

**PRELIMINARY REPORT
ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SCIENTIFIC
CRIME DETECTION LABORATORY**

**MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Vietnam Technical Assistance Project**

31 August 1956

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Chief Advisor**

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I. INTRODUCTION

The following report has been prepared at the conclusion of a consulting visit to Saigon, Viet Nam, at the request of MSUG-USOM, Police Team. It covers a period from June 30 - August 31, 1956. The consultant is Ralph F. Turner, Professor of Criminalistics, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan. The purpose of the visit was to observe the operation and administration of the criminalistics laboratory of the Vietnamese Bureau of Investigation (VBI), and make certain recommendations with regard to its future development. When arrangements for this visit were being discussed with Professors Weidner and Brandstatter of MSU, it was clearly understood that in view of the short duration of the visit, it was only expected that a preliminary survey would be made which would include recommendations for future action, and the possible preparation of a purchase order for basic laboratory equipment.

Scope of Report

The report is divided into sections which group the various activities into logical arrangements. These sections include: Current and Proposed Procedures, Physical Facilities, Coordination with Other Law Enforcement Agencies, Personnel Selection and Training, Suggested Phasing of Pro-

gram, Future Consultant Participation and Summary Recommendations.

Methodology

Information for the preparation of this report was obtained through numerous personal interviews and visits to the criminalistics laboratory. Mr. Nguyen cong Chanh, Director of the Scientific Crime Laboratory in Saigon, and Mr. Pham van Hen, Assistant Director were most cooperative at all times. Mr. Vuong si Ky, of the MSU staff, served as interpreter at all meetings. Monthly reports, case reports and information from personal interviews were collected for incorporation in the report.

Definition of Terms

Certain terms used throughout the report are defined as follows:

Filippini Street: This term is used to designate the location of the present scientific crime detection laboratory, which also houses the existing identification bureau of the VBI and the Saigon-Cholon Police Department.

Camp des Mares: A recently acquired former French military installation, located in Saigon, which has been set aside for use by the VBI.

V.B.I.: Vietnamese Bureau of Investigation; also known as the Surete. This organization is comparable to the American

Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Civil Guard: Also known as the Garde Civile. A National rural police organization, para-military in nature, performing law enforcement duties outside of the metropolitan areas.

Municipal Police: A conventional municipal or metropolitan police department. At this writing, the principal department is the one serving the Saigon-Cholon area.

Criminalistics Laboratory: A term gaining widespread international use which includes the various scientific techniques and disciplines used in the investigation and/or prosecution of criminal acts.

Identification Bureau: The division or bureau which provides the personal identification services for the law enforcement agency. This includes fingerprint files and accompanying index and/or personal description card files.

Photographic Bureau: The division or bureau which performs the photographic work for the department. This may include identification photos (mugs), crime scene photos, copy work and miscellaneous general photography.

II. CURRENT AND PROPOSED PROCEDURES

Examination of the current procedures as found in the Saigon Criminalistics Laboratory was divided into two parts : administration and operation. A review of the administrative procedure includes comments on personnel problems, although this subject is again discussed, with different emphasis, in the section on Personnel Selection and Training. The discussion of the operational procedure of the Filippini Street laboratory includes consideration of several questions which cannot be resolved at this date, inasmuch as the total reorganization of the V B I is not complete.

Administration

The present table of organization of the Filippini Street Laboratory, see Figure 1, shows an organizational system which is partially sound, yet is quite disorganized because of uncoordinated responsibilities and serious lack of trained personnel. It appears that the principle difficulty is brought about by a conglomeration of activities, some of which are overstaffed and others neglected. The table of organization also suggests that certain duties are given undue importance i.e. library, execution of tribunal requests, anthropometry, etc. Mr. H n, the Assistant Director, appears to have sufficient personnel

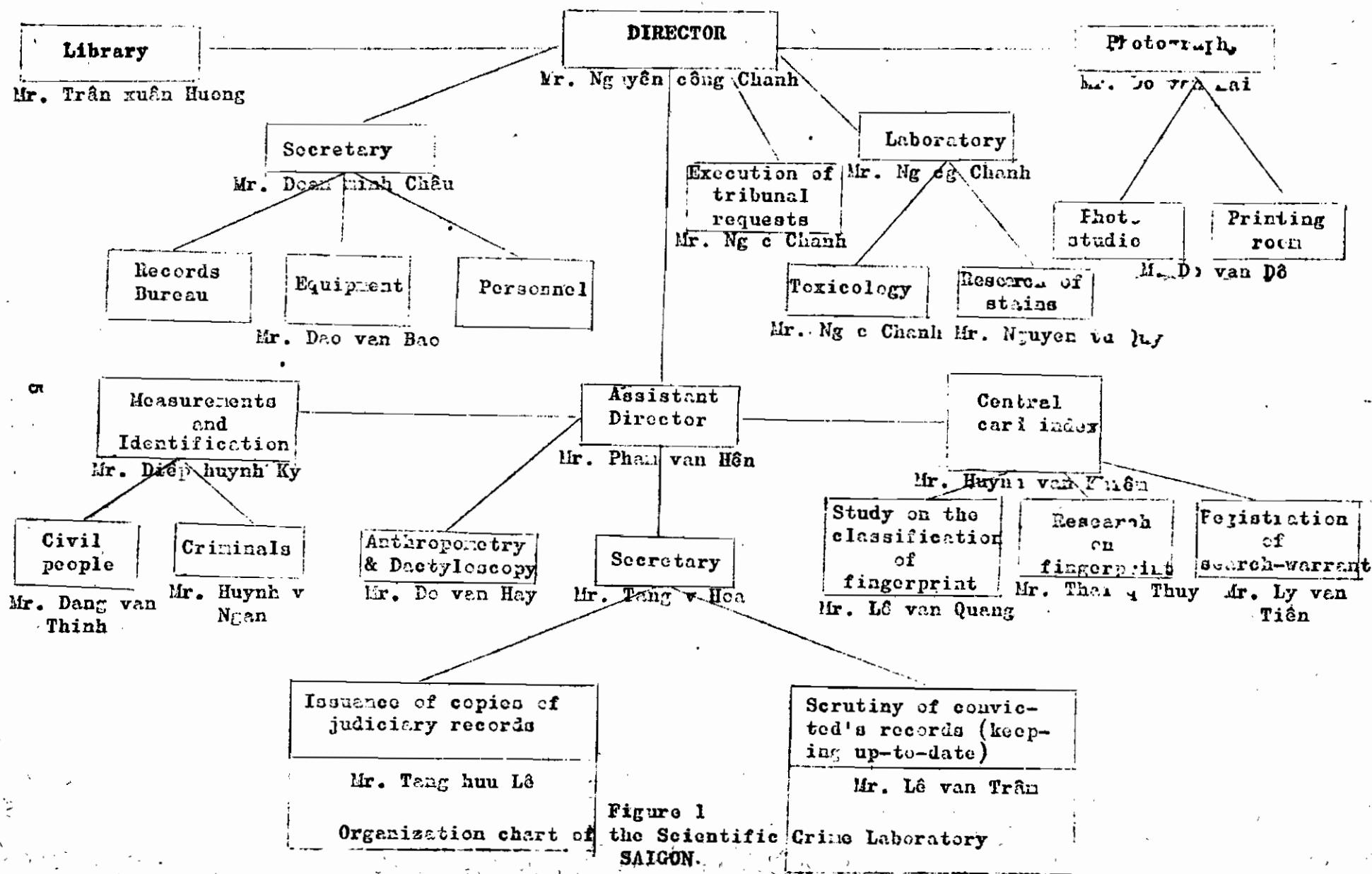


Figure 1
Organization chart of the Scientific Crime Laboratory
SAIGON.

with reasonable divisions of responsibility. The most serious deficiency occurs in Mr. Chanh's area of activity. As mentioned previously, he is burdened with administrative duties, in addition to performing most of the scientific examinations. Clarification of the importance of this problem is discussed in the following paragraph.

The primary responsibility of the Criminalistics Laboratory is :

- 1) to aid in the collection and preservation of physical evidence, as found at crime scenes and/or provide adequate instruction and equipment for the collection and transmittal of such evidence if it is gathered outside of the immediate domain of the laboratory.
- 2) to subject the evidence to careful scientific examination, as indicated by the nature of the evidence and the case under investigation.
- 3) to interpret the findings in a manner consistent with true scientific accuracy and integrity.
- 4) to ultimately present the results of the examination and interpretation to the investigator and/or the court, always being mindful of the fact that the results of a scientific examination are frequently given much weight by the court...yet never forgetting the paramount issue...the scientific findings are merely

one link in the chain of evidence, which may ultimately prove the guilt or innocence of the suspect or defendant.

This brief resume implies a number of considerations which bear, in part, on the administrative duties of the laboratory director.

1) If the Criminalistics Laboratory is enjoying the full cooperation of all participating law enforcement agencies and is functioning at or near full capacity, the director must supervise the activities of several scientists; each a specialist in at least one, and sometimes two specialties. A laboratory of the type envisaged for Viet-Nam will eventually have a sufficient case load to justify the employment of several specialists, all operating under proper scientific supervision. This does not only imply good organization and management techniques, but also scientific supervision in the sense that all work being reported out of the laboratory is of exceptionally high caliber with regard to technical accuracy and forensic usefulness.

Thus, the chief pitfall to avoid is the reliance upon one or two people who are expected to perform a widely diversified number of technical examinations. The so called "generalist" forensic technician is very necessary and useful in the small department which cannot, and probably should not, attempt to justify a technical staff far

Beyond its case load or budget limitations. However, when the "generalist" is used, he always has access to a larger and betterstaffed laboratory when the occasion demands.

Therefore, as mentioned previously, the director of the Viêt-Nam laboratory should be in a position to supervise a number of qualified technicians, administer the laboratory with a minimum of non-scientific distractions, and do forensic work in the one area in which he is best qualified.

2) There should be a clear cut distinction between the administrative responsibilities of the Criministics Laboratory Director and those of the Identification Bureau Supervisor. This does not mean that the two bureaus should be widely separated in the table of organization, for there is a certain amount cooperative effort needed, but rather, it should be realized that the two operations, when conducted properly, are sufficiently large to demand the full time of a supervisor for each unit.

Figure 2 presents an organizational chart which is offered for consideration in a possible reorganization of the Viêt-Nam laboratory. The chart is presented in a very simple form, for at this writing, it is impossible to suggest a final plan. This difficulty is brought about by the fact that the final structure of the V B I has not been

resolved as yet, also, the fact that the eventual location of the laboratory has not been decided upon. It is felt, however, that this simple version can be adapted to whatever organizational form the V B I may take.

