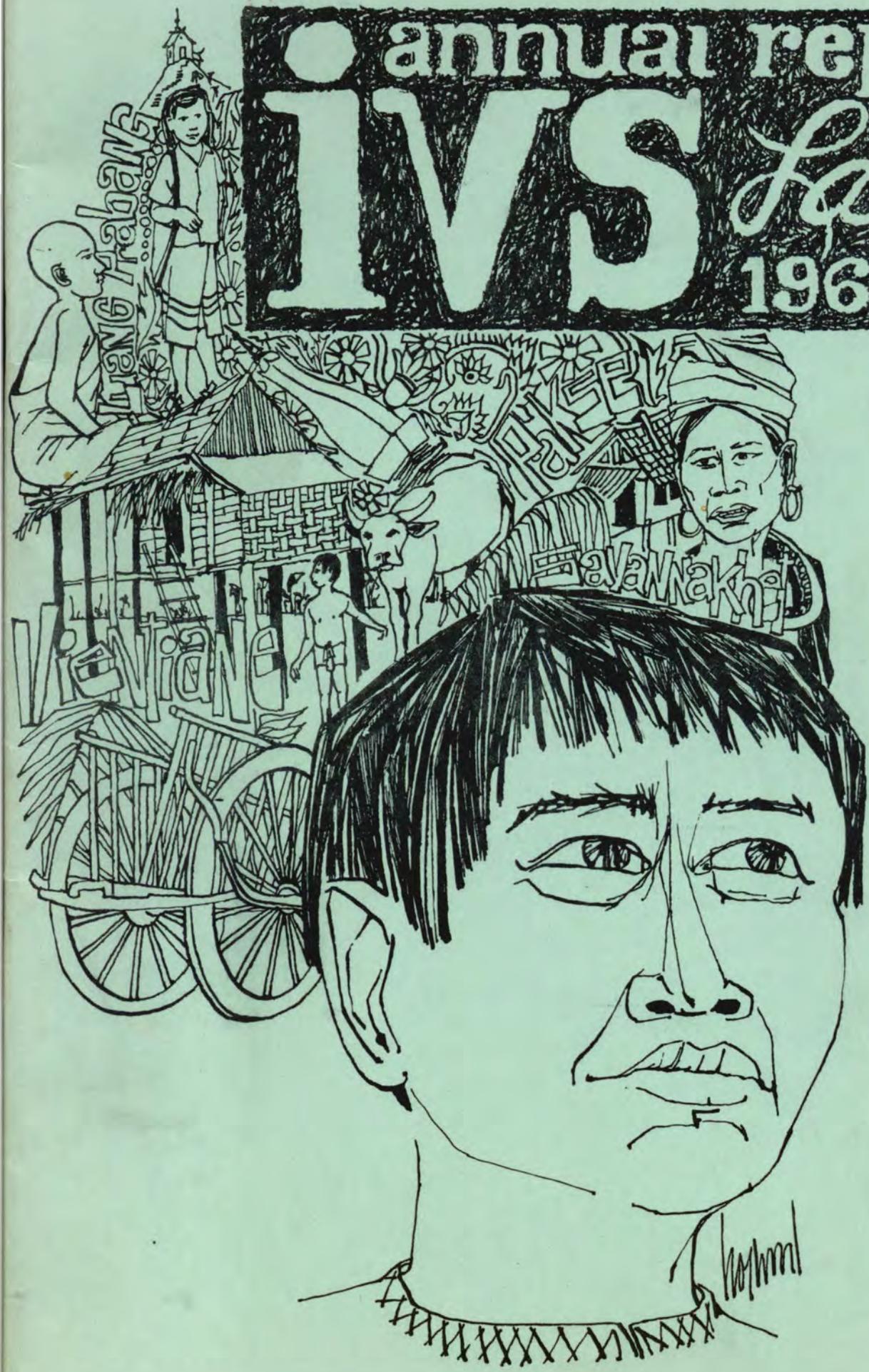


annual report
IVS
Leos
1966-67



INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICES, INC.

ANNUAL REPORT

July 1966 - June 1967

LAOS - RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION TEAMS

Prepared by

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IN DEDICATION TO FRED AND MARTY

When young men put down their lives for a cause, the effect on those that observe their deaths is one of self-study and re-evaluation. Especially if the cause is being fought for with such weapons as idealism and dedication. These are the things an IVSer brings with him and these are the things that he works with for two years.

The task of channeling idealism and dedication into a realistic situation to obtain a workable philosophy is something every volunteer must face. It is his most difficult task. It is something that both Fred Cheydleur and Marty Clish faced during their stay in Laos and something that both had obtained. That is one of the reasons why their deaths were so tragic.

Fredric Cheydleur, IVS/RD, along with his Lao Assistant, Chantai Onphom, were killed in a raid by Pathet Lao forces in Phakhannia, Savannakhet Province, on March 25, 1967. Fred had been in Laos for a little over a year and had an enviable record. The following is typical of Fred and came from his application to IVS:

"I want to do my alternate service overseas to help overcome causes of unhappiness and to use my talents as fully as possible. I want to face the problems that face the world. I know that contact with people dissolves their differences and builds friendships more thoroughly than money. I want personal harmony with that spark of good that is in each of us. I think an IVS experience can teach me much in these areas."



On April 6, 1967, a plane carrying Martin Clish, Associate Chief-of-Party of IVS/RD, and 4 other Americans was lost somewhere between Luang Prabang and Houei Sai. After a month of searching and hoping, the plane was found about 20 minutes outside of Luang Prabang with all aboard dead.

Marty had done outstanding work for IVS in both Cambodia and Laos and was well known by both the American and Lao communities. He worked tirelessly for the volunteers and used his extra hours unselfishly for the people of Laos. He was one of those people you always remember because of his warm personality and friendly disposition. His death left not only emptiness in IVS but a void in the hearts of all who knew him.



Both were fighting for a cause in Laos and they shall not be forgotten. This was eloquently said in a memorial service for Marty and applies to Fred also.

"It is sometimes said that Laos is the 'Forgotten War'.

'Our presence here today is testimony that we shall not forget - nor will these five dedicated men be forgotten."

What is a person worth but his ideals. What are ideals worth but what one is willing to pay for them. These two men paid the dearest price possible.

FOREWORD

In previous years the Foreword to the Annual Report has been written by the United States Ambassador to Laos, the USAID Mission Director, the Prime Minister of Laos, and people of similar positions who are intimately acquainted with the works of IVS from an administrative level.

This year's Foreword was written by a Nai Ban (Lao village chief) who views us and our works at a volunteer level. His village is typical of many in which IVS'ers work. How he views IVS, is representative of the effects of "People to People" community and educational development.

June 17, 1967
Phone Hom

Dear Lin Compton,

First of all, I and all the villagers are very grateful to give our thanks to the Ban Lao cluster. Since IVS has established a cluster in Ban Lao, our village has developed very fast. Most of the villagers were taught how to improve themselves by self-help, because the IVS'ers were always kind and contributed their help and best advice to us.

The principal help that IVS gave to us was to build a school, dispensary, and wells. The purpose of this was for:

1. Helping us to get higher education.
2. To show us how to take care of ourselves by preventing diseases and better care for the sick.
3. Drinking clean water.

Besides these, the IVS'ers also helped us to build a new road in order to have better traffic, and advised old people to join school so education can go through all the village.

Now our village has a great development and everything is new in our village. It is a great difference from former times.

Here we again give our thanks and all best wishes, belonging to you.



IVS - LAOS

1966-67

LOCATIONS

- PERSONNEL:**
- PRESENT LOCATIONS
 - ▲ FORWARD AREAS
 - FORMER LOCATIONS



Left: Brenda Gorman and Edythe Brown help give vaccinations.

Right:
Children
enjoying the
flood.



Right:

Boy Scouts help
rescue bicycle.



FLOOD

In September of 1966, the rain swollen Mekong River flooded its banks and became the worst disaster in Vientiane in recent years. Many families were caught in their houses, cut off from high ground by the swiftly flowing currents and deep water that inundated the city. That Luang became a refugee relief center, temporary housing compound, air strip, and communication center almost overnight. Many IVS'ers helped alleviate various problems that the flood presented.

Chet Brown worked through USAID's RD Division in the sacking and distribution of rice. He also helped in filling supply requests and dispatching them to the areas in need.

Marty Clish organized the IVS'ers in a cholera and typhoid vaccination program initiated and equipped by AID Public Health Division. Jerry Lewis, Frank Howarth, and Joan McGrath set up canvas shelters at That Luang and the monument that were manned for several days by Kathy Wong, Joan McGrath, Brenda Gorman, Edythe Brown, Jerry Lewis, Frank and Nancy Howarth, Jack Donnan, Galen Beery, and Marty Clish. Lao men, women and children came literally by the thousands to these two centers to be vaccinated.

There were also mobile vaccination centers operating in remote "islands" in the city. Kathy Wong, Brenda Gorman, Joan McGrath and Nancy Howarth travelled by helicopter to isolated villages administering shots. Chaim Leavitt and Mary Ann (Reynolds) Russell worked with the Israeli AID team giving injections in villages south of Vientiane. Pat Basler organized mobile vaccination groups which visited villages near Dong Dok by boat.

The tremendous influx of water damaged beyond repair Vientiane's rice paddies and most of the existing food stores.



Jerry Lewis, Marty Clish, and Gerry Marby mix insecticides for the pest control program during the flood.

To offset the food shortage, rice distribution centers were set up throughout Vientiane by the RLG and USAID Social Welfare Division. These Centers were manned by Tom Russell, Galen Beery, Jerry Lewis, Frank Howarth, Jack Donnan, Pat Basler, Larry Woodson and Dell Johnson. Several tons of rice were weighed and sold at 50 kip per kilo by the centers.

Tom Russell, Galen Beery and Jerry Lewis worked with motorized barges and 6 X 6 trucks moving rice and cornmeal from the flooded airport warehouses to the distribution centers.

Bernie Wilder organized, supervised, and worked with the Education Team helping to save personal effects of KM-6 residents. . He worked with refugees at Km. 6 and Km. 9, and also worked with rice distribution and inoculation centers, and traffic control.

Lauren and Stephanie Merritt spent over 18 hours a day controlling traffic at the Km. 6 gate. They also manned the night radio communications center.

Beth and Bob Van Nest along with Judy and Steve Green helped with rice distribution, inoculations, and communications at Km. 9.

Dave St. Louis worked with rice distribution, and then started growing rice seedlings at Km. 9 for distribution after the flood.

Rescue and evacuation of stranded villagers throughout the city was carried on by USAID boats. Ken Wong and Lou Wolf were instrumental in the success of this operation, directing boats and evacuees to safe areas. They also assisted in the filling of sand bags and the construction of a dike along the banks of the Mekong River. They helped procure sand, bags, tools, and labor for other dike efforts, including the Lao National Radio Station, the city power plant, and the USAID compound.

Lou and Ken worked extremely long and hard hours throughout the flood period, and as a result, received letters of commendation for their efforts from the Ambassador. Lou writes, however, after receiving the award: "... Although I and others worked hard and long during the flood, it was, after all, something that had to be done. I feel therefore, somewhat uneasy in accepting an award from the Ambassador for my efforts, while numerous others that I worked with, and, who worked as hard or harder than myself, go without the same award. If awards are to be given to individuals, then it must be the number one priority to see that all those actually deserving the award actually receive it."

