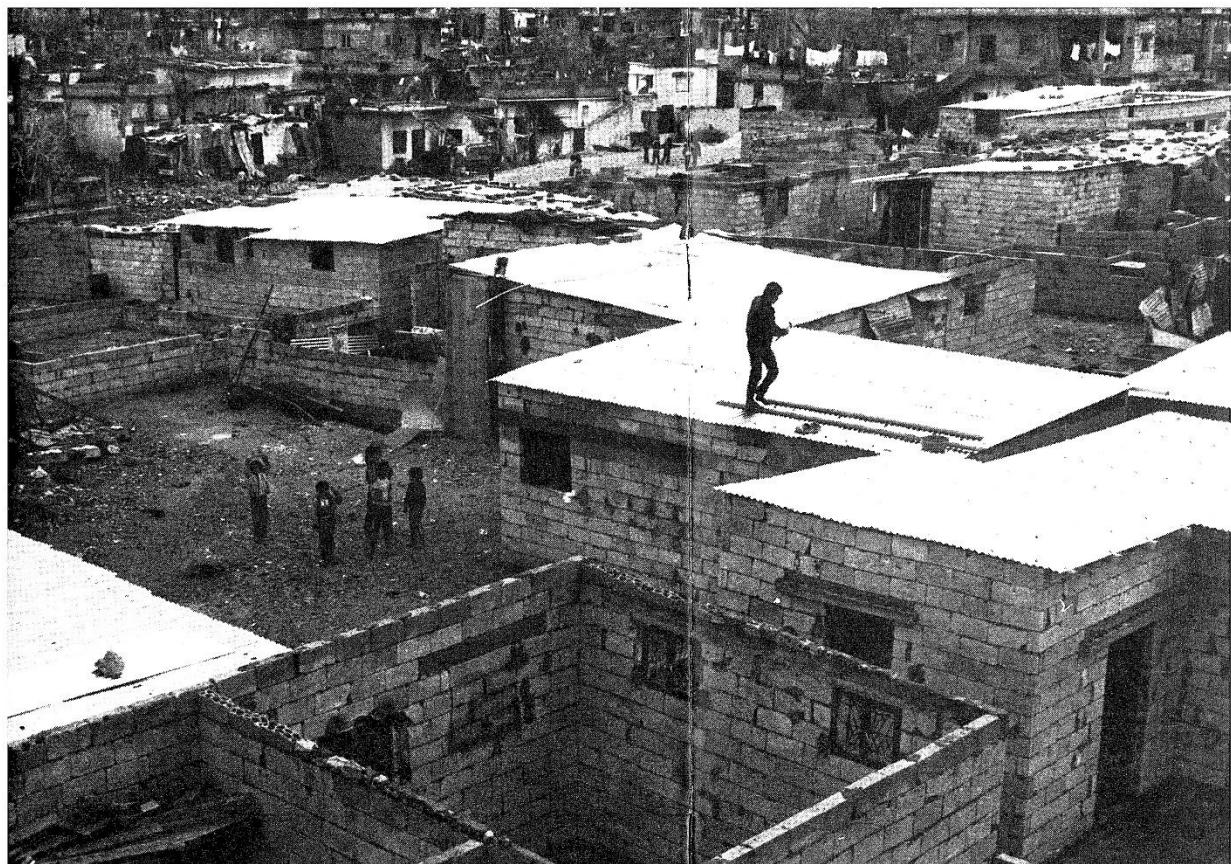


**Palestine
Refugees
Today**

No. 102





1 Lebanon update While UNRWA's programmes in Lebanon are now operating routinely, the serious problem of refugee security remains with a number of violent incidents in early 1983.

2 NGOs in Lebanon Non-governmental organisations have provided invaluable assistance to UNRWA and Palestine refugees during the Lebanon emergency, often being on the spot to deal with urgent problems and needs.

4 Um Khalil A refugee woman, one of thousands in the same position, left alone with her children deals with the day-to-day problems of living in a war-torn refugee camp.

6 Isolation of deafness Most of the students at the Holy Land Institute for the Deaf are young Palestine refugees. The school's director, Brother Andrew, describes the training provided.

7 A great achievement They may have to re-use old building materials or borrow a car to look at its inner workings, but students at UNRWA's vocational training centres aren't held back by this. They want to learn, get a diploma and find a job to support themselves.