. Operation

The current operation of the Filippini Street laboratory was observed personally, and evaluated from a study of case files and monthly reports. In addition to numerous personal visits to the laboratory at which time the routine activities were observed, several case files were obtained from Mr. Chanh. These were translated by Mr. Ky, of the MSU staff. Monthly reports of the Identification Service and Laboratory, covering a period from December 21, 1955 to June 20, 1956 inclusive, were also obtained and translated. General impressions are recorded as follows :

1) The volume of work reported by the Identification and Photographic sections appears to be reasonable and consistent with this consultant's limited impressions of the Saigon-Cholon police activity. It is suggested that statistical information relative to number of arrests and number of cases investigated by the Saigon-Cholon police and the V B I be supplied to the consultant. From these figures, it will be possible to suggest what might be a normal case load for the laboratory and photographic

OR

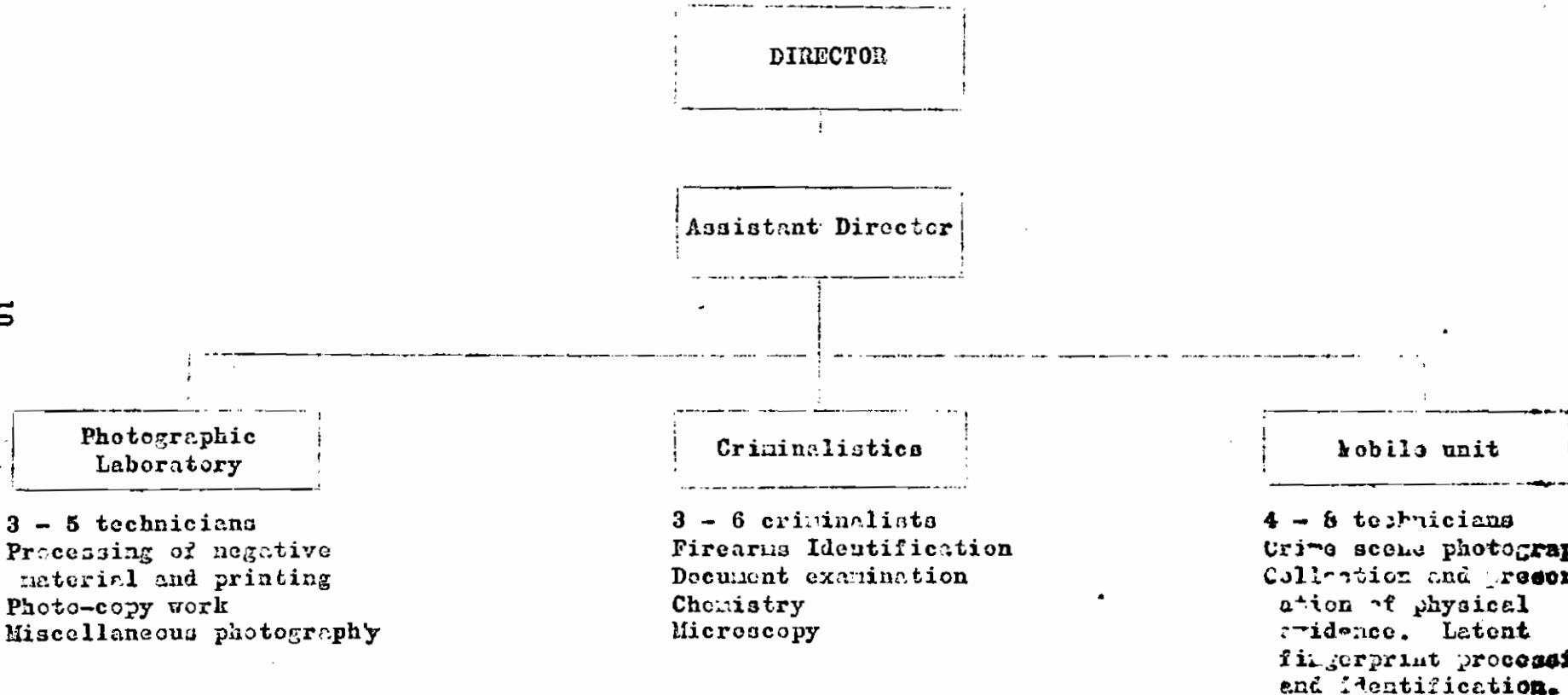


Figure 2
Proposed organization of Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory

sections. It will also provide insight into the nature of cooperation between these agencies, and also what the laboratory might do with respect to training within the various investigative bureaus of the two departments.

2) The volume of work reported by the Laboratory section appears to be unusually low, considering the size of the community and government which it should serve. This, undoubtedly, is caused by several factors :

a) Lack of trained personnel and equipment to carry on the expected functions.

b) Reliance upon the existing legal procedure, wherein the court requests certain scientific examinations only when it (the court) deems it necessary.

c) The apparent reluctance of investigating officers to submit physical evidence for examination on their own initiative.

d) The foregoing point "c" is further aggravated by the lack of adequate training in the value of scientific aids to criminal investigation in the various recruit and investigators courses. This work should ultimately be carried on by members of the laboratory staff.

3) Examination of individual case files

suggests that:

a) In the Firearms Identification area, the technicians are doing excellent work, considering the inadequacies of the equipment. This is to say that the method of identification photography followed by superimposing two separate photographs in juxtaposition, is an early and crude form of firearms identification. The quality of the work examined, however, was very good.

The workers are to be complimented on the fact that they are turning out excellent photographic exhibits with antiquated equipment.

b) Document Examination cases appeared to be basically adequate; however, can be expanded beyond their present level of technical excellence.

c) Chemical Analyses were very limited and pointed up sharply the need for a trained chemist, familiar with forensic techniques.

d) There were no examples of Comparative Micrography or Micro-Analyses, with the exception of two photomicrographs which were of average quality.

We were informed that most of the cases submitted originated in the Saigon-Cholon area, with very few coming from out-state localities. A small amount of work originates in other branches of government. It is envisaged that once the laboratory is fully operational, including

necessary equipment and qualified personnel, the case load should increase. It does not seem justifiable, however, to anticipate any substantial increase in the case load in the immediate future.

III. PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The present Criminalistics Laboratory is located at 27 Filippini Street, Saigon, Viêt-Nam. It is a relatively large, two-story building; exterior views of which are shown in Figures 3-5 inclusive. The ground-floor of the building is occupied by the Identification Bureau. This includes a room for holding prisoners, anthropometrical measurements, photography of prisoners, taking of fingerprints, and classification and filing of the prints. These activities are illustrated in Figures 6-9 inclusive. Figure 10 shows a plan of the present ground-floor of the Filippini Street building.

The first floor is occupied by the present Criminalistics Laboratory. It contains a general chemistry laboratory, several small offices and laboratories, photographic darkrooms and a classroom. Figure 11 shows a floor plan of this floor, while Figures 12-17 inclusive illustrate some of the equipment.

It is sufficient to say that the facilities within the Criminalistics Laboratory are woefully inadequate. Equipment is antiquated, chemical supplies are of dubious quality, plumbing and electrical services are in need of overhaul and replacement, the gas supply is an interesting, hand-operated unit which may be put in the category

of a museum piece, and the photographic equipment is outmoded in addition to being patched up with remarkable ingenuity...however, it must be also stated that in spite of these limitations and lack of trained personnel, the present staff is doing a commendable job in certain areas.



FIG. 3

Exterior view of Filipini Street Laboratory.



FIG. 4

Exterior view of Filipini Street Laboratory.



FIG. 5

Exterior view of Filippini Street Laboratory.



FIG. 6

Anthropometrical Measurement, Identification Bureau, Filippini Street Laboratory.



FIG. 7

Anthropometrical Measurement, Identification Bureau, Filippini Street Laboratory.



FIG. 8

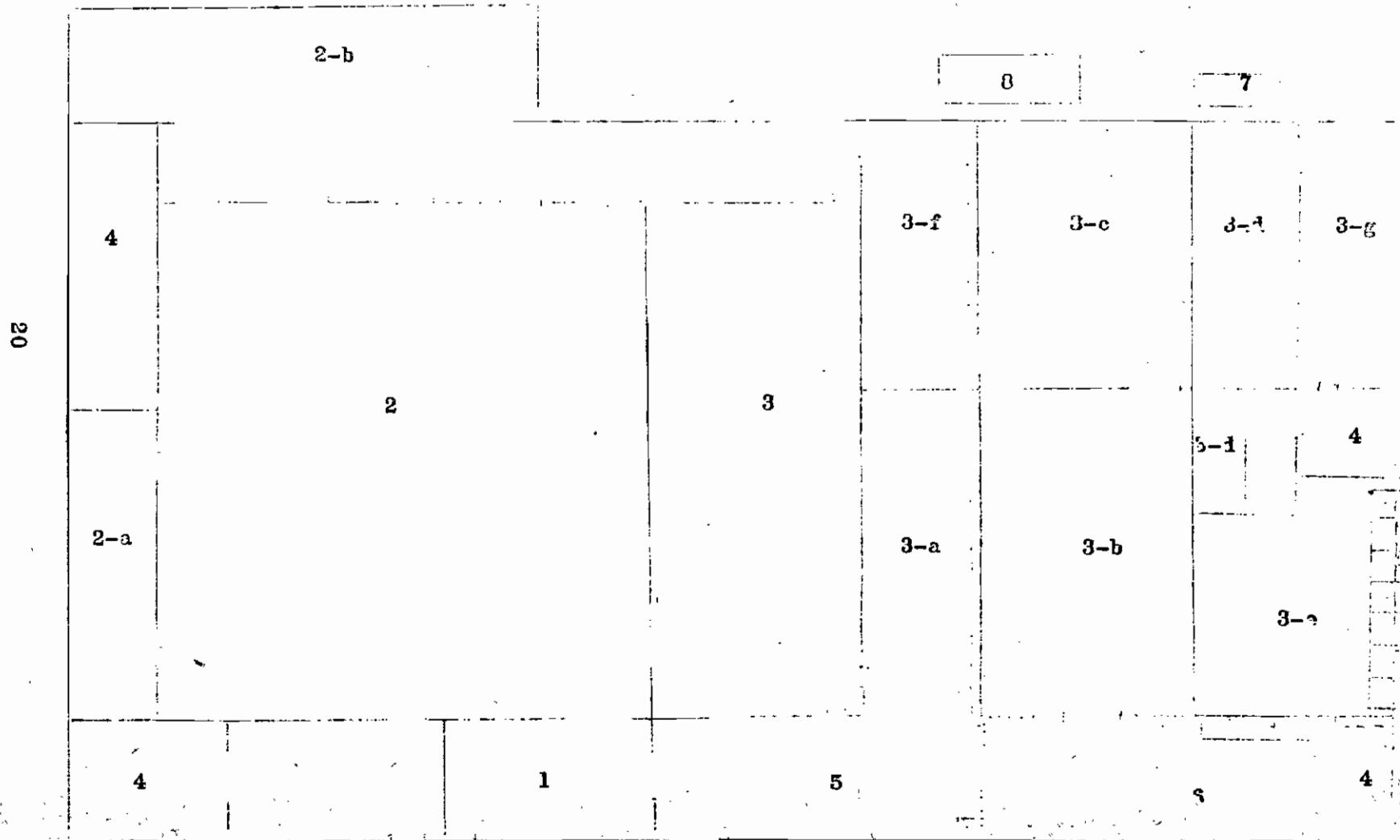
Taking fingerprints, Identification Bureau, Filippini Street Laboratory



FIG. 9

*A portion of the finger-
print files; Identification
Bureau, Filippini Street
Laboratory.*

Figure 10
Existing Ground Floor Plan
Filippini Street Laboratory



NOTICE

Ground floor

1 Director deputy's bureau

Central card index

- 2 Maintenance of alphabetic and fingerprint cards
- 2-a Research of fingerprint
- 2-b Personnel involved with the maintenance of alphabetic and fingerprint cards

Anthropometrical measurements and fingerprint

- 3 Police records delivery
- 3-a Identity census of civil (honest)
- 3-b Identity census of criminals
- 3-c Waiting room for criminals
- 3-d Maintenance room of 524,000 negatives
- 3-e Printing room (for criminals)
- 3-f Shooting room (photos)
- 3-g Cameras storage and photographic preparations
- 4 Stair
- 5 Passage reserved for office boy's desk
- 6 Criminals' entry
- 7 Gas apparatus "Héliogène"
- 8 Water pump and water tank

Figure 10-a
Key to Floor Plan Shown in Figure 10.