ALL TEAM CONFERENCE

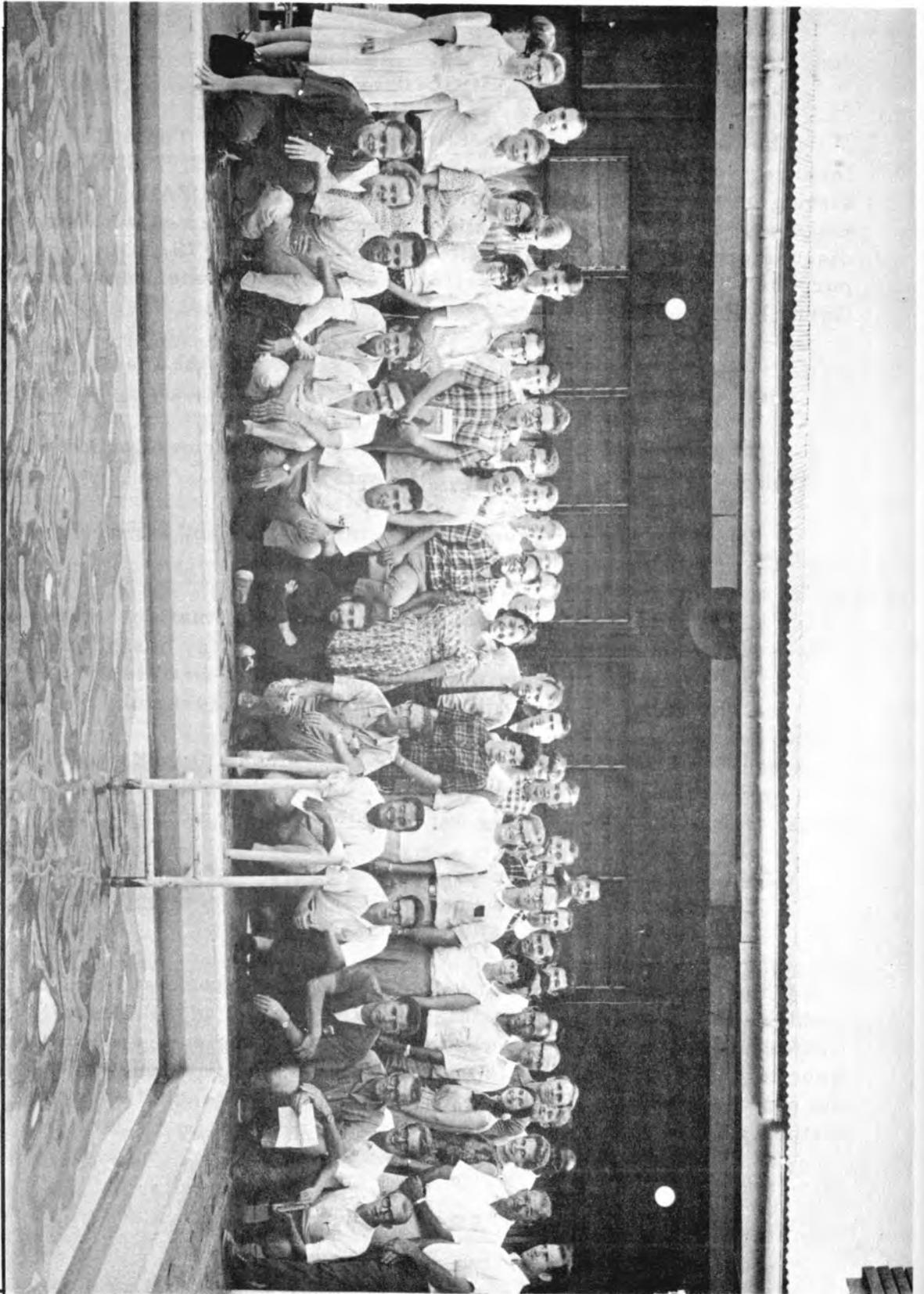
The first of what will hopefully be an Annual All Team Conference, was held in Vientiane, on January 26 and 27, 1967, consisting of one day of general meetings with various USAID, USIS, Embassy, and IVS personnel and a second day consumed with small discussion type meetings (IVS/RD) and workshops (IVS/ED). The purpose of this meeting was well expressed in an evaluation done by Gerry Marby and Dick Auspurger after the meeting:

"The strongest part of the conference was the meeting with other IVS'ers and the exchange of ideas that took place."

"Knowingly, or unknowingly, the group accomplished the following aims of the All Team Conference:

1. To further develop the team's image and strengthen team efforts.
2. To keep current on every-changing situations confronting IVS, establishing new policy positions and abandoning the old as necessary, in order to keep IVS streamlined, dynamic, and forceful.
3. To obtain helpful personal knowledge or hints from fellow IVS'ers, which will strengthen our effectiveness in fulfilling our mission.
4. To promote the uniqueness of IVS morale, through participation in events designed to foster better understanding and cooperation."

They say that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and if this is true, it would be hopeful that the "chain" of All Team Conferences would have its weakest link at the beginning and continue to grow stronger. Much was learned at the first one, and the constructive criticism given by the volunteers should ensure further growth.



IVS/Team Members during ALL TEAM CONFERENCE.

PHILIPPINE ORIENTATION

The Los Banos orientation and training has become an important part of the preparation given IVSers for rural development work in Laos. While enroute from the United States to Laos, new IVS/RD team members stop in the Philippines for this 10 days of intensive training in tropical agriculture, small livestock projects, health and sanitation, community development techniques, bamboo engineering, and concrete construction. In this tropical setting, with conditions very similar to those they were to later work under, a total of 26 IVSers were given training during 1966-67.

The faculty and staff of the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture have been more than helpful in presenting lectures and practical demonstrations containing basic information IVSers need to work effectively at their new assignments. The agriculturalist who comes from the dark, loam soils and temperate climate of the Middle West needs some special instruction before he is ready to work in the red laterite soils and climatic extremes of Laos. For the home economist, the tropics present a new set of problems with regard to food preservation and environmental sanitation. The versatility of bamboo (everything from reinforcing in concrete to toothpicks), requires some special attention from the constructionists. The UPCA has wide range of professors and instructors to help the IVSer adjust his or her special ability to the new conditions of a tropical environment.

The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) is a very important



Terry Gompert and Larry Lehman get their first taste of S.E. Asia by planting rice in the Philippines.



IVSers (Fall 1966) at orientation in Los Banos, Philippines.

aspect of the Los Banos training. Here IVSers have the opportunity to meet with some of the world's foremost authorities on rice, view the latest trials and experiments with regard to new varieties and cultural practices, and browse in the stacks of the IRRI library with the world's largest collection of rice information. The importance of the experience at IRRI (particularly to those IVSers who have degrees in agriculture), can best be understood when one remembers that increased rice production is the number one priority of the Lao Mission.

Community development is a new field to most incoming IVSers, and the staff of the Presidential Arm for Community Development (PACD) must start with the basics in this portion of the orientation. The PACD, which carries the primary responsibility for the community development program of the Philippine Government, has experienced training staff in residence at Los Banos for the purpose of training their own development workers; and this staff is able to provide a meaningful background from which IVSers can begin their study of community development techniques.

As Sport'un Life once said, "Ain't no gal what's gonna ge...", no, no, "Ain't no 10 days what's gonna prepare no man for RD work in Laos"; however, Mr. "Jun" Juliano and the staff on the Farm and Home Development Office have done an exceptional job of organizing a program that provides excellent preparation in minimum time. When IVSers of the Lao Rural Development team talk shop, one does not have to listen long until he hears, "Remember what they said at Los Banos..."



"Put your hand on that plow... hold on". Erwin Johnson at Los Banos.

IN-COUNTRY TRAINING

If volunteers are going to work in Laos, why shouldn't they be trained in Laos? Here, they could be taught first-hand problems and frustrations that face the volunteer and see for themselves what it was like. Here, they could begin learning from the same people who they would be working with for the next two years. Here, they could begin putting into practice right away, what they were learning.

These are some of the basic reasons why IVS/Laos put into effect this year a type of training which has been thought to be most rational. For ten intensive weeks 9 IVS trainees (8 IVS/RD and one IVS/ED) went through the first in-country language and field orientation training program ever held in Laos. A normal day would see them studying Lao for 4 hours in the morning and having 4 hours of meetings (with USAID, USIS, RLG, etc.), or technical studies in the afternoon.



Ken Ullom explains construction of gabion dam to Bob Jackson and Gary Davis at Ban Pakpo



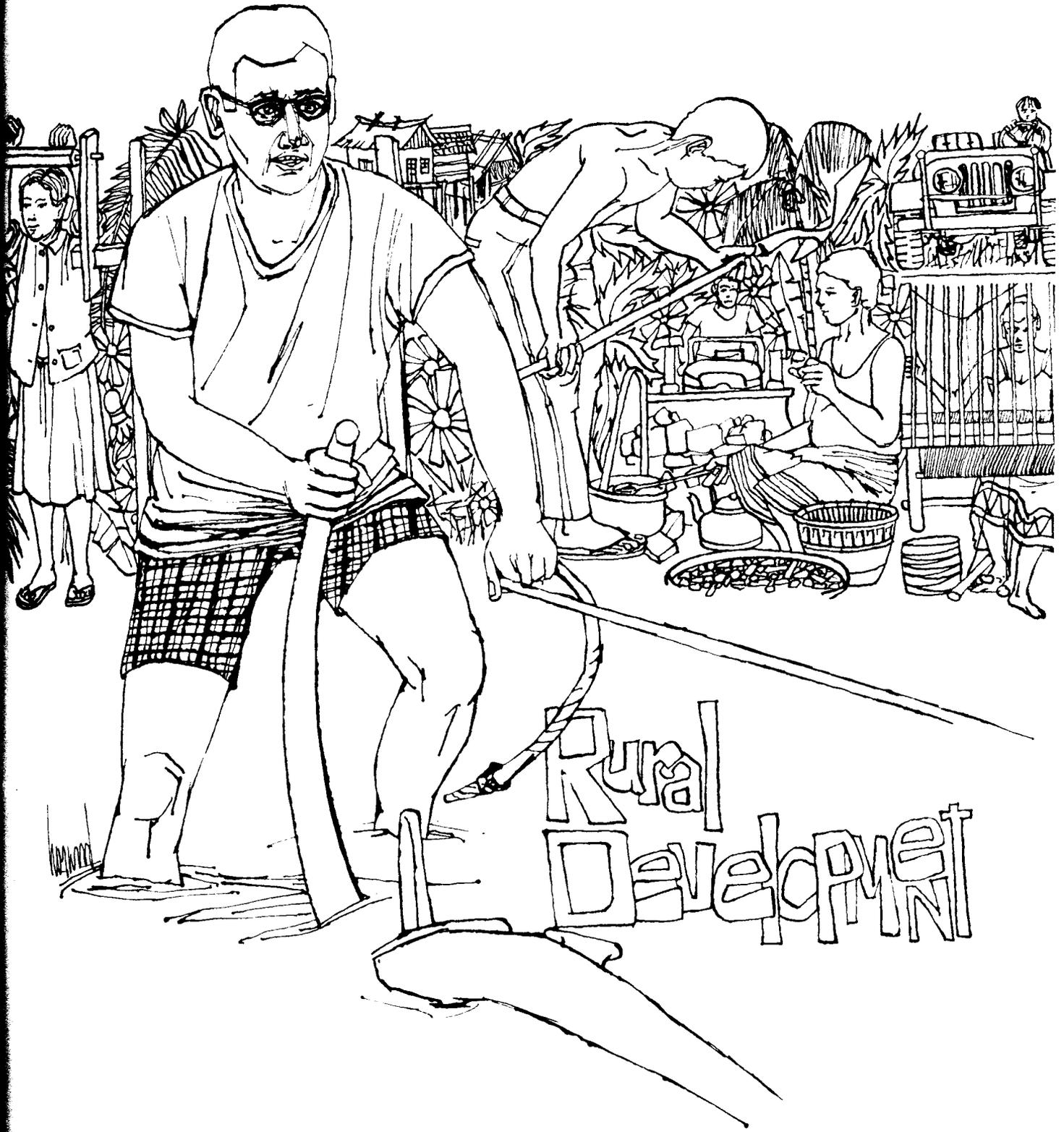
IVS'ers in Spring '66 group visit a dry season irrigated rice paddy at Ban Ilay.

Some evenings were filled with movies about Laos or group meetings to discuss problems and suggest changes in the schedule. This schedule was followed for five and a half days a week and broken only twice when the trainees went to Vang Vieng and Pakse for field trips. These trips allowed them to get a small idea of what the next two years held in store for them.

The training proved to be a strain both on the trainees and Bob Lovan, who was in charge of the group, but it seemed well worth it judging from the comments of the trainees.



[Handwritten signature]



Rural
Development

RURAL DEVELOPMENT TEAM



The term rural development is rather an evasive one when used in regards to the IVS/RD team. It is, as defined by a 1948 Rural Development conference at Cambridge University, "...a movement designed to promote better living for the whole community." It is, as IVS states on their stationery: "...a 'People to People' cooperation in foreign development projects." But that is still rather general. More specifically and in the

eyes of the volunteer: "...he is dedicated to self-help type of community development and tries to accomplish this by: (1) the participation of the people themselves in efforts to improve their level of living with as much reliance as possible on their own initiative and (2) the provision of technical and other services in a way which encourages initiative and self-help." (Richard Barth) Although this doesn't give an exact picture as to the role of rural development, it does show the feelings and attitudes of the volunteers.



To further explain the role of an IVS/RD volunteer, one must realize that he works in many areas (agriculture, construction, Home Ec., etc.). When logistic support or technical backstopping is needed, the volunteer looks towards the USAID divisions of RD, AGR, PWD, or PHD. He works through these divisions to keep his programs going, for although, as an IVSer he is a separate entity, he must always be aware of USAID's overall effort and the aid available from this organization. The RD IVSer also works with the RLG (Royal Lao Government) and its agents to help train and involve the RLG in the development of their own country.



TOP: Chet Brown, IVS/RD Chief-of-Party
CENTER: Chet Brown/Bob Lovan/Randy Candea
BOTTOM: Ken Lewis and Loren Finnell



But the only real way to know what the IVS/RD volunteer is, is to see what he has done and that we will try to do in the following pages.

FORWARD AREA TEAM

Forward Area Team operations can be considered a "before the cluster" program. Affectionately called F. A. T. and composed of one or two IVS men, they move into areas recently secured from the Pathet Lao with basic tools and housing supplies and proceed with the "impact program". The idea is to help the people in these areas build what they need, whether it be a well, school, or dispensary; giving them a concrete example of the Royal Lao Government's and USAID's interest in their welfare.



Since there are no USAID personnel in Forward Area field stations, the IVSer, as a representative of USAID, works closely with the Chao Muong (village leader) and the local military commandant.



