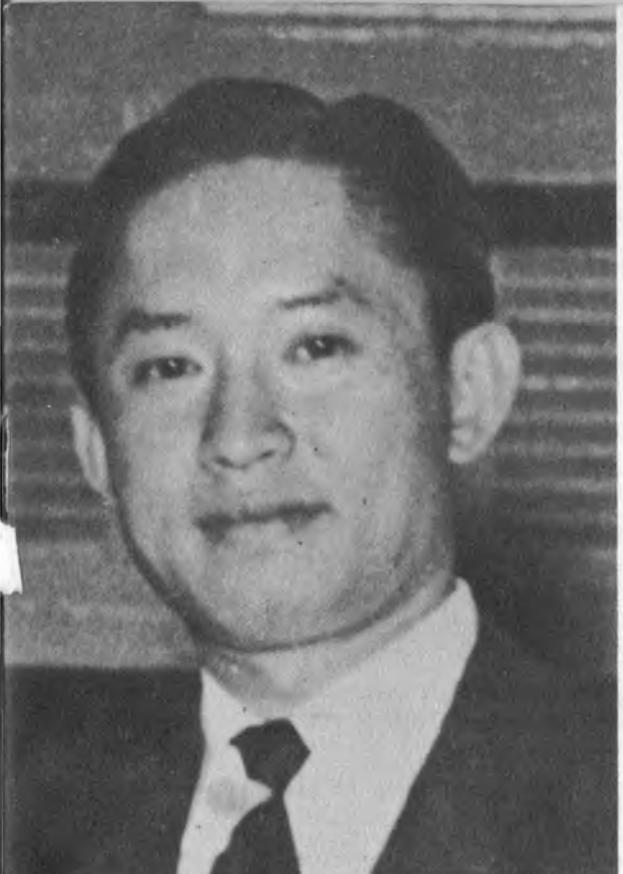


REPORT 1959

**OPERATION  
BROTHERHOOD – LAOS**



MESSAGES



CHAO SOPSAISANA  
*President*  
*Junior Chamber of Laos*



JUNIOR CHAMBER OF LAOS  
P.O. BOX 107  
VIENTIANE, LAOS.

CABLE ADDRESS  
"JAYCEE"  
VIENTIANE.

Operation Brotherhood recently completed its third year in Laos. And to us Jaycees of Laos, it has been a rare privilege to have seen its work, to have been indeed part of it, to have watched and helped it grow from a medical team dedicated to the humane task of curing the sick to a versatile group concerned with the totality of human life and human welfare.

Operation Brotherhood is a rare instance of people from one country helping those of another land without exploiting them, giving to them without asking for anything in return.

For the work of Operation Brotherhood is concerned not with nations and with anonymous masses, but with individual human beings with individual bodies and hearts and souls, with individual diseases and individual heartaches. It is concerned with the individual family and the individual village with their peculiar problems and peculiar needs.

For us Jaycees of Laos, who have asked Operation Brotherhood to work in our country and who have taken an active part in that work from its very beginning, three years of Operation Brotherhood have been no less a matter of personal pride than for the Jaycees and people of the Philippines.

*Chao Sopsaisana*



GREGORIO ARANETA II

*National President  
Junior Chamber of the Philippines*



*Jaycees*

JUNIOR CHAMBER OF THE PHILIPPINES

404 Natividad Building  
Escolta, Manila  
Philippines

P. O. Box 3222  
Telegraphic Address: JUCHIN  
Tel. No. 3-28-82

The Philippine Jaycees were the first organization to support Operation Brotherhood even before it became a JCI project. The Philippine Jaycees believe that beliefs can best be shown by deeds.

While we in the Philippines have many pressing problems, we hope that our effort in this project of O.B. to demonstrate some of the techniques the Jaycees have used in the "Help Juan" programs in the Philippines, has been of use to our friends and members of Laos.

We hope further that it has demonstrated the sincerity of our beliefs in the JCI creed and in particular it is our hope that "the Brotherhood of Man transcending the sovereignty of nations" will someday be a living reality.

# OPERATION BROTHERHOOD - LAOS

## JUNIOR CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF LAOS AND THE PHILIPPINES

"THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN TRANSCENDS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF NATIONS: SERVICE TO HUMANITY IS THE BEST WORK OF LIFE."