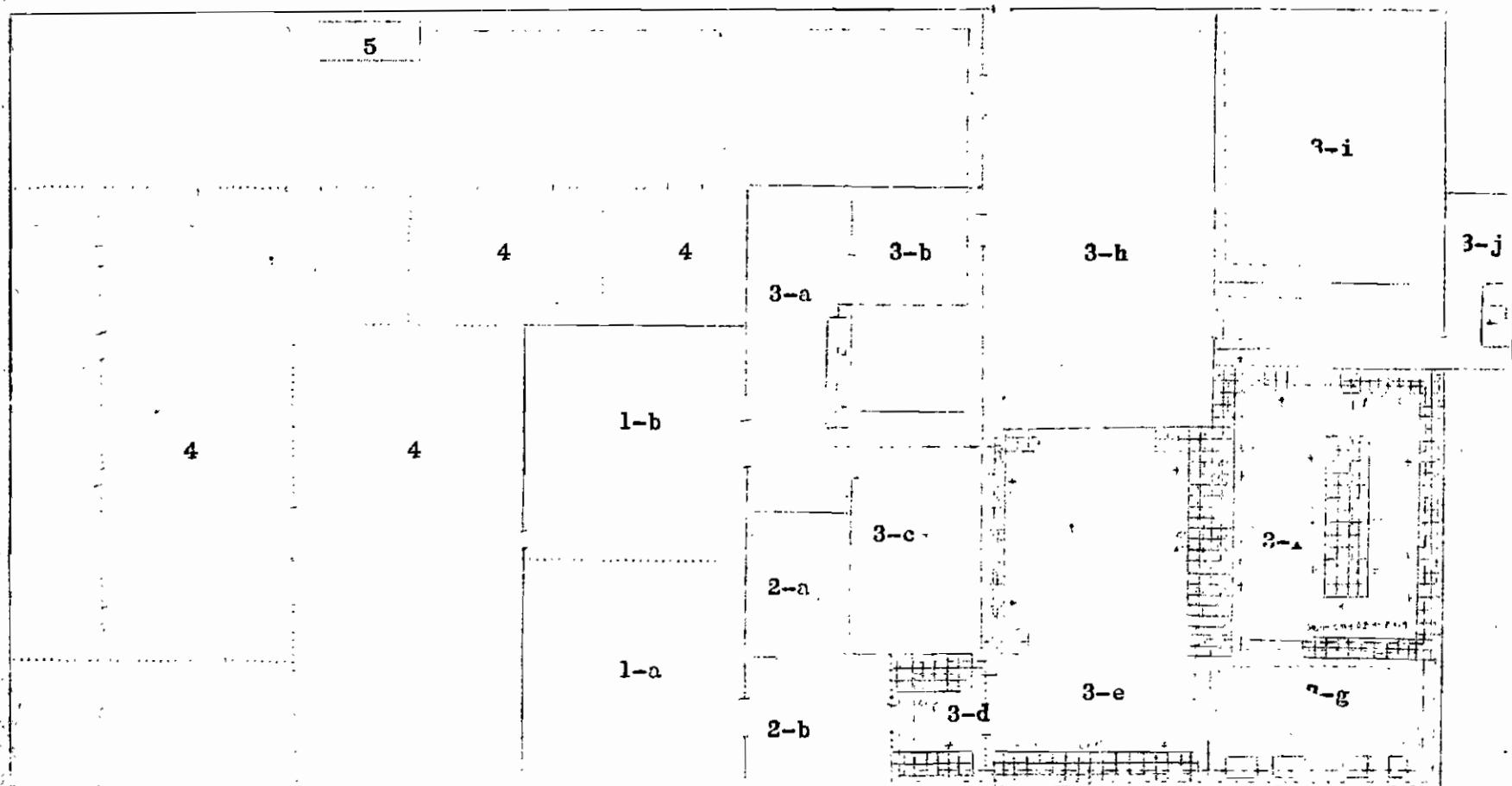


Figure 11
Existing first floor plan,
Filippini Street Laboratory.

NOTICE

First floor

- 1-a Director's office
- 1-b Library
- 2-a Supply bureau (carbon, paper, etc...)
- 2-b Director's secretary

Technical police

- 3 Bureau of fingerprint and research of stains
- 3-a Printing room
- 3-b Projector
- 3-c Big camera equipped with printing frame
- 3-d Blood stains and spermatozoons test
- 3-e Marsh machine
- 3-f Bureau of research of poisons, equipped with water pipes, gas pipes and wall shelves holding chemicals
- 3-g Pump, centrifugal, still, autoclave
- 3-h Anthropometry (class-room)
- 3-i Chemicals storage
- 3-j Maintenance room of viscera for re-test, equipped with airing holes
- 4 Rooms reserved for personnel lodging
- 5 Water tank supplying water to the 2 photos offices and the bureau of research of poisons
- water pipe

NOTICE (continued)

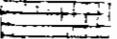
- gas pipe
- + tap
- gas burner
-  table paved with faience squares

Figure 11-a

Key to Floor Plan Shown in Figure 11.

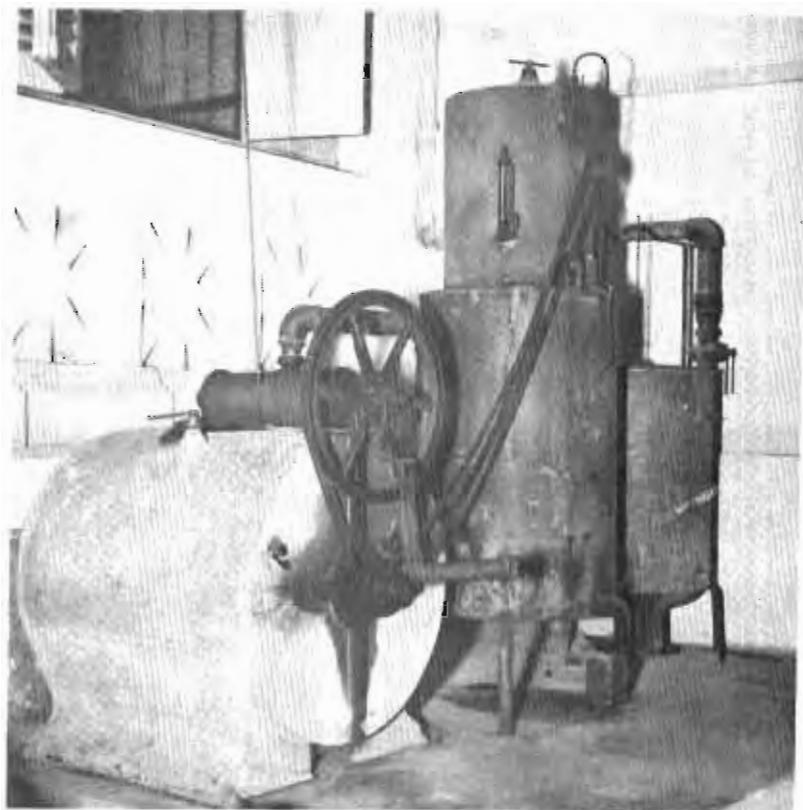


FIG. 12

Gas Generating Apparatus; Filippini Street Laboratory.



FIG. 13

Portion of photographic equipment; Filippini Street Laboratory.

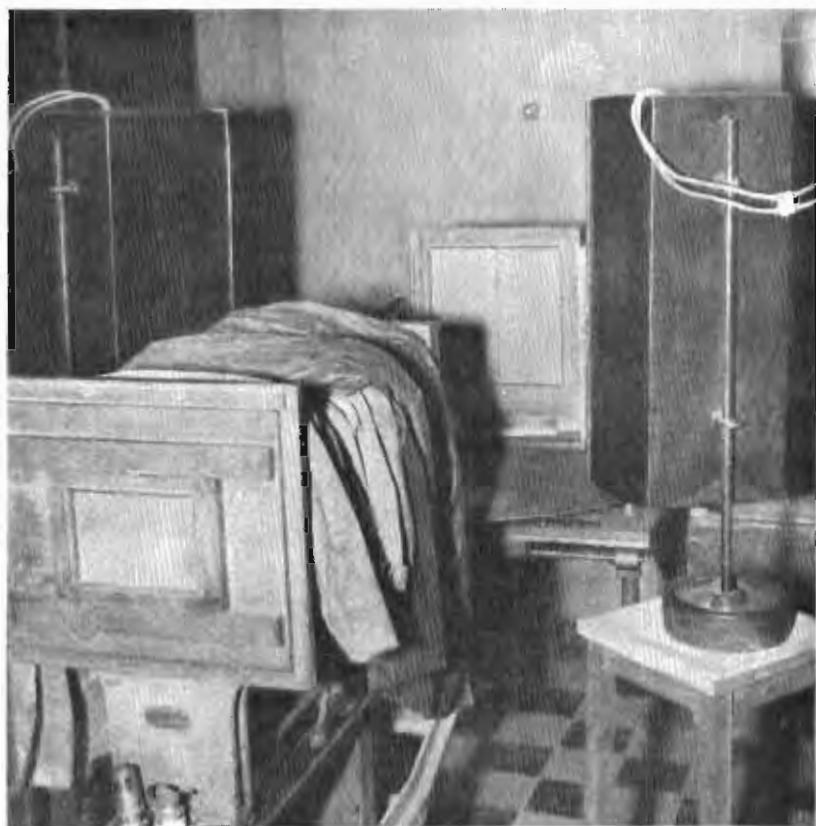


FIG. 14

Copy camera ; Filippini Street Laboratory.



FIG. 15

View of Print Room, Photographic Dark Room ; Filippini Street Laboratory.

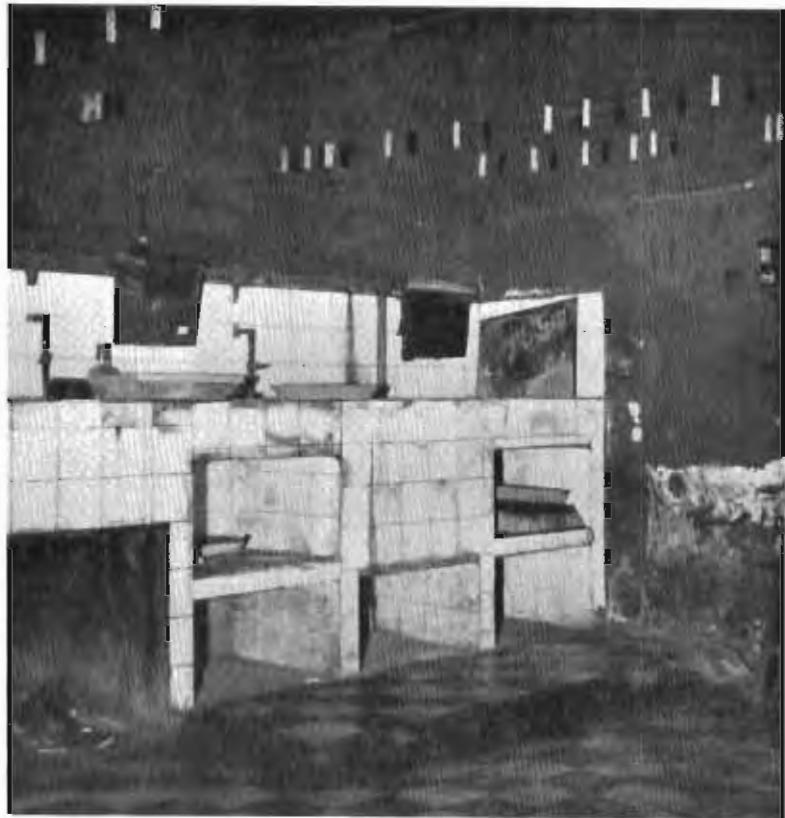


FIG. 16

*View of a Dark Room ;
Filippini Street Laboratory.*

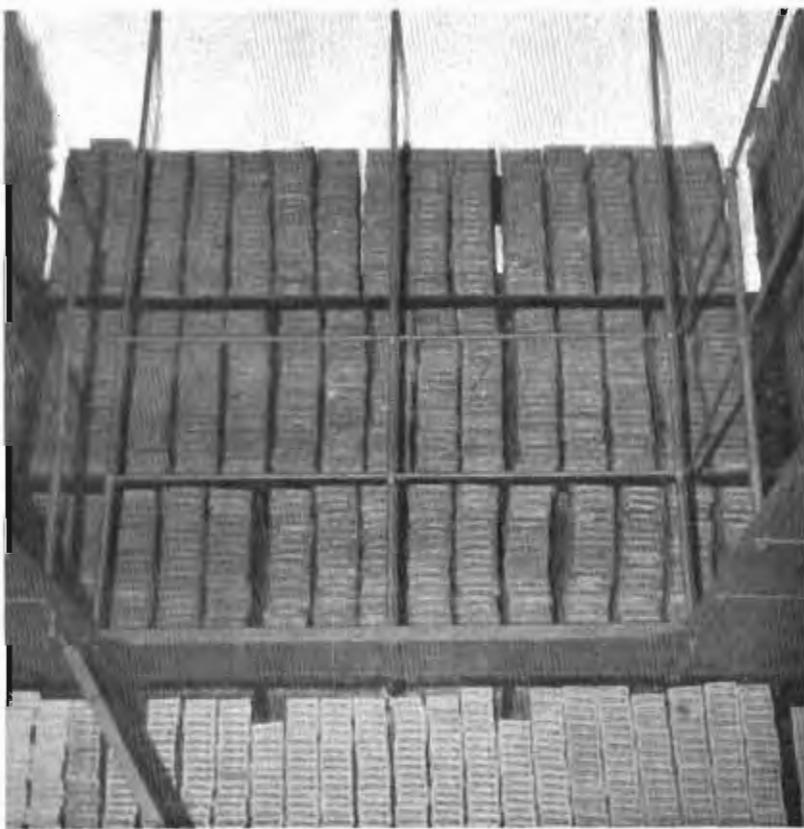


FIG. 17

*Negative File Room ;
Filippini Street Laboratory.*

Recommendations

At this date the matter of recommending a plan for the establishment of a new Criminalistics Laboratory present several problems which have not been completely resolved. In view of this situation, alternate proposals are being advanced with the thought in mind that workable features of the various suggestions can ultimately be incorporated in the final recommendations.