Security being a major problem, the IVSer usually confines his work to the central villages of his area. Security has been more of a problem this year than last, curtailing the efforts of all F. A. T. programs - particularly in the months of April through June. But, in most cases, development precedes security. Once the people of these areas have seen how we can help them improve their living standards, security becomes less of a problem and the road is open for the cluster to move in and



Bill Blanning inspecting Rick Barth's house in Ban Nakhua after a tree blown down in a storm made the house quite unliveable.

work with the people in a broader scope.

To keep the FA program logistically feasible, there have been no more than 8 such teams operating at one time.

In Ban Nakhua, Rick Barth assisted in the construction of 2 self-help schools, a dispensary, and a hand-dug well. He also started a rice multiplication program in which 300 farmers took part.

Ban Nakhua was closed out in May of 1967.

In Dong Kasene, Bob Majoros worked with the villagers building two dispensaries and three wells. He helped supply local schools with 20 blackboards and repaired the village road system. Work in Dong Kasene is now being done on a visiting basis from Thakhek due to PL activity in the area.

Only a short time was spent in Ban Houei Mun due to a PL attack which closed the area to further work. While there, Jim Archer and Andy Goodwin started a vegetable program and assisted in the drilling of 6 wells.

Chaim Leavitt worked with the villagers of Nam Bac in building and supplying 10 schools. A number of local girls were sent to Xieng Ngeun to learn methods of sewing under the direction of Jane Grover. Chaim left IVS in December 1966, and was replaced by MacAlan Thompson. Mac started an irrigation dam project, but was forced to leave the area because of numerous PL attacks.

Hong Sa has had a number of IVSers at work in the valley, including Tom Russell and Jerry Lewis who built the IVS house, Mac Thompson and John Van Tine who worked with the villagers in placing a concrete floor in the school and starting a well program. Jack Parmenter and Jim Archer started a new dispensary and two large gabion dams. Mike Flanagan and Jerry Lewis came in to help complete the dispensary and dams, and Jim stayed on as an agriculturalist.

Although Muong Met is supplied entirely by river boat, there was little difficulty in completing a dispensary there. Fred Carlson and Jerry Lewis assisted in its construction. Mac Thompson and Rick Barth started a new 5 room school in the month of June.

In Muong Kassy, Jerry Lewis and Fred Carlson supplied 20 blackboards for rural schools, built 5 wells, and one fountain. Fred left in March and was replaced by Andy Goodwin who stayed in Kassy to assist the farmers in rice cropping. In May Jerry and Andy finished a large irrigation dam which is currently the largest gambion dam in Laos. In the first part of June, Andy was wounded during a PL attack on the IVS house while he and Alex McIntosh were asleep. He was taken to Bangkok and has recovered quickly.

Although security problems delayed Bob and Jane Grover over a month, they are now working in the newest forward area, Muong Nane. The Grovers are living in a part of the local dispensary and are becoming involved in a wide range of projects. Bob is involved in rice seed and fertilizer distribution, refugee relief, and is making plans for a bridge project that is exciting in terms of its self-help aspects. Jane has taken special training in weaving and will be applying this to her home economics program.

CLUSTERS

The cluster differs from the forward area in the type of program which it has. It is the cluster where the main efforts of the Americans lie. Here USAID and IVS combine in a long range program over a wide area of projects;



Karin Marby, Carol Compton, IVS Assts., RLG Home Agents



Lin Compton pours salad oil for Carol during PF-480 Food Demos.

using technicians to teach the Lao and with the end result being to turn the cluster over to the Lao. The IVSer in the cluster works from a "home base" and, in contrast to the forward area, he branches out further from his central villages.

Although most volunteers work within a USAID structure in the cluster, two clusters were run almost entirely by IVS. In Ban Lao, Lin and Carol Compton constructed a complete cluster center including: IVS house, dormitories, housing for RLG

and cluster staff, dispensary, excess housing for security people, classroom training center, warehouse and demonstration garden. Within this cluster, Lin worked on school and well construction, the growing of rice and vegetables and the care of ducks and pigs. He also tried through training programs to develop village level leaders with ability to hold discussion type meetings. Besides developing a local library and holding adult literacy classes, Carol worked with the local artisans in the production and weaving of silk and the production of grass mats. She also did many surveys on a wide range of subjects.

The Marbys (Gerry and Karin) who worked in Borikhane, brought to the Lao the hard realization that they could do something by themselves. They stopped the big American commitment and brought the area to the point of transition from an American to a Lao cluster. Besides completing an existing project of a school, Gerry helped to establish a Borikhane to Paksane bus service on a daily basis; something that had been determined in the past as impossible. He also started several self-help dispensaries and investigated the possibilities of a rattan industry. Gerry also completed the project of a ferry across the Nam Sane river but considered the project a failure due to the methods used. He had gotten the villagers committed to cutting the trees for the ferry, local missionaries to provide transportation and a local saw mill to saw the logs free of cost, when USAID stepped in and did the project on its own. Karin contributed to the cluster's strength with training programs in home economics, developing a school library and refugee work.

Due to the advancement of these clusters, Borikhane was turned over to the Lao this year, and Ban Lao is in the final stages of phasing out of American personnel.



Lin Compton/Gerry Marby help cut tress for ferry at Borikhane.



Ken Ullom inspects improved Taiwan rice at double cropping demonstrations in Vang Vieng.

AGRICULTURE

Both the number of IVSers working in agriculture and the program itself has grown and more emphasis will continue to be placed on this area. This emphasis is natural because of the fact that Laos has few industries, and farmers (who make up about 90% of the population) are engaged in subsistence agriculture. This past year, there were 14 IVSers working with USAID/AGR and RLG/AGR or ADC (Agriculture Development Organization).

Terry Gompert was the first IVSer to be assigned on a province-wide basis (in Borikhane Province) to work in agriculture and veterinary services with the RLG provincial chiefs and their agents. Just a few of his activities include: a vegetable fair, vegetable surveys, and corn and soy bean production on a commercial basis

Larry Lehman, in Dong Hene, experimented with several gardens, while helping refugees in their gardening. He also visited the silk worm experiment station at Nong Khai, Thailand.

Bob Owen (LaKhone Pheng) spent some time on a livestock program working with RLG veterinary agents in the distribution of pigs and ducks and giving advice on their care and feeding.

Wade Chubbuck, Kengkok, working with local RLG agriculture agents, also cooperated with ADO/SVKT in the implementation of their rice program, in addition to his own programs, which included encouraging and advising farmers in dry season watermelon and vegetable production.



Marc Bordsen and Erwin Johnson beam at success of dry season rice experiments - Pakse

In Muong Phieng, Dick Augsburg's activities encompassed a training program in livestock production and management, a pig and duck raising program, a demonstration training garden, a veterinary program for local villagers, and contributing agriculture material to the Muong Phieng cluster newspaper.

Ken Ullom carried out a boar program in Vang Vieng and helped with the local rice program, emphasizing double cropping to expand production. Along with this he worked one program to distribute improved ducks and vegetable seeds.

Garry Weythman, working in Nong Bok cluster, concentrated his effort on the extensive irrigation and drainage system now well under way in that area.

Larry Wilson, stationed first in Vientiane, then in Sam Thong, spent most of his time working in livestock programs in various areas of northern Laos.

ADO is a joint RLG-USAID organization created primarily to develop the banking system, credit facility, and production supply and marketing systems which are almost non-existent in Laos today and are necessary if agriculture here is to develop beyond its present day subsistence level.

IVS/ADO personnel, Dennis Wilczek in Thakhek, John Esser in Savannakhet, Jean Peacock in Luang Prabang, Mark Bordsen in Pakse, Frank Howarth in Sayaboury and Jack Parmenter in Vientiane directed rice seed distribution and buying, distributed tools and irrigation pumps, and gave instructions to farmers on insecticide use. In addition to their ADO duties, the IVSers also carried on their own programs of demonstration gardens, pig pens and other agriculture related projects

IVSers were responsible for staffing the ADO field posts throughout the country during the past year but due to the fact that the ADO jobs tended to be more one of an accountant rather than an agriculturist, they have been moved into other positions with USAID-AGR which are now more in line with IVS objectives.



Bamboo water pump built by Rick Barth in Nam Thone.

CONSTRUCTION

"Constructionist" is abroad term when used to define the field in which many IVSers specialize. The main emphasis is not on the actual building, but on the IVSers ability to gain the confidence of a community and organize it into a unit working towards a common goal. He deals with such problems as lack of materials, sporatic labor forces, and transportation difficulties. In this respect, the IVSer is a construction foreman and a liaison between the village rural self help project and USAID materials and technicians.

Although all the IVSers in this field have done an excellent job, three stand out as examples of hard working fortitude in their jobs and with the Lao people.

Frank Bewetz has a hard, industrious working reputation. He worked with several hundred villagers in Kengkok to complete six cement block schools in little over a year's time. Considering the many problems of construction and organization that go along with any project, this is a remarkable completion time.

Another outstanding constructionist was Fred Cheydleur, who worked in



Typical one-room school whose construction is supervised by IVSers. This one built in Ban Nakheua under Rich Barth's supervision.

Dong Hene and Phakhannia helping to build schools, wells, dispensaries, and repairing roads and bridges. It was thought by many that Fred was assassinated

by the Pathet Lao because of his rapport with and compassion for the people he lived and worked with. He left an indelible impression on the people of Pakhannia who called him brother

The third was Dave Teller who helped establish the Houei Kong cluster as one of the smoothest running clusters in the country. Dave was involved in installing a water system, road building, school and dispensary construction, helping with the village training groups. He was known by all as a dedicated worker.

Other IVSers working in construction include Larry Olsen who built a school and dispensary in Khong Sedone. He also helped the villagers start vegetable gardens.

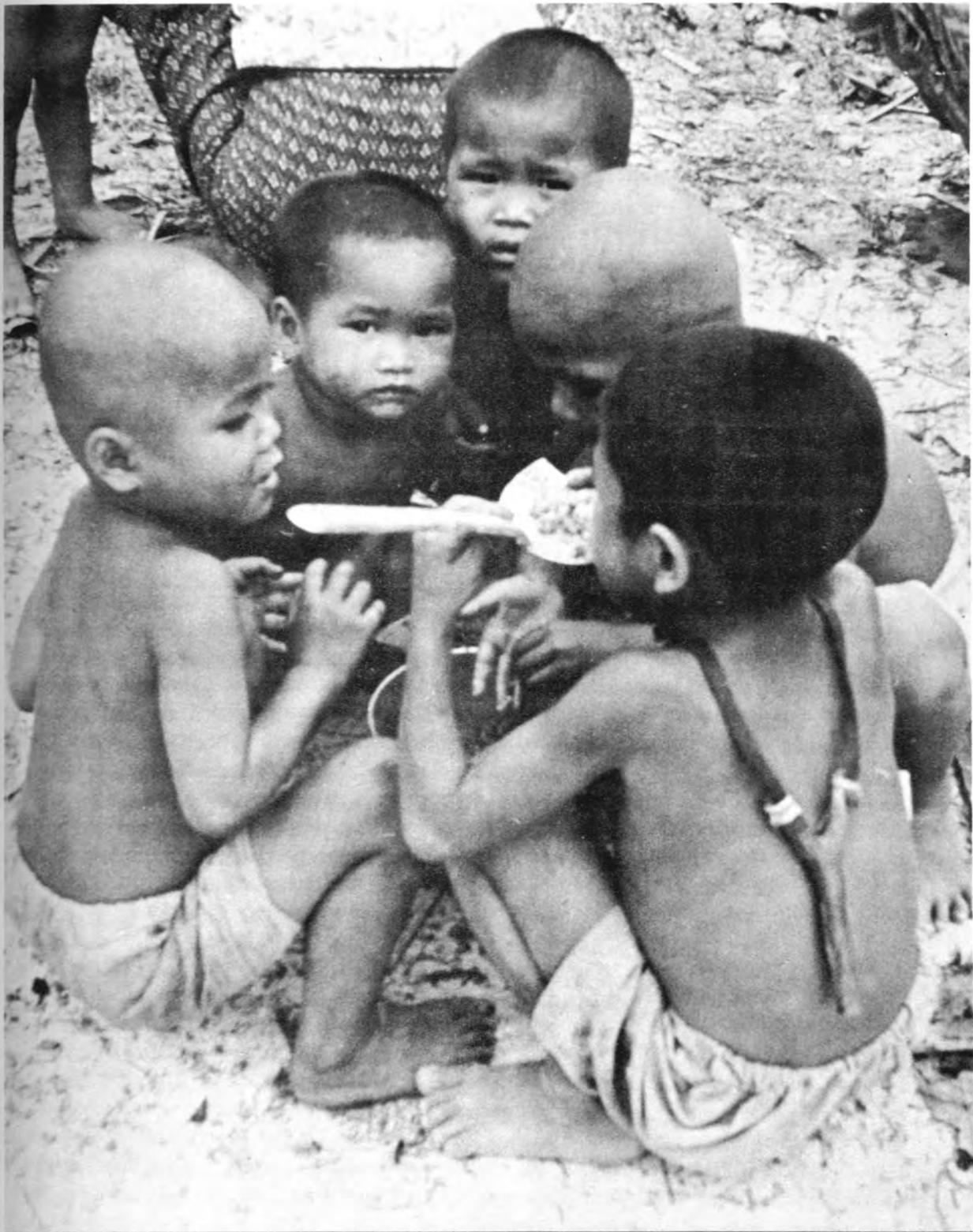
Lew Sitzer worked on schools, dispensaries and dug wells in Muong Phalane. He worked with the refugees in building vegetable gardens, and also started a youth program of sports and improved school gardens.