SUITE 14, SYQUIA APARTMENTS  
1961 M. H. DEL PILAR  
MALATE, MANILA, PHILIPPINES  
CABLE: JUCHINOBRO

C/O COMMISSARIAT A L'ACTION CIVIQUE  
VIENTIANE, LAOS  
CABLE: JAYCEE

One of the things that has pleased me most about Operation Brotherhood is the profound effect that our work has had on our own personnel. Many of them are relatively young, but they have attained, in a short period of time, a maturity of outlook and a sense of purpose that has enriched their lives. If I may call it by one word, it is Faith — Faith in their fellowmen, Faith in themselves, Faith in the principle they have lived by: that by sharing their blessings they have been more blessed. And for this we are grateful to those who gave us their faith which enabled us to enjoy the privilege of working with friends and neighbors from whom we have learned so much.



OSCAR J. ARELLANO

*Chairman*

*Operation Brotherhood*



# LAOS



Area — 91,000 square miles.

Population — almost two million, with about one million belonging to ethnic groups other than Lao, such as the Kha, the Yao, the Meo, and the various Thai groups, as well as the Vietnamese and the Chinese.

Climate — tropical, with a dry season lasting from November to April, and a rainy season lasting from May to October.

Economy — mainly agricultural.

Main Crops (1958) — rice (540,000 tons)  
 maize (14,000 tons)  
 tobacco (900 tons)

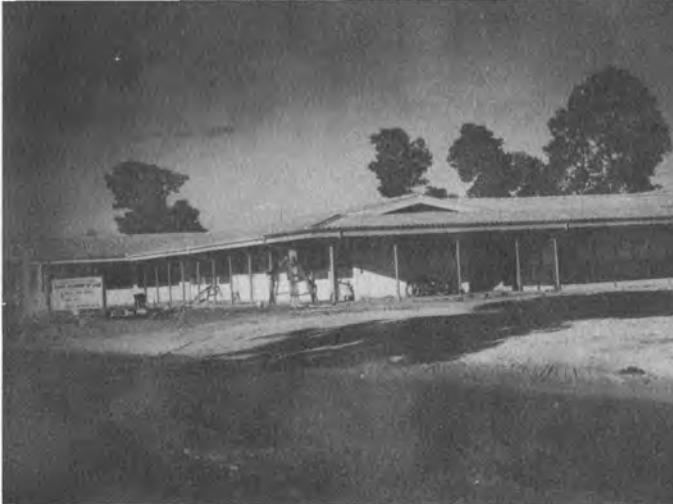
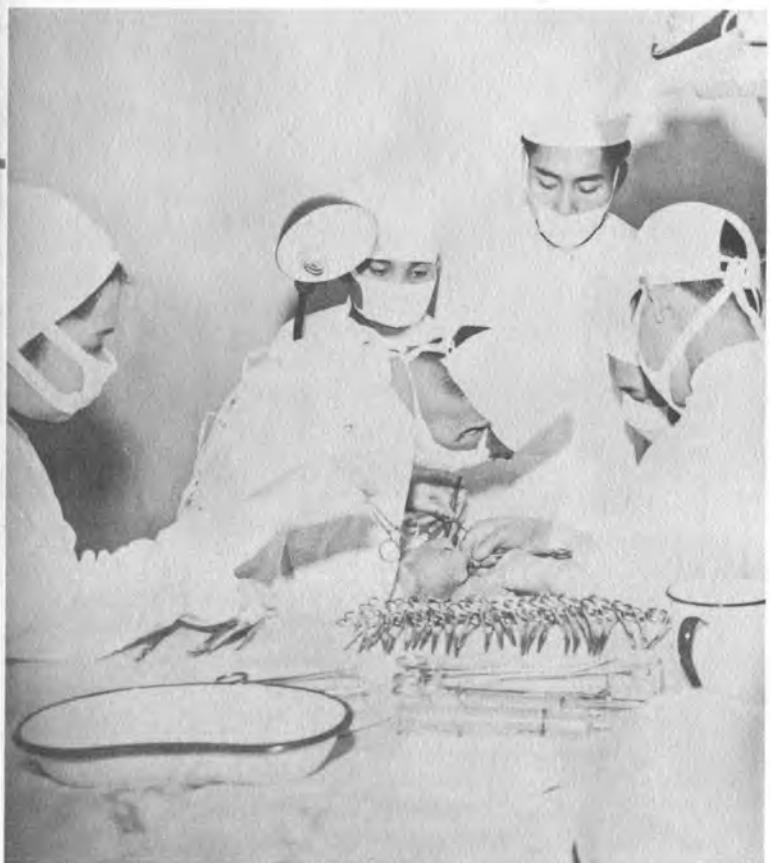
Main Exports — tin, cardamom, teak.