The problems, as they presently appear, are as follows:

- 1) Location of the Criminalistics Laboratory, whether it shall be at Camp des Mares or remain at Filippini Street.
- 2) Extent of remodeling and renovation of either of the above sites. This problem is discussed more fully in Section VI covering Phasing of the Program.
- 3) Responsibilities of the laboratory as eventually outlined in the reorganization of the V.B.I. This involves the matter of relationship between the laboratory, photographic unit, identification bureau and services to be performed for the Saigon-Cholon Police Department.

In Memo No. 4 dated July 20, 1956 (see Figure 18) certain preliminary suggestions were advanced for the establishment of the laboratory at Camp des Mares. This involved utilization of one of the existing buildings immediat-

ely adjacent to one which has been designated as the new Central Record Bureau for the V.B.I. This proposed laboratory building is limited in size and would only provide work space for the Criminalistics Section. Photographic and identification work would have to be done in another building.

Figure 18 shows a suggested plan for utilizing the Camp des Mares location. It was prepared with minimum structural alterations and costs as a goal.

The advantages of this location are:

- a) close proximity to the Central Record and Identification Bureau;
- b) accessibility of the laboratory to all units of the V.B.I.;
- c) ease with which the laboratory staff can be used for training and liaison work with all members of the V.B.I.;

The disadvantages are:

- a) location is not ideally suited for use of the laboratory by the courts;
- b) the quarters are minimum and do not provide room for expansion; once the laboratory is operating at anticipated potential it undoubtedly would be very cramped;
- c) the structure is not suitable for the eventual installation of precision instruments, i.e. spectograph, etc.;

d) there is no space for the development of a museum and reference files.

If the laboratory is to be retained at Filippini Street, several general, and rather sweeping suggestions are in order:

1. The entire building be given over to the Criminalistics Laboratory. This amount of floor space may appear extravagant at this time, however, it will not be so if the laboratory is eventually serving all of Viet Nam law enforcement agencies in a proper manner.

2. The building be inspected for structural soundness, renovation of all plumbing and electrical services and planning for air conditioning of certain laboratories.

3. Removal of the Identification Bureau and all of its activities from Filippini Street.

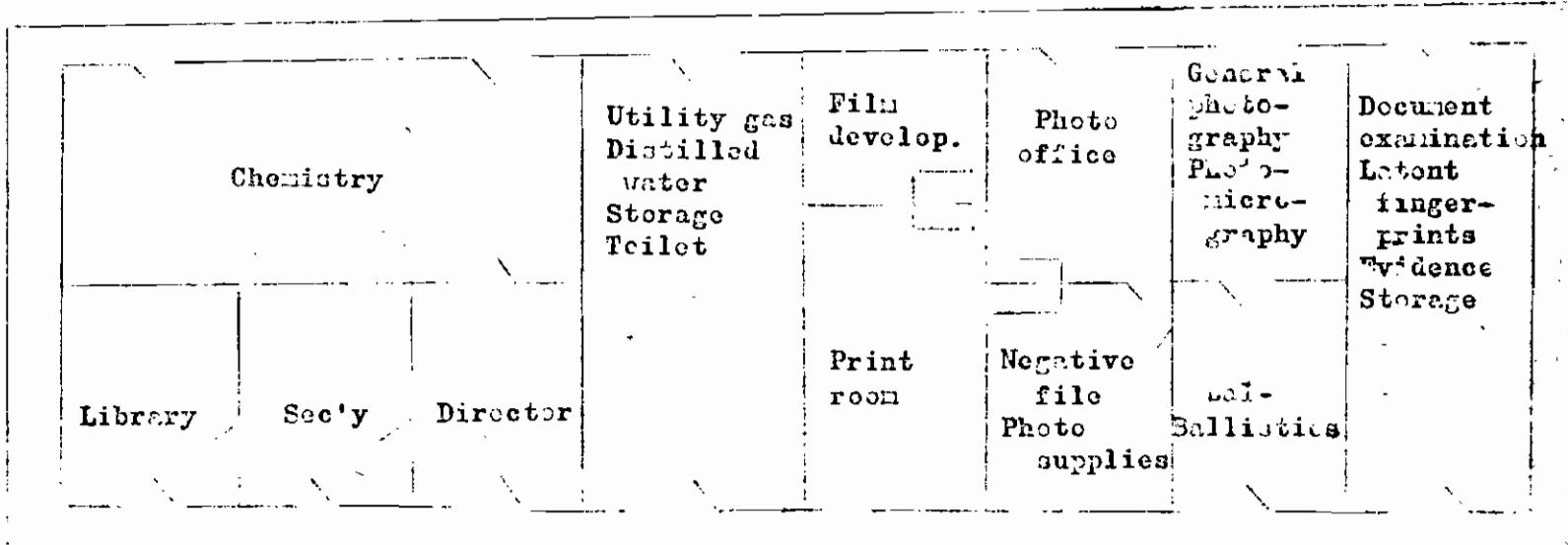
Figure 19 shows a suggested utilization of the Filippini Street building for a Criminalistics Laboratory. The outline is preliminary in nature and, naturally, is subject to revision; however, it does suggest the type of planning which should be considered if a building of the size of the Filippini Street one is to be used.

The advantages of the Filippini Street location are:

- a) proximity to the courts;
- b) structurally superior to the Camp des Mares location;
- c) adequate size for expansion, and if used

Scale: 1cm = 5 feet
B. Turner

Figure 18
Proposed Floor Plan for Laboratory Site at Camp des Mares



properly, should be able to meet all of the needs of the various law enforcement agencies.

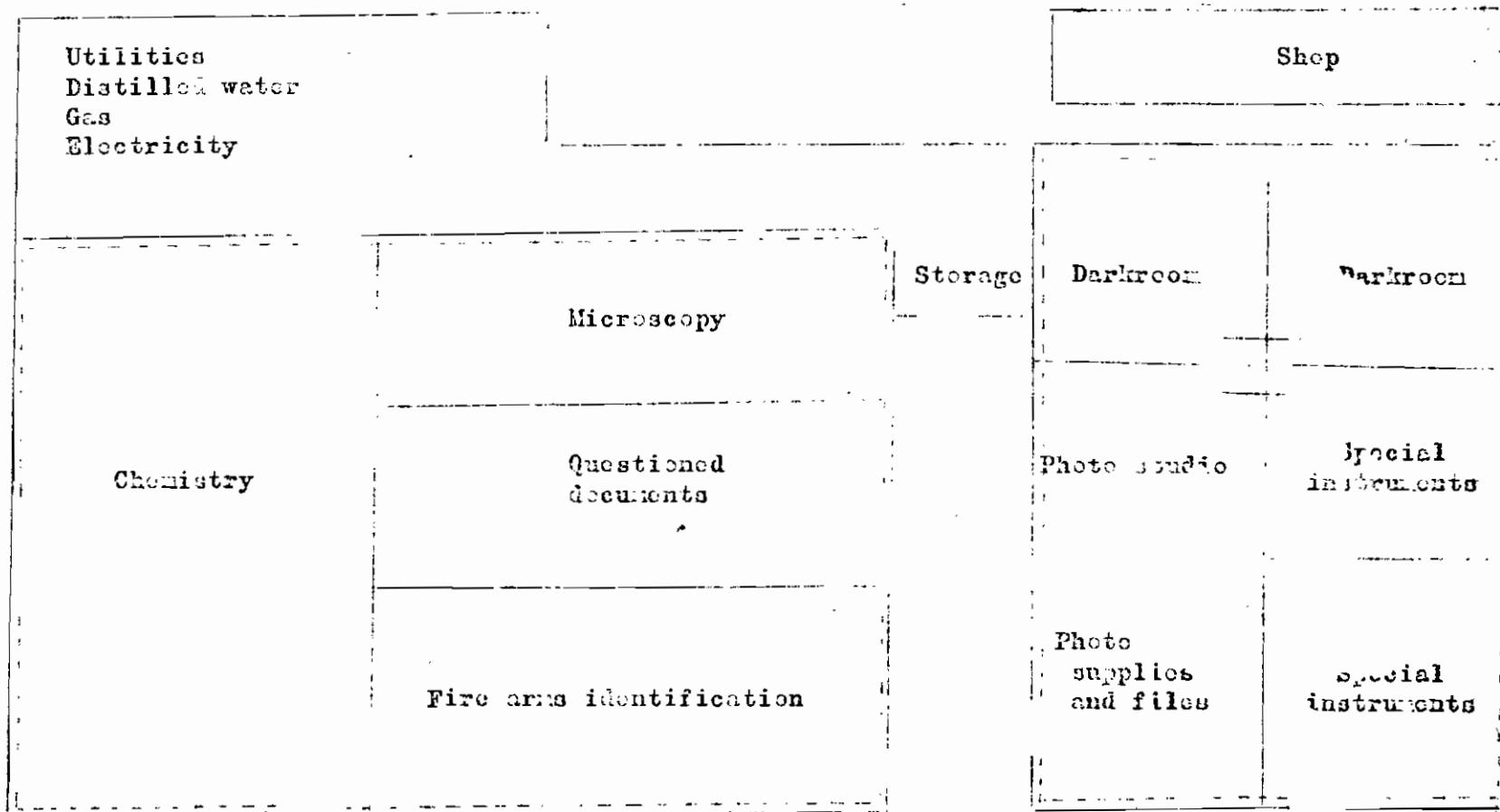
The disadvantages are:

- a) separation from Camp des Mares;
- b) total cost for adequate remodeling;

c) loss of laboratory work space while remodeling is in progress; this objection could be overcome, however, by shifting the laboratory temporarily to Camp des Mares, using the plan originally suggested for this location.

A third alternative is to find a building at Camp des Mares which is comparable to Filippini Street and establish the laboratory in these quarters. This would undoubtedly be the most satisfactory arrangement for long time operation. If such a building cannot be found, the obvious ideal solution would be the construction of a new building designed exclusively for use as a Criminalistics Laboratory.

Figure 19
Proposed Floor Plan (Ground floor)
Filippini Street
(Area enclosed in dotted lines to be air conditioned)



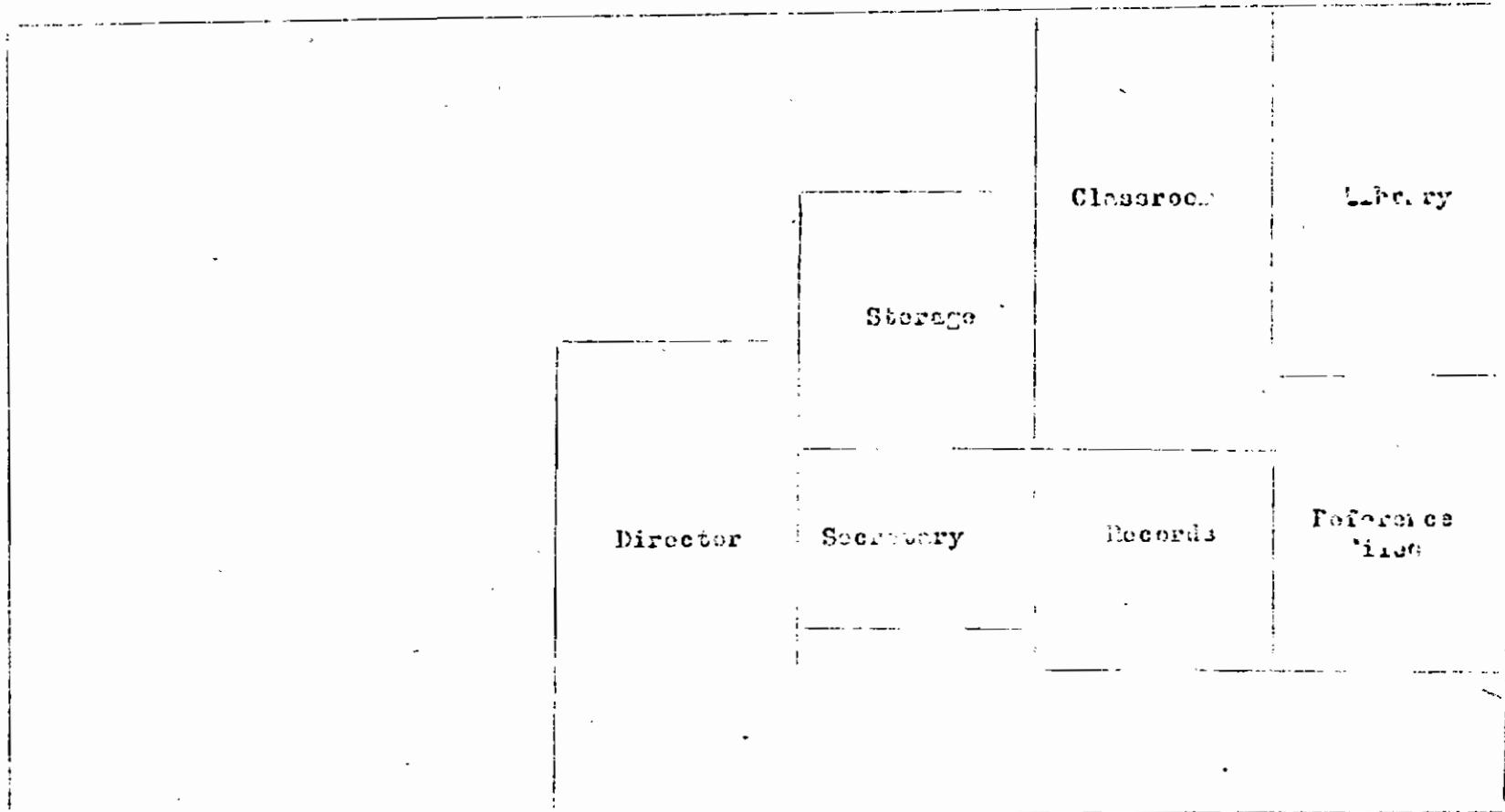


Figure 19-a
Proposed Floor Plan (First Floor);
Filippini Street Laboratory.

