Veeartsenijkundig Laboratorium* (Veterinary Laboratory) in Buitenzorg (now Bogor). The establishment of this laboratory, initiated in collaboration with Prof. Melchior Treub, a prominent agricultural botanist, marked an important step toward the institutionalization of veterinary research. The laboratory focused on animal diseases of economic and public health significance and was administratively separated from the medical laboratory at Cimanggu Kecil, Bogor.

Dr. J.K.F. de Does is widely recognized as a pioneer of modern veterinary science in Indonesia. His scientific contributions laid the foundation for the country's veterinary health infrastructure and research traditions. He strongly emphasized disease classification, surveillance, and control—particularly in livestock populations—and advocated for the institutional separation of veterinary services from the *Medische Dienst* (Medical Service) or public health administration. His legacy continues to be honored within contemporary veterinary research institutions, including the Bacteriology Laboratory of the Veterinary Research and Development Center

THE HISTORICAL JOURNEY OF VETERINARY SCIENCE IN INDONESIA



Prof. Dr. L. De BLIECK
1908 - 1915

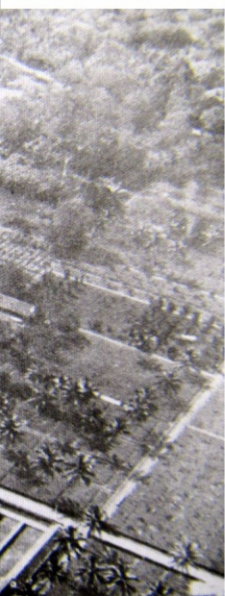


1908 - 1915

1908 – 1915

Another important milestone in the development of veterinary science was the formal renaming of the *Instituut voor de Wetenschappelijke Bestudering der Tropische Ziekten* to the *Geneeskundig Laboratorium* in Batavia in 1908, reflecting the strengthening of institutional research on tropical diseases.

In June 1908, the Dutch colonial government officially established the *Veeartsenijkundig Laboratorium* (V.L.) as a dedicated veterinary research institution. Initially located on Jalan Cimanggu Kecil, the laboratory was later relocated to the site of the present Veterinary Research Center. It was subsequently integrated with the *Opleiding School* (Training School) under the name *Veeartsenijkundig School*, which later became the forerunner of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at Bogor Agricultural University. Between 1908 and 1915, both the veterinary laboratory and the training institution were jointly led by Dr. D.L. de Bieck, marking a period of institutional consolidation and administrative stability.



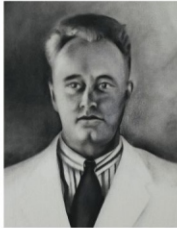
EXPANSION AND INDIGENOUS VETERINARY EDUCATION (1915–1942)

During the period from 1915 to 1942, significant efforts were made to expand laboratory facilities as centers of scientific research and to broaden access to veterinary education. A major focus during this period was the training of indigenous Indonesians, who had previously faced limited opportunities to pursue formal veterinary education. These initiatives aimed to prepare indigenous professionals to support livestock development and to assist in the implementation of animal disease prevention and eradication programs. To achieve this goal, the colonial government established the *Opleiding School voor Inlandsche Veeartsen* (OSIV), a veterinary school for indigenous students, which had been founded earlier in 1907. The veterinary laboratory and the school were later integrated under unified leadership, forming a “twin-campus” system in Buitenzorg. While the laboratory focused primarily on research and the school on education, both institutions shared a common vision and mission and functioned in a complementary manner.