In Ban Keun, Mike McDonald trained two IVS Lao assistants so well that they are interested in going into well construction as a private enterprise. Mike also helped construct schools, built a backyard kiln and experimented with different clays and glazing technics, and found many sources of pottery clay in the Ban Keun area.

Besides working in the construction of schools, Jean Veillard worked with youth groups of Muong Wapi. He introduced sports to southern Laos, and organized basketball, football, and volleyball games on a competitive basis. The money for Jean's youth sports program was raised by Boons held for that purpose. Jean also has worked with the Boy Scouts in his area, teaching them first aid and helping to organize their program.

HOME ECONOMICS

IVS women working in Home Economics, act as counterparts to the Royal Lao Government Home Extension Agents in helping to plan and implement a Home Economics Extension Program for the Lao Government. The program provides education for Lao village women in subjects such as foods and nutrition, sewing, and pattern construction, maternal and child care, personal and environmental sanitation, and gardening. Due to extensive flood damage and the continual influx of refugees, IVS women and home agents are currently involved in programs promoting the use of PL-480 Foods. Their work includes demonstrating the preparation of these specially treated protein foods so that the villagers can derive the most food value from them. In order to enrich the protein-deficient Lao diet, IVS women, their assistants, and the RLG home agents cooperate with the RLG Agriculture agents in helping to promote new varieties of vegetables and rice. The IVSers and the home agents not only teach the cooking of the new varieties but have the villagers taste them as well.



Children split a pot of boiled bulgur wheat at
Ban Lao Dong

Brenda Gorman, stationed in Vientiane, is a counterpart to the RLG Chief of Home Economics, Mrs. Theothong. Together they planned a country-wide program which involved organizing the induction and in service training courses for home agents, recruitment of new personnel making arrangements for agents to study in other countries, ordering supplies and making numerous field trips to the different stations to check on programs and offer advice to home agents and IVS women.



RLG Home Economics Agents demonstrate improved food preparation.

Carol Compton completed her 2 year contract this year in the Ban Lao Cluster of Borikhane Province. Her work has been outstanding in helping the Lao people of that area raise their standard of living. Carol along with the RLG agents, and IVS assistants, trained refugee girls, villagers, students and teachers, in sanitation, sewing, food and nutrition, home industry and gardening. They conducted surveys in silk production, PL 480 foods, vegetable marketing and village training programs in Ban Lao. In education, Carol helped to organize the villagers in setting up a library, bulletin boards, and pamphlet distribution. Her fluency in the Lao language, made Carol extremely effective in working with the Lao people.

Liz Candea began her work in Muong Phiang where she had 3 RLG home agents as counterparts. One of their first projects was to set up a demonstration kitchen at the Cluster Training Center to be used in food training programs. Liz and her agents also conducted a highly detailed survey to determine the village women's needs and used this in the implementation of their programs. The survey took about 6 months to complete; during which time Liz and the agents also got involved in refugee work and PL 480 Food Training. Liz then moved to Nam Thone, a village in the refugee area outside of Thakhek. There she was involved in sewing for refugee girls and follow up program when the course was completed. With the home agents she planned the program which involved a sewing course and a PL 480 Food program as well as sanitation classes.

In Vang Vieng, Mary Ann (Reynolds) Russell worked with a local girl whom she recruited as a home agent. Together they set up a home economics program. Mary Ann and her IVS assistant and the RLG home agent taught classes in general home economics subjects in the village and at

the school. Mary Ann and the home agent were elected to serve on a committee with other officials, set up for beautification of the town, and the results were gratifying.

Nancy Howarth began her tour in Phone Hong and then transferred to Sayaboury where she and her counterpart made plans for a self-help home demonstration center. Here they would be able to visibly show the villagers the type of living standards possible using available materials. Nancy has also found herself quite involved in handicraft promotion.

Jane Grover's work began in Xieng Ngeun Cluster where she and the agents set up a 5 week sewing training program for 5 girls. They also incorporated some education in foods and nutrition by having the students participate in demonstrations at meal time. Shortly after the course was finished Jane moved with her husband to Muong Nane to become the first "forward area" woman. Here, Jane and her RLG counterparts have started planning a home economics program. Since sewing is one of Jane's favorite hobbies, she has decided to make some visual aids which will facilitate teaching of the subject.

Since her arrival in Laos, Karin Marby's work schedule in Muong Cao has been varied. Refugee assistance and rehabilitation has been the main area of work for Karin, her assistant and the home agent. In this program, they demonstrated to the people the proper cooking methods of PL 480 Foods. Once the refugees were more settled, attention was given to home sanitation which entailed yard clean up and soak pit building. In addition, Karin, her assistant and home agent were involved in village teaching where they held classes in all aspects of home economics.

Upon the request of the school principal, IVS and the RLG home agents established regular classroom instructions at the Cluster Center where basic sewing techniques were taught. Karin also found time to teach English and prepare bulletin boards for the Cluster.

Gerri Weythman was sent to Nong Bok Cluster in October 1966. She and her RLG counterpart taught food preparation, personal and environmental sanitation, and sewing. Judging from the number in attendance, the training seemed to be very successful. Gerri



Kathy Wong at That Kao Orphanage.

Right:

Sue Robbins and Asst. Bouncheua teach public health to rural midwives in Khammouane Province.



Left:

Kathy Wong supervises "playtime" for the babies at That Khao Orphanage in Vientiane.

Right:

Two sisters enjoy each other's company at the That Khao Orphanage.



became involved in maternal and child care work which included checking two motherless children. In addition, Gerri taught English.

Joanne Augspurger and Kris Lehman are our two latest additions to the Home Economics Program in Laos. Joanne replaced Liz Candea in Muong Phieng. After arriving on post she and her counterparts initiated a sewing program which enables village women to improve their sewing methods. The women were very enthusiastic over this project and all provided their own material for sewing after a practice garment was made. Having just completed the program in one section of the Cluster, Joanne and the agents will begin in another section.

Kris was stationed in Dong Hene. After she had just begun to set up a program with her counterpart, Kris and her husband, Larry were re-assigned for security reasons. Her second station was Vang Vieng where she was sent after Mary Ann's departure. Kris being a lab technician will act in advisory capacity at the hospital in Vang Vieng. She will also serve as an advisor for the home agent whenever necessary.

NURSING

Susan Robbins and Jan Wilczek worked as public health advisors for the provincial rural midwives in cooperation with the WHO staff (who administer the country-wide maternal and child health program), a Colombo Plan medical team. USAID-PHD, and the provincial representative of the Lao Government Ministry of Public Health. They functioned as teachers and advisors; giving twenty-four rural midwives three months of theory and practical experience in basic prenatal care, post-natal care, delivery, infant and child care, and health education. In working towards preventive medicine through health education, they frequently had to work around strong cultural superstitions and poor or absent educational backgrounds (re: Lao women spend their first ten days post-partum eating nothing and lying over smokey fires to appease the spirits). Most of their time was spent in training and traveling, throughout the province in isolated areas to see the young rural midwives. Part of their basic problems of transportation and medical supplies were overcome this year with the gift of bicycles and home delivery kits by UNICEF. Susan wrote two pamphlets which explained the midwifery program and had them translated into Lao.



Jane Wilczek, her assistant and WHO nurse.

into Lao.



Jack Donnan and Assistant Suem discuss fish pond pike-Ban Houei Khong.

The program, which is an experiment in cooperation, is an example of what can be accomplished when common objectives and individual agency strengths are assembled to jointly and effectively work together.

Kathy Wong, who worked in Vientiane, spent many hours at the That Kao Orphanage making many improvements in the health conditions of the operation. She worked through the Lao nurses at the Orphanage and helped get several of them to Thailand for further training which was sponsored by the Asia Foundation.

Working with the WHO Maternal and Child Care Program and RLG Ministry of Public Health, Kathy was instrumental in getting the Salakham MCH Clinic built. Besides seeing to details of construction and materials, she did extensive work in the Vientiane area in health and sanitation.

FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Jack Donnan, fisheries specialist, under the USAID Agriculture Division, worked closely with the RLG Service des Eaux et Forets, under the Ministère du Plan and traveled country-wide setting up a fisheries program. This is an important project as fish is one of the staples of the Lao diet.

During the flood, Jack used his own vacation time to make a study-tour of the inland fishery program in Malaysia and Thailand, With the help of this trip which gave him a great deal of technical material and new ideas, he set up a short training program in Vientiane for his IVS assistant and a Lao Thueng trainee from Houei Khong.



Poisoning predatory fish pond with insecticide at Houei Khong

By February 1967, a small pilot project was set up with the Chao Moung of Moung Wapikhamtong to culture fish in one of the many barrow pits

which had been dug during the construction of the new road through that district. The pond was stocked with *Tilapia mossembica* and common carp in March 1967 and is presently being managed by three local boys at Muong Wapi under the supervision of IVSer Jean Veillard. The demonstration pond at Houei Khong was also stocked in February and March 1967. By April two other ponds were finished and stocked in the Houei Khong area.



Fish Pond at Houei Khong

Jack also worked with the RLG to start two fish-in-rice paddy trials ; one at Houei Khong and the other at the FAO demonstration farm at Haddocke, near Vientiane. This process allows the Lao farmer to grow rice and produce fish in the same paddy.

Ed Myers and Tom Zacharczyk, who began work in May, got in on the ground level of a new project for forestry and small industry development with the RLG Service des Eaux et Forets. They traveled extensively to determine the potential of forestry production and incorporating this into a small industry program.

HANDICRAFTS

In the Thakhek area there are over 6,000 refugees that have come out of the war-stricken mountains to the East, bringing with them a rich tradition of handicrafts: jewelry, bamboo trays and tables, crossbows, wooden smoking pipes, kenes, flutes, basketry, and the weaving of silk and cotton skirt borders, skirts, shawls, and cloths of different varieties.

Many of these refugees arrived with nothing but the few clothes that they were wearing. In an effort to raise their standard of living as well as encourage and further develop existing Lao crafts, Randy and Liz Candea organized a handicraft program for them. At first the villagers were reluctant to participate for they could not understand why "foreigners" were interested in their crafts. This was partially due to the fact that crafts, to refugees, served a "functional" rather than an "ornamental" purpose. Everything they make has an immediate and specific use in daily life. The refugees found it hard to believe that foreigners would buy their crafts simply because they are beautiful.

It was not long before the refugees discovered that they could earn money by selling crafts to foreigners who really wanted them. They were pleased to find that goods of their own creation (based on Lao culture and tradition) were valued so highly and could sell so well. There was no longer a problem of "participation" as everyone wished to be a part of the program. The problem was now one of "selectivity", for Randy and Liz wished not only to sell the best of the crafts, but also find ways of improving those of poorer quality.

The program began in November of 1966 and within six months the refugees had earned over \$1,650 from craft sales. At the same time the program began to expand. A sewing program in which village girls were taught how to make shirts was initiated. In addition, the American Women's Club in Vientiane donated \$400. to the Thakhek handicraft program; part of which money will be used to build a craft center which will be constructed by the refugees and used for future training programs.

Nancy Howarth has been working closely with the Youanne, Meo, and Lao people from Xieng Lom, Ban Nala and Sayaboury. Over the past five months Nancy has sold more than \$432 worth of cotton and silk skirts, hats, blankets, scarves, and table runners. She hopes to be able to sell place mats and baskets as well. At present, Nancy and her assistant, along with Jane Grover and her assistant, are being trained in Vientiane to operate the flying shuttle loom. They hope to then pass on this new skill to the villagers in their own working area.

Carol Compton has tried to encourage the women in Ban Lao to produce "grass" place-mats. The latter is a seasonal project since the plant from which the mats are made can only be used six months of the year. Carol has also introduced a small project on silk raising by planting improved types of mulberry trees in one of her cluster villages.



Liz Candea tries on a shawl woven by refugees in Khammouane Province

The McDonalds, prior to returning to the United States, also worked on crafts in Ban Kuen. Mike built a kiln and experimented with pottery glazes while Sue

and her assistant learned how to use a loom. The McDonalds arranged to have flying-shuttle looms built in Ban Keun for those IVSers who were interested in starting training programs in weaving.

Jack Parmenter worked for several months as the handicraft coordinator in Vientiane. This included helping IVS field personnel sell handicrafts in Vientiane. His "pet" project was with a nearby silk raising village. He encouraged the village women to increase production and make silk yardage of larger width and colors more suitable to stateside tastes. Unfortunately, some buffalos consumed the mulberry leaves used to feed the silk worms. Many of the worms died and the village women were forced to purchase commercial silk.

