LTC Pierre A. Finck, MC, USA, Commanding Officer, took the following photographs, numbered F2 through F20, in March and April 1967, at the second site of the 9th Medical Laboratory, Phu Tho Hoa. The distance to Tan Son Nhut Airport is approximately 3 kilometers.

Camera: Nikon F Photomic T.

Lens: 28-mm (wide-angle), f 3.5.

Film: Kodak, Plus X, ASA 125.

The building has 46 rooms (approximately 1050 square meters).

The total surface of East and West lots is 1050 square meters. The annual rent (1966-67) for the building and 2 lots is approximately 70,000 U. S. dollars. They belong to 3 different owners, wives of Vietnamese Army Officers.
4 March 67. Saw mill.
4 March 67. View from the southwest.

On the left, sand-filled drum to clear weapons.

Sign on guardpost requires that Vietnamese show their passes.

The 9th Med Lab is guarded by its own military personnel.

The Commander of the Laboratory is responsible for the security of the unit.
4 March 67. South and east sides.

The annual rent (1966-67) for the total surface of Lots 23 and 25 (1050 square meters), which belong to 2 different owners - wives of Vietnamese Army Officers, is 5,000 U. S. dollars.

At bottom of photograph, Jamesway is dispatch tent for vehicles. In upper left corner is vehicle wash rack, installed by Laboratory personnel, with fuel tanks from aircraft. Each tank contains 300 gallons of water, (approximately 1100 liters). As of March 1967, the 9th Med Lab is authorized four 2-1/2-ton trucks, four 3/4-ton trucks and seven 1/4-ton trucks (jeeps).
Laboratory personnel mix concrete for vehicle wash rack.
The perforated steel plate (PSP) was obtained and laid under the supervision of CPT STEPHENSON, VC. Prior to the installation of PSP, trucks sank in the soft ground. PSP also minimizes the spread of dust.
11 March 67. East Lot. As of April 1967 the 9th Med Lab was authorized 7 jeeps but had only 4. The additional jeeps requested 1 Oct 66 and approved 22 Jan 67 were not received.

CONEXES (Containerized Exchange). Shelters were made by using CONEXES surrounded by sand bags. Laboratory personnel built a roof over each of the 30-kw generators. The water trailer was filled at Engineer Water Point of Tan Son Nhut. As of April 1967, the electric power of the 9th Med Lab was 98 kw.
4 March 67. North side, from roof of Niles BOQ.
4 March 67. Vietnamese maintenance employee of owner of building. A 5-hp electric motor activates an air compressor which brings the water of a well 46 meters deep to the reservoir on the roof. In January 1967, 4 motors burned in 10 days. One of the reasons may have been a discrepancy between the 60 cycles of the generator and the 50 cycles of the motor. The generator was set on 60 cycles because the frequency of the motors of the laboratory is 60 cycles.
11 March 67. Vietnamese ceiling fan. Several electric motors of ceiling fan were burned out because of the discrepancies between the 50 cycles of the motor and the 60 cycles of the U. S. generator, which caused overheating.
4 March 67. First-aid supplies on ground floor.

There is also a supply of first-aid equipment on the second floor.

Additionally, each department has a first-aid kit (FSN 6545-922-1200).
4 March 67. LTC G. W. MADERE, MSC, Chief, Biochemistry Department. The items of equipment seen on the table were approved in July 1966 and received in January 1967. Beckman UV Recording Spectrophotometer, MODEL DB-G, and Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer, EEL (Evans Electroselenium Limited, England). The first instrument is used in the screening of unknown compounds, the second in the precise analysis of calcium and in the determination of heavy metals and mineral contents of water. LTC MADERE was also alternate Physical Security Officer.
8 March 67. LTC E. B. BLAIR, MSC, Chief of Microbiology Department, in shower room converted into cubicle for tissue cultures. LTC Blair was also Physical Security Officer of the 9th Med Lab.
8 March 67. CPT L. A. ESTELA, MSC, Chief of Virology-Immunology Section, Department of Microbiology, initiated tissue cultures at 9th Med Lab in February 1967. He also had made a collection among the officers to order a Sears & Roebuck power saw. The latter facilitated the manufacture of laboratory benches by 9th Med Lab personnel.
8 March 67. MAJ FUQUA, MC, Chief of Pathology, holds the lid of a device improvised by PFC TREADWELL to fix 6 brains in formalin.
11 March 67. COL BLAKESLEE, MSC, Chief of Medical Zoology Department of 9th Med Lab and Consultant in Entomology to the Surgeon, U. S. Army Vietnam, holds his collection of mosquitoes.
4 March 67. In addition to professional meetings and films, sessions of training in various fields were held on Saturday afternoons. Here, SP6 GOLDSTEIN emphasizes the important points of medical maintenance for the officers of the 9th Med Lab.
4 March 67. At the QUANG TRUNG ranges of the Vietnamese Army, the Sergeants of the Guard of the 9th Med Lab fire the caliber .45 pistol. It was extremely difficult to obtain a range for training. The Viet Cong exploded a mine in the range of the U. S. Army Military Police.
Sunday, 2 April 67. LTC T. G. MURNANE, VC, Executive Officer of the 9th Med Lab and Chief of the Veterinary Department, receives in a C-ration cardboard box a dog which had bitten or scratched 27 men of the 11th Cav Regt. Tests for rabies were negative. After mouse inoculation, 35% of dog brains received by 9th Med Lab are positive for rabies.
(AFIP Neg. 67-7136-2, from Kodachrome II 35-mm transparency by P. A. Finck.)
5 April 67. CPT SCHNAKENBERG, MSC, Chief of Toxicology Section of Biochemistry Department, with bottles of liquor purchased from street vendors in the Saigon area. Four samples contained 25 to 35% of methanol (analysis by Conway microdiffusion method).