Palestine Refugees Today

UNRWA Newsletter No. 102
April 1983

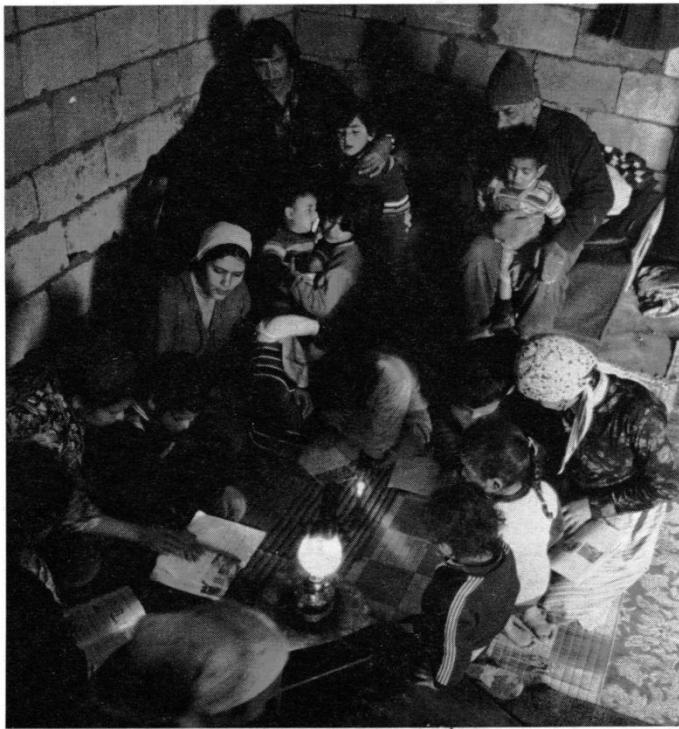
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Cover photo: Ein el-Hilweh, Sidon.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency
for Palestine Refugees in the Near East



Lebanon Update

UNRWA's programmes in Lebanon have recovered from the state of almost total paralysis during the war in the summer of 1982 and have become a routine operation. Schools are open, clinics are working, camp sites have been cleared of rubble and housing is being repaired.

Refugee security

But a serious problem of refugee safety remains. A number of incidents in south Lebanon in early 1983 forced Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck to call on the governments of the countries contributing to the multi-national force in Lebanon (France, Italy, United Kingdom and United States) to bring their influence to bear on the problem of providing security for Palestine refugees.

The incidents, mainly in the Sidon area, were drawn to the attention of the Governments of Lebanon and Israel, the occupying power in south Lebanon. Mr. Rydbeck flew to New York to discuss the matter with United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and also met with officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva.

In a letter to UNRWA staff who expressed their concern about refugee safety, Mr. Rydbeck said that although UNRWA has no legal mandate or physical means to act as protector, the Agency has a moral responsibility to do everything in its power to help secure adequate protection for Palestine refugees.

The incidents included bombings, murders and threats. Many refugees were told to leave their homes or apartments or suffer the consequences.

Education

In early March, 82 of the former 85 UNRWA schools in Lebanon were operating and 32,500 out of a possible 36,500 students were back in

class. (In addition over 1,000 young refugees displaced from Lebanon were attending schools in Syria). Some of the schools are in 15 large tents at Ein el Hilweh camp, near Sidon (see photos page 3).

And in February, 249 first-year students were enrolled in Siblin Training Centre. Some 220 second-year students had been taking classes at the Centre for several months before.

Health

Health services were back to 90 per cent of full operating efficiency in the autumn of 1982 but are currently facing an increased patient load. In some areas, the number of visits to clinics has been 50 per cent higher than before June 1982. Additional medical officers have been engaged to meet the demand.

Relief

The Agency is still providing emergency relief supplies to more than 182,000 Palestine refugees in Lebanon and Syria, including a few thousand refugees in Lebanon not registered with the Agency.

1983 financial outlook

UNRWA's 1983 budget will be about \$ 206 million, a reduction of more than \$ 33 million from the budget submitted to the United Nations General Assembly in June 1982. Income is expected to be about \$ 164 million, meaning a possible budgetary deficit of \$ 42 million.

