



# **PALESTINE REFUGEES TODAY**

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THE COVER PICTURE shows two of the poorest of the poor (page 11). The picture on the back cover shows an UNRWA welfare case worker visiting a refugee family suffering particular hardship in the Gaza Strip. All photographs in this Newsletter, and other pictures and information material about the work of UNRWA, may be obtained from the address on the last page.

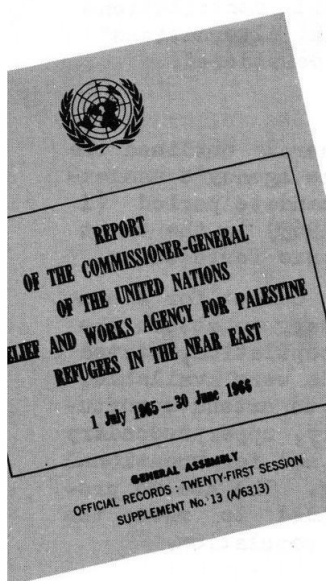
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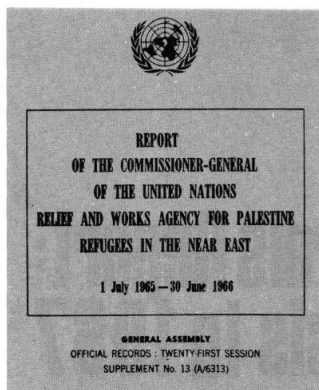
# Commissioner-General's Report: Grave Financial Crisis in 1967

The assistance provided to the Palestine refugees is in danger of serious curtailment in 1967 if sufficient funds are not made available to UNRWA, stated the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, Mr. Laurence Michelmore, in his annual report, issued in October.

In the report, submitted to the United Nations General Assembly, the Commissioner-General made an urgent appeal for funds to meet the needs of the refugees, and said that the financial collapse of UNRWA in 1966 was only averted by "what was virtually a rescue operation." The report covers the period 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1966.

(The General Assembly on 17 November passed a resolution on the subject of Assistance to the Palestine refugees (full text on page 5), following consideration of the Commissioner-General's report by its Special Political Committee. The report was introduced with a statement by the Commissioner-General (page 3). The Commissioner-General observed in his report that there was no indication of any change in the basic circumstances which produced the need for international assistance to the refugees. "The refugee population, constantly increasing in number, continues to look to UNRWA to provide education and health services, and many hundreds of thousands continue to need the shelter of UNRWA's camps and the food which UNRWA provides."





The Commissioner-General said that the refugees continued to maintain what they considered to be their lawful right to return to their former homes, and to emphasize that the United Nations had given assurances regarding repatriation or compensation, in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), which remained unfulfilled.

"As year succeeds year, there is no sign that the refugees are becoming any less embittered by their conviction that a grave injustice has been done to them," stated the report. "The implications for peace and stability in the Middle East of the continued existence of the Palestine refugee problem thus remain as grave as ever."

#### Financial Situation

The Commissioner-General reported that although UNRWA began 1966 with an expected deficit of \$4.2 million, the Agency now hoped to be able to carry out its programme for 1966 substantially as planned, thanks to "what was virtually a rescue operation" that had reduced the deficit to \$1.1 million, with hopes of still further help forthcoming. The report paid tribute to the governments that had responded to UNRWA's appeal for funds, and particularly to the Government of Sweden, whose special contribution of \$2 million was "the turning point in averting a collapse of the Agency's services".

The Commissioner-General observed that there had been no change in the Agency's fundamental financial predicament: an obligation to carry on essential services for the refugees, but without an

assurance of funds to meet these needs.

The report stated that the continuation of the present types of assistance would require an increase in expenditure of \$1.5 million in 1967 and similar increases in subsequent years. However, present indications were that income in 1967 was likely to be \$3 million to \$4 million short of the amount required. "In the absence of substantial additional help, serious curtailments in the 1967 programme will confront UNRWA and the refugees," said the Commissioner-General.

Since any curtailments would adversely affect some or all of the refugees, added the report, the Commissioner-General and everyone concerned with the welfare of the refugees must continue to plead for additional contributions so that these "harsh alternatives" would not need to be considered.