PIMPINAN BALAI LABORATORIUM DAN SEKOLAH DOKTER HEWAN PERIODE 1915 - 1942



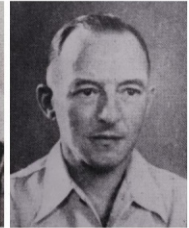
J CH. F SOHNS
1915 - 1919



Dr. C. BUBBERMAN
1921 - 1935

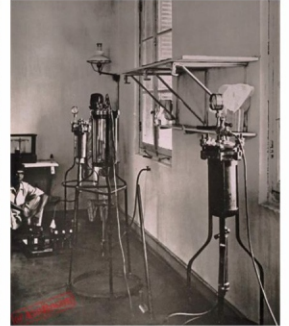


Prof. Dr. F.L. HUBER
1935 - 1940



Prof. Dr. F.C. KRANEVELS
1940 - 1942

THE HISTORICAL JOURNEY OF VETERINARY SCIENCE IN INDONESIA



THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION PERIOD (1942–1945)

The Japanese occupation of Indonesia between 1942 and 1945 brought profound disruptions to many sectors, including education and scientific research. Rising geopolitical tensions between the Netherlands and Japan prior to World War II had already affected colonial institutions, and these impacts intensified following the Japanese takeover in March 1942.

One of the institutions severely affected was the *Inlandsche Veeartsen School* (IVS), which had played a vital role in producing veterinary professionals for the Dutch East Indies. During the occupation, the operations of both the veterinary laboratory and educational institutions were significantly disrupted and redirected to support Japanese military needs, particularly in the care of military horses and livestock.

During the occupation, many historical records were lost or damaged, including annual reports that could not be recovered. As a result, historical documentation from this period remains limited.

Many historical records from this period, including annual reports, were lost or destroyed, resulting in limited surviving documentation. Leadership during the occupation reportedly included Mayor Kanzawa, Sawada, Kanematsu, and Prof. Tsuge. According to oral historical accounts, Prof. Tsuge tragically committed suicide (*harakiri*) under severe work-related pressure at the Serological Laboratory toward the end of World War II in 1945.

Despite the hardships and disruptions, the Japanese occupation period remains an important chapter in the historical trajectory of veterinary science in Indonesia, marking both institutional decline and resilience during a time of profound political upheaval.



POST-INDEPENDENCE TRANSITION (1945–1949)

Following the end of Japanese occupation and the proclamation of Indonesia's independence, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia appointed Dr. R. Djaneodinedjo in December 1945 as Head of the institution through the Minister of Prosperity. This appointment marked the first time an Indonesian was entrusted with the leadership of the national veterinary research institution.

However, political instability soon disrupted institutional continuity. Following the first Dutch Military Aggression on 21 July 1947, and again on 27 July 1947, the Netherlands—through the Netherlands Indies Civil Administration (NICA)—appointed Dr. E. de Boer as head of the institution. Dr. Djaneodinedjo, who refused to cooperate with Dutch authorities, was dismissed from his position and replaced by Dr. de Boer.

After the transfer of sovereignty to the Government of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia (*Republik Indonesia Serikat*, RIS) on 23 August 1949, R. Djaneodinedjo was reinstated as Director of the *Balai Penyelidikan Penyakit Hewan* (BPPH). His position was formally confirmed on 1 April 1950 with the approval of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Indonesia. During the transition period, Dr. E. de Boer served as an advisor until 10 December 1950.

Despite the ongoing armed conflict, the institution continued to carry out scientific research activities between 1947 and 1950. During this period, no fewer than 60 scientific articles on various animal diseases were published by both Indonesian and Dutch researchers, demonstrating remarkable institutional resilience under wartime conditions.



KONFERENSI MEJA BUDAR MENGHASILKAN PENGAKUAN BELANDA ATAS KEDAULATAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA



Prof. drh. R. DJAENOEDIN
Salah satu Rombongan Perganda merdeka
Direktur Balai Penyelidikan Penyakit Hewan (BPPH)

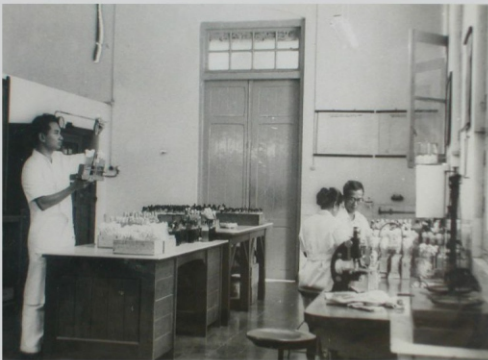


INSTITUTIONAL RESTRUCTURING AND SCIENTIFIC EXPANSION (1949–1959)