HOME INDUSTRIES

Dave Percival is currently working with groups of refugees in resettlement areas of Khammouane Province in a wood shingle making program. This program enables refugees to acquire a cash income, obtain badly needed rice, and produce shingles for their own resettlement program, as well as other self-help projects.

The program started about one and a half years ago in two refugee villages which produced some shingles on their own. Arrangements were made to use wood shingles for houses, schools, and dispensaries in permanent resettlement villages. Payments, originally made in rice, are now made in kip on a monthly basis. Up to 40,000 shingles have been purchased in one month. Current estimates call for 3,000,000 shingles for the Khammouane Province resettlement program. Total production so far amounts to approximately 900,000 shingles. There are four to five refugee groups producing shingles depending on what other work they may have - land clearing, house building, rice planting, etc.

Two-man saws are supplied to refugee groups on a repayment basis. Large trees are selected and chopped down. The trunk is sawed up in pieces according to the length of

the shingles, and with a wedge type device, the individual shingles are taken off. The shingles are bundled, carried near the road, and stacked. Then they are loaded on a truck and moved to storage locations where they will eventually be distributed to refugee families and self-help projects.



Dave Percival watches as refugees make shingles in Khammouane Province.

KHAMMOUANE
PROVINCE REFUGEE
PROGRAM

Since 1960 in Khammouane Province, 17,000 refugees have sought the protection of the Royal Lao Government because of military activities in eastern sections of the province. The insecurity has driven them southwest and west towards RLG Route 13. This has resulted in 21 groups of refugees in various stages of resettlement.



Refugee children in Khammouane Province

The basic activities in the Khammouane Province Refugee Program include: 1) emergency relief to area refugees, and planning for requirements for new refugees, and 2) assisting as many refugees as possible to become self-sufficient by providing tools and seeds for rice cultivation, and by permanently resettling groups in new areas of good agricultural development potential where it would be possible for them to re-establish a normal life.

New refugees are registered by their district chief, usually the old Chao Muong from the old area, who then submits the records to the Thakhek RLG/Social Welfare Office for action. The refugees then receive rice, PL-480 Food, and commodity distributions. New refugees in Thakhek are temporarily housed in USAID built reception centers. People arriving in areas outside Thakhek are given minimal assistance and basic equipment for temporary house construction.

Initial steps toward resettlement have been taken in 11 sites. Assistance with producing field rice, and for the first time paddy rice is going on in a program of improved seed distribution and buffalo loans. Self-help programs in schools, dispensaries, and wells are going on, as well as agricultural programs in vegetable and fruit tree distribution.

Of major importance are the home industries and handicraft programs. Wood shingles are now being used for self-help projects and permanent refugee housing. The refugees are being encouraged to produce various handicraft items for sale. A craft center will soon be built to train villagers in improved techniques. A sewing and weaving program for women and girls is also underway.

IVSers currently involved in the above activities are Tom and Mary Ann Russell in Ban Nam Thone at the northern end of the resettlement area. They are currently planning construction of an IVS house and a RLG/USAID field house in the newly surveyed village area. Dave Percival lives in Thakhek and Ban Song Hong, in the southern part of the area, where a field house already exists. An IVS house will be constructed in Ban Song Hong after the house in Nam Thone is completed.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Lou Wolf, who completed two and one half years with IVS last April, was the lone IVSer working in Urban Development. His accomplishments in this area were more than enough to compensate for the lack of manpower.

After finishing Vientiane's first comprehensive population census, which was a valuable contribution to understanding the needs of the city, Lou did a Market Survey on prices, sanitary practices, vendors costs for space, and origin of foods (Laos or Thailand). He also conducted a Construction Survey on construction completed, in process, started but stopped for some reason, in order to assess needs of zoning, health, tax base and safety hazards.

Lou's work with the Junior Chamber of Commerce was his greatest satisfaction and his biggest contribution to Laos. He made many government leaders, private businessmen, and others, aware of their civic responsibilities. He made valuable contacts for IVS with important Lao leaders. He worked hard in all fund raising projects, and did most of the work on the JC's playground for Vientiane children. For these projects he was voted the JC's "Most Valuable Person".

During the flood, Lou was instrumental in saving hundreds of lives of local people. Without question, he did more in the way of personal sacrifice and hard work than any other American. After the flood, Lou was active in getting the city cleaned, especially in the morning market.

One of Lou's last jobs was instituting a city-wide garbage collection system and supervising its operation.

Laos, and the rest of the world, could use more volunteers like Lou.

VET WORK AND LEADERSHIP TRAINING

In one year at the Veterinary Bacteriological Laboratory in Vientiane, Ken Wong, working with Dr. Khamsouk, Director of the Lao Vet Service, has done a fantastic job of improving lab standards



Ken Wong primes the burner for experiments at the Vet Lab in Vientiane.

and training competent personnel. Ken supervised the construction of the lab and ordered new equipment to replace the old. He has trained 24 students as lab technicians, teaching them uses of equipment, and diagnostic work with the idea of helping field agents to define bacterial diseases in animals, their preventions and cures.

Ken helped with three different training sessions for RLG/Vet field agents, showing them: how to obtain samples,

how to send them to the Vientiane lab, and how to process them. The program also included methods and reasons for sterilization. Ken went to Savannakhet and taught students there in a field extension lab.

Ken obtained pertinent information for the Practical Lao Vet Library from the American Women's Club, supervised the translation of various vet manuals from Thailand, and wrote two manuals himself including "Medicines for Animals and Fowl", and "Diseases of Animals and Fowl".

Ken also extended the influence of the vet lab to the RLG/Israeli Farm, and made contact with the Japanese Peace Corps. Volunteers who were also doing vet work.

When Ken left in June, he had more than helped to get the Lao Vet Lab into a smoothly operating service, leaving behind him trained technicians.

Bob Jacobson has been acting as director and technical advisor of a village leaders' training center at Ban Amone, eight kilometers north of Vientiane. The village leaders are selected from all parts of Laos. The courses last two months and include such subjects as first aid, sanitation, personal hygiene, carpentry, pottery, blacksmithing, fish pond management, poultry and swine management, vegetable gardening, well and latrine construction, and community development techniques.

This program, which was started in May 1967, has joint sponsorship by the Royal Lao Government, Oxfam, (a British non-profit organization) the United Nations, and USAID. Bob also worked with the surrounding villages in a self-help road improvement project which was completed before the rainy season started.

Bob
durin
cours

Right:

Bob Jacobson and village leaders during a fish pond management course at Ban Amone.



Above:

Vet students prepare test tubes in the RLG Vet Lab in Vientiane.

Below:

Student at Ban Amone training center molds clay bricks for a charcoal kiln.



TRAINING OF IVS ASSISTANTS

This report would not be complete without saying something about the training and development of the IVS assistant. Numbering almost 60, and working with the volunteers as interpreter-assistants until the volunteer has gotten a workable command of the language, they are an intricate and indispensable part of the IVS program in Laos. With experience and confidence the IVS assistants can do the work of another volunteer and actually double the working capacity of an IVSer. In this way, they learn to assume leadership positions so that after the IVSer leaves, the assistant can carry on. The volunteer acts as a catalyst in the development of the assistant as a potential leader in his own community.

This year, for the first time, a training program for IVS assistants was held in Ban Lao where Lin and Carol Compton set up and taught a program in their cluster center. They were assisted in the teaching by

Terry Gompert IVS/ RD and Khamka, a special assistant. Here, the assistants who were hired in Vientiane, went through 4 weeks of intensive training. They learned the basics of construction, agriculture, sanitation, holding village meetings, etc. Then they were assigned to various parts of the country with new IVS volunteers.

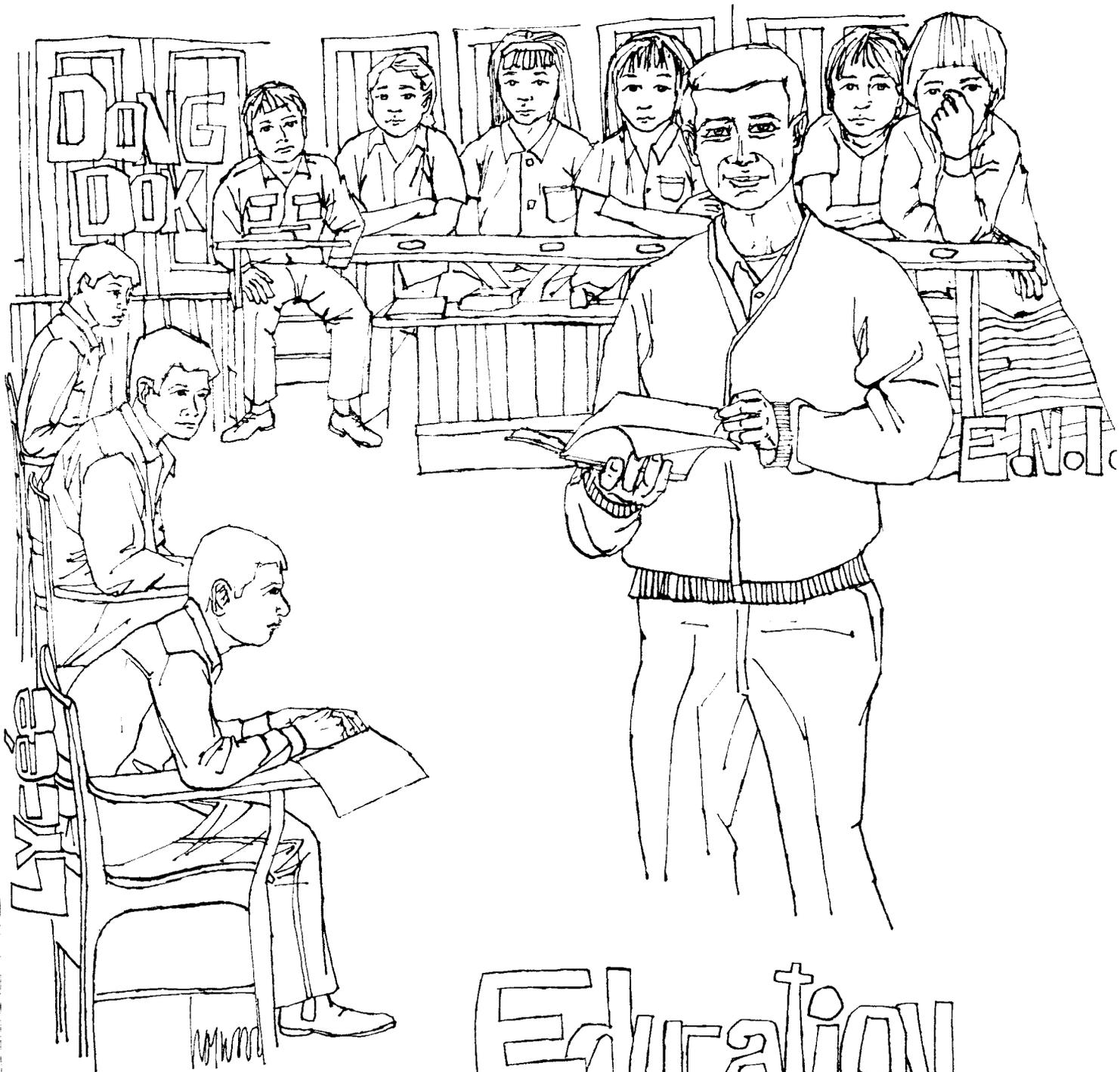
It is hoped that future groups will have at least 8 weeks of training since 4 weeks doesn't



Lin Compton supervises IVS assistants trainees build first well roof at Lao Dong

allow enough time to properly cover the material in the training program. The program, although a shortened version of what is needed, was a step in developing IVS assistants into future leaders of Laos.





Education

EDUCATION TEAM

The role of an IVS'er on the Education Team is somewhat different than that of the RD volunteer in that he comes to Laos with a fixed job. He comes to teach at Dong Dok in Vientiane or at an ENI or a Lycee in the field. Although his job appears to be more stable, he is plagued with different types of frustrations.

One of IVS' primary goal is to help Laos attain a strong national identity by trying to encourage the people of Laos to improve their educational system and to train enough

teachers so that the instruction can be given in Lao instead of French. The IVS'er is invited by the Lao Government to teach English or to teach other subjects in English to future teachers as there are not enough trained Lao to train their own teachers. A few do teach through a counterpart and plans for next year include one IVS'er teaching in Lao at the ENI in Luang Prabang. Others work directly with Lao on school maintenance and administration.

The goal at the top of the list is one of training, so that eventually all IVS'ers would teach themselves out of a job; turning them over to the Lao. The frustrations here being the fact that such change usually takes more than two years and the volunteers don't get to see the fruits of their work and often after training, people leave and go to work elsewhere.

A by-product of teaching is the cultural exchange of ideas and customs; something that is indulged in by both the Lao and Americans through classroom work and extra curricular activities. It is in this way and this way only that understanding of peoples can come about and friends can be made through mutual understanding or respectful acceptance of what one doesn't understand. To the Education volunteer, and all volunteers, this privilege of cultural exchange helps make all the frustrations worthwhile.