#### Proposed policy

The Commissioner-General outlined the proposed pattern of the Agency's assistance during the new mandate period (1 July 1966 - 30 June 1969) in the event that adequate income was forthcoming.

An increase in the budget for education would be necessary to absorb the increasing school population, stated the report. If funds were available, the Agency would try to extend opportunities for preparatory, upper secondary and higher education, and for vocational and teacher training. The health programme would be extended to meet the needs of the growing population.

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The level of expenditure for relief services had not changed significantly for a number of years, observed the Commissioner-General. In the case of food distribution, the number of rations issued was maintained at about 850,000 to 875,000 for the past 10 years, despite an increase in the registered refugee population from less than one million to more than 1.3 million.

#### Rectification of the ration rolls

On the subject of the rectification of the ration rolls, the Commissioner-General reported that the Agency had sought means, in cooperation with the host Governments, of achieving some further progress in assuring that UNRWA's

assistance reached eligible, needy persons.

Speaking generally about the rations and the rectification of the ration rolls, the report stated that what was at issue was "a meagre allowance of foodstuffs costing less than \$1.20 a month for each refugee and providing only two-thirds of the normal intake of food of a poor person living in the Middle East." Although the original purpose of the rations was to keep body and soul together, they were never in fact adequate for that purpose. Now, the rations represented for many of the refugees a modest subvention from the international community to assist them in their struggle to support themselves and improve their economic conditions.

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## **COMMISSIONER- GENERAL'S STATEMENT TO THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE**

The Commissioner-General of UNRWA reiterated the gravity of the financial situation facing UNRWA in a statement to the Special Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly in mid-October. The statement introduced his annual report for consideration by the Committee.

"The general forecast for the future is one of increasing numbers, of increasing needs and of increasing costs if the present programme of services to the refugees is to be maintained," said the Commissioner-General. He stated that recent adverse developments since the compilation of his annual report indicated that the deficit anticipated for 1967 would amount to \$4 million, not \$3 million to \$4 million as had been estimated in the report.

Speaking about the financing of UNRWA, the Commissioner-General told the Committee that UNRWA's situation differed from other organizations that were also financed by voluntary contributions. "UNRWA is carrying on a programme of a continuing nature, meeting basic, essential needs of over a million people," stated the Commissioner-General. "Unlike a programme of projects which can be started or deferred, depending on availability of funds, these are services on which people rely in their daily lives. Continuity is essential. Any disruption in these services would bring personal hardships and even endanger lives."

A second factor was the pattern of contributions. From 1950 to 1965, two countries (the United Kingdom and the United States) had provided 88 per cent of all governmental contributions. "UNRWA's financial support has thus been less broadly based than other United Nations programmes," said the Commissioner-General. "With such dependence on a few countries, any changes in their contributions, even by what may seem to be small percentages, have a very heavy impact." He reported that in the last two years, the financial base had been broadened, and that this year countries other than the two main contributors would contribute about 21 per cent (compared with 12 or 13 percent in previous years) of total governmental contributions. The Commissioner-General added that although more countries were contributing than ever before, the total was still only 48, and five of them were not Members of the United Nations, meaning that only about one-third of the

United Nations membership contributed to UNRWA's support.

The Commissioner-General observed that in carrying out its task, UNRWA could claim some considerable accomplishments. These included the distribution of over two million tons of foodstuffs, the building up of camps sheltering more than half a million people, the provision of 120 million meals to children and the distribution of 10,000 tons of clothing. A simple, cheap but effective community health service had been built up with technical guidance from the World Health Organization; in 16 years there had been no major epidemic among the refugees. A whole education system had been developed, in cooperation with UNESCO, including the construction of some 260 schools. More than 300,000 children had received education, and 25,000 new students entered each year. The development of the vocational training programme had been a true pioneering effort; the establishment of 10 well-equipped training centres had made UNRWA one of the most important channels for this type of technical assistance in the Middle East.