IV. COORDINATION WITH OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

An important factor in the success of a Criminalistics Laboratory is its rapport with the law enforcement agencies which it serves. With very few exceptions, the laboratory does not initiate a criminal investigation. Physical evidence is usually brought to the laboratory, or staff members are called to a crime scene by investigating officers. Thus, it is readily apparent that the services which the laboratory can render to the investigating agencies are dependent upon the relationship between the laboratory and the field investigators.

It is therefore suggested that an information and education program be initiated wherein members of the laboratory staff will be included in the training courses, both basic and advanced, for members of the V B I, Guardia Civil, and metropolitan police officers. Such scheduling, of course, must be worked out by the Chief Training Officer. This type of instruction and information should not, however, be utilized in classes which are not for investigative officers, i.e. para-military groups. The level of instruction should not be too complicated or beyond the comprehension of the students. In general, the lectures should cover the following points:

- 1) What types of service can be rendered by the laboratory:

- a. Firearms identification
- b. Document examination
- c. Chemical analyses
- d. Micro analyses

- 2) What are the limitations of the laboratory.
- 3) How can the laboratory be contacted for assistance.
- 4) Detailed instructions for collection and preservation of evidence.
- 5) Instruction for transmittal of physical evidence to the laboratory.
- 6) Instruction for preparation of letter of transmittal which accompanies evidence, including requests for specific examinations.
- 7) Explanation of significance of laboratory report and subsequent testimony in court.

In addition to the above type of information and education, the laboratory should develop a field staff, or mobile unit which can contact the various law enforcement agencies and assist them in field investigations.

V. PERSONNEL SELECTION AND TRAINING

The most important factor in the administration and operation of the Criminalistics Laboratory is the quality of its personnel. While it is true that certain physical facilities are necessary, it is more important to secure well trained technicians who can not only utilize fine instruments and equipment, but also, can do creditable work with basic scientific tools. A common fault is to put expensive and complicated equipment in the hands of untrained technicians, in the hope that by some mysterious process meaningful results will be forthcoming.

It is quite difficult to state precisely the number of trained technicians which will ultimately be needed in the Criminalistics Laboratory, however, the number may be someplace between 5 and 20. The minimum requirements may be described as follows:

- 1 Supervisor
- 1 Chemist
- 1 Document examiner
- 1 Firearms identification technician
- 1 Micro-analyst
- 1 Latent fingerprint technician
- 1 Photographer

The ideal minimum educational requirements for these

technicians should be as follows:

The Supervisor, chemist and micro-analyst should be graduates of a college or university with degrees in the physical or natural sciences. Graduate degrees with additional specialization is, of course, desirable. The document examiner, firearms identification expert, finger-print expert and photographer should have a minimum of high school education, several years experience in their respective fields, and have received intensive specialized training in their particular specialty from recognized experts.

In view of existing conditions in Viêt-Nam, readers of this report may be inclined to regard these minimum requirements as unrealistic; however, they have been included for the purpose of establishing a long range goal. Attention is also called to the existence of a four year college type program, which is administered jointly by the University of Indonesia and the Indonesian National Police, which seems to be producing a high caliber police officer, some of whom have filled positions in the Criminalistics Laboratory. During a field trip to Djakarta, this consultant had an opportunity to examine the curriculum of the Indonesian National Police University and was quite favorably impressed. He has also had two graduates of

the University studying criminalistics at Michigan State University during the period 1954-55.

This foregoing information is included in this report merely to suggest that while circumstances in Viêt-Nam are presently not favorable for launching an elaborate educational program in the police field, the idea is not beyond the realm of possibility of one wishes to draw a parallel with accomplishments in Indonesia.

However, in an attempt to present suggestions which may be of immediate benefit, the following program is offered:

Vietnamese law enforcement authorities must accept the fact that a minimum of 4 to 6 years of university training, following a high school education is necessary to produce a nucleus of qualified criminalists. This does not mean that all laboratory personnel have to have this extensive training. Consequently, plans should be formulated immediately for the selection of such people, who are capable of coping with this type of training. Basic science training may be initiated at the local university, with additional specialized training taken abroad.

Presently, one V B I employee has been selected for specialized criminalistics training at Michigan State University. He has had no previous university training;

however, has had some practical experience in a chemistry laboratory. Every effort will be made to give this student as much usable and practical training as possible; however, it is understandable that this effort will have many short-comings. In view of the anticipated expansion of the Criminalistics Laboratory, it is urged that the V B I, with the assistance of the MSU Group, begin immediately to comb the ranks of the V B I for several candidates who may be considered for Stateside training during 1957-58. These people should have an elementary and secondary education and one or more years of university science training. Arrangements should be made for English language instruction to continue for 6 to 10 months, prior to coming to the States. This does not have to be a concentrated type course. It can be supplemented with selected reading programs prepared by the MSU Police Administration staff at East Lansing. If thought desirable, the East Lansing staff could prepare a simple screening examination which could be administered in Saigon to help select the most qualified participants. With proper application, it does not seem unrealistic to expect to have a small group of possible candidates assembled for final selection by June 1957.

In the event that the above recommendations cannot be carried out because of the difficulty in finding suit-

able candidates within the V B I ranks, law enforcement administrators should then be urged to consider the possibility of employing people who may not necessarily have law enforcement experience, but who do have the basic educational background; are interested in pursuing a career in criminalistics; and could be employed at a reasonable salary.

In addition to specialized training at the university level in police administration and criminalistics, plans should be made to send participants to the States for short course, intensive instruction in photography, firearms identification and document examination. Photographic instruction can be obtained through the Eastman Kodak Company, at their special Law Enforcement Photography course held periodically in Rochester, New York. Instruction in firearms identification and document examination would have to be arranged on an individual basis with selected agencies. Participants contemplated for this type of training should also have elementary and secondary education, good understanding of English, and a genuine interest in their particular field, accompanied by some practical experience, if possible.

Thus far, this report has commented on a variety of problems concerning the development of the Criminalistics Laboratory. Some are of a long range nature; others of

immediate urgency. It is not anticipated that any immediate changes will be forthcoming; however, certain preparations should be made for eventual implementation of some of the anticipated changes. The following proposal is offered with the above thought in mind.

Assuming that Mr. Chanh, the present Director of the Laboratory, will remain in this position, it would seem advisable for him to come to the States for a brief visit. Previous personal experience with such visitors indicates that the most benefits could be obtained in the shortest time and with minimum expense, if Mr. Chanh were sent to Michigan State and then taken on a short conducted visit to a few carefully selected forensic laboratories. If he were accompanied by a person familiar with both the U.S. laboratories and the problems in Saigon, maximum time could be spent on introducing Mr. Chanh to the techniques and administrative procedures, which would be most useful to him on his return to Viêt-Nam. In the past, we have felt that much time and money has been wasted on indiscriminate and casual visitation; whereas, much more could be accomplished if a definite objective has been set up for each site visited. With a carefully prepared itinerary, such a visit could be accomplished in two weeks or less time in the States.

VI. SUGGESTED PHASING OF PROGRAM

Equipment Purchase

An initial PIO/C has been prepared during the month of August, 1956.. This is being submitted to Mr. Howard W. Hoyt, Chief, Police Program Division M.S.U., for immediate processing. It has been prepared with the assistance of Mr. Chanh of the Saigon laboratory. We were guided by several points, when preparing the list of items to be purchased; all of which has resulted in purchase recommendations which are of a basic and minimum nature. In view of the fact that the present quarters are unsuited for housing expensive equipment which would require a permanent installation, items such as a spectograph, X-ray diffraction apparatus, etc. have been eliminated. It was, also, felt unwise to purchase apparatus which could not be fully utilized by the present laboratory staff. A few items requested by Mr. Chanh can be purchased on the local market, so have not been included in the PIO/C. It is felt that the accompanying PIO/C represents those items which will replace antiquated materials now in use; plus providing the essentials for a basic forensic Laboratory, assuming that every effort is made to secure trained personnel, as soon as possible.

Certain photographic equipment for use in the Identifi-

fication Bureau has not been included in this PIO/C, because it is felt that further study of the integration of this operation between the V.B.I and the Saigon-Cholon police department is necessary before the best suited equipment can be purchased. The MSU Police Team has had a preliminary conference on this matter. Supplementary PIO/C's will be prepared by this consultant through correspondence with Mr. Hoyt.

Capital Improvements

Section III, Physical Facilities, presents several alternatives with regard to capital improvements. It remains for the Viêt-Nam police officials to make a final decision. Following this, certain recommendations can be made with regard to actual design of building, floor plans, placement of equipment, etc.

Training

The basic concepts of personnel selection and training have been outlined in Section V. Again, decisions must be made at the local level to implement these suggestions.

Suggested Schedule

<u>August 1956</u>	Submit initial PIO/C re: laboratory supplies.
<u>April 1957</u>	Anticipate delivery of supplies.

<u>September 1956</u>	Begin discussion of final location and nature of laboratory building.
<u>January 1957</u>	Submit detailed drawings of laboratory building. Begin construction as soon as possible.
<u>September 1956</u>	Develop screening procedure for selection of candidates for additional specialized forensic training.
<u>November 1956</u>	Enroll candidates in English courses. Assign them to the laboratory for preliminary indoctrination.
<u>April 1957</u>	Candidates take screening examination for Stateside training.
<u>July 1957</u>	Final selection of candidates for Stateside training.
<u>August 1957</u>	Candidates sent to U.S. for specialized training.

Readers may again feel that this type of schedule is unrealistic; however, it has been prepared in an attempt to formulate a program which will be helpful in implementing the establishment of the Criminalistics Laboratory.

VII. FUTURE CONSULTANT PARTICIPATION

Recommendations for future consultant participation have been motivated solely by concern over total cost and maximum accomplishment in a minimum time. In the light of present conditions in Saigon, it does not seem wise to employ a full time criminalistics specialist. This is predicated upon the fact that, while his services could be used in assisting in the design of the laboratory, there would be much wasted time. It is quite difficult for the specialist to set up adequate and worthwhile training courses at present, for the present laboratory facilities and staff do not lend themselves to in-service training. This is not to say that eventually there will not be a need for a full-time specialist, for if the afore-mentioned recommendations with regard to capital improvement and personnel training are carried out, a full-time specialist could be used very advantageously.

It is, therefore, suggested that the MSU Police Team maintain a correspondence with the consultant, with the understanding that problems will be resolved as quickly as possible. If the recommendations, as set forth in this report, are implemented to a reasonable degree by June 1957, it would seem desirable for a second visit; at which time, further recommendations could be made, a second PIO/C, consistent with the progress made, be prepared, and a major

portion of the time be spent with candidates selected for further training. If the MSU Team continues its general progress, it might also be desirable to arrange a series of criminalistics lectures to be incorporated in the general police training program.