Bernie Wilder and Mrs. Phinkham discuss program plans



Bernie Wilder and Pat Basler outside school and Dong Dok

ENGLISH SECTION

The Ecole Superiore de Pedagogie, better known as Dong Dok, has instruction in three languages: French, Lao and English. This year over 900 students studied in the French section, which means that almost all of their instruction is in French, 187 studied in the English section and 407 in the Lao. The subjects taught in the three sections run the range of the usual subjects in a secondary school, and include teacher training courses.

Dong Dok is a government school under the supervision of the Ministry of Education. The school administrators are Lao, and the French and English sections each have a head of staff who serves as a liaison between their teachers and the administration. Most of the English section teachers are IVS; however, this year there were three British Colombo Plan teachers, one Australian and one Fullbrighter. There were also three Thai teachers, 25 Lao, 51 French teachers, 2 Indian, 2 Japanese, 1 Vietnamese and 4 Canadians teaching in other sections of the school.

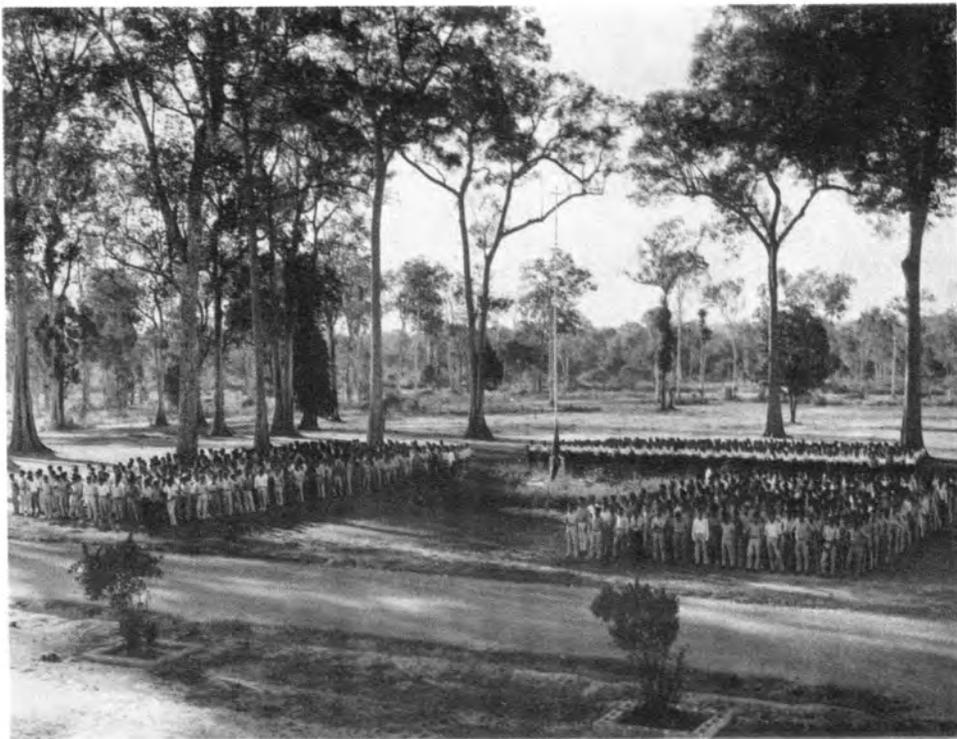
The students come from all parts of Laos to Dong Dok after they have had six years of primary school and have passed the entrance examination, to study for from two to nine years on a government scholarship.

Dong Dok is a teacher training school, and every student who studies here must sign a contract which obliges him to teach in Laos for ten years after graduation. If he does not sign the contract he must pay for his own board, which few Lao can afford. 3.3% of the over-all student body pays their own expenses. However, 8.8% of the English Section students pay for their own board. There is no tuition.





Wash day at the girls' dormitory - Dong Dok



Morning assembly at Dong Dok

IVS OBJECTIVES AT E.S.P.

IVS is teaching in the English Section because there aren't enough trained Lao teachers to staff schools in Laos, or to train as many new teachers as are needed.

IVS teaches English to the prospective Lao teachers, who after one year, will be able to use English as a language of instruction to receive the rest of their education. There are no colleges or universities in Laos. The English Section provides students who can be sent to universities in English-speaking countries. These students return to Laos to teach and to train new teachers.

IVS teaches in other sections where capable Lao teachers are absent. Usually the teaching is done through a Lao counterpart, who is being trained to take over the course.

Maintenance and construction volunteers are essential to a functioning school. They train Lao workers to perform the various maintenance and construction jobs to be done. IVS is helping to develop all facilities of the school -- the various workshops, laboratories, and the school farm.

THE SCHOOL

Almost all students live in the dormitories (built for 1,500 students) on campus, and some teachers live nearby in the 41 apartments and nine houses built by USAID. The school maintains kitchens and a dispensary on campus for the students. The school has 56 classrooms, eight shops and laboratories. There is a large open-air auditorium, called the Salle des Fetes, which is used as a meeting hall, movie house and basketball court.

The school library, established and organized by Russell Marcus, is run now by the Lao he has trained. It has 1,769 volumes in French, 3,797 in English, 1,101 in Thai and 116 in Lao. Now that the library is well organized and offers a fair reading selection, the teachers intend next year to promote student interest and utilization. The teachers' room, set up by IVS, also has a Reference Library with 1,144 volumes in English.

The school has a language laboratory, run this year by Doug Smith, with 20 tape recorders and earphones. Under Doug's direction, new language tapes were made by IVS teachers to add to the tape library.

Jerry Porter teaches science and runs the science lab. When first built, it was used only by IVS teachers. IVS fostered use by other teachers and the lab is now in constant use.



Stephanie Merritt and her English class

ORGANIZATION AND TEACHING

IVS teachers at Dong Dok work under Bernard Wilder, IVS/ED Chief-of-Party, and IVS English teachers work under Mr. Wilder and Mrs. Pinkham, Lao head of the English Department.

There are 14 IVS teachers who teach full time in the English Section and ten in other sections. Classes are about the same level as those in an American high school. Besides English; economics,

government, history, geography, math, general science, biology, physics, home economics, electricity, woodworking and motor maintenance are taught. This year economics, taught by Stan Druben, was offered for the first time. It was well received and the course will be continued next year.

TEACHING - SUCCESSES AND FAILURES

Methods of teaching English in the first year heavily emphasize speaking - repeating after the teacher and answering questions. The students spend at least four hours a week working with tapes in the language lab. The students needed many visual aids, and George Horwood created a visual aid program for the first year. His work was so successful that he may work on visual aid programs for all years in the English section. The main problem for first year teachers was a lack of good written material - textbooks and other reading materials. Judy Stuckey, Laurel Druben and Stephanie Merritt worked on a better class program for next year.

The second and third year methods stress grammar, composition, reading and speaking. The third year does not work in the language lab. The fourth and fifth years stress literature, composition and grammar. This year twelve students graduated from the English section, and almost all of them received a scholarship for further study in Thailand or abroad.

Seven third year students will attend high schools in the U.S. for their "junior year" under the American Field Service program.

This year research papers were written on various subjects by the 5th year English class, 2nd year English class and 2nd year social science class.

Bob Jones studied Lao intensively during his first year here, obtained a math book in Thai, and began teaching math in Lao at Dong Dok.

IVS English section teachers also taught beginning English from two to six hours a week in the French section. This presents special problems for the students and teachers because the French students don't know English, the American teachers often don't know French well enough to use it as a tool for teaching, and they don't often know Lao well enough for an intensive classroom explanation on grammar. The textbooks are inadequate and no systematic teaching program has ever been maintained in this area. There have been no visual aids available for these classes.

Courses of study and textbooks are available for most subjects. Due to the change-over in staff every year, teachers don't always want to follow what another teacher did the previous year. As a consequence, students have in the past received up to five different kinds of English instruction during their years at Dong Dok. Two years ago, in order to try to correct this situation, IVS teachers, with USAID Education, started to work out a new seven-year curriculum for the English Section. The objectives were expanded from that of training just English teachers to that of training teachers of all subjects. For the last two years the section has operated with a provisional curriculum that included courses for the first four years. This year the curriculum for the first four years was revised slightly and finalized and the program for the last three years was formulated. This program has been approved by the Director of Teacher Training and is now in the process of getting full ministerial approval.

The attitude of the English section students this year was appreciated by IVS. When this year there was a student strike, the French section closed almost a month early and those students went home while the English students decided to remain and finish out the year as planned.



Dave St. Louis and counterpart inspect newly hatched chick.

AGRICULTURE

IVS agriculturalists have worked at ESP since 1959. During the ensuing period, activities have centered around three primary objectives:

1. to develop the instructional program in agriculture.
2. to develop the school farm as an instructional facility and as a producer of food.
3. to develop the Lao staff to the point where the first two could be operated without outside help.

Much progress was made toward the first two objectives. The number of students taking agriculture has increased, the number of hours per week they study agriculture has increased and the program itself is much stronger and better organized. The farm facility was developed to the point where the farm raised 70 to 80 pigs a year, the chicken flocks numbered over 500, 3 fish ponds were in production, 150 geese were raised and many vegetables were produced.

The third objective, however, was not reached. This fact makes the other achievements relatively meaningless unless outside help is continually provided. This year the decision to drop the idea of developing the school farm was reached. It will be put into mothballs until a realistic solution to finding trained Lao can be accomplished. We will work on this by continuing to train Lao counterparts on the job and by endeavoring to have more Lao study agriculture in other countries.



Which comes first, the chicken or the egg?

Next year the agriculture activities will center mainly around further improvement of the instructional program. A program of animal and garden projects carried out by students will be emphasized which will be patterned after the Vocational Agriculture - future farmer of America concept that worked so well in the United States.

PRACTICAL ARTS

In Laos, practical arts is a term that is applied to the teaching of woodworking, metal working, plumbing, masonry, arts and crafts, mechanics and home economics. At the ESP it also means the application of these skills toward building, maintenance and construction. Specifically, the IVS'ers at the ESP work in the following ways:

1. Teach these subjects directly to the students of the English section, and with counterparts, to students of the Lao and French section.
2. Train counterparts to teach these subjects through working on the job with special help.
3. Working with and training school maintenance crews on the job situations and in some cases with special workshops.
4. Development of school facilities, necessary to teach these subjects.

IVS'ers were assigned to work in this area during the 1966-67 school year. The division of their time between the above four methods of working was different in each case. Bob Van Nest finished his fourth year at the ESP this year. When he came the wood shop was a bare room. Now there are two connected woodshops that are fully equipped and well organized. The curriculum for woodworking has been developed over this period of time to reflect the needs of the students and at the same time to be within the limits of what is practical and possible. The main disappointment is this shop has been the impossibility of being able to turn the shop over completely to the Lao to run. Two counterparts have been assigned to the shop for varying lengths of time. Neither proved adequate and the search is continuing for a suitable Lao who can be trained in the next two years to take over completely the teaching duties. In the meantime, the IVS'er involved must fill the personnel gap, train what material is available and steadily progress toward the day when he can work himself out of a job.



Dell Johnson coming out of a culvert.



Pilar Finnel and Crystal Erhart accompany Dong Dok students to orphanage.

In the motor pool, Bob Bryson has three jobs. The first is to be a teacher of general mechanics where the main emphasis is on use of tools, understanding of principles and working with small engines. The second is to develop the facilities of the motor pool which services all the school vehicles and of the general mechanics shop. The third is to train Lao mechanics to staff the motor pool. Bob is carrying on the work started by Pat Basler in 1963. At that time there was no motor pool or general mechanics taught

at all. The school at ESP must maintain its own water and electrical distribution system for 1,500 students and approximately 400 staff members. Trained Lao personnel was not available to staff these positions in the beginning. When IVS first came, the practical arts volunteers did the work directly and began training Lao to take their place. This was a long task made more difficult because many of the people trained left the school to work elsewhere. During the period when the school was growing rapidly there was more installation than maintenance. Help was needed by the Lao in this area. The population of the school has now stabilized and also the people on the work crews have been static for over a year.

The electrical crew has been working under the guidance of Lauren Merritt who has taught a class in electricity to the English section students. The crew has developed to the point that it has been decided to not fill this position with an IVS'er next year. Dell Johnson, who ended four years on the Education team in the summer of 1967, has been training the plumbing and masonry crews. These crews have also progressed to the point where we feel that an IVS'er is no longer required. This continues the policy of working ourselves out of a job and then going on to another, more challenging activity. In this case a person will be brought in next year to work with the head of all maintenance for the school.

Home economics has always been an important part of the curriculum of the school for the girls. Two years ago, Judy Green obtained two rooms to serve as temporary home economic labs. These have been developed and equipped by Judy to partially meet the need for facilities in this area. Judy teaches home economics directly to the girls in the English section and through her Lao counterpart, she also teaches students in the French and Lao sections of the school. Much of her time has been spent developing instructional materials in Lao for use in the classes that she teaches and those of the other Lao teachers of home economics.

EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Orphanage

This year the third year class in the English section visited a boys' orphanage in Vientiane every Saturday afternoon. The class organized games and instructional activities for 13 orphans so that each student had charge of at least one activity every week. Some of these activities were musical chairs, bean bags, folding paper toys, finger painting, hygiene lessons, knot-tying, and relay races.