The Agency entered 1983 with cash balances of only about \$ 24 million, less than enough for two months of operation. This came about because, in 1982, income totalled only \$ 184 million on a planned expenditure of \$ 200 million. Drawing down cash balances and deferring some expenditure was the only way to absorb the deficit. One positive development has been the decision of the European Community to convert most of its food contribution to UNRWA into cash. In 1982, this meant that an additional \$ 15 million in cash was pledged to run UNRWA's education programme.



NGOs in Lebanon

Non-governmental organizations have contributed over \$ 2 million to UNRWA's Lebanon emergency fund during the past eight months. This includes contributions in kind from blankets to stoves, cash donations, the provision of extra staff to UNRWA and being on the spot to buy food or household equipment, or to pay for services when they were needed.

The figure of \$ 2 million cannot fully convey the extent of the support these agencies provided to UNRWA, and of the aid given to Palestine refugees in distress.

Some examples:

Oxfam (U.K.) – 28,000 blankets, 30 tons of skim milk and engineers to help in clearing camps;

Rädda Barnen (Sweden) – cash to buy kerosene, primus stoves, 15 tons of skim milk, eight tons of other food commodities;

World Vision International – 106,000 tins of corned beef, 40,000 tins of sardines, 28,000 tins of beans, 17,000 blankets, etc.;

Lutheran World Relief – 10,000 blankets, 1,000 tents, 17 tons of toilet soap;

Norwegian Refugee Council – \$ 100,000 in cash plus water tankers; and

Help the Aged, Caritas Italiana, Christian Aid, Save the Children Fund (U.K.), American Near East Refugee Aid and other groups and individuals.

Recently the Norwegian Refugee Council announced that it would provide funds to set up a rehabilitation centre in Tyre for Palestine refugees who have been wounded or are polio victims. UNRWA will provide some staff and medical supplies for the Centre while the NRC will provide operating funds of over \$ 170,000 and will pay the cost of a van to transport patients to and from the centre.



J. W. Stephenson (right), one of four engineers provided to UNRWA by Oxfam (U.K.) during clearing operations at refugee camps in south Lebanon, goes over site plans with Hans Bergman, one of five engineers from the Swedish Government.



Students at the Vienna International School donated the proceeds of the Christmas play to equip a resource centre at an UNRWA school in Burj el Barajneh camp, Beirut. Dr. Caroline Ellwood from the school presented the money to Peter Hoole (right) of UNRWA's Technical Office.



Diana Lacey (right), a nurse from the Save the Children Fund (U.K.), has worked with UNRWA in the Sidon area.