In the event that the MSU Police Team needs immediate technical assistance for the Criminalistics Laboratory, arrangements have been made to secure the services of Mr. Jack Goin; criminalistics specialist with the ICA police project, Djakarta, Indonesia. We have discussed this matter personally with Mr. Goin and Mr. M. M. Fruit, Chief Police Advisor of the Djakarta project, and have been assured of this cooperation, if the request is made through Mr. Barrows of the Saigon Mission, to Mr. Baird of the Djakarta Mission. It is understood that Mr. Goin would be made available at a time convenient to the Djakarta Mission, and for a limited period, probably not to exceed one month.

VIII. SUMMARY

This report has presented:

1. A general discussion pertaining to the establishment of a Criminalistics Laboratory.
2. Administrative and operational procedures have been reviewed.
3. A proposed organizational chart for the laboratory has been prepared.
4. Preliminary drawings have been made for two alternative laboratory sites.
5. A suggested procedure for the selection and training of laboratory personnel has been developed.
6. A timetable for the implementation of these recommendations has been prepared.

Conclusions

1. The present Criminalistics Laboratory is operating in a limited fashion under very adverse circumstances with regard to equipment and staff.
2. It is most important to develop a selection procedure for the short and long term training of qualified personnel.
3. Careful consideration should be given to the alternative proposals set forth in this report for the establishment of the laboratory building. Long range utilization of

the facility should be the deciding factor.

4. Maximum effort should be expended in the development of a nucleus of trained personnel.

APPENDIX B

Memo No. 1
July 6, 1956

INTRODUCTION

On July 3, 1956, Dymond and Turner, with Mr. Cam serving as interpreter, visited the Identification Bureau and Scientific Criminal Investigation Laboratory of the V.B.I. located on Filippini Street. We were escorted through the offices by the Director, Mr. Chanh and his Assistant Director, Mr. Hen, who is immediately responsible for the activities of the Identification Bureau. This visit was a brief one, at which time, we merely were shown around the facility, received a brief introduction to the operation and were able to form some very general impressions.

Personnel

On July 5, Turner, accompanied by Mr. Ky (interpreter), held the first interview with Messrs. Chanh and Hen. The purpose of this visit was to gather preliminary information relative to the operation of the laboratory. We were informed that Mr. Chanh is responsible for the administration of the Identification and Laboratory Bureaus. He indicated that he had supervisory control over 65 employees. Of this group, 4 were engaged in the photographic laboratory, one served as an assistant to Mr. Chanh in the chemical labor-

atory, and the remainder were assigned to the Identification Bureau, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Hen. Mr. Chanh explained that his one assistant, Mr. Huynh Huu Thiet, has had no technical training and can only perform routine duties in keeping laboratory equipment clean, etc.

Mr. Chanh informed us that his basic training has been in radio technology, that he served with the judiciary police as a commissioner for three years, and that he has been in his present assignment for 13 months. He indicated that he received 6 months training from his predecessor, Mr. Lam Van Vang, a chemist, who is now serving in the Agricultural Division of the Viet Nam government.

As a bit of incidental information, Mr. Chanh advised that 4 people on his staff of 65 were afflicted with tuberculosis, 2 were not able to work, and 2 are still on the job.

Operations

In an effort to learn about the activities of the Laboratory, we examined a monthly report for June, 1956. We indicated to Mr. Chanh that we would like to examine additional reports on our next visit. The report is summarized as follows:

Identification Bureau

4,246 cases handled by Mr. Hen's division. This includes

all of their activities
which were broken down in
detail on the report.

Photo Bureau

1,327 identification photos
taken.

55 miscellaneous photos
taken. This includes
some crime scene shots,
copying of documents, etc.

3,395 prints made.

Cases investigated:

11 robberies.

3 unidentified dead bodies.

3 miscellaneous cases, in-
cluding traffic fatalities.

Laboratory examinations:

5 document examinations.

4 suicides (presumably
determining nature and
cause of death).

1 toxicological examination.

2 firearms examinations.

2 rape cases.

Mr. Chanh advised that the Laboratory does do work for
police from the other provinces; however, most of the work
originates in Saigon. Mr. Chanh and members of the photo

laboratory are occasionally called to the crime scene to assist in the investigation.

We made preliminary inquiries into the laboratory procedure, insofar as homicide investigations are concerned. We were advised that Mr. Chanh may be called to the crime scene by the police and would perform certain tasks, with regard to fingerprinting, gross examination of the cause of death, etc. and report his findings to the officers. If the court desired additional information, it would direct a medical doctor to perform an autopsy, possibly instruct the doctor to remove vital organs, etc. and turn these over to the court. The evidence would then be turned over to Mr. Chanh for further examination. He would report his findings to the court.

We intend to pursue this matter further and will endeavor to obtain a clear picture of this procedure.

Summary

In an effort to assemble information which can eventually be incorporated in a final report, preliminary conclusions will be noted periodically. It is to be understood that each observation is based on partial information and may be subject to revision and modification at a future date.

1. The accomplishments of the photographic laboratory seem to be quite satisfactory. In fact, the group is doing very creditable work under extremely adverse conditions. It seems reasonable to suggest that this group be supplied with new equipment as soon as they are housed in different quarters.
2. Recommendations for the chemistry laboratory should be delayed until we can learn more about the technical background of personnel to be assigned there.
3. Plans should be initiated immediately for providing adequate gas, water, and electrical services for the new laboratory.
4. Some thought should be given to a modification of the organizational chart, whereby the Laboratory may be separated from the Identification Bureau. It should, however, be kept at the same operational level as the Identification Bureau. Arrangements should be made to have the photo bureau serve both units.

Memo No. 2
July 9, 1956

On July 6, 1956, we visited with Messrs. Chanh and Hen. Mr. Ky served as interpreter. This visit was concerned with an examination of some aspects of the firearms identification work as performed in the laboratory.

Laboratory Case Load

On our first visit, we examined a monthly report for June, 1956. At this visit, we requested to see additional monthly reports, and were shown the same for a period December, 1955 through June, 1956. A cursory examination indicated that the volume of work for the other months appeared to be similar to that indicated for June, 1956. We requested copies of these reports for further study.

Case Reports

Several case reports were examined in an effort to learn something of the procedure with regard to handling evidence, etc.

The first case, No. 52 VGN, March 1, 1956 involved
13 DV
homicide by gunshot. The laboratory had been requested to examine fired cartridge cases found at the crime scene and determine whether or not they had been fired from a gun also.

found at the scene. This case involved a tailor who had been shot and killed by a tenant living in the house with him. The base of the cartridge cases was photographed, enlargements made and points of identity on the test fatal shells marked out on the photographs. The report indicated that both cases, test and fatal, had been fired from the gun found at the scene.

The second case, No. 114 VGN
27 DV, April 26, 1956 also involved a firearms identification. The evidence, however, included both fired cartridge cases and projectiles. In this particular case, a police officer had been killed near Gia-Dinh. When asked about the handling of the evidence, we were told that the fatal bullet had been removed from the body of the victim by a relative of the victim. The bullet was then turned over to the police commissioner, who, in turn, gave it to Mr. Chanh for examination. A gun had been obtained from a suspect which was also submitted for examination. Test shots were fired; the bullets being recovered from a water tank, photographic enlargements made of the base of the cartridge cases and the surface of the test and fatal bullets. Points of identity on the cartridge cases were indicated on the photos. The bullets were matched by juxtaposition.

In view of the general excellent quality of the photo-

graphic work, we inquired further into this matter and learned that the actual photography was done by Mr. Do Van Do of the photo laboratory. We complimented him on the high standards of his work. After the photos have been made, Mr. Chanh does the actual examining and prepares a report.

Summary

1. We have obtained a clearer picture of the volume of work handled in the laboratory.
2. The quality of photographic work appeared to be quite good.
3. A Rolleiflex camera is being used for crime scene photos.
4. While the overall impression of the firearms identification work seems to be quite good, I cannot comment on the scientific accuracy of each identification. In order to do this, I would have to examine the evidence, personally, fire test shots, and study the evidence with a comparison microscope.

The above comment is not to be considered as a criticism of Mr. Chanh or his work. It is merely for the record, to indicate that I have examined the general work procedure, but am not in a position to comment, of my own personal knowledge, on the scientific veracity of the work.

These matters can be resolved rather quickly when we have an opportunity to work with Vietnamese students in the laboratory at M.S.U.

5. It appears that some comment with regard to chain and custody of evidence may be in order in final report.

Memo No. 3
July 10, 1956.

We again visited with Mr. Chanh and Mr. Hen on July 9, 1956. Mr. Ky acted as interpreter.

Mr. Chanh had a number of general comments, the substance of which is reported as follows:

1. Mr. Chanh is concerned about personnel changes within his Bureau. Trained personnel seem to be moved out of the Bureau without regard for the general well being of the operation. Untrained people are likewise moved in without proper qualifications.
2. He would like to establish some kind of competitive, qualifying examination which would help to identify capable employees. Once they had been trained for a particular assignment, Mr. Chanh would like to see some kind of directive, whereby these people would not be taken off the job indiscriminately.
3. He also commented on the fact that some of the people leave the Identification Bureau because of the monotony of the work.
4. Mr. Chanh used to have 3 technical assistants. Now, he has none to assist him in the laboratory work. Mr. Hen is concerned primarily with identification work.

During the interview, we gathered the impression that Mr. Chanh, who is responsible for the Identification Bureau

operation, is not aware of what has been done, or is being contemplated, for the switch to 8 x 8 fingerprint cards. It is possible that I did not make myself clear, or misinterpreted his comments, yet, if this be the case, I believe the matter should be clarified. This discussion was prompted by Mr. Chanh's request for file cabinets to handle the present Vietnam fingerprint cards.

Mr. Chanh also indicated that he does not necessarily wish to move to new quarters. As he stated, he is interested in the common good of the police department and feels he would rather improve the present facilities. The present location is central; a move would be physically inconvenient, he would rather spend money on revamping the present structure. I did not comment on this matter ... merely indicated that I would make a note of it.

Following this discussion, I examined a number of additional case reports. They were from cases handled this year, and covered the usual variety of police laboratory investigation, i.e. suspected poisoned tea, contaminated hair tonic, rape, contaminated Vichy water, identification of poison taken from a prisoner, suspected contaminated medicine, suspected poisoned bread, addition of sodium bisulfite and a poor quality sugar to a fruit juice drink, addition of salicylic acid to a husband's drink.

The case reports on the laboratory work seemed to follow the accepted style for such records. I was able to identify the chemical nomenclature, as it appeared from time to time in the report.

Again, this impression is a general one. I cannot report on the technique, interpretation or specific laboratory procedure. This matter must be verified in the teaching laboratory.

A casual inspection of some of the literature in Mr. Chanh's office suggests that he is keeping up with some of the current forensic journals.

Memo No. 4
July 20, 1956
R. TURNER

Proposed Technical Laboratory
Interim Report

The following interim report is being made at the conclusion of the third week of residence in Saigon. Background information **for** this report has been obtained in the following manner:

From the period July 3 - July 19, a number of visits and interviews have been held with various individuals who have interests or responsibilities in the forensic science field. Mr. Ky, of the MSUG office, served as interpreter on all occasions. Most of the visits were to Filippini Street, where the present Identification Bureau and Laboratories are located. Our contacts at the laboratory were Mr. Nguyen Cong Chanh, Director of the Criminal Laboratory, and his assistant, Mr. H n, Supervisor of the Identification Bureau. During these visits, we had an opportunity to inspect the physical facilities, meet a number of the technicians and examine records and reports. We obtained copies of monthly reports in an effort to learn something of the nature of the volume of the work handled by the laboratory. These reports have been translated and can be included in the final report, if deemed necessary. We have,

also, obtained copies of actual case reports; wherein there are examples of the technical work being done.

During the course of the visits, we have gathered certain information with regard to organization and personnel policies, as found in the laboratory. We have, also, learned something of the actual modus operandi of the laboratory in criminal investigation.

Many inquiries were directed to Mr. Chanh with regard to his needs for equipment, supplies and personnel. He has supplied us with a list of needed equipment, which will be expanded after additional interviews. Mr. Chanh and one of his assistants, Mr. Nguyen Tu Quy, visited the MSUG office and were given catalogues from several U.S. companies manufacturing scientific equipment. They were asked to study the catalogues and make further requests for equipment. Mr. Chanh and Mr. Quy were also taken to the MSU Institute Library and advised about the forensic science books which are available for their use.

