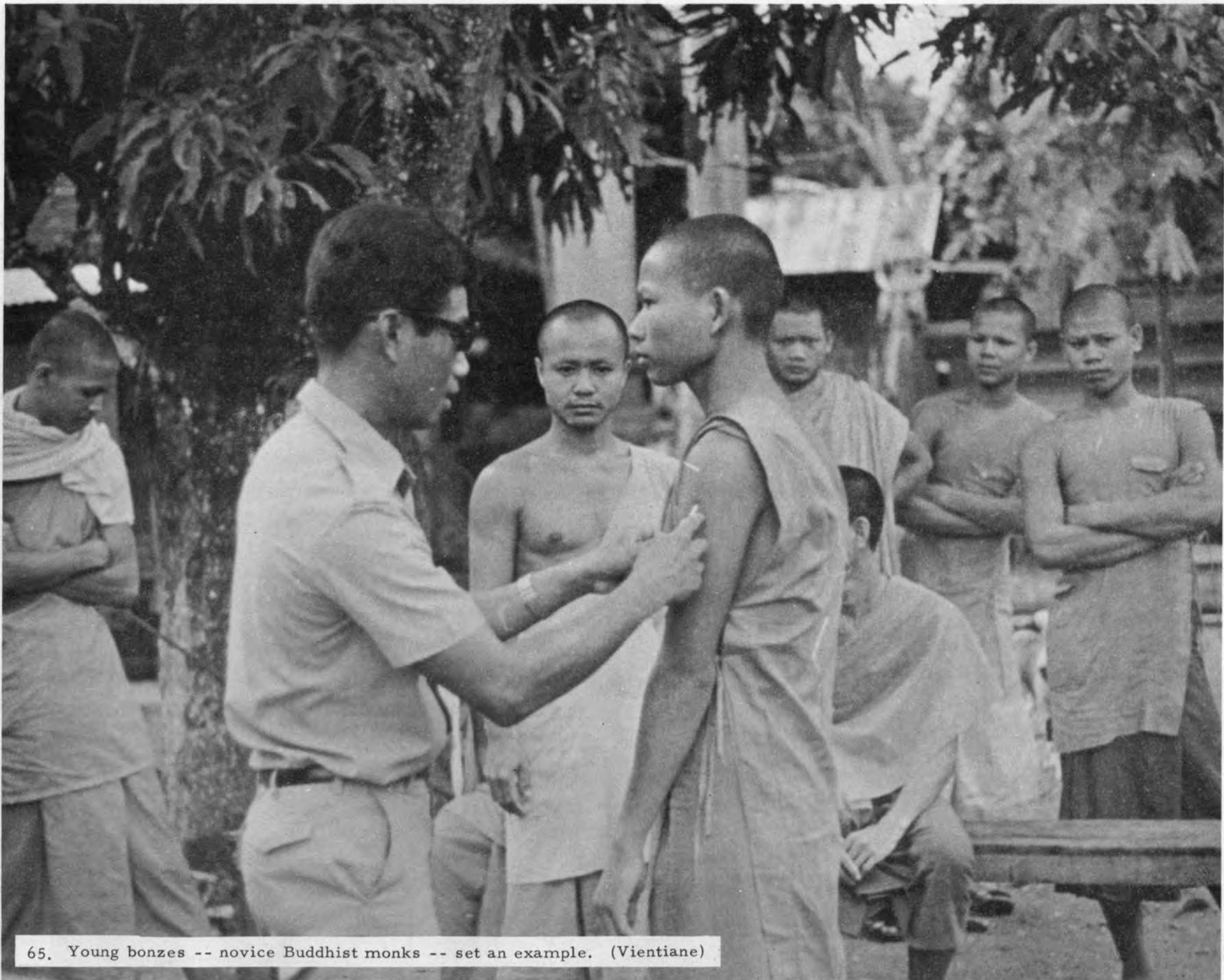


64. Mothers as well as children take their shots. (Vientiane)



65. Young bonzes -- novice Buddhist monks -- set an example. (Vientiane)



66. Keeping open the flooded sections of the National Highway, which runs past the KM-6 residential area and joins both the southern and northern road network of Laos, required constant filling of potholes as the pavement broke up beneath the rising waters. This is a USAID maintenance crew.