As veterinary science advanced and professional specialization in animal health increased, the institution underwent several name changes and organizational restructurings. Between 1950 and 1955, it operated as the Institute of Animal Diseases (*Lembaga Penyakit Hewan*, LPH). In 1955, it was reorganized and renamed the Central Institute for Animal Diseases (*Lembaga Pusat Penyakit Hewan*, LPPH). Subsequently, in 1962, it became known as the Institute for Animal Disease Research (LPH).

In 1955, significant organizational reforms were implemented to align technical functions with institutional mandates. The organizational structure of the LPPH comprised the following divisions:

- Infectious Animal Disease Division
- Serology and Animal Disease Research Division
- Serum and Vaccine Division
- Virus Division
- Bacteriology, Pathology, and Parasitology Division
- Mycology Division



THE HISTORICAL JOURNEY OF VETERINARY SCIENCE IN INDONESIA

The LPPH was supported by a well-maintained scientific library containing journals and reference books that served as key resources for the development of veterinary science in Indonesia. To strengthen technical capacity, several foreign experts were recruited, including Dr. C.M.G. Creteer from the Netherlands (1952) and Dr. Hans Kofod from Denmark (1956), who contributed significantly to the Serology and Infectious Animal Disease Division.

By the end of 1956, the government approved the construction of new facilities to expand the Virology Division. These buildings were designed to accommodate modern equipment for vaccine production, including freeze-drying technology for Newcastle Disease (ND) and rabies vaccines. The new facilities were officially inaugurated on 26 July 1958 and later designated as a Historical Building, coinciding with the 50th anniversary of the Central Institute for Animal Diseases.



NATIONAL RECOGNITION AND INSTITUTIONAL CONSOLIDATION (1959–1967)

HEADS OF THE INSTITUTE (1959–1967):



R. P. OETOEJO
1959 - 1965



DRH. I.G. N. GIRINDRA
1965 - 1966



DRH. JAN NARI
1966 - 1981

Although national economic conditions remained challenging during this period, the year 1967 marked a significant milestone in the history of the LPPH. On 12 October 1967, the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Soeharto, paid an official visit to the Institute—an event of considerable historical importance.

During the visit, the President toured several sections of the Institute. His presence symbolized strong governmental commitment to the development of the livestock sector and animal health services and was formally recorded in the Institute's guestbook. This visit served as a major source of encouragement for institutional reform and modernization, reinforcing the need for the LPPH to adapt to evolving scientific and national development priorities.



Visit of the Second President of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Soeharto to the Central Animal Disease Institute
October 12, 1967

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND DUAL INSTITUTIONAL FUNCTIONS (1969–1973)

In preparation for the First Five-Year National Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Lima Tahun*, REPELITA I), the government actively encouraged international cooperation to strengthen national scientific capacity. Key forms of collaboration included:

- Personal diplomacy between the Director of the LPPH, Drh. Jan Nari, and Prof. R.V.S. Bain of the University of Australia
- Technical cooperation with the Government of the United States through the USAID program

As a result of these collaborations, the Institute received substantial grants in the form of laboratory equipment and raw materials for vaccine production. By 1968, the annual value of vaccine production exceeded USD 523,500, reflecting significant growth in production capacity. Since the late 1960s, the Institute for Animal Disease Research has performed dual institutional functions:

1. Conducting scientific research on animal diseases
2. Producing biological products for animal disease prevention and control

Throughout this period, the Institute remained under the coordination and organizational authority of the Directorate General of Livestock Services until the end of Pelita I.