"Of course UNRWA has had its weaknesses and its failures. But the whole record of help to needy people, of assisting in the social and economic development of the Arab world, and of contributing in some measure to peace and stability in this sensitive region is one in which I believe the General Assembly can find some satisfaction. I hope that the means can be found to enable UNRWA to continue to perform its role adequately," concluded the Commissioner-General.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTS RESOLUTION  
ON PALESTINE REFUGEES

On 17 November, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a resolution on the subject of Assistance to the Palestine Refugees. The resolution was passed by a vote of 68 in favour, none against and 39 abstentions. The text is as follows:

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 393 (V) and 394 (V) of 2 and 14 December 1950, 512 (VI) and 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952, 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952, 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954, 916 (X) of 3 December 1955, 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957, 1191 (XII) of 12 December 1957, 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, 1456 (XIV) of 9 December 1959, 1604 (XV) of 21 April 1961, 1725 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, 1856 (XVII) of 20 December 1962, 1912 (XVIII) of 3 December 1963, 2002 (XIX) of 10 February 1965, and 2052 (XX) of 15 December 1965,

Noting the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1966,

1. Notes with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;
2. Expresses its thanks to the Commissioner-General and the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for their continued faithful efforts to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;
3. Directs attention to the continuing critical financial position of UNRWA, as outlined in the Commissioner-General's report;
4. Notes with concern that despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General in collecting additional contributions to help relieve the serious budget deficit of the past year, contributions to UNRWA continue to fall short of the funds needed to cover essential budget requirements;
5. Calls upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the Commissioner-General's report, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions;
6. Directs the Commissioner-General to continue his efforts in taking such measures, including rectification of the relief rolls, as to assure in co-operation with the Governments concerned the most equitable distribution of relief based on need;
7. Notes with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine was unable because of the unchanged situation in the area to find a means to achieve progress on the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and calls upon the Governments concerned to co-operate so that the Commission may continue its efforts toward that end;
8. Calls upon the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to intensify its efforts for the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and to report thereon as appropriate and not later than 1 October 1967.

## **Refugee camp moved from the Holy City**



Although the outskirts of Jerusalem, Jordan, are mushrooming with modern buildings, its heart is still the Old City encircled by its massive fortress walls -- a maze of winding alleys and sacred shrines, and a treasure-house of history where, layer upon layer, succeeding civilizations since before the time of Solomon have built, demolished and rebuilt the Holy City.

For the tourist, or the pilgrim retracing the steps of Christ, the Old City is a colourful, crowded scene from the pages of the Bible, people by men and women whose dress, and in some cases, whose way of life has changed little since the time of Jesus.

But within the shadow of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, built on the place where it is believed Christ was crucified, is another Jerusalem, one that few tourists see. This is the Jerusalem of the refugee, to whom antiquity means not charm but hardship.

Thousands of refugees sought refuge in Arab-held Jerusalem as a result of the fighting in Palestine in 1948. Some found shelter with relatives, others found a small room or a cellar to rent. Many crowded into the former Jewish section of the city, which became an official refugee camp called Mu'askar. Here they lived for almost a generation, crowded together in walled-up arches, in rough shanties built on rooftops, and in any corner of crumbling masonry that would provide shelter. Many of the shelters were unsanitary and unhealthy, providing little protection from the elements.

Today, however, the worst sections of Mu'askar are empty, and it is no longer an UNRWA refugee camp. The refugees living under particularly bad conditions moved recently to a new camp built by UNRWA three miles outside the city. The new camp, called Shufat, is a vivid contrast to Mu'askar. Instead of dark cellars or decaying ruins, the refugees now live in neat rows of concrete-block huts. Some 500 shelters have been built, accommodating more than 2,500 people, and others will be built as funds become available. The camp, built by UNRWA at a cost of \$150,000 on land provided by the Government of Jordan, includes two schools, a clinic and a ration distribution centre.

UNRWA has only limited funds for shelter construction, and can help only those refugees most in need. Many refugees live in poor conditions, but UNRWA has no funds to build new huts or, often, even to repair their present shelters. Special donations have enabled UNRWA to rehouse some refugees, but the need remains great.

The move from the Old City to Shufat has not meant an end to privation. The new huts provide little more than a roof and four walls. But it is vastly better than life in the ruins of the Holy City, and many families are already hard at work improving and extending their new homes.

(Pictures: the old (left) and the new.)



## IN BRIEF

### Death of Former Field Director of the Pontifical Mission

The Agency learned with regret of the death in August of Father Dennis Mooney, O.F.M., in the United States. Father Mooney came to the Middle East in 1952 and spent almost 13 years as Field Director of the Pontifical Mission for Palestine, the organization through which Catholic relief is channeled to the Palestine refugees. Father Mooney is remembered by UNRWA staff and by refugees alike for his energy, devotion and ability in carrying out his work.