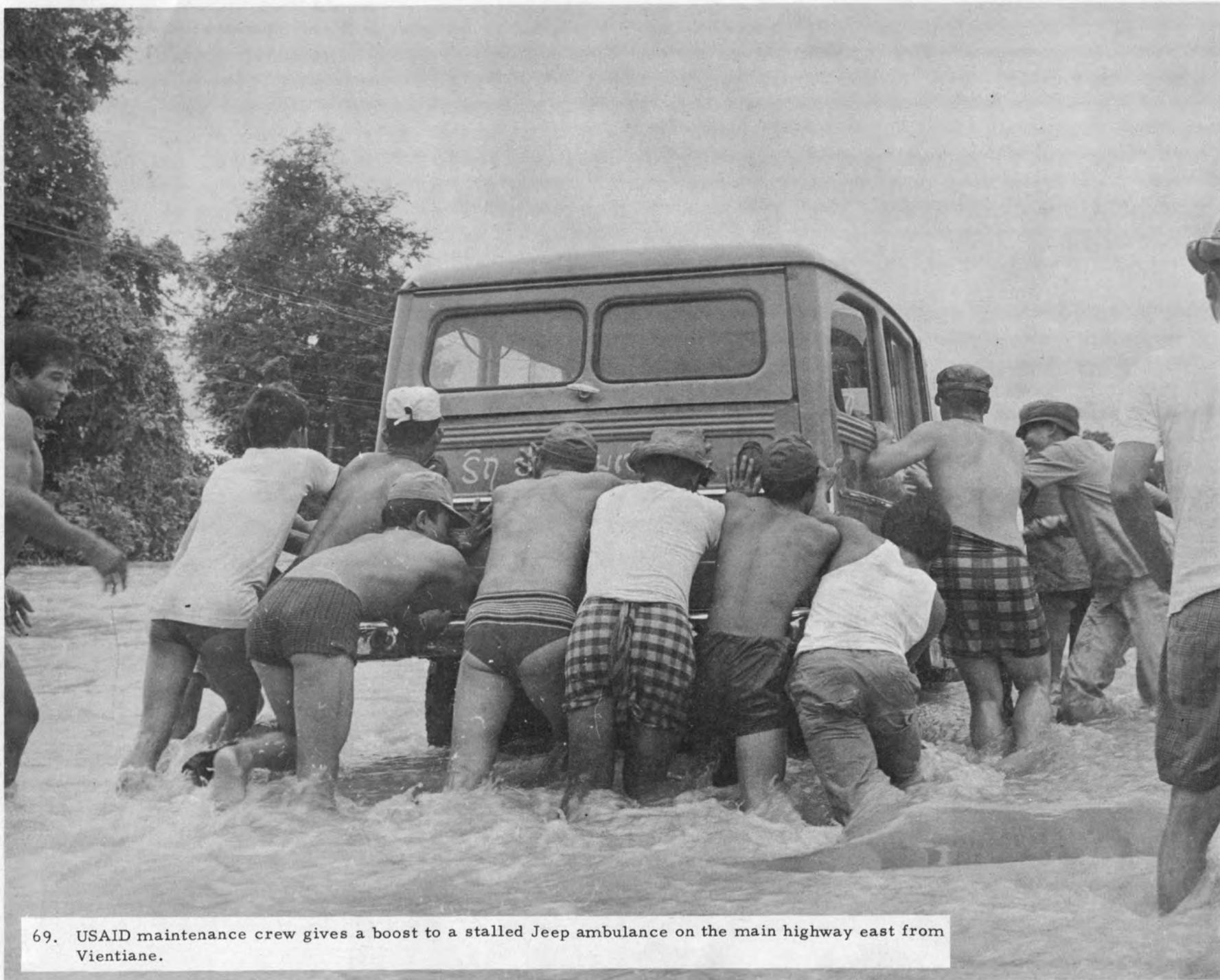
66-A. Sandbagging holes in National Highway near Vientiane. (USAID crew.)



67. Perforated steel planking was placed in some of the worst breaks in the highway pavement.  
(USAID maintenance crew.)



