

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

CD NO. [REDACTED]

COUNTRY Indonesia

DATE DISTR. 27 Jan 1949

SUBJECT Bacteriological Laboratories in Indonesia

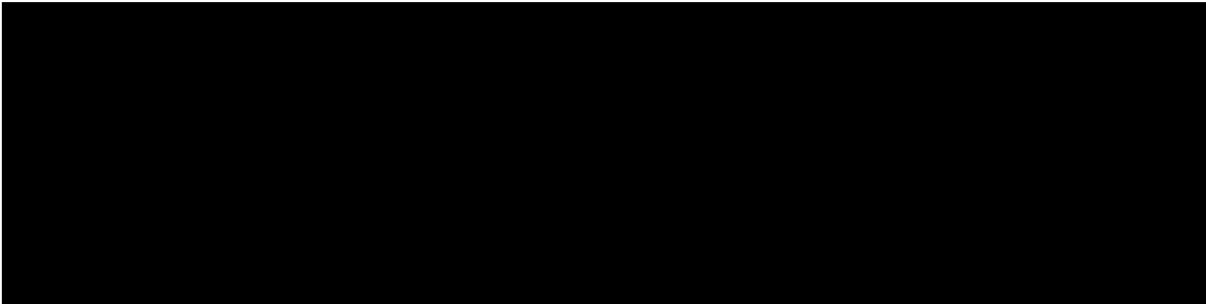
NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE ACQUIRED 25X1A6a [REDACTED]

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO 25X1X6 [REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.



1. There are four bacteriological laboratories of note in Indonesia - the Eykman Institute, before the war called the Queen Wilhelmina Institute of Hygiene and Bacteriology; the Pasteur Institute and the Institute of Analytical Chemistry, at Bandung; the Centrale Burgerlijke Zeekenverpleging, which is the bacteriological laboratory attached to the Central Public Hospital in Semarang; and the Nederlandsch Indische Artsen School in Surabaya.
2. The Eykman Institute in Batavia had Professor J.E. Dinger, whose chief assistant was Dr. R. Gispin, in charge before the war. The laboratory prepared the following bacteria: anti-smallpox, anti-cholera, anti-typhus, anti-dysentery, anti-boil, and anti-tetanus. No experiments were made in the preparation of virus bacteria such as the virus of infantile paralysis. During the Japanese occupation, laboratory experiments were not continued. From 1940 to 1942, Dr. A. Mochtar, a specialist in bacteriology and therapeutics, was in charge of the bacteriological division of the Eykman Institute. Dr. Mochtar is a leader of the Sentral Organisatie Buruh Seluruh Indonesia(SOBSI) and an important contact between foreign and native Communists.
3. Since 1947, the Eykman Institute, which serves also as a central laboratory for the Department of Health, has had Raden Djuhana Wiradikarta as supervisor, Raden Karmawan as assistant supervisor, and Dr. Hassan Basri in charge of the serological section. Said Danuningrat, Raden Warsa, and Dr. Raden Abdurachman are on its staff. Professor Mulock Houwer and Professor Cense of the Dutch Medical College are supervisors of the laboratory at present, but the laboratory is directed by subordinates. No effort has been made to trace the microscopes and laboratory apparatus which disappeared from the laboratory during the war.
4. The Intelligence Corps of the Base Command in Batavia learned in February 1947 that Professor Djuhana, assisted by Dr. Karmawan, was preparing typhus, cholera, and dysentery germs for the purpose of contaminating the water in the reservoir near Pasar Rebo, which is between Bogor and Batavia. When the Dutch began "police action" on 21 July 1947 a number of tubes containing these bacteria were missing from the laboratory.

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB	DISTRIBUTION			
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI	RDB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Document No. 002
 NO CHANGE in Class.
 DECLASSIFIED
 Class. CHANGED TO: TS S
 DDA Memo, 4 Apr 77
 77/1763
 Date: 17 MAY 1978 By: ell

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONFIDENTIAL OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1A2g

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

-2-

5. There are the following divisions in the Eykman Institute:
- a. The Serological Division, where blood plasma and sera are kept. This area is guarded by a permanent police force. It is difficult to keep whole blood stored because of climatic conditions. The military keep whole blood in special containers under refrigeration in mobile field hospitals, one for each brigade.
 - b. The Bacteriological Division, where the culture of bacteria for anti-toxins is carried out.
 - c. The Chemical Division, where first and second class medical students study chemical aspects and phenomena of disease.
 - d. The Nutrition Division.
6. Some experimental work is being done in the military hygiene laboratory on the bacteria of para-typhus, typhoid fever, cholera, dysentery (amoebic and bacterial), and tetanus. The maximum capacity of production is 1,000 kilograms per day.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~