### Departing LWF Official Receives Jordanian Award

Mr. Joseph Thompson, Senior Representative of the Lutheran World Federation in Jordan, was awarded the Independence Medal of the Kingdom of Jordan on his departure from the Middle East after five years of service. The Lutheran World Federation provides a wide range of assistance to Palestine refugees and to other needy persons in Jordan, both through UNRWA and through its own aid programmes.

### Visitors

The President of the Pontifical Mission for Palestine, Monsignor John Nolan, made an extended visit to the Middle East during September and October to inspect the work of the Pontifical Mission and of the Catholic Near East Welfare Association, of which he is National Secretary. The Pontifical Mission was established in 1949 to assist the refugees, which it does both through UNRWA and by providing aid directly to the refugees. It was Monsignor Nolan's first visit to the area since his appointment as President in March 1966.

Mr. David Robinson, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the World's Alliance of YMCAs for Work with Refugees and Migrants, spent 10 days in UNRWA's area of operations studying the refugee problem and visiting projects run by the YMCA to aid the refugees. Mr. Robinson, a prominent British ship-owner, saw the work of the joint UNRWA-YMCA Leadership Training Programme for young men, visited many UNRWA Youth Activities Centres, and had discussions with senior UNRWA officials. He was accompanied by Mr. Joseph Bednarek, YMCA Secretary for Work with Refugees and Migrants.

General E.A. Wrinch, National Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society, visited UNRWA's Siblín Vocational Training Centre in September. This centre was established in 1962 with funds from Canada.

Another Canadian visitor to Siblín was Mr. Edward Nasserden, a Member of Parliament.

Miss Mildred Head, recently elected President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Miss Margaret Moorhouse visited UNRWA refugee camps and training centres in Lebanon and Jordan during their recent trip to the Middle East.

Sir John Langford-Holt, a British Member of Parliament, saw the conditions in which refugees are living in a camp in the Beirut area during his visit to Lebanon. Another British Member of Parliament, Mr. Thomas Williams, had discussions with senior UNRWA officials in Beirut.

Colonel Magnus Ehrenstrom, Secretary-General of the Swedish Save the Children Fund, also had discussions at the Agency's headquarters.

Dr. Bruno Henri Coursier, President of the Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem, visited refugee camps, UNRWA training centres and other installations in Lebanon and Jordan.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Zukoski, representatives of the Pathfinder Fund (United States), visited refugee camps in Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Four members of a Swedish Government mission in Lebanon visited UNRWA's two training centres at Sibliin. They were Mr. and Mrs. Sven Skogh, Mrs. Inga B       and Dr. Nils Hoglund.

Ambassador and Mrs. Carl Bergenstr       (Sweden) paid a return visit to UNRWA's Sibliin Technical and Teacher Training Institute in Lebanon. Mr. Bergenstr       had represented the Government of Sweden at the opening of the Institute, which was established with a technical assistance grant from Sweden.

### Contributions

Substantial additional contributions have been received from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM) in the United Kingdom. Donations totaling \$18,900 have completed OXFAM's pledge of \$25,200 to pay the cost of operating UNRWA's Khan Yunis Health Centre in the Gaza Strip during 1966. Contributions of vocational training scholarships, to the value of \$10,500, have been allocated to 28 refugees attending UNRWA's Gaza Vocational Training Centre. The young men, now in their second year, are being sponsored by OXFAM for the two years of their course. A further contribution of \$2,450 was made for the purchase of medical supplies.

Christian Aid (United Kingdom) has contributed \$28,000 to UNRWA's vocational training scholarship programme. The donation will provide scholarships for 56 young refugees at UNRWA training centres.

The Swedish Save the Children Federation has made a contribution of \$8,000 to be used by UNRWA for the provision of layettes for new-born babies in the Gaza Strip. Another donation, of \$5,000, represents the first instalment of a grant of \$20,000 to provide scholarships for 20 refugee girls in the infant leaders' course at UNRWA's Ramallah Women's Training Centre.

Mrs. Dorothea M. Pickerl (United States) has contributed \$8,000 to provide university scholarships for refugee students.