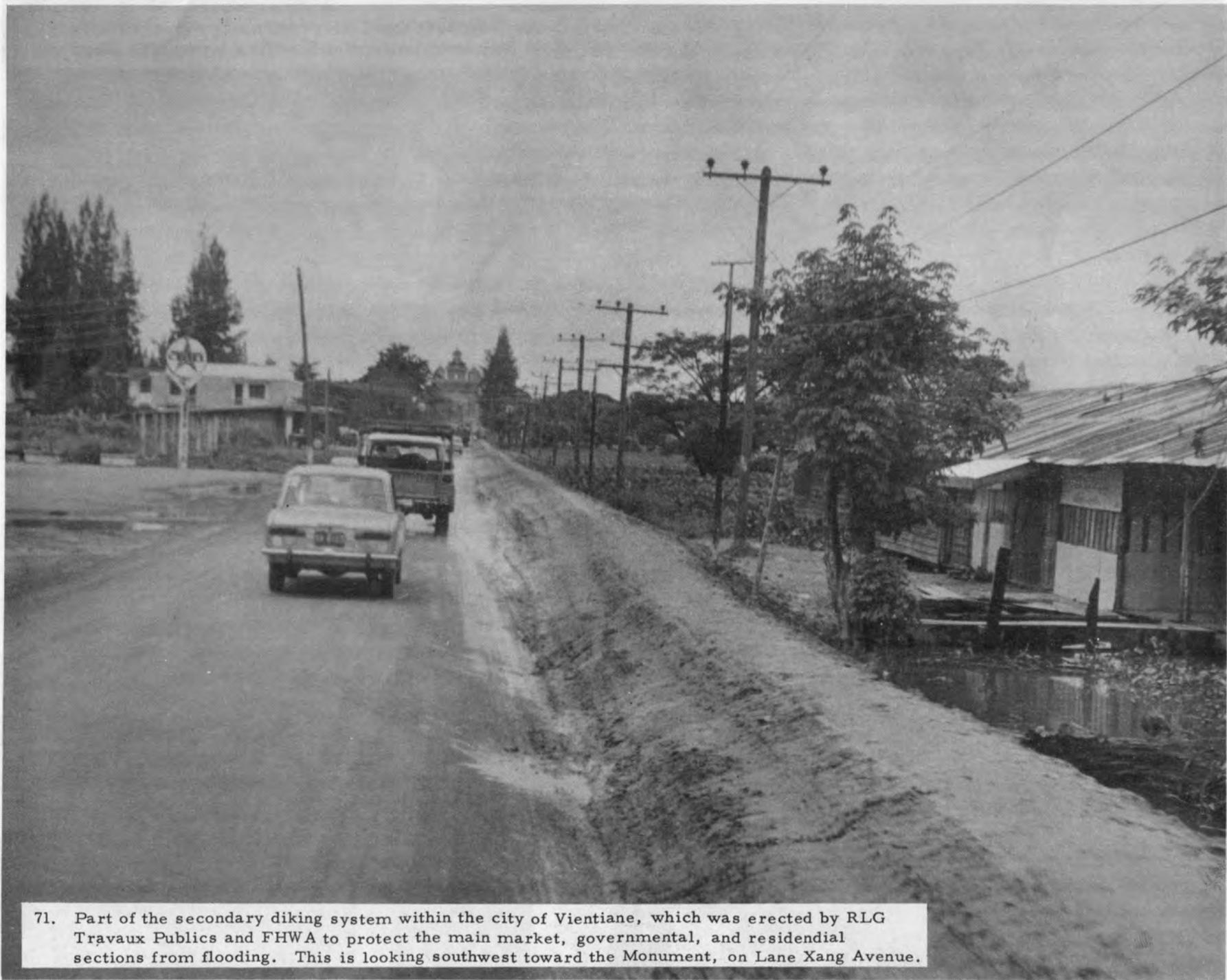
68. It was necessary to mark the highway shoulders with stakes.