# the people



The Lao are a cheerful, courteous people of simple lives and simple tastes, tilling their farms along the Mekong or on the rich plateaus, performing the age-old rites of their fathers. Laos is a rich, but economically undeveloped country, and the people are poor. They live in grass huts or in mud houses, where they eat their meager meals and work at their ancient looms. For centuries they have been scourged by the diseases that arise from malnutrition and poverty and illiteracy, and the lack of opportunities to improve themselves.

# medicine

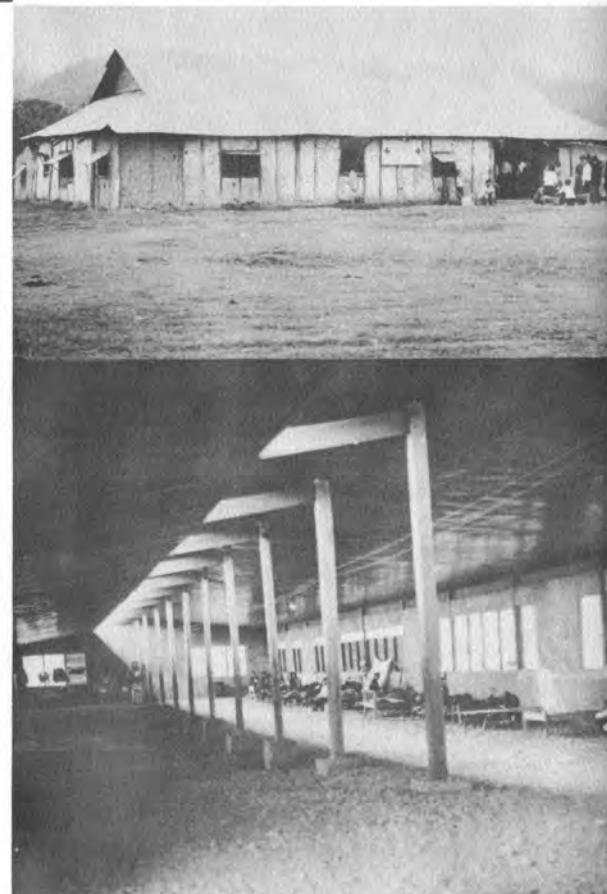


It was the job of curing disease which Operation Brotherhood first tackled when, in 1957, having finished the work it had done for the refugees of Vietnam, it came to Laos on the invitation of the Junior Chamber of Laos, the operation's sponsor in this country. For the health of the people was the immediate problem that faced the country; it was the problem that concerned the people most intimately.

At present Operation Brotherhood runs small field hospitals with basic surgical facilities in Ban Bane, Paksong, Attopeu and Sam Neua. It used to maintain hospitals in Phong Saly and Nam Bac, but these had to close down because of limited funds. A 42-bed hospital is almost completed in Vientiane. It was constructed with funds donated by Mr. John D. Rockefeller III. A 35-bed hospital in Sam Neua stands unfinished, with some twenty makeshift beds lined up on the gravel floor.

In addition to the field hospitals, OB maintains small clinics in Sayaboury, Thakhek and Vientiane, where people can be examined, prescribed medicines and cured. An OB team has just finished helping the government look after the refugees in Luang Prabang, and is still doing so in Vientiane.

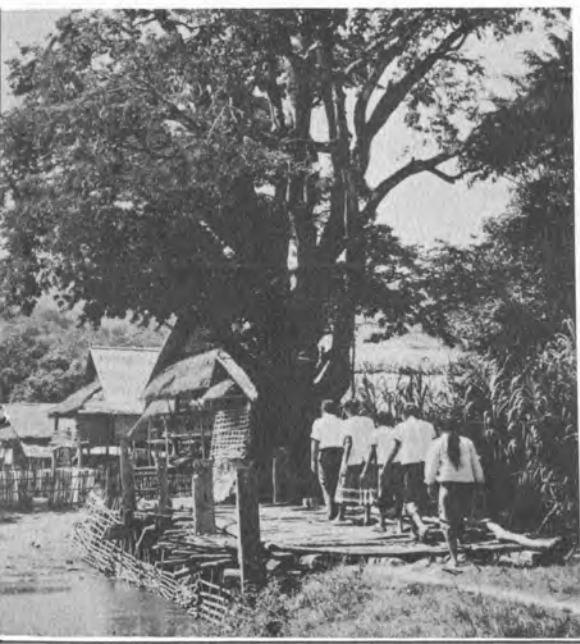
Mobile teams strike out regularly from their medical bases to the remote villages, treating the sick, teaching first aid and hygiene and sanitation in homes and temples and classrooms by means of