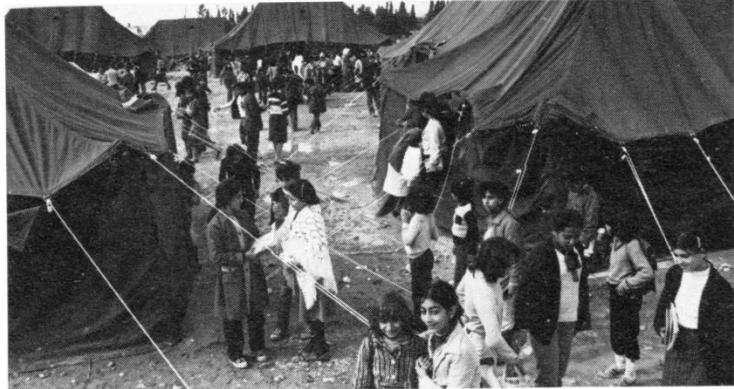
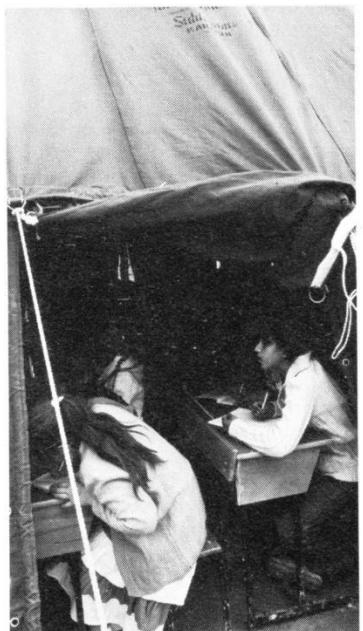
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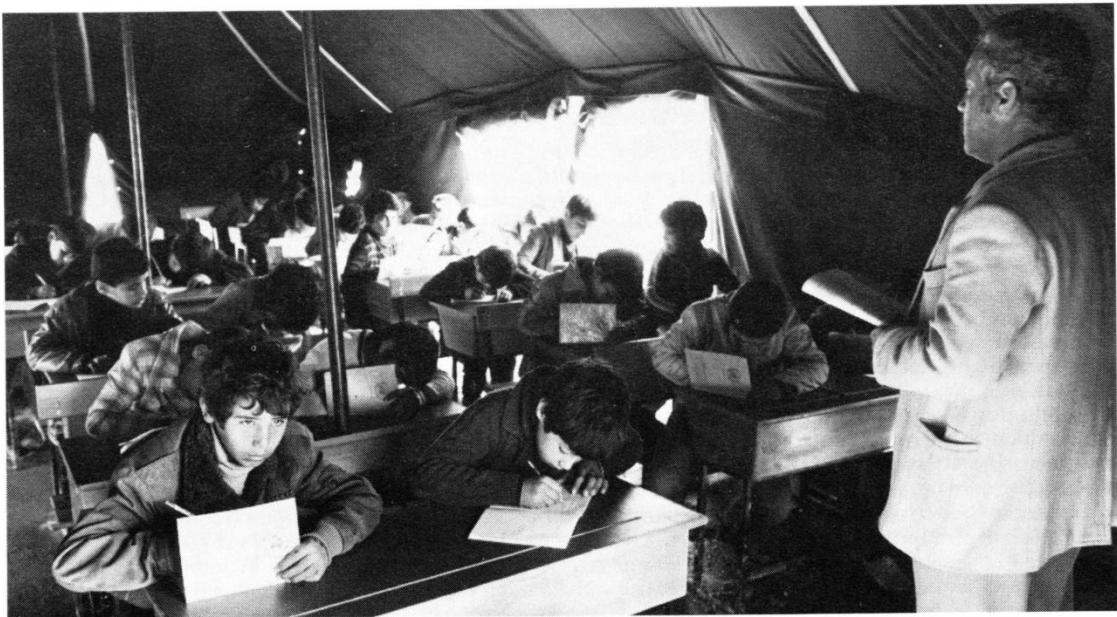


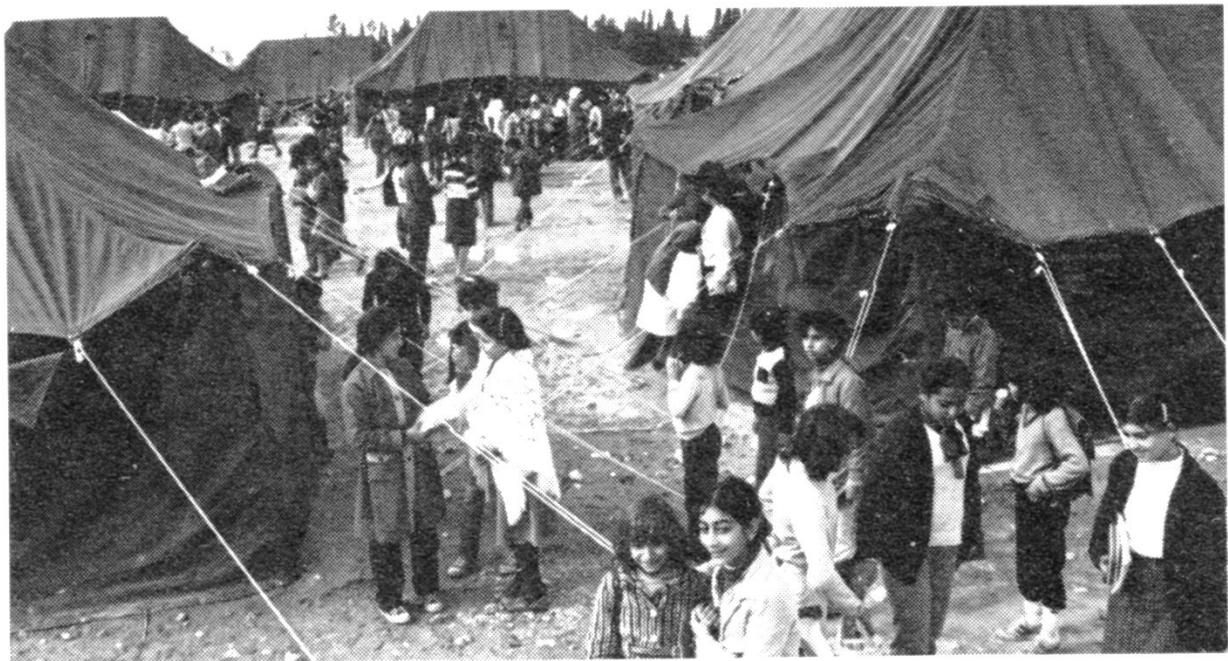
Diana Lacey (right), a nurse from the Save the Children Fund (U.K.), has worked with UNRWA in the Sidon area.