A contribution of \$5,000 to operate UNRWA's rehydration/nutrition centre in Nuseirat refugee camp in the Gaza Strip has been made by the Norwegian Refugee Council.

The British Bank of the Middle East has made a donation of \$8,050, which will provide two-year scholarships for eight trainees in the business and office practice course at UNRWA's Sibliin Vocational Training Centre in Lebanon. This is the Bank's third donation to UNRWA's scholarship programme.

Portable science kits for use in UNRWA/UNESCO schools will be purchased with a contribution of \$5,000 from the Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO). ARAMCO has made donations for this purpose for the past four years.

Fundacao Calouste Gulbenkian has donated \$5,000 to provide vocational training scholarships to cover the second year of training of the 10 refugees sponsored by the Foundation last year.

The cost of operating the rehydration/nutrition centre at Khan Yunis refugee camp in the Gaza Strip has been provided by the Canadian Save the Children Fund, which has made a contribution of \$4,630 for this purpose.

Mrs. Dorothy B. Berry (United States) has sponsored four refugee trainees at UNRWA training centres with a contribution of \$2,000.

Canadian Red Cross Youth has donated Can.\$2,000 to provide scholarships for four refugee girls at UNRWA's Ramallah Women's Training Centre.

The Unitarian Service Committee of Canada has made a donation of \$1,343 to pay the fees of a refugee nurse taking a public health course at the American University of Beirut, in addition to regular contributions of layettes and blankets for issue to refugee mothers with new babies.

The Norwegian Aid Society for Refugee and International Development has contributed \$790 to provide training and rehabilitation for two young refugees. The Society also financed their training last year.

Donations amounting to \$1,000 to provide two vocational training scholarships have been made by Peel County Secondary School (Canada), the Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Daimler-Benz Ltd. (Federal Republic of Germany), and the Ottinger Foundation (United States).

Scholarships of \$500, each of which pays the cost of vocational training for one refugee for one year, have been contributed by Mr. and Mrs. J. Mulford (United Kingdom), Svenska Osterbottons Folkshogskola Folkakademi in Yttermark (Finland), Zonta International District XIII (Finland), Siemens and Halske AG (Federal Republic of Germany) and Dr. Hermann J. Abs, the Director of the Deutsche Bank in Frankfurt (Federal Republic of Germany).

The Ford Motor Co. (United States) and the Volkswagenwerk Co. (Federal Republic of Germany) have each made donations of automotive training equipment for use in the auto mechanics courses at UNRWA training centres. Each donation comprises five engines, transmissions and rear axle assemblies.

A donation of teaching aids, mainly charts and maps, from the Kommitten Educ-Aids in Stockholm (Sweden) will be used by the UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education in its in-service teacher training programme.

Wings of Friendship (United Kingdom) has contributed books and equipment for use in UNRWA training centres. The savings to UNRWA will enable the Agency to provide a scholarship for a refugee trainee.

\* \* \*

**SCHOLARSHIPS NEEDED.** More than 3,000 young refugee men and women are enrolled in UNRWA's training centres for the 1966-67 academic year. Most of them are in need of scholarships to finance their training. It costs \$500 (£180) to pay for one year's training for one student. Donors of scholarships are sent a photograph of the young man or woman who receives the scholarship, and brief biographical details. UNRWA also sends regular progress reports, and provides information about employment following graduation.

\* \* \*

# POOREST OF THE POOR



Although poverty afflicts the majority of Palestine refugees, there are degrees of need and the poorest of the poor live in near destitution, relieved only by the modest help that UNRWA can provide.

This is the story of Husain Abdullah Shaar. Before the conflict in Palestine in 1948, he worked with an oil company in Acre. When fighting erupted, he fled with his parents to Lebanon, where they found shelter in a refugee camp near Beirut. Two years later, Husain married a refugee girl and set up "home" in a tiny tin shanty. Husain was lucky to find work at a nearby tile factory, where he earned \$1.30 (10/-) a day when work was available. With his small income and with UNRWA's assistance, he was able - but only barely - to keep his wife and children fed and clothed.