After Mr. Chanh has prepared his equipment and supply list, it will be inventoried and appropriate recommendations made which will be consistent with the needs and capabilities of the laboratory and its staff. Additions will be made wherever indicated.

In addition to visits to the police laboratory, a visit

was made to the University of Saigon, College of Science. Mr. Tran Huu The, a member of the faculty, and also a Deputy in the Assembly, was our host. This visit was made in order to inspect the facilities at the University and to learn whether or not arrangements could be made for cooperation between the University and police laboratory staffs. We requested the Secretary of the University to supply us with a list of faculty members; also, indicating their academic specialty.

At this writing, one information gap needs to be filled, namely an inquiry into the medico-legal picture, as it exists in Saigon.

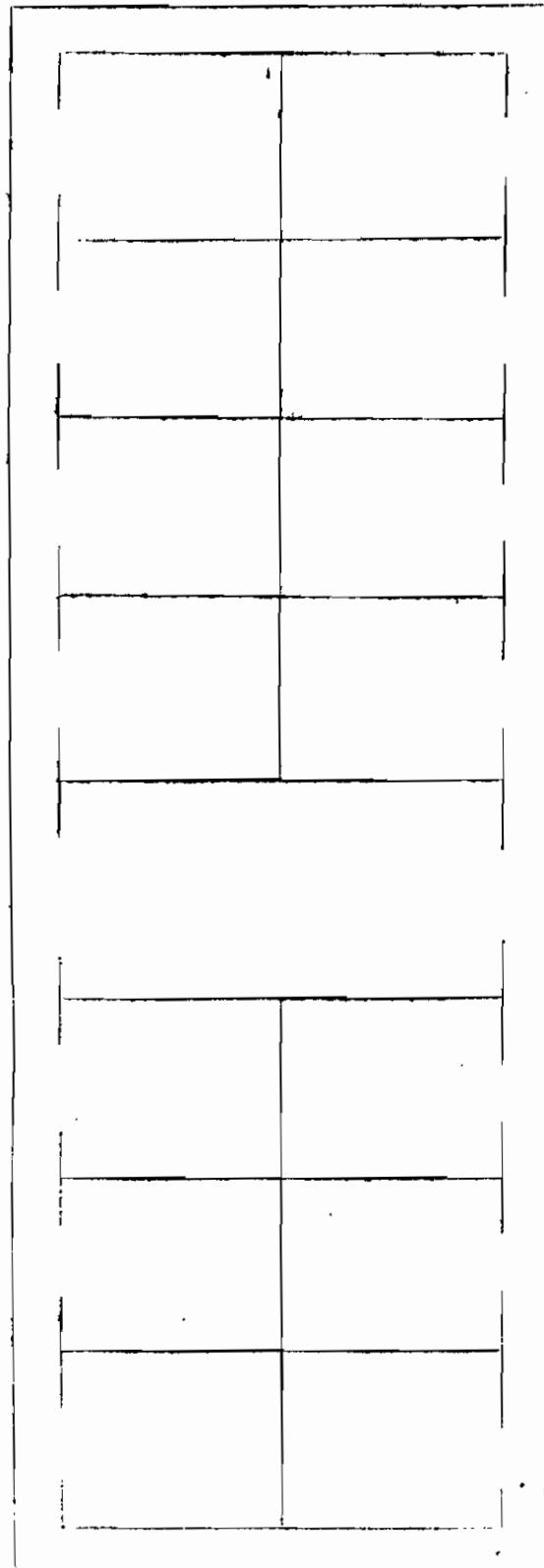
It is anticipated that suitable information will be obtained after our scheduled visit with the Minister of Justice.

Contact has been made with Mr. Nguyen Van Thong, currently enrolled in an English course. Mr. Thong is scheduled to enroll at MSU, Fall '56, and pursue forensic science studies. He is to be assigned to the Laboratory upon his return to Saigon.

In addition to obtaining the above background information, we have visited Camp des Mares, where we have been informed the Technical Services Division, including the Record, Identification, and Laboratory Bureaus will be located.

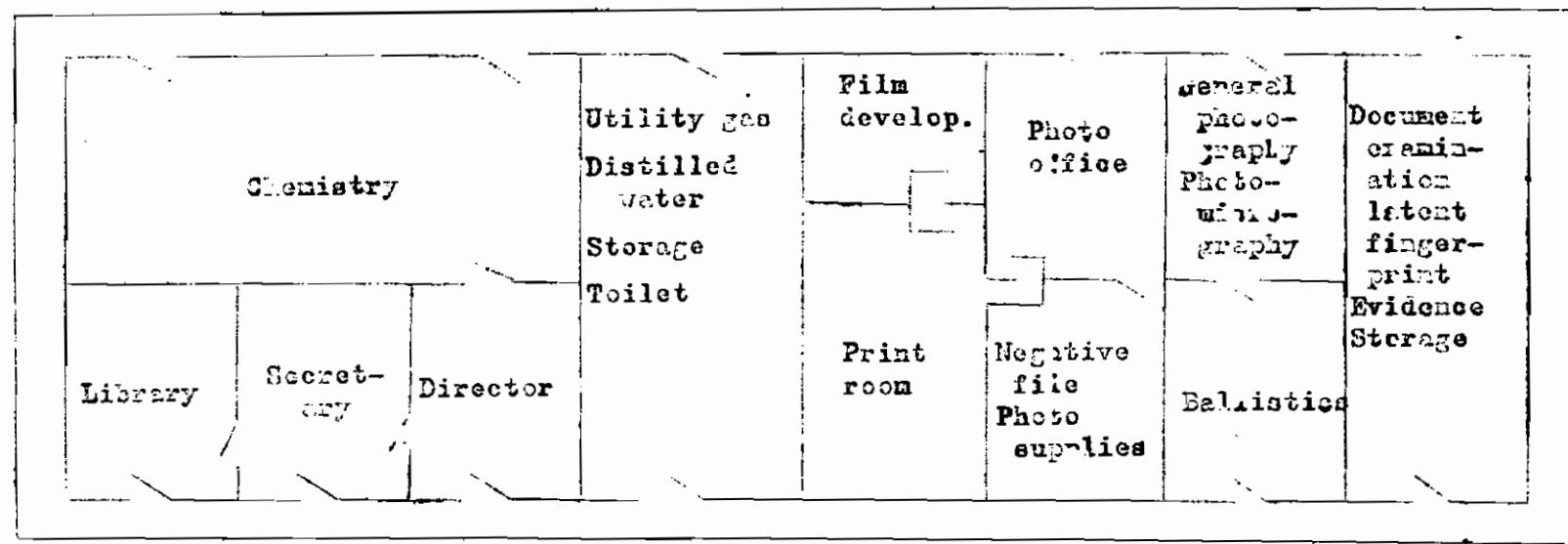
At this writing, it is our understanding that three buildings have been acquired for the above services. The main central building has been reserved for the record and identification division. One of the other buildings has been reserved for the technical laboratory. The proposed laboratory building is a one-story structure with a pitched, tile roof. It is approximately 30' x 100' with a covered portico around the entire building. It is presently divided into 14 offices, each approximately 12' x 15', and one centrally located utility area.

We have prepared two rough sketches, one showing the present structure and the other showing proposed alterations for a technical laboratory. Minimum cost, plus a functional layout, was kept in mind when preparing the laboratory plans. The following paragraphs indicated our preliminary thinking with regard to general alterations and suggestions for work use:



Present structure
CAMP DES MARES.

Scale: 1 cm = 5 feet
L. Turner



Proposed Laboratory structure
CAMP DES MARES

Scale: 1 cm = 5 feet
R. Turner

1. Library Use existing office. Install necessary bookshelves and file cabinets.
2. Secretary Use existing office. Install desk, telephone and file cabinets.
3. Director Use existing office. Install desk, telephone book case, file cabinet.
4. Utility Room Close passageway on each side. Install appropriate sized doors to facilitate installation of equipment. Install electric water still, bottled gas tanks, master electrical connections, storage cabinets, toilet and lavatory. Replace present water storage tank with better equipment, including hot water heater.
5. Film and Print Room Close windows and doors with light-tight curtains or shutters. Move center wall as shown in drawing. Install sinks and work tables. A good forced air ventilation system should be installed if the rooms are not air conditioned. If they are air conditioned a door must be hung at the entrance of the maze leading to the darkroom from the photo office.
6. Negative File Room Use existing office. Install file cabinets for negatives, storage lockers for photographic supplies and equipment.
7. Ballistics Windows should be equipped with dark curtains or shutters which can be drawn when necessary. Install

comparison microscope, general work table, wall bench and storage cabinet. Laboratory should be wired for electrical outlets, gas, water and drainage. Other equipment may include small bench grinder, drill press and small laboratory sink.

8. General Laboratory This laboratory will be a general examination room for the processing of physical evidence, development of latent fingerprints and examination of questioned documents. Install storage lockers, work tables, bench for microscopy, gas, water, electricity and sink.
9. General Photography and Photomicrography Install dark curtains or shutters on windows and doors to be used when necessary. Room must have heavy duty wiring to accommodate voltage loads when using more than normal artificial illumination. Install work table for photomicrography, storage lockers and bench for infra red and ultra violet work.
10. Photo Office Use existing office. This office may be used for photo records, etc. if identification mugs are processed and filed at Camp des Mares.
11. Chemistry Install tap water, distilled water taps, gas, electricity, refrigerator, chemistry laboratory work bench and storage lockers.

Summary

This interim report has provided the following information:

1. Resume of activities for period July 3 - 19 inclusive.
2. Brief outline of background information secured to date, including names of persons connected with forensic science work.
3. Recommendations for proposed technical laboratory to be established at Camp des Mares.

Recommendations

The foregoing proposal was discussed at a staff meeting on July 23, 1956. All members of the Police Advisory Team were present. Discussion centered about the establishment of the record and identification bureaus, inasmuch as these operations are directly involved with the existing and proposed photo-identification bureaus. The following proposals were agreed upon by members of the Team.

1. Metropolitan police departments, the VBI, and the Guard Civile are to be responsible for taking identification photos (mugs) and fingerprints of arrested persons. Photographic and fingerprint equipment is to be established at the metropolitan police headquarters, VBI headquarters, and appropriate field offices of the VBI and Guard Civile.
2. All identification photos taken in the Saigon-Cholon area would be processed at the central criminalistics laboratory. Other processing would have to be done at field offices.
3. For the present, fingerprints taken on a standard 8 x 8 card, classified according to the Henry system would be sent to the central record bureau at the Camp des Mares. If the need arises at a later date, it will be possible to

establish a fingerprint file at the Saigon-Cholon police headquarters. If this is done, one set of fingerprints will still be forwarded to the Camp des Mares

In the light of these proposals the following points are brought to the attention of the Minister of Interior for immediate consideration:

1. If the MSUG Police Advisory recommendations with regard to the establishment of a technical laboratory are to be implemented, several questions must be resolved:
 - a. Will the laboratory be established at Camp des Mares?
 - b. If so, when; and will there be assurance of its being installed in one of the three buildings allocated to the technical services division?
2. Much progress has been made with regard to the preparation of a purchase order for laboratory equipment. It is planned to have this order ready by September 1, 1956. Therefore it is necessary to know something about the future location of the laboratory and plans for integration of the identification system.
3. If the proposed photo and fingerprint identification system is adopted, it is anticipated that Mr. Chanh and his associates will be able to train the necessary personnel to carry out this work as soon as the facilities at Camp des Mares are completed.

4. It is realized that this plan is a far reaching one and cannot be activated immediately; however, work in the proper direction can be started as of now. This involves:
 - a. Approve the location of the laboratory.
 - b. Begin preparation of drawings for modification of the laboratory building as outlined in the accompany sketches.
 - c. Purchase equipment for the laboratory.
 - d. Send laboratory technicians to America for training.
 - e. Begin training of selected personnel for adoption of new system when equipment needs and physioal facilities are complete.