Schools in tents

At Ein el-Hilweh camp, near Sidon, UNRWA has put up 15 large tents to house school classes. For several weeks the tents were used by 45 class sections on triple shift. Later some classrooms at a nearby UNRWA school were vacated by refugees who had been living in the school since the summer of 1982. At the time of going to press, tents were due to be supplemented by prefabricated classrooms.





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Um Khalil

Her name is Um Khalil and she lives in Ein el-Hilweh camp outside Sidon, Lebanon. Actually her name is Salwa but after the birth of her eldest son she became known as Um Khalil, mother of Khalil.

She is in her late 30s. She was about five when her family fled from Palestine in 1948 and crossed into Lebanon carrying with them what they could. As she remembers, that was not much.

But whatever they managed to carry, it was more than Um Khalil was left with last summer. After Israeli planes and armour swept through south Lebanon, she was left with nothing at all.

Her shelter, like most in the camp, was reduced to rubble. Buried underneath were her meagre belongings. And her husband was killed, leaving her alone with six children. Seven months later she gave birth to another child. As she sits rocking this infant in her arms, she recalls what happened:

"When the planes came, we took shelter in the Government Hospital nearby. We thought we would be safe there. But we weren't. They bombed there too and many people died. My husband was one of them."

A short time later, as the Israelis moved into the camp demolishing what was left, her father was killed. He was blind, she explains. "And when the Israelis came to bulldoze the house we asked them to give us time to remove some of his belongings and then come back for him. But they didn't wait. They bulldozed the house with him in it and he died."

This left Um Khalil without any male support. Her own brothers are married and barely able to take care of their own families. Three of her brothers-in-law had also been killed and, of the two remaining, one was blinded by a war injury and the other was detained by the Israelis.

As she sits in her small shelter, rebuilt with the help of UNRWA, the heavy, bitterly cold winter rain falls on the camp, leaving the unheated rooms colder than outside. She is surrounded by other women who have a similar story to tell.

Their husbands were killed; their husbands were detained. Their brothers were killed; their brothers were detained. Their sons were killed; their sons were detained. Whatever the cause, they are all alone now with their children.

Their stories are reflected in the streets of the camp. The streets are filled with women and children of all ages but there are few men of breadwinning age. Most of the men are old and bent, walking slowly through the muddy streets, supporting themselves on their canes.

These women have enough food. The rations which they receive from UNRWA, they say, are quite sufficient and the mid-day meal given by UNRWA to their children is an added contribution. Nor do these families lack adequate clothing for their children. During these wet and cold days, youngsters of all ages, on their way to or from school, parade their new anoraks which UNRWA has distributed.

It is not the lack of material comfort which is on these women's minds. They can manage. It has, after all, been their fate for 35 years.

Anxiety

What is on everyone's mind is the anxiety of being all alone with their children and having no one to turn to. These women suddenly found themselves alone, stunned and grief-stricken from the war last summer, and surrounded by children who also experienced the trauma.

At that time there were still no schools operating, meaning that the children were under their feet all the time. And often they didn't even have a roof over their heads. Since then, the reconstruction and repair work have begun and the schools are functioning again, taking some of the burden off these women. The fact that their children were again receiving education

helped bring back a certain degree of normality. But there were still the younger ones, the pre-schoolers, who needed their attention, a need which these women often were too tired and too distressed to meet.