demonstrations, films and other audio-visual aids. Based in Vientiane is a small boat in which a team of doctors and nurses travel hundreds of kilometers down the Mekong, attending to the sick and teaching the people in far-off villages along the river, many of which have never seen a doctor before. In one month of 1959 alone, the river mobile team treated 7,513 patients. And from January to October of 1959, OB treated a total of 202,490 cases all over Laos. Since the start of operations its medical teams have serviced more than one third of the entire population of Laos.

OB is training young Lao men and women to help in the hospitals, to perform the basic functions of nursing, so that they can learn to be useful to their people and later earn a livelihood for themselves and their families. In the village of Ban Bane, for example, since the twenty midwifery trainees of OB's hospital there learned from Filipino nurses how to deliver babies the safe, clean way, the infant mortality rate has been reduced by fifty per cent. Doctors give their trainees regular courses in anatomy, nursing care, first aid, public health nursing, surgical nursing and in treating medical emergencies.



# Food production



But a health program will be like the people of the wonder country in *Through the Looking Glass*, where "it takes all the running you can do to keep in the same place," unless it strikes at the roots of disease, at poverty and ignorance, unless it opens up opportunities for the people to acquire more adequate food, clothing and shelter.

So OB has begun developing demonstration farms in Ban Bane, Nam Bac, Luang Prabang, Paksong and Vientiane, where Filipino agriculturists show the people, especially through the young men training under them, how to produce more and better food through more scientific seed selection, planting methods, land preparation, improvement of livestock through the introduction of better breeds. The farm in Ban Bane is a ten-hectare expanse of rich black soil with water constantly flowing between vegetable plots from cool mountain streams. A poultry is being developed on one corner of the farm and a fishpond is about to be built on another. Eight Lao boys are training on this farm, living with the two Filipino agriculturists in a shack they themselves constructed.



## food preparation

In the livestock farm in Paksong, in the rich southern province of Champassak, the OB agriculturist teaches his own trainees to breed, feed and butcher pigs, with their produce going into the feeding of the hospital patients and OB personnel, and providing the raw materials for the adjoining meat preservation and ham-and-sausage plant, where an OB expert shows her trainees how to prepare and preserve food the clean, fast, efficient and profitable way, their first lesson in the advantages of scientific methods and mass production.





## home improvement

In OB households home management technicians from the Philippines show the midwifery and other trainees how to prepare food, plan balanced meals, sew garments properly, introduce changes in the home by which it can be more healthful and livable. OB social workers and home technologists regularly go out to the villages to guide the housewives themselves in the proper management of the home according to their means and way of life.