Three years ago, Hussain's eyesight began to fail. He soon lost his job. Without the little extra money, his wife did her best to get along on the basic UNRWA rations, often going hungry herself to give as much as possible to her children. But the dry rations (mostly flour) supplied by UNRWA provide only 1500 calories a day and are dietetically inadequate by themselves (most refugees supplement

the rations with fresh foods, either grown by themselves or bought with their limited earnings). In time malnutrition, cold and damp took their toll, and Hussain's wife contracted tuberculosis. She was admitted by UNRWA to a TB sanatorium, while Husain, almost blind, was left to look after his seven children, their ages ranging from one to 14 years, in a ramshackle tin hut furnished with mattresses, a cupboard and some kitchen utensils.

The story of Husain Shaar is not an isolated case. There are other refugees in equally desperate situations: families in which the husband or the main breadwinner is chronically ill and unable to work, widows with young children to support, old people with no one to help support them, families who have lost their last remaining possessions in fire or flood.

UNRWA gives assistance to the most serious of these hardship cases as part of its very limited welfare programme. Welfare workers investigate cases of particular hardship to see what help can be given. There are so many cases that the 44 welfare workers - all refugees themselves - are hard-pressed to cope

with them all. In Jordan, for example, each case worker has the task of dealing with the social problems arising from an average of 30,000 refugees (although with the strong family ties traditional in the Arab world there are fewer cases requiring welfare assistance than would arise from 30,000 people in similar circumstances in the West).

The type of assistance that can be offered is limited by UNRWA's overall financial situation. Tragic though many cases are, the Agency does not have enough funds or facilities to help all of them adequately. However, UNRWA is able to give emergency aid to relieve the immediate and most serious suffering.

Small cash grants are given to some families in extreme need. The grants, made periodically, usually amount to no more than \$15 a year for a family. Last year 10,700 families received grants. This is the type of assistance that is enabling 15-year old Amer Asadi to complete his education. When the principal of an UNRWA school near Amman noticed that Amer, one of his brightest students, was absent, he went to investigate. He found Amer out hunting for work to pay the rent on his family's one small room, for, like 60 per cent of the refugees, they did not live in a camp. His father had died, leaving his mother, three sisters and young brother with no means of support. As the oldest male member of the family, 15-year-old Amer considered it his duty to support his family. They had no money, and the landlord was threatening to evict them. The principal of Amer's school collected a small sum of money to help the family, and persuaded Amer to stay in school. He then brought the case to the attention of UNRWA, which is now making regular grants of money, and will continue to do so until Amer completes his education.

Some families are most in need of clothing. Used and new clothing is collected by voluntary organizations throughout the world and shipped to the

Middle East at UNRWA's expense, where it is distributed to those in particular need. Last year some 675 tons of clothing were distributed. UNRWA is able to place a limited number of refugees, usually orphans or old people with no family, in institutions. Almost 130 orphans and 90 aged refugees were placed last year. If funds are available from special donations, UNRWA makes one-time cash grants averaging about \$50 to help refugees who have a skill, but are unable to afford the tools to go back to work. In some cases, welfare workers recommend the provision of spectacles, dentures or artificial limbs, and in others, help can be given by counseling.

UNRWA's hardship assistance can relieve only the most desperate suffering - as in the case of Husain Shaar.

When Husain's plight came to the attention of UNRWA's welfare staff, he was given immediate help. Two of his children were admitted to a home for needy refugees. The rest of the family was made eligible for supplementary feeding, receiving a daily hot meal at the UNRWA feeding centre. A small cash grant was made to Husain. The grant, amounting to about \$3 (£1) a month, will continue to be given while the family is regarded as a hardship case, or until the oldest son, now 16, can help to support them. UNRWA provides blankets, and shoes for the entire family; they also receive a parcel of clothing each year. Husain's wife was discharged from the sanatorium recently and now goes regularly for outpatient treatment. Before she returned home UNRWA added another room to their shelter, to relieve the over-crowding and to minimize the possibility of other members of the family contracting tuberculosis.

As with most of the hardship cases, Husain Shaar and his family are still in very great need. But emergency aid from UNRWA alleviated their most desperate plight.