INSTITUTIONAL INTEGRATION AND EXPANSION (1975)



Gedung Sekretariat Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pertanian yang sekarang menjadi Badan Perakitan dan Modernisasi Pertanian

In 1975, during a period of administrative transition, the Central Institute for Animal Diseases (LPPH)—previously under the Directorate General of Livestock Services—was transferred and integrated into the newly established Agricultural Research and Development Agency (*Badan Litbang Pertanian*). This agency was formally established by the Decree of the Minister of Agriculture No. 190/Kpts/Org/5/75 in May 1975, with the mandate to manage and coordinate all agricultural research and development activities in Indonesia. Consequently, in the 1975 fiscal year, LPPH became part of the organizational structure of the Agricultural Research and Development Agency.

As part of this transition, LPPH's activities related to the production of biological materials and veterinary pharmaceuticals were gradually relocated to the Veterinary Pharmaceutical Center (*Pusat Veteriner Farma*) in Surabaya, still under the Directorate General of Livestock Services. Simultaneously, the veterinary diagnostic and research laboratory, previously known as the Veterinary Pathology Laboratory (LVK) in Surabaya, was reintegrated into LPPH.

This agency was tasked with managing and coordinating all research and development activities in the agricultural sector. In response to the increasing scope of virology research, a new laboratory building was constructed in 1977 specifically for viral disease studies, funded through the national budget (APBN). This construction was part of LPPH's long-term institutional master plan and replaced the original virology facility built in 1956, which no longer met the technical requirements for advanced research. The old building was repurposed to house the Pathology and Toxicology laboratories and the institutional library.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT (1975–1980)

On 23 October 1975, the **Australian Ambassador to Indonesia, Mr. Richard Woolcott**, visited LPPH, reflecting the growing importance of international collaboration in veterinary research. During the **Pelita III development period**, LPPH began receiving substantial support from foreign-funded projects aimed at institutional strengthening. Between 1980 and 1985, these projects focused on enhancing research infrastructure, laboratory facilities, and education and training programs, coordinated through **James Cook University, Australia**.



THE ATA-219 PROJECT : TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH AUSTRALIA (1980–1985)

The ATA-219 Project (Australian Technical Assistance) was a landmark technical cooperation initiative between the Governments of Australia and Indonesia. Implemented between 1980 and 1985, the project aimed to strengthen the capacity of Balai Penelitian Veteriner (Balitvet) in Bogor, West Java.

Project Objectives:

- Enhance technical capacity, research capabilities, and veterinary diagnostic services in Indonesia, with a focus on animal disease control.
- Support the development of a more advanced veterinary research institution aligned with national animal health priorities

Technical Support and Capacity Building :

- Deployment of Australian expert veterinarians
- Provision of modern laboratory equipment
- Comprehensive training programs for Balitvet staff

Impact and Legacy:

- Transformation of Balitvet into a center of advanced veterinary research
- Significant improvements in the quality of animal disease diagnostic services
- Long-term bilateral cooperation between Australia and Indonesia, with benefits extending well beyond the project period

Historically, Australian support to Indonesia's veterinary sector—including earlier ATA projects—began in the 1970s and continued into the 1980s, focusing on laboratory infrastructure and research capacity development.



DR. POERNOMO RONOARDJO
KEPALA BALAI PERIODE 1981 - 1989



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INSTITUTIONAL REORGANIZATION AND SPECIALIZATION (1984–1989)

Towards the end of 1984, under Decree of the Minister of Agriculture No. 63/Kpts/OT.210/8/1984 (16 August 1984), Balitvet formally updated its institutional status. While organizational functions largely remained the same, greater emphasis was placed on veterinary research rather than routine diagnostic services. Research activities were organized into specialized scientific disciplines, each coordinated by a senior researcher:

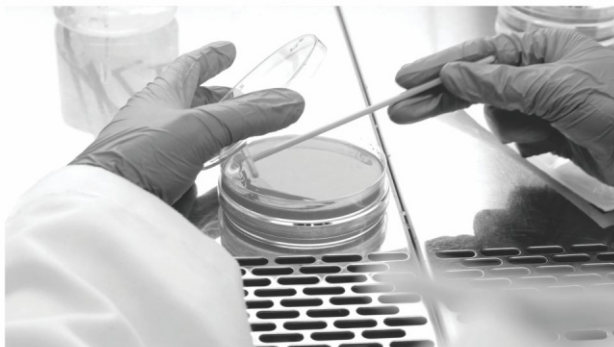
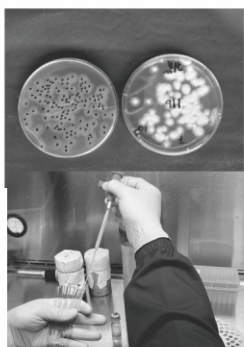
- Bacteriology
- Parasitology
- Mycology
- Pathology-Toxicology



NATIONAL VETERINARY REFERENCE LABORATORY AND MICROBIAL COLLECTION (1990)

In 1985, Balitvet was designated as the National Veterinary Reference Laboratory, leading to the establishment of a Diagnostic Reference Laboratory. This facility served as a national center for advanced veterinary diagnostics, providing confirmatory testing for diseases that could not be diagnosed by regional laboratories.

The laboratory also manages the Balitvet Culture Collection (BCC), which preserves and documents indigenous Indonesian veterinary microorganisms. These collections are systematically maintained and made available to researchers and other stakeholders in the veterinary field. The establishment of the Diagnostic Reference Laboratory and the BCC significantly strengthened Balitvet's strategic role within Indonesia's national animal health system. During this period, Balitvet's international cooperation with Australia—including through Project ATA-244—was commemorated as a milestone in bilateral collaboration, underscoring the long-standing partnership in developing Indonesia's veterinary research and diagnostic capacities.



TRANSFORMATION OF THE VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND THE SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE IN BUITENZORG INTO THE INDONESIAN CENTER FOR VETERINARY ENGINEERING AND MODERNIZATION, AND THE SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AND BIOMEDICINE, IPB UNIVERSITY

Early Development of Veterinary Research and Education

In 1905, the Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Trade (*Departement van Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel*) established a veterinary research institution in Buitenzorg (present-day Bogor) under the leadership of Professor Melchior Treub. Initially, the institution focused on research related to animal diseases.

However, the growing need for veterinary education to support livestock development in the Dutch East Indies prompted the colonial government to approve the establishment of a dedicated veterinary laboratory. By Decree of the Government of the Netherlands No. 25, dated 25 February 1907, a budget of 48,000 Dutch Guilders was allocated for the construction of laboratory facilities. Although construction officially began on 1 November 1907, various challenges delayed completion until mid-1908.

Because the original site proved inadequate for further laboratory expansion, the institution was relocated to Cimanggu, Bogor, on land previously used as a rubber plantation. This location became the enduring center for veterinary research, which continues to function today.

Establishment of Veterinary Education

Alongside the development of laboratory infrastructure, the establishment of formal veterinary education was initiated by Prof. M. Treub and Dr. H.J.F. de Does. In its early years, laboratory activities primarily focused on controlling infectious animal diseases, while veterinary education aimed to support public health and livestock development.

Given the limited number of veterinarians from the Netherlands, colonial authorities recognized the importance of training local populations through structured veterinary education programs.

Nederlandsch Indische Veeartsen School (NIVS)

In 1914, the veterinary school was officially established as the Nederlandsch Indische Veeartsen School (NIVS). Until 1928, the laboratory and veterinary school operated in the same complex, although administratively separate.

As both institutions expanded, shared facilities increasingly constrained operations, leading to the decision to separate them. Historically, the two institutions were often referred to as “Siamese Twins” due to their close collaborative relationship.

In June 1928, the School of Veterinary Medicine relocated to its new campus in Taman Kencana, while the laboratory remained in Cimanggu.