In March 1967 there were 3 deaths of U. S. merchant seamen and 1 of a Philippine civilian.

Deaths of Nung guards, allegedly caused by methanol, were also reported. (AFIP Neg. 67-7136-1, from Kodachrome II 35-mm transparency by P. A. Finck.)
Between November 1966 and March 1967, SP4 D. M. Hart took the following photographs, numbered H15 through H18, of visitors of the 9th Med Lab.
3 Nov 66. First site of 9th Med Lab, Nguyen Van Thoai. MG C. W. EIFLER, CG, 1st Log Com (42,000 men). COL A. JAMES FRENCH, MC, USAR, Chairman of Pathology Department, University of Michigan and Secretary of the American Board of Pathology. LTC P. A. FINCK, CO, 9th Med Lab. BG J. M. BLUMBERG, The Director, AFIP, visited Vietnam 1-8 Nov 66 and accelerated the move of the 9th Med Lab to more suitable premises. He was promoted to Major General on his way to the U. S.
MG STEGER, Surgeon, U. S. Army Pacific (USARPAC), shakes hands with COL R. L. MILLER, CO, 44th Med Brig.
At right is 1LT GARRETT, Adjutant, 9th Med Lab, who was with the unit at Fort McPherson, Georgia, during the formative period.

MG C. W. EIFLER, CG, First Logistical Command.
Strength of First Log Com is over 50,000 men.
APPENDIX

The following color prints numbered A1 through A7 were made at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP), Washington, D. C., from postage stamps bought in Saigon by Major Pierre A. Finck, MC, USA, in March 1963.
"Poste Aérienne" is French designation of "Air Mail".

(AFIP Neg. 63-3835.)
Alexandre de Rhodes was a French Jesuit who after 22 years in Vietnam was banished in 1649. He adapted the Chinese characters of the Vietnamese language to the Latin alphabet by the use of diacritical marks to differentiate the various sounds. In 1963, Alexandre de Rhodes was one of the four French names remaining on the street plaques of Saigon. The others are: Pasteur, Calmette, and Guérin. When Vietnam became independent in 1955, the Vietnamese removed the French names from the street denominations, except for the four mentioned.

(AFIP Neg. 63-3841.)
Fifth Anniversary of Independence. The three red stripes of the South Vietnamese flag represent Tonkin, Annam and Cochinchina. 

NOTE: Those three territories, in addition to Cambodia and Laos, constituted French Indochina. 

(AFIP Neg. 63-3837.)
7 April 1962. Eradication of Malaria. (AFIP Neg. 63-3834.)
1 March 1963. Envelope and stamps in honor of the Trung Sisters and Vietnamese girls. The Trung Sisters fought the Chinese in 42 and 43 A.D. Their Saigon Monument, shown here, fell with the Diem Regime in November 1963. (AFIP Neg. 63-3838.)
21 March 1963. World Campaign Against Hunger. (AFIP Neg. 63-3833.)
Fortified Hamlets. In 1963, under the Diem Regime, there were some 2000 "fortified" or "strategic" hamlets, strongholds against Communists. They were established with U. S. aid. Some 1000 of them had radio communications. (AFIP Neg. 63-3840.)