For a while, the repairs and the reconstruction took up their time but with this work completed the emptiness and the anxiety returned, and also the fear that the massacres of Sabra and Shatila might be repeated here.

This fear is still real. During the early part of 1983 a number of bodies were found around the camp, mutilated and burned bodies of people who, as it seems, have been killed at random with the purpose of intimidating Palestinians into selling or leaving their homes and moving to the already overcrowded camp. Who is next? This is the question everyone asks, and every day by sundown this dreary, dark camp lies deserted as people sit huddled inside their shelters listening fearfully to every sound.

Easing the burden

But something is now being done to try to ease the anxiety of these women.

In January 1983, three Norwegian social workers from the Norwegian Save the Children Fund (Redd Barna), now employed by UNRWA, arrived in Ein el-Hilweh with the idea of attacking this psychological problem. Their first project was to open a pre-school play centre, for the younger children and allow the mothers some time to themselves.

From the beginning this was a great success. The children arrived almost as happy as their mothers. Then the centre was expanded to involve the older children who, due to triple shifts in the schools for only two hours per session, found themselves with too much time on their hands. As a result, adolescent boys now play soccer or volleyball on a field which they themselves helped clear of rubble. Next on the Norwegian agenda is the reopening of the sewing centre and the Women's Community Centre which existed in the camp before the war. Rooms for this pur-

pose have now been found and equipment has been ordered.

"I think it is extremely important for these women to have a place where they can go just to meet other women and have a chance to talk about their problems," says one of the Norwegian women involved in this project. "And to be there without their children interrupting them. These women have so much that they need to share with each other.

"And as for the sewing centre," she continues, "we know there is a real need for it. They can come and learn to sew so they can make clothes for themselves and their children and they can even make it a profession and have some income from it. That will help ease their anxieties. They can become selfsupporting."

This is what Um Khalil plans to do. She first learned to sew in the UNRWA sewing centre at Ein el-Hilweh. She was 14 then and not yet married. And she has kept it up. Her old sewing-machine was destroyed during the war but in a corner of her room is now a new one given to her by the MECC (Middle East Council of Churches) which is active in and around the camp. On this new machine, she has decided, she will be doing embroidery, something at which she is especially skilful. But, she says, looking at her friends sitting in the room, "They want to learn to sew too. Every day they come and ask me to teach them. But I can only do so much. If the sewing centre opens again, everyone will be happy."

During this cold winter in Ein el-Hilweh, where life came to such a sudden halt last summer, this is what the women cling to. To become self-sufficient in some way, to feel that they can grasp some sort of control over their future, a future which must become more decent than the past. For, as they tell each other, the worst must be over now.

"We feared it for so long," says Um Khalil. "We lived in constant fear that it would happen. And then it happened. Now what can be worse? God can't send a worse disaster to us."

No, the women agree. The future must be better than the past.

UNRWA trains nurses in Gaza

To combat a serious shortage of nurses and midwives in the Gaza Strip and West Bank, UNRWA has held its own training courses.

The most recent course had a very important difference. The UNRWA Health Department in Gaza was able to use the knowledge and skills of local nursing staff in the training rather than having to import instructors from abroad.

The course just completed had a graduating class of 18, the largest class of the five held so far. At the graduating ceremonies held in the UNRWA Swedish Health Centre, Gaza, Dr. K. F. Abdalla, UNRWA's Field Health Officer, Gaza said, "All

of the graduates have already been or will almost immediately be employed by local health services."

The U.K. Save the Children Fund, a generous supporter of UNRWA nurses' training programmes, provided funds. UNRWA, the Gaza Public Health Department and the Near East Council of Churches sponsored students in the current course.

This was the fifth training course sponsored by UNRWA in Gaza. It and the fourth course were one year and a half in duration, while earlier courses lasted one year and never exceeded 13 students.



Graduating class of nurses/midwives with course instructor, Miss Afifa Siham, kneeling first left.

Gaza refugees in tents after homes demolished

Forty Palestine refugees (five families) living in the Gaza Strip had to move into tents in late February after four homes were demolished by the Israeli authorities. Three of the families involved each have a son who was detained for security reasons.