69. USAID maintenance crew gives a boost to a stalled Jeep ambulance on the main highway east from Vientiane.



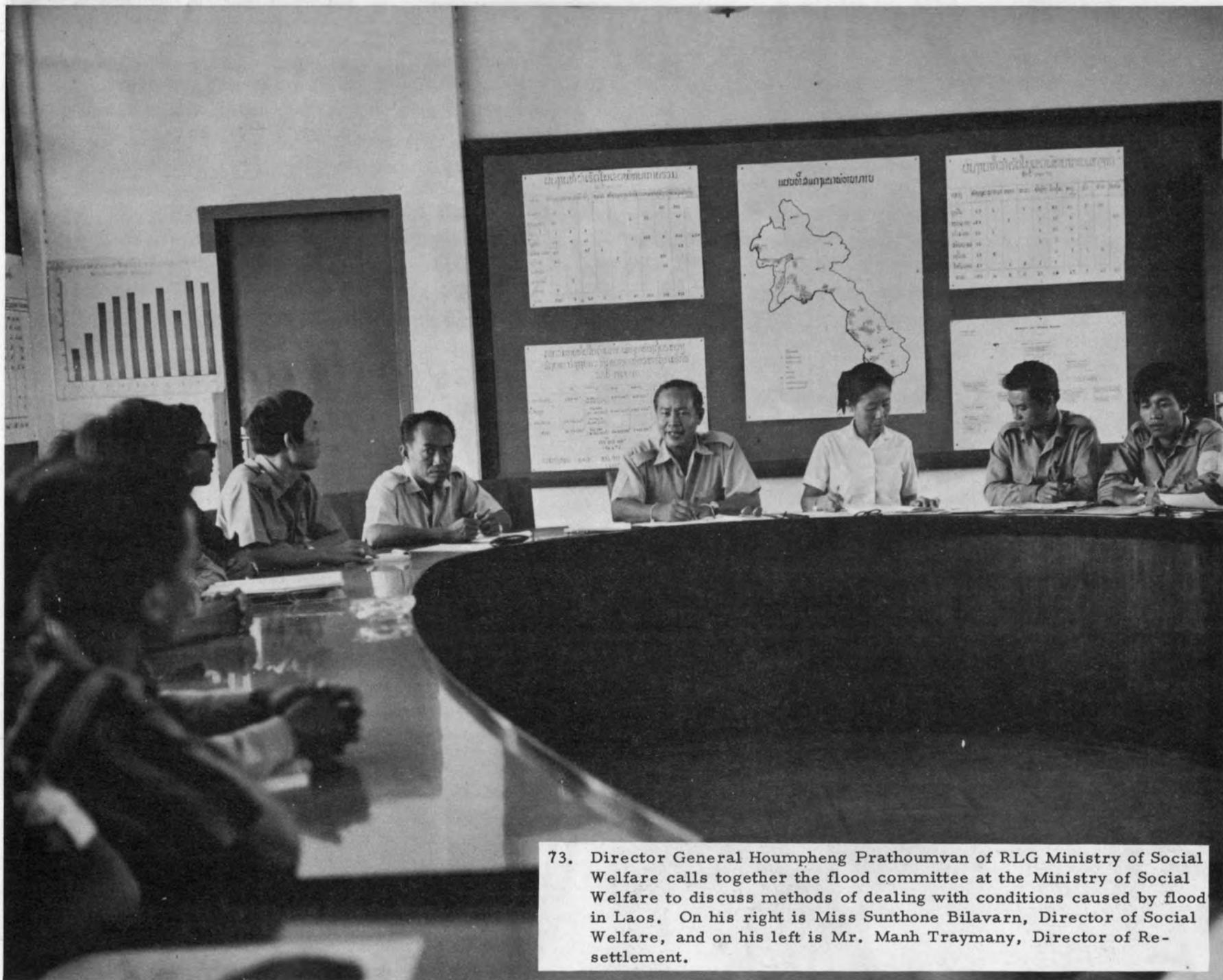
70. Cyclist portaging across a flooded stretch of highway. Vientiane.



71. Part of the secondary diking system within the city of Vientiane, which was erected by RLG Travaux Publics and FHWA to protect the main market, governmental, and residential sections from flooding. This is looking southwest toward the Monument, on Lane Xang Avenue.



72. Local RLG Social Welfare officials distribute food packages to flood refugees at the That Luang emergency reception center, Vientiane.



73. Director General Houmpheng Prathoumvan of RLG Ministry of Social Welfare calls together the flood committee at the Ministry of Social Welfare to discuss methods of dealing with conditions caused by flood in Laos. On his right is Miss Sunthone Bilavarn, Director of Social Welfare, and on his left is Mr. Manh Traymany, Director of Re-settlement.



74. Other flood relief centers were set up by RLG Social Welfare at Chinaimo, Salakham, and Chao Anou to distribute food and other relief commodities.