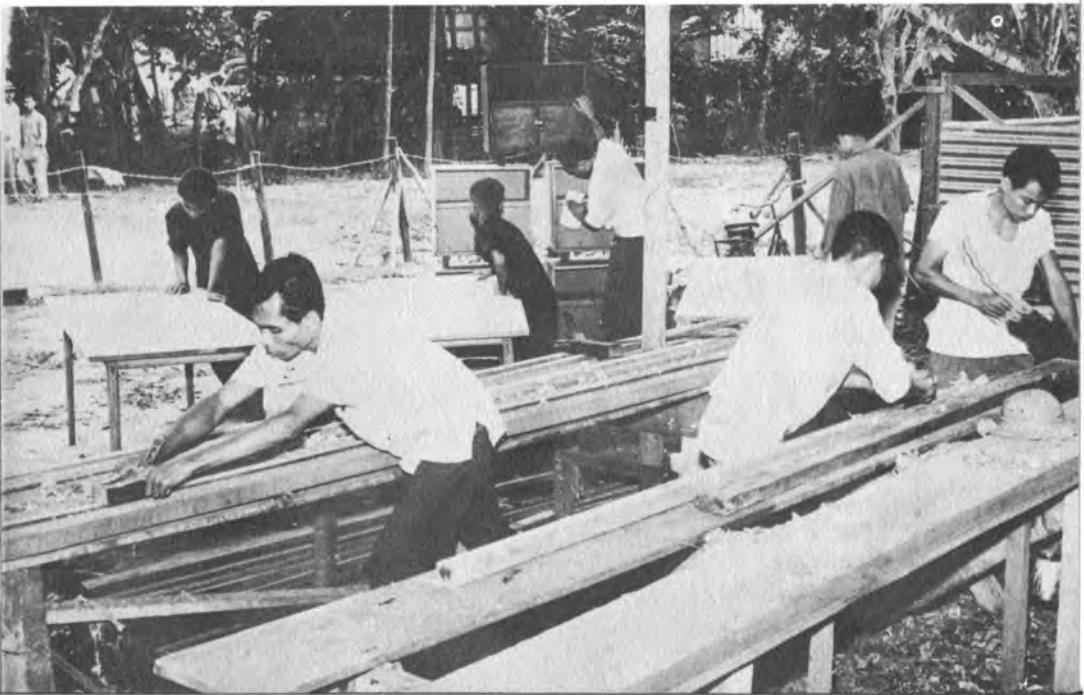


# technical skills



But an awareness of the importance of food, clothing and shelter is of no practical use unless the people are given the means to acquire them. Believing that no social program can be effective without a sound economic base, Operation Brotherhood has laid more emphasis this year on raising the standard of living of the Lao villager, both on the individual and community level.

In Vientiane, for example, Lao boys are being trained by Filipino technicians in the repair of cars, generators, etc. A repair shop will be put up in Vientiane, where these boys can be profitably employed, if they wish; or else, they can go and set up shops of their own. There is also a carpentry shop in Vientiane where other boys train not only to be skilled workmen, but also leaders in their craft. They are trained to build all kinds of furniture; they have built their own quarters and those of the girl trainees in Vientiane. The best among them have been sent to Ban Bane to help construct the hospital there. All these trainees earn money for themselves for every piece of work they turn out. In the villages accessible to OB teams, home industries are being encouraged and developed by social workers.



# the 1959 record

## OB MEDICAL RECORD

January to October 1959

OB Teams	Surgical	Medical	Totals
Vientiane . . . . .	860	43,020	43,880
Paksong . . . . .	431	14,035	14,466
Attopeu . . . . .	101	21,126	21,227
Thakhek . . . . .	233	2,456	2,689
Ban Bane . . . . .	309	38,502	38,811
Nam Bac . . . . .	289	20,931	21,220
Sam Neua . . . . .	162	10,102	10,264
Xieng Ngeun . . . . .	97	36,727	36,824
Phong Saly . . . . .	13	2,492	2,505
Sayaboury . . . . .	58	10,546	10,604
	2,553	200,937	202,490

### OB River Mobile Team Record

First Trip — June 2, 1959 — July 21, 1959

Second Trip — August 20, 1959 — September 12, 1959

	First Trip	Second Trip	Total
Number of villages visited . . . . .	25	28	53
Estimated population . . . . .	27,013	13,023	40,036
Estimated number of houses . . . . .	2,500	2,540	5,040
Medical cases treated . . . . .	6,747	7,513	14,260
Surgical operations performed . . . . .	20	0	20