The biggest project of the year was building a swing. Money for the materials was supplied by Skip (George) Horwood, IVS teacher, who gave art lessons and donated the proceeds to the orphanage. The students shopped for materials, made iron hooks and bolts in the workshop, spent several Saturday afternoons boring the holes in birch trees, and strung up two swings.

The Lao have a fundamental devotion to the family, and an awareness of responsibility and dedication to others within the family, but they have little notion of social responsibility outside the family, and is just now developing a rational identity. This project was to ripen the students' sense of social involvement. The teacher



Dong Dok students supervise games at the orphanage.

who worked with the students thought this project was successful because the students felt needed and they could see immediately success of their efforts, and developed a real enthusiasm for working with the children.

English Clubs

Other extra curricular activities at Dong Dok this year included the organization of English-speaking clubs. While teachers sat in as advisors, fifth year students functioned as presidents and planned with the club members various activities - discussion and reading sessions, picnics and field trips to factories, wats and other places of interest in and around Vientiane. During the school year, picnic groups were taken to Thadeua, Thangone and Had Donechang. Field trips took in the shoe factories, a Lao bakery, Wats Ong Tu and Sisaknet, USIS, O. B. Hospital and the American School. Club members were encouraged to take notes on these field trips for oral reports at their next club meeting.

The intentions of the English Club were: 1) to stimulate the students' language ability by their participating in the above mentioned activities, in a non-classroom atmosphere; 2) to stimulate an interest and regard for student organization and student responsibility in planning group projects, with a minimum of faculty aid; 3) to stimulate, through field trips, a kind of civic consciousness, or, at least, an awareness of such things as business, medical and library facilities in Vientiane.

Holiday Parties

At Christmas time, the English section students prepared a Lao banquet for the faculty at Bernie Wilder's house. They spent several days buying and cooking food, decorating the Wilders' yard, and even gave up a meal to pay for the occasion.

The Salle de Fete was the scene for an all-school New Year's Party. Refreshments were served and the students' band provided dance music for this affair that lasted until dawn.

Literary Contest

A literary contest, sponsored by Asia Foundation, was held at Dong Dok. All students at the school were invited to submit stories, songs or verses, in Lao, to a committee of Lao judges. The purpose of this contest was to encourage much needed publication of Lao writers and language. For each category, stories and poetry, there

was a first prize of \$25.00 and a second prize of \$15.00. It is hoped that next year a nationwide literature contest can be held at all the secondary schools.

Sports

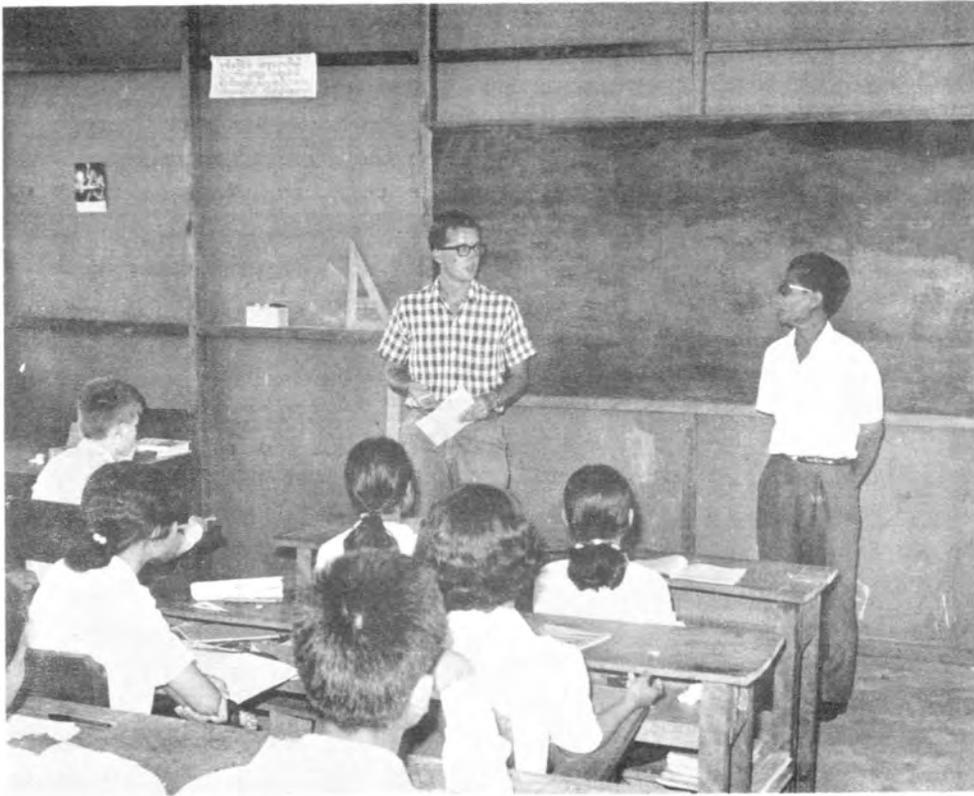
The athletic program this year, under the supervision of Dick Stuckey and Lane Yoder, included intramural soccer and basketball games between the French and English sections, and between various English section classes and years. Dick Stuckey usually coached and refereed at these games. Two basketball games were played with the American School team. The girls at Dong Dok, provided with volleyball, badminton and basketball equipment, competed intramurally in these games. Much of the money for the purchase of tetherball sets and other sports equipment was donated by the American Women's Club.

ENI'S

The ENI's (Ecole Normale d'Instituteurs) are regional teacher training schools operating throughout Laos. They operate in conjunction with the ESP (Ecole Supereure d'Pedagogie), Vientiane, which is the parent college. Presently there are ENI's located at Pakse, Luang Prabang, Samthong and Vang Vieng. The ENI's at Pakse and Luang Prabang were established in 1961. Training programs at Samthong and Vang Vieng began this year. Another ENI will soon begin operation in Savannakhet. These schools have the important function of training elementary school teachers to staff the rapidly enlarging Lao educational system.

1966 was a year of expansion at the ENI's. Enrollment at Pakse and Luang Prabang increased by one-third. New ENI's were started at Samthong and Vang Vieng. Thus, over a total of 700 students are now being trained at the ENI's. To meet the needs of increasing enrollments, major construction programs were begun at Pakse and Luang Prabang. Two dormitories and an administration classroom building are under construction at Pakse. Two new dormitories are also built at Luang Prabang.

This expansion was also reflected in the assignment of IVS personnel. An IVS'er was assigned to each of the new ENI's and an additional volunteer was added to the teaching staffs at Luang Prabang and Pakse. IVS assignments for 1966-67 were: Samthong - Paul White; Vang Vieng - Chuck Brewster; Luang Prabang - Ron Sauer and Jeff Lessoff; Pakse - Roger Brady and E. J. Johnson.



Left:

E. J. Johnson
teaching
at
Pakse.

Left:

Roger Brady
advising
students in
carpentry
class.



The role of IVS at the ENI's has varied with the needs of the various schools and talents of the individual volunteer. In general, the volunteers have served in a dual role as administrative advisors and teachers. As full-time members of the school staff, each volunteer is on the spot to help coordinate USAID programs at his school and to help plan the future development of the school. Under the supervision of the school director and with the support of IVS, volunteers are often able to initiate and administer independent projects at their schools. IVS'ers assigned to the ENI's have taught a wide variety of subjects. But teaching assignments are most frequently in the areas of English, Agriculture, Industrial Arts, and Physical Education.

IVS efforts at Pakse this year were directed at improving agriculture and practical arts programs. An additional section of school property was brought under cultivation and fenced. A series of transactions were conducted to provide the hog program with new stock and to establish a farm fund in support of the school's agricultural projects. A poultry program was initiated with the purchase of 25 Rhode Island Red Chickens from Bangkok. Three workbenches were built by students and an assortment of hand tools were acquired to help establish a permanent school workshop. Shortage of classroom space has not yet made this possible. A carpentry club was started to encourage interested students to develop woodworking skills. In addition, courses in English and Community Development and a teaching materials workshop were taught by IVS personnel.

IVS' programs at other locations were similar to that of Pakse with the addition of independent projects such as library development and health programs, involving physicals and dental checks. Assistance was also given, wherever possible, to graduates of RTTC's (Rural Teacher Training Colleges) who are teaching in the village schools. This assistance was in the form of information, ideas on a particular subject or helping to locate sources of materials.

TEFL

IVS/ED had 4 teachers in the TEFL Program last year: Robert and Nancy Artman in Savannakhet, Susan (Olson) Van Tine in Savannakhet, and Sam Floyd in Vientiane. The following is how Bob Artman views the program.

" 'Teaching English as a Foreign Language' is sometimes referred to as 'Teaching English as a Second Language.' In French-dominated secondary schools of Laos 'Teaching English as a Third Language' would be more appropriate. In all grades the only subjects not taught in French are English and Lao language. This predominance of the French has

advantages and disadvantages for the American teacher in English.

"One of the few advantages is that the Lao student is already familiar with the Roman alphabet and has some acquaintance with a European language which is much more like English than like his own language. The disadvantages are many. All the usual problems of grammar, syntax and pronunciation are doubled. For example, an English word that may be difficult enough for a Lao student to pronounce becomes even more difficult when the word has a cognate in French that is pronounced and stressed differently in that language. These are problems of language, however, which can be dealt with directly by the IVS'er.

"There are more confounding problems arising from the dominance of French in the secondary schools - problems which are beyond the reach of the IVS'ers influence. For instance, the third language status of English gives it a low place in the relative importance of academic subjects. This is especially true in the technical schools where English is allotted only two hours per week in the curriculum and is not included in the final examinations for the C.A.P. diploma. Two hours per week, or three, or even four is precious little time to teach a foreign language when the goal is to provide the ability to understand and produce that language in its spoken form. The problem of too few 'hours of contact' is beyond the IVS'ers influence in that the ideal solution to the situation would be to require English language instruction five or more hours per week and perhaps even put the course on an elective basis in the interest of student motivation. This solution, being mainly administrative, would have to be negotiated at a summit conference involving the Lao Ministry of Education, USAID/ Education, and the French Cultural mission.

"Yet, the IVS'er must cope with the situation as it is. And, somehow, the limited number of contact hours must be made to produce. The most pressing concern here is with teaching methods and



Paul Altemus and students
in Savannakhet.

materials. Training for IVS teachers consist mainly of instruction in the use of the aural-oral method of language teaching. In an ideal situation the aural-oral method cannot be beat; the student is in class from three to five hours a day and is forced to use what he learns in an English-speaking environment. But the situation in a Lao secondary school is far enough from the ideal to require some major modifications in the aural-oral method, although many of the techniques are not valuable but essential.

"It might be extremely effective, for instance, to put greater stress on vocabulary building, even if this requires restricting the emphasis on sentence patterns (the foundation of the aural-oral method). Since the student has little contact with English outside the classroom he cannot pick up' vocabulary from his environment. He is seldom faced with the need to know a certain word in order to express himself. The usual thing is for the student not to know any more vocabulary than what he has learned in class. Under strict application of the techniques of the aural-oral method the student's vocabulary would remain severely limited, although he might be able to use what few words he knows in quite a variety of sentence patterns. Inevitably he loses interest in the language. A greater emphasis on vocabulary building would broaden the appeal of the language and permit the student to express a wider range of ideas when he does have an opportunity to use his English. And, of course, if this and other modifications of method are utilized it becomes important to have materials that reflect the modifications.

"So, as far as teaching English as a foreign language in Lao secondary schools is concerned, there are some problems the IVS'er can deal with on his own initiative and some that are beyond his range as an individual. It should be recognized, however, that initiative can quickly be undermined and made ineffective if the larger problems go unchanged and unsolved."



Nancy Artman and students
in Savannakhet.