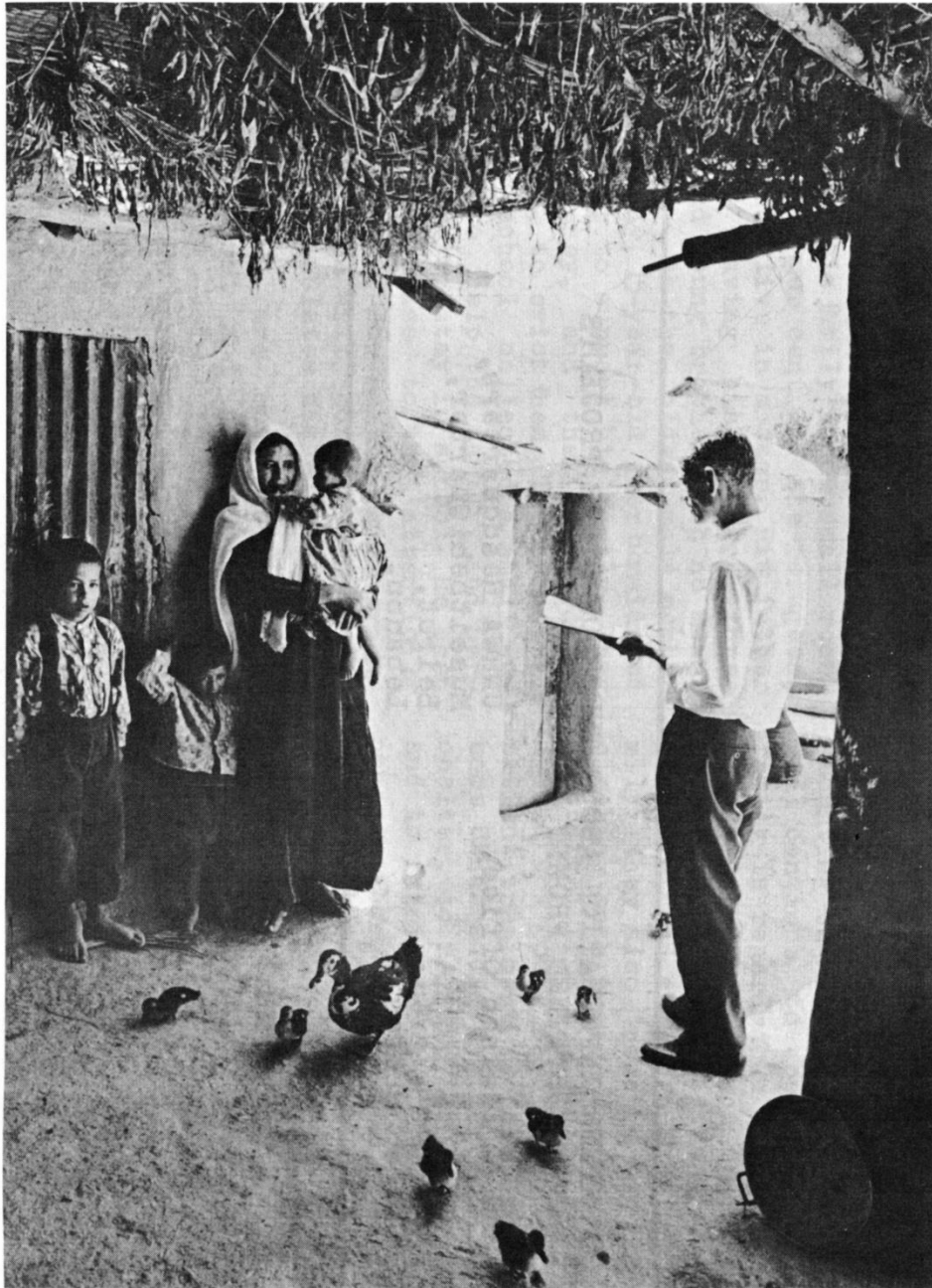
The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) is a subsidiary organ of the United Nations, established by the General Assembly in December 1949. In co-operation with the host governments (Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, and the United Arab Republic) it carries out its two-fold task: first: to provide food, health and welfare services, and shelter for the refugees; second: to provide education and training to refugee children and young adults including general education, vocational and teacher training, and university scholarships.

UNRWA began work in May 1950 and its mandate expires on 30 June 1969.

FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THESE OR OTHER PROJECTS  
MAY BE OBTAINED FROM:

UNRWA Liaison Office,  
United Nations,  
New York, N.Y.,  
United States.

UNRWA Headquarters,  
Museitbeh Quarter,  
Beirut,  
Lebanon.



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