### DISTRIBUTION OF OB FILIPINO PERSONNEL as of December 1959

#### Vientiane

1 administrative officer

1 social worker

3 doctors

4 nurses

2 dentists

2 agriculturists

1 nutritionist

1 laboratory technician

2 mechanic-electrician instructors

#### Paksong

1 administrative officer

1 social worker

2 doctors

3 nurses

1 dentist

1 agriculturist

1 home technologist

1 nutritionist

#### Ban Bane

2 doctors

3 nurses

2 agriculturists

1 nutritionist

#### Sam Neua

1 administrative officer

1 social worker

1 doctor

3 nurses

#### Attopeu

1 doctor

2 nurses

1 agriculturist

#### Sayaboury

1 doctor

3 nurses

#### Thakhek

1 doctor

2 nurses

#### Administration

1 administrator

2 administrative assistants

1 medical director

2 project analysts

2 bookkeepers

2 typists

#### Service Group

1 supply officer

1 assistant supply officer

1 procurement officer

1 construction engineer

2 mechanics

1 artist

1 photographer

#### LAO TRAINEES . . . . .

as of December 1959

Medical Aid and Midwifery . . . . . 49

Dentistry . . . . . 1

Social Service . . . . . 2

Agriculture . . . . . 16

Food Preservation . . . . . 3

Cooking and Sewing . . . . . 21

Food Service . . . . . 4

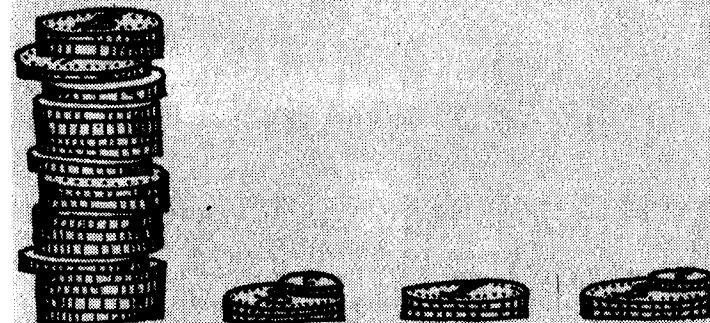
Laboratory . . . . . 1

Carpentry . . . . . 16

Mechanics . . . . . 8

Well-Drilling . . . . . 2

# OPERATION BROTHERHOOD — LAOS FISCAL YEAR '58-'59 EXPENDITURES (In U.S. Currency)



	Medical Services	Training and Supplementary Projects	Service and Support	Administration	Total	Percent of Total
Cost of Personnel — Lao and Filipino* .....	\$271,153.02	40,444.99	49,352.79	33,893.48	\$394,844.28	55.89
Food for Patients .....	20,715.00				20,715.00	2.93
Medicines, Medical Supplies and Equipment .....	81,820.78	20,455.20			102,275.98	14.48
Cost of Buildings and Constructions:						
<i>Hospital Constructions and Improvements</i> .....	<i>83,646.57</i>				<i>83,646.57</i>	<i>11.84</i>
<i>Constructions of Smokehouse/Training Quarters</i> .....		<i>1,301.70</i>			<i>1,301.70</i>	<i>.18</i>
<i>Schoolhouse Construction</i> .....	<i>683.36</i>				<i>683.36</i>	<i>.10</i>
TOTAL .....	<i>84,329.93</i>				<i>85,631.63</i>	<i>12.12</i>
Transportation Equipment .....	10,938.59				10,938.59	1.55
Office Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures .....			1,168.25		1,168.25	.16
Operational Expenses .....	39,824.76	5,668.24	13,274.67	32,120.01	90,887.68	12.87
<b>TOTALS</b> .....	<b>508,782.08</b>	<b>67,870.13</b>	<b>68,627.46</b>	<b>67,181.74</b>	<b>706,461.41</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Percentage .....	72.02	9.61	8.86	9.51		100.00

\* Includes allowances and food of personnel, both Lao and Filipino, life and accident insurance premiums and international travel expenses.

# OB and the community



But individuals and families working by themselves, no matter how well trained and well equipped, will be powerless, will be lost, will be tossed away like straws in the wind. But pooling their efforts and resources together, bound together into a united community with a common goal, they will be like the tall bamboo which neither wind nor rain can uproot. Thus it is that Operation Brotherhood has started on the next phase of its work: the organization of the community. Committees of community leaders are being formed in OB's training centers, which are to carry on the work OB has begun, to solve the problems of disease, poverty and illiteracy, to tread the path OB has paved, the path to better health, better income and better education, for a nobler individual, a warmer home, a richer community and a nation that is free and strong.

The model villages, then, which OB would set up as training centers and showcases in its areas of operation, would have:

- \* a hospital that will:
  - take care of the sick;
  - serve as a training center for doctors, technicians, nurses, midwives and medical aiders;
  - serve as a base for public health work within the village and the surrounding area;
  - be supported by:
    - \* a complex of enterprises that will:
      - provide for the community's basic needs of food, clothing and shelter; agriculture, food preservation, silk production, weaving, dress-making, tailoring, carpentry, brick-making, a mechanical shop, a sawmill, etc.;
      - be manned by OB-trained personnel, who would in turn train others in their various lines;
      - stimulate the production of local raw materials;
      - generate an increase of income on all levels of the community;
      - demonstrate in concrete, practical form the material benefits and moral dignity of free enterprise;
    - \* a population whose individuals are given the opportunity and the means to establish their own businesses, a population imbued with a social conscience and conscious of their own power to help themselves, pooling their efforts and resources together into a cooperative that will:
      - promote savings and provide credit;
      - supply raw materials to small farms, community industries and home industries, and equipment, such as tractors for the farms, machinery for the industries;
      - market the agricultural and industrial produce of the community;
      - see to it that the hospital is supported from its own income.