APPENDIX C

ACTIVITIES OF THE IDENTIFICATION SERVICE
and LABORATORY
from 21-12-55 to 20-1-56

A. Identification section.

1/ Number of identifications performed at the request of:

- Military security service of 1st Region	5
- Vietnamese Navy	0
- 2nd Bureau, Thu Đức	0
- Ministry of Interior	0
- Central prison	857
- Commissariat of Police of Saigon-Cholon	2,040
- Political special police of Eastern Region	366
- Mobile security service	227
- Harbor Police	9
- Various governmental agencies	77
- Provincial police of Gia Định	75
- Naval dockyard	10
- Prosecutor's office	41
- Navy	16
- Vice service	147
- Navy security	8
- Ministry of Education	2
- Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	0
- High Commissariat of France	0
- National Gendarmerie	0
- Information service of the V.B.I.	0
- Ministry of Justice	0
- Administrative Delegation of Thu Đức	0
- Judiciary police	0
- Personnel office of the V.B.I.	0
- Mercantile Marine	0
- National Bank of Viet Nam	153
	<u>4,033</u>

Alphabetic cards	Dactyloscopic cards
---------------------	------------------------

2/ Researches performed during the month:

- Number of identifications in Saigon ..	4,033	2,966
- Cards coming from various provinces ..	612	135
- Identity cards	29	27
- Information on police register requested by various police Commissariats ..	3,657	
- -do- by the Immigration service	1,151	
- -do- by the Courts	147	
	<u>9,629</u>	<u>3,128</u>
		12,757

- Discovery of different cases of using false name	126
- Number of extracts of police register delivered	2,083

B. Photography.

- Number of prisoners photographed	1,043
- Documents photographed	26
- Number of photos sent to various services	1,809

C. Technics.

- Certified reports on robbery	10
- Examination of corpse	2
- Crimes and accidents	5

D. Chemistry.

- Handwriting survey	2
- Toxicological survey	0
- Blood analysis	1
- Viscera analysis	1
- Fish sauce analysis	1
- Ballistics	0
- Analysis of various products	0
- Biological test (sperm)	0

Saigon, January 25, 1956
 The Director of the
 Criminal Laboratory
 Signed: NGUYEN-CONG-CHANH
 (with seal)

ACTIVITIES OF THE IDENTIFICATION SERVICE
and LABORATORY
from 21-1 to 20-2-56

A. Identification section.

1/ Number of identifications performed at the request of:

- Military security service of 1st Region	10
- Vietnamese Navy	5
- 2nd Bureau, Thu Đức	30
- Ministry of Interior	1
- Central prison	376
- Commissariat of Police of Saigon- Cholon	1,180
- Political special police of Eastern Region	460
- Mobile security service	161
- Harbor Police	9
- Various governmental agencies	323
- Provincial police of Gia Định	40
- Naval dockyard	44
- Prosecutor's office	31
- Navy	20
- Vice service	76
- Navy security	10
- Ministry of Education	6
- Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	1
- High Commissariat of France	7
- National Gendarmerie	0
- Information service of the V.B.I.	0
- Ministry of Justice	0
- Administrative Delegation of Thu Đức	0
- Judiciary police	0
- Personnel office of the V.B.I.	0
- Mercantile Marine	0
	3,150

Alphabetic Dactyloscopic
cards cards

2/ Researches performed during the month:

- Number of identifications in Saigon	3,150	2,239
- Cards coming from various provinces	489	125
- Identity cards	17	17
- Information on police register requested by various police Commissariats ..	3,196	
- -do- by the Immigration service	712	
- -do- by the Courts	113	
	7,677	2,381
		10,058
- Discovery of different cases of using false name		77
- Number of extracts of police register delivered		2,296

B. Photography.

- Number of prisoners photographed	940
- Documents photographed	61
- Number of photos sent to various services	2,990

C. Technics.

- Certified reports on robbery	13
- Examination of corpse	5
- Crimes and accidents	6

D. Chemistry.

- Handwriting survey	1
- Toxicological survey	1
- Blood analysis	0
- Viscera analysis.....	0
- Fish sauce analysis	0
- Ballistics	0
- Analysis of various products	0
- Biological test (sperm)	0

Saigon, February 22, 1956
 The Director of the
 Criminal Laboratory
 Signed: NGUYEN-CONG-CHANH
 (with seal)

ACTIVITIES OF THE IDENTIFICATION SERVICE
and LABORATORY
from 21-2 to 20-3-56

A. Identification section.

1/ Number of identifications performed at the request of:

- Military security service of 1st Region	3
- Vietnamese Navy	0
- 2nd Bureau, Thu Đức	27
- Ministry of Interior	0
- Central prison	610
- Commissariat of Police of Saigon-Cholon	1,370
- Political special police of Eastern Region	377
- Mobile security service	160
- Harbor Police	53
- Various governmental agencies	203
- Provincial police of Gia Định	38
- Naval dockyard	2
- Prosecutor's office	80
- Navy	9
- Vice service	79
- Navy security	10
- Ministry of Education	0
- Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	0
- High Commissariat of France	0
- National Gendarmerie	0
- Information service of the V.B.I.	2
- Ministry of Justice	1
- Administrative Delegation of Thu Đức	8
- Judiciary police	0
- Personnel office of the V.B.I.	0
- Mercantile Marine	0
	3,032

2/ Researches performed during the month:

Searches performed during the month		
- Number of identifications in Saigon	3,032	2,189
- Cards coming from various provinces	596	165
- Identity cards	11	10
- Information on police register requested by various police Commissariats ..	3,176	
- -do- by the Immigration service	1,060	
- -do- by the Courts	145	
	<u>8,020</u>	<u>2,364</u>
		10,384
- Discovery of different cases of using false name		79
- Number of extracts of police register delivered		1,859

B. Photography.

- Number of prisoners photographed	801
- Documents photographed	46
- Number of photos sent to various services	2,694

C. Technics.

- Certified reports on robbery	7
- Examination of corpse	4
- Crimes and accidents	5

D. Chemistry.

- Handwriting survey	2
- Toxicological survey	4
- Blood analysis	0
- Viscera analysis	0
- Fish sauce analysis	0
- Ballistics	1
- Analysis of various products	2
- Biological test (sperm)	0

Saigon, March 22, 1956
 The Director of the
 Criminal Laboratory
 Signed: NGUYEN CONG CHANH
 (with seal)

ACTIVITIES OF THE IDENTIFICATION SERVICE
and LABORATORY
from 21-3 to 20-4-56

A. Identification section.

1/ Number of identifications performed at the request of:

- Military security service of 1st Region	22
- Vietnamese Navy	0
- 2nd Bureau, Thu Duc	0
- Ministry of Interior	0
- Central prison	1,071
- Commissariat of Police of Saigon-Cholon	1,109
- Political special police of Eastern Region	529
- Mobile security service	172
- Harbor Police	46
- Various governmental agencies	91
- Provincial police of Gia Binh	44
- Naval dockyard	2
- Prosecutor's office	113
- Navy	28
- Vice service	118
- Navy security	0
- Ministry of Education	0
- Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	0
- High Commissariat of France	0
- National Gendarmerie	0
- Information service of the V.B.I.	46
- Ministry of Justice	0
- Administrative Delegation of Thu Duc	32
- Judiciary police	1
- Personnel office of the V.B.I.	0
- Mercantile Marine	0

2/ Researches performed during the month:

- Number of identifications in Saigon	4,424	3,244
- Cards coming from various provinces	578	102
- Identity cards	11	11
- Information on police register requested by various police Commissariats...	3,910	
- -do- by the Immigration service	1,233	
- -do- by the Courts.....	193	
	<u>10,349</u>	<u>3,357</u>
		13,706
- Discovery of different cases of using false name		122
- Number of extracts of police register delivered		2,829

B. Photography.

- Number of prisoners photographed	1,429
- Documents photographed ?.....	50
- Number of photos sent to various services	3,029

C. Technics.

- Certified reports on robbery	9
- Examination of corpse	4
- Crimes and accidents	9

D. Chemistry.

- Handwriting survey	2
- Toxicological survey	4
- Blood analysis	0
- Viscera analysis	3
- Fish sauce analysis	0
- Ballistics	0
- Analysis of various products	0
- Biological test (sperm)	1

Saigon, April 25, 1956
 The Director of the
 Criminal Laboratory
 Signed: NGUYEN CONG CHANH
 (with seal)

ACTIVITIES OF THE IDENTIFICATION SERVICE
and LABORATORY
from 21-4 to 20-5-56

A. Identification.

1/ Number of identifications performed at the request of:

	<u>Alphabetic Dactyloscopic cards</u>	<u>cards</u>
- Military security service of 1st Region	3	
- Vietnamese Navy	1	
- 2nd Bureau, Thu Duc	0	
- Ministry of Interior	0	
- Central prison	913	
- Commissariat of Police of Saigon-Cholon	1,978	
- Political special police of Eastern Region	288	
- Mobile security service	88	
- Harbor Police	9	
- Various governmental agencies	0	
- Provincial police of Gia Dinh	49	
- Naval dockyard	0	
- Prosecutor's office	52	
- Navy	0	
- Vice service	200	
- Navy security	0	
- Ministry of Education	0	
- Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	0	
- High Commissariat of France	0	
- National Gendarmerie	1	
- Information service of the V.B.I.	69	
- Ministry of Justice	0	
- Administrative Delegation of Thu Duc	0	
- Judiciary police	0	
- Personnel office of the V.B.I.	158	
- Mercantile Marine	6	
	<u>3,821</u>	

Alphabetic Dactyloscopic cards cards

2/ Researches performed during the month:

- Number of identifications in Saigon	3,821	2,760
- Cards coming from various provinces	670	132
- Identity cards	10	8
- Information on police register requested by various police Commissariats...	3,120	
- -do- by the Immigration service	710	
- -do- by the Courts	129	
	<u>8,460</u>	<u>2,900</u>
	<u>11,360</u>	
- Discovery of different cases of using false name	98	
- Number of extracts of police register delivered	2,233	

B. Photography.

- Number of prisoners photographed	977
- Documents photographed	49
- Number of photos sent to various services	1,971

C. Technics.

- Certified reports on robbery	8
- Examination of corpse	8
- Crimes and accidents	5

D. Chemistry.

- Handwriting survey	4
- Toxicological servey	9
- Blood analysis	0
- Viscera analysis	2
- Fish sauce analysis	0
- Ballistics	2
- Analysis of various products	0
- Biological test (sperm)	0

Saigon, May 22, 1956

The Director of the

Criminal Laboratory

Signed: NGUYEN CONG CHANH

(with seal)

ACTIVITIES OF THE IDENTIFICATION SERVICE
and LABORATORY
from 21-5 to 20-6-56

A. Identification section.

1/ Number of identifications performed at the request of:

- Military security service of 1st Region	9
- Vietnamese Navy	10
- 2nd, Thu duc	0
- Ministry of Interior	0
- Central prison	1,158
- Commissariat of Police of Saigon-Cholon	1,956
- Political special police of Eastern Region	503
- Mobile security service	166
- Harbor Police	28
- Various governmental agencies	0
- Provincial police of Gia Dinh	98
- Naval dockyard	1
- Prosecutor's office	67
- Navy	0
- Vice service	125
- Navy security	0
- Ministry of Education	0
- Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	0
- High Commissariat of France	0
- National Gendarmerie	0
- Information service of the V.B.I.....	23
- Ministry of Justice	1
- Administrative Delegation of Thu duc	9
- Judiciary police	0
- Personnel office of the V.B.I.....	88
- Mercantile Marine	4
	<u>4,246</u>

Alphabetic cards	Dactyloscopic cards
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2/ Researches performed during the month:

- Number of identifications in Saigon	4,246	2,795
- Cards coming from various provinces	1,295	1,254
- Identity cards	0	
- Information on police register requested by various police Commissariats..	3,208	
- -do- by the Immigration service	1,004	
- -do- by the Courts	168	
	<u>9,921</u>	<u>4,049</u>
		13,970
- Discovery of different cases of using false name	115	
- Number of extracts of police register delivered	4,212	

B. Photography.

- Number of prisoners photographed	1,327
- Documents photographed	55
- Number of photos sent to various services	3,395

C. Technics.

- Certified reports on robbery	11
- Examination of corpse	3
- Crimes and accidents	3

D. Chemistry.

- Handwriting survey	5
- Toxicological survey	4
- Blood analysis	0
- Viscera analysis	1
- Fish sauce analysis	0
- Ballistics	2
- Analysis of various products	0
- Biological test (sperm)	2

Saigon, June 22, 1956
 The Director of the
 Criminal Laboratory
 Signed: NGUYEN CONG CHANH
 (with seal)