IVS PERSONNEL ROSTER - 1966-1967

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TEAM</u>	<u>DATES AT POST</u>		<u>POST</u>
Alexander, Dianne	ED	12/15/63	8/15/66	Vientiane
Altemus, Paul	ED	9/26/64	10/11/66	Savannakhet
Archer, James	RD	11/19/66	11/ 3/68	Houei Mun Muong Kassy Hong Sa
Artman, Nancy	ED	10/ 4/66	9/24/68	Savannakhet
Artman, Robert	ED	10/ 4/66	9/24/68	Savannakhet
Augspurger, Joanne	RD	11/19/66	11/ 3/68	Muong Phieng
Augspurger, Richard	RD	11/19/66	11/ 3/68	Muong Phieng
Barth, Richard	RD	9/27/66	8/27/68	Ban Nakhua
Basler, Patrick	ED	6/15/63	8/15/67	Vientiane
Beery, Galen	RD	6/ 6/62	12/31/66	Xieng Lom Vientiane Xieng Ngeun
Belongia, James	RD	10/17/64	10/17/66	Ban Houei Kong Keng Kok Xieng Ngeun
Bewitz, Frank	RD	10/15/65	10/10/67	Keng Kok Lahanam
Blanning, Bill	RD	7/28/65	7/28/67	Nong Bok
Bordsen, Marcus	RD	9/14/66	8/27/68	Pakse
Brady, Roger	ED	5/ 1/66	5/ 1/68	Pakse
Branfman, Fredric	ED	3/26/67	5/15/69	Vientiane
Brewster, Charles	ED	10/ 4/66	9/24/68	Vang Vieng
Brown, Chester	RD	8/17/63	10/26/67	Borikhane Vientiane
Bryson, Robert	ED	8/28/66	11/ 3/68	Vientiane
Candea, Elizabeth	RD	10/15/65	10/10/67	Muong Phieng Nam Thone Thakhek Vientiane
Candea, Randy	RD	10/15/65	10/10/67	Muong Phieng Nam Thone Thakhek Vientiane
Carlson, Fred	RD	4/22/65	3/15/67	Houei Sai Ban Lao Muong Kassy
Cheydleur, Frederic	RD	4/26/66	3/25/67	Muong Phalane Phakhania
Chubbuck, Wade	RD	7/28/65	7/28/67	Keng Kok
Clish, Martin	RD	12/10/65	4/ 6/67	Vientiane
Compton, Carol	RD	9/14/65	7/28/67	Ban Lao
Compton, Lin	RD	7/28/65	7/28/67	Ban Lao

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TEAM</u>	<u>DATES AT POST</u>		<u>POST</u>
Davis, Gary	RD	3/18/67	3/ 1/69	Saravane
Donnan, Jack	RD	12/ 7/65	12/ 7/67	Vientiane
Druben, Laurel	ED	9/20/66	9/ 2/68	Vientiane
Druben, Stanley	ED	9/20/66	9/ 2/68	Vientiane
Emling, Elaine	ED	9/26/64	9/ 9/66	Vientiane Pakse
Erhart, Crystal	ED	9/20/66	9/ 2/68	Vientiane
Esser, John	RD	10/15/65	10/10/67	Nong Bok Savannakhet
Finnell, Loren	RD/ED	11/ 4/66	10/26/68	Vientiane
Flanagan, Michael	RD	3/18/67	3/ 1/69	Hong Sa
Floyd, Samuel	ED	8/15/63	8/15/67	Vientiane
Gompert, Terry	RD	11/19/66	11/ 3/68	Paksane
Goodwin, Andrew	RD	11/19/66	11/ 3/68	Houei Mun Muong Kassy
Gorman, Brenda	RD	10/15/65	10/10/67	Vientiane
Green, Judith	ED	9/15/65	8/15/67	Vientiane
Grover, Jane	RD	9/14/66	8/27/68	Xieng Ngeun Muong Nane
Grover, Robert	RD	9/14/66	8/27/68	Xieng Ngeun Muong Nane
Hackbarth, James	ED	8/26/64	8/ 2/66	Vientiane
Horwood, George	ED	10/ 4/66	9/24/68	Vientiane
Howarth, Francis	RD	4/19/66	5/ 1/68	Phone Hong Sayaboury
Howarth, Nancy	RD	4/19/66	5/ 1/68	Phone Hong Sayaboury
Jacobson, Robert	RD	3/18/67	3/ 1/69	Ban Na Mone
Johnson, Dell	ED	6/15/63		Vientiane
Johnson, Erwin	ED	9/14/66	8/27/68	Pakse
Jones, Carol	ED	9/20/66	9/ 2/68	Vientiane
Jones, Robert	ED	9/20/66	9/ 2/68	Vientiane
Leavitt, Chaim	RD	4/22/65	2/15/67	Ban Keun Muong Palane Nam Bac
Lehman, Kristin	RD	11/19/66	11/ 3/68	Dong Hene Vang Vieng
Lehman, Larry	RD	11/19/66	11/ 3/68	Dong Hene Vang Vieng
Lessoff, Jeffrey	ED	9/14/66	8/27/68	Luang Prabang
Lewis, Jerry	RD	4/15/66	5/ 1/68	Hong Sa Muong Met Muong Kassy
Lewis, Kenneth	RD	6/19/63	6/23/67	Pakse Savannakhet Vientiane

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TEAM</u>	<u>DATES AT POST</u>		<u>POSTS</u>
Lovan, Robert	RD	6/15/64	8/25/67	Keng Kok Vientiane
Majoros, Robert	RD	9/28/66	9/ 3/68	Ban Nakhua Dong Kasene
Marby, Gerry	RD	9/13/66	8/27/68	Borikhane
Marby, Karin	RD	9/13/66	8/27/68	Borikhane
Marcus, Russell	ED	5/ 1/66	5/ 1/68	Vientiane
Merritt, Lauren	ED	5/ 1/66	5/ 1/68	Vientiane
Merritt, Stephanie	ED	5/ 1/66	5/ 1/68	Vientiane
Miller, Edith	ED	9/20/66	9/ 2/68	Vientiane
Myers, Edward	RD	3/18/67	3/ 1/69	Vientiane
MacRae, Roderick	ED	8/25/64	7/ 5/66	Pakse
McDonald, Michael	RD	4/26/66	3/26/67	Ban Keun
McDonald, Susan	RD	4/26/66	3/26/67	Ban Keun
McGrath, Joan	RD	12/10/65	2/ 6/67	Xieng Ngeun
McIntosh, William	RD	3/18/67	3/ 1/69	Muong Kasene
Nell, Gerald	RD	3/18/67	3/ 1/69	Keng Kok
Olsen, Larry	RD	10/16/65	10/10/67	Khong Sedone
Osn, Joseph	RD	9/19/64	9/19/66	Borikhane Keng Kok Savannakhet Muong Kassy Vientiane
Owen, Robert	RD	8/10/65	7/17/67	Khong Sedone
Parmenter, John	RD	11/19/66	11/ 3/68	Vientiane Hong Sa
Peacock, Jean	RD	4/15/66	5/ 1/68	Borikhane Thakhek
Percival, Dave	RD	8/10/65	8/10/67	Lakhone Pheng Thakhek
Porter, Jermain	ED	9/15/64	7/ 1/67	Vientiane
Robbins, Susan	RD	12/10/65	12/10/67	Thakhek
Russell, (Reynolds) Mary Ann	RD	4/15/66	5/ 1/68	Vang Vieng Nam Thone
Russell, Tom	RD	4/15/66	5/ 1/68	Xieng Lom Hong Sa Vang Vieng Nam Thone
Sauer, Ronald	ED	7/21/65	7/21/67	Vientiane Luang Prabang
Sitzer, Lewis	RD	4/15/66	5/15/67	Dong Hene Muong Palane
Smith, Douglas	ED	10/ 5/66	9/24/68	Vientiane
Smith, Mary	ED	10/ 5/66	9/24/68	Vientiane
St. Louis, David	ED	7/21/65	7/21/67	Vientiane
Stuckey, Judy	ED	10/ 5/66	9/24/68	Vientiane
Stuckey, Richard	ED	10/ 5/66	9/24/68	Vientiane

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TEAM</u>	<u>DATES AT POST</u>		<u>POST</u>
Teller, David	RD	4/22/65	3/15/67	Ban Houei Kong
Thompson, MacAlan	RD	9/14/66	8/27/68	Muong Met Hong Sa Nam Bac
Ullom, Kenneth	RD	10/15/65	10/10/67	Vang Vieng
Van Nest, Elizabeth	ED	8/15/63	10/15/67	Vientiane
Van Nest, Robert	ED	8/15/63	10/15/67	Vientiane
Van Riper, Cort	RD	3/18/67	3/ 1/69	Ban Done
Van Tine, John	RD	9/14/66	8/27/68	Hong Sa Savannakhet
Van Tine, (Olsen)Susan	ED	9/20/66	9/ 2/68	Savannakhet
Veillard, Jean	RD	12/10/65	12/10/67	Wapi Kantong Kong Kasene
Verrier, Michael	RD	12/10/65	10/ 1/66	Ban Lao Xieng Lom
Weythman, Gary	RD	8/14/66	9/27/68	Nong Bok
Weythman, Gerladine	RD	8/14/66	9/27/68	Nong Bok
White, Paul	ED	10/ 4/66	9/24/68	Sam Thone
Wilczek, Dennis	RD	9/14/66	8/27/68	Thakhek
Wilczek, Jane	RD	9/14/66	8/27/68	Thakhek
Wilder, Bernard	ED	6/15/63	8/15/67	Vientiane
Wilson, Larry	RD	4/22/65	3/15/67	Vientiane Sam Thong
Wolf, Lou	RD	10/17/64	4/30/67	Borikhane Vientiane
Wong, Katherine	RD	7/25/65	7/25/67	Phone Hong Vientiane
Wong, Kenneth	RD	7/26/64	7/25/67	Phone Hong Vientiane
Wood, Jeffrey	ED	10/ 1/65	8/21/66	Sava nnakhet
Woodson, Larry	ED	8/ 1/64	8/ 1/68	Luang Prabang Vientiane
Yoder, Lane	ED	10/ 4/66	9/24/68	Vientiane
Zacharezyck, Thomas	RD	3/18/67	3/ 1/67	Vientiane
Ziegler, Frank	RD	2/25/64	12/15/68	Khong Island Savannakhet Lahanam

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Jerry Lewis Muong Kassy	IVS/RD
Robert Majoros Dong Kasene	IVS/RD
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Dave Percival Thakhek	IVS/RD
Ken Ullom Vang Vieng	IVS/RD
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ART WORK

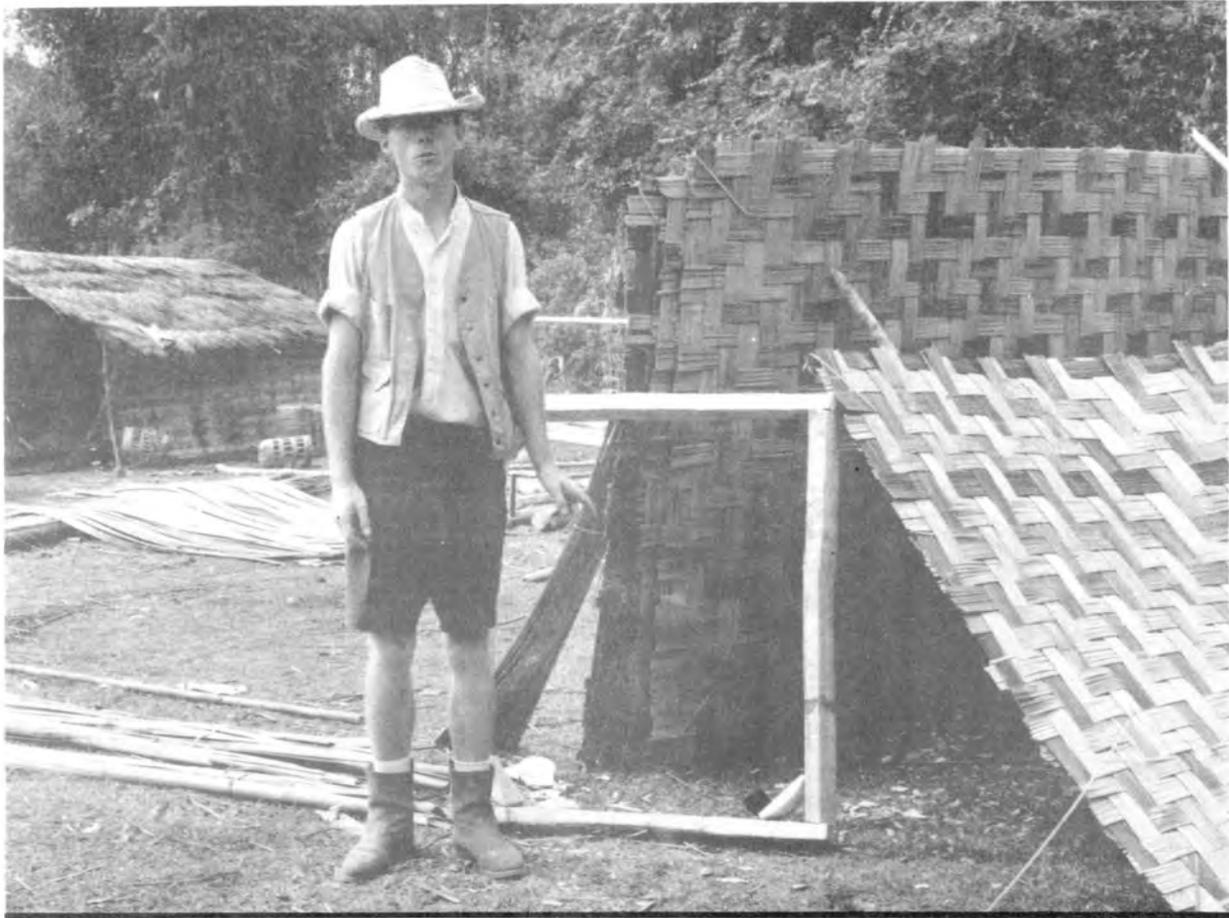
George Horwood Vientiane	IVS/ED
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The reason we have been able to accomplish so much,
as you can see, is because

we

have

such



S T R O N G ! ! ! ! !



H E A L T H Y ! ! !



AND INTELLIGENT VOLUNTEERS!