School of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedicine – IPB University

Historical Milestones:

- 1920–1942: School of Veterinary Medicine, Buitenzorg
- 1942–1945: Renamed *Bogor Zooli Semon Gakko* during Japanese occupation
- 1946: Became the Higher Education Institute of Veterinary Medicine
- 1950: Integrated into the University of Indonesia
- 1959–1963: Incorporated into Bogor Agricultural University (IPB)
- 2021: Officially named School of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedicine (SKHB), IPB University

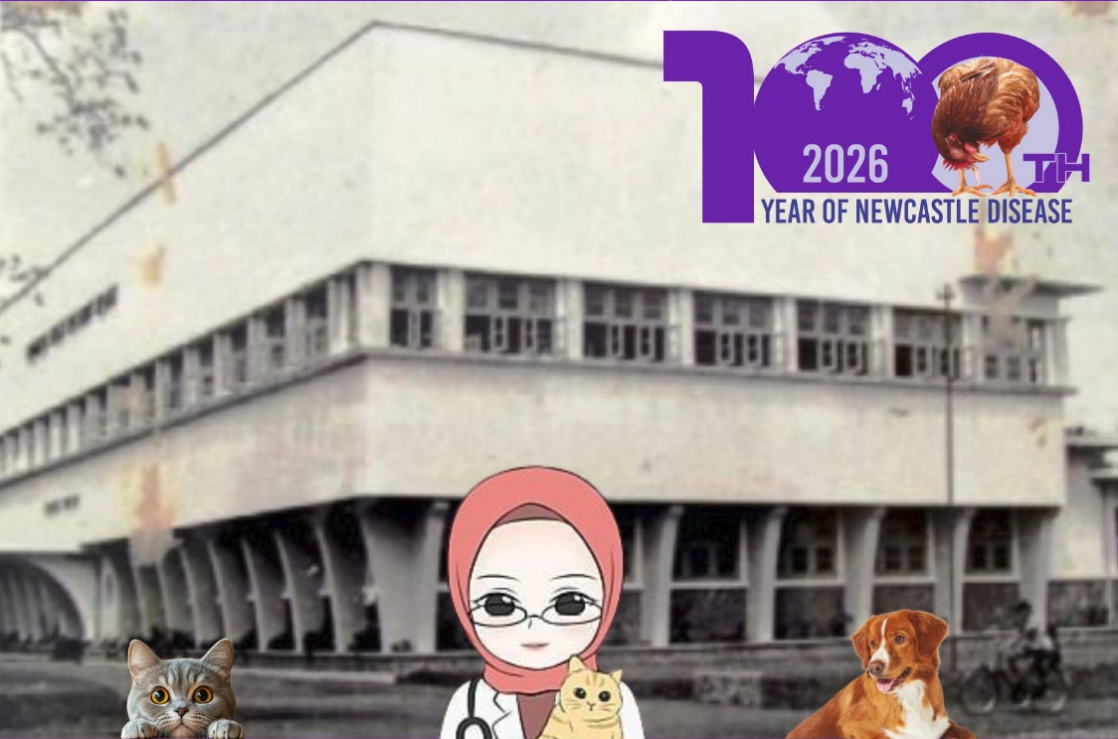
The institution has evolved from a colonial-era veterinary school into a modern academic faculty, providing comprehensive education and research in veterinary medicine and biomedicine.

Center for Veterinary Engineering and Modernization Institutional Evolution :

- 1908: Veterinary Research Laboratory (Veeartsenkundig Laboratorium – VL)
- 1927: Veterinary Research Institute (Veeartsenkundig Instituut – VI)
- 1947: Balai Penyelidikan Penyakit Hewan (BPPH)
- 1952: Research Institute for Animal Diseases
- 1962: Institute for Veterinary Research (LPH)
- 1984: Center for Veterinary Research (Balitvet)
- 2006: Indonesian Research Center for Veterinary Science
- 2024: Indonesian Center for Veterinary Instrument Standard Testing
- 2026: Indonesian Center for Veterinary Engineering and Modernization (BRMP Veteriner)

The research institution remains located in Cimanggu, Bogor, now at RE Martadinata Street, Ciwaringin, Bogor, and continues to serve as Indonesia's national center for veterinary research and technological





100
2026
YEAR OF NEWCASTLE DISEASE



VETERINARY MUSEUM

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IN INDONESIA**