It will be a community that will be able to trade with other communities on equal terms, that will not have to suck its lifeblood from the national government.



**OB PROGRAM**  
THROUGH  
**POOLING OF COMMUNITY EFFORT & RESOURCES**



## the work ahead

Operation Brotherhood is run by Filipino administrators under Lao guidance, is operated by Filipino technicians and Lao trainees, and is financed by donors from various countries, as well as by aid from the Royal Lao Government. Its executive committee is composed of Lao Jaycees, a group of civic-minded individuals, who, eager to help their countrymen in the most effective way, invited OB to carry on its program in Laos. The Junior Chamber of Laos is the principal sponsor of Operation Brotherhood-Laos.

But in the end the Lao community has to help itself. For OB is not meant to be an aid program that would make of the recipient a perpetual beggar. It is a program that opens up to the villagers opportunities to help themselves and develop God-given talents, to acquire the means to guide their own destinies, in the only way of life worthy of free men and sons of God.

And there is still so much to be done. And there is little time and funds are not unlimited. OB has already spent \$13,470 just for the building of the hospital in Sam Neua. It needs \$11,175 more to get it finished. As it is, it is nothing more than a big shed; it has no partitions and has only an expanse of

gravel for a floor. It needs another \$3,500 for 35 hospital beds. The hospital would like to take in more patients, and there are so many who need to stay. But there is not even enough food for them. The hospital has to spend \$20 per month per patient for food alone. The team in Ban Bane, 56 kilometers from the North Vietnamese border, needs \$10,000 just for the building of its hospital. The people of Paksong have raised \$437.50 for the construction of the OB hospital in their village. They need some \$13,000 more. The hospital wards of Attopeu are nothing but two shacks among the trees. The training program of Operation Brotherhood has to be greatly intensified; but the subsistence of each trainee would cost \$20 a month. Still too many of the people are ill and are in immediate need of medical care.

More social workers have to be brought into Laos to show the people how to organize themselves into a united community, that they may at last carry on the work OB has begun. For Operation Brotherhood can only plant the seeds of community growth. But the seedling has to take root in the lives of the people, watered by their own sweat and nurtured by the warmth of their collective energy, for it to grow into a nation — straight and strong and free.

# how OB began

The seeds of Operation Brotherhood were planted when, at the height of the battle of Dien Bien Phu, Oscar Arellano, who was then Vice President for Asia of Junior Chamber International, visited Vietnam and was awed both by the plight of the refugees from the fighting in the north and by the sight of the young intellectuals of the country giving of their time, money and skill to help these refugees. Here, he thought, was one way that the basic creed of the Jaycees could be translated into deeds.

In Manila, Arellano presented a plan to the Executive Committee of the Jaycee Regional Office for Asia to assist the Jaycees of Vietnam in their program for the war refugees. The Committee readily approved the plan and the project was called Operation Brotherhood. An appeal was made to all Asian chapters to come to the assistance of the people of Vietnam. All the chapters responded to the appeal with the Philippines spearheading the operation.

A team of ten was dispatched, with medicines donated by the business houses of the Philippines and funds drawn from all segments of Philippine society. But the resources mustered were not enough, and it was agreed to present the project to Junior Chamber International. At the JCI World Congress in Mexico City in 1954, 57 Jaycee countries unanimously adopted Operation Brotherhood as an international project. They supported the operation for two years, with the greatest bulk of donations coming from the Jaycee chapters of the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines. These contributions were matched five-fold by the people of Vietnam.

In 1956 JCI felt that Operation Brotherhood had been safely launched and could go on its own. It was at this time that Inpeng Suryadhy, president of the Lao Junior Chamber, requested that Operation Brotherhood extend its services to Laos. A force of 39 people was sent to Laos, the first team arriving in January 1957. Operation Brotherhood did not expect to receive support from its donors for more than six months. But fortunately there were people in the business communities in the United States and elsewhere who kept sending their support, so that OB is able to operate in Laos up to now.