Since occupying the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 1967, Israeli authorities have destroyed refugee homes as a form of collective punishment a number of times. A total of 22 rooms were destroyed

in the latest incident, eight of them built by UNRWA. On previous occasions, UNRWA has made it clear that, in its view, the demolitions are contrary to international law. For instance, under the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) any destruction by the Occupying Power of such property "is prohibited, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations". A written protest from UNRWA was given to Israeli authorities in Gaza.

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Overcoming the isolation of deafness

by David Ward

The conversation stopped in mid-sentence. The air vibrated as a low-flying jet fighter screamed over the school.

The visitors looked at one another. But the children in the school heard nothing. All of them are deaf, or have seriously impaired hearing. Most of them are Palestine refugees. The school at Salt, near Amman, Jordan is known officially as the Holy Land Institute for the Deaf. (Salt comes from an Arabic word meaning "authority").

The title "Institute" belies the odd mixture of buildings which it comprises. Visitors arrive through a gateway which leads into an open area of steam-rollered masonry. This is the site of what was an old dilapidated hospital, recently demolished. The hospital has been replaced by a new building with dormitories, paid for largely by the World Council of Churches, and a West German charity, "Bread for the World". The rest of the school is in prefabricated rooms and a low stone-block building built more than 50 years ago.

A new kitchen/dining room and storeroom building was also recently completed.

The director of the Institute is Brother Andrew L. de Carpentier, a tall bearded man dressed in the black and white cassock of his Brotherhood, the Christian Deaf Community. He has spent more than five years in Lebanon and Jordan.

The Institute was founded in 1964 as the first of its kind in Jordan. It had 36 pupils.

UNRWA is closely involved with the Institute. Of the 81 places for deaf youngsters today, 65 pupils are placed by the Agency, 60 on a fee-paying basis and five free of charge. Brother Andrew admits that his school can handle only a small proportion of those who

need help. "We are touching the tip of the iceberg," he says. There are no accurate statistics on the deaf in Jordan. Based on the average world figure of 0.2 per cent incidence, it is estimated that there are some 3,000 deaf children under the age of 15, and about 3,500 over 15, but the real total is probably much higher. Almost any illness which leads to high fever can, if untreated, cause damage to the hearing. Meningitis is common, rubella (German measles) is becoming less so. There are also problems associated with living in remote areas, a fear of doctors, and reliance on old and sometimes ineffective local customs for treating sickness. Brother Andrew considers that for every child accepted by the five

special schools for the deaf in Jordan there are eight who cannot be found places.

About half of the children at the Institute were born deaf. Sometimes their handicap is hereditary, sometimes it has been caused by inadequate medical care or over-medication of pregnant women. The incidence of hereditary deafness is aggravated by inter-marriage.

"This is your son"

Until a few years ago the Institute used to try to publicise its work because families hid their children. "They were not willing to admit, to the family, to the world at large, that they had a handicapped child in the family."





With the setting up of schools and institutions, "people started coming out into the open and now the influx is too great; we can't handle it at all".

Often children are brought to the Institute and abandoned. Says Brother Andrew: "There is a beautiful way of saying it in Arabic: 'This is your son, or your daughter'. And," he went on, "if we are not very careful we won't see the family again."

For those who are accepted into the Salt Institute, their main task is to learn the tools of communication, basically speech and lip reading. Sign language is also used but not officially taught.

The second aim is to teach the older children self-reliance. "When they leave we don't want them to feel they are at the bottom rung of the ladder, which is why we have started a vocational training programme which will help develop skills in particular trades.

"When they leave at 16 or 17 they can sell their skills as craftsmen, and have some pride in what they can achieve. This extra self-respect, compared with others of the same age who are not handicapped, helps to reduce the disadvantages which come from not being able to hear."

For the best results, deaf children need an early start at the school. Ideally, says Brother Andrew, they should begin at the age of two or three. For beginners above the age of six, significant progress becomes difficult.

The school has two trained teachers and a scheme for in-service training. The classes are divided into groups of up to 10 pupils each.

In 1978, six classrooms were fitted with sound amplifiers which, with the use of headphones, aid individual and group teaching. The walls of the prefabricated buildings are so thin that the amplified sound can be heard throughout the school.

Once a basic knowledge of Arabic and English is obtained, the pupils follow the normal Jordanian government syllabus, with the addition of domestic chores to give a sense of social responsibility and awareness. There are also shared activities such as outings with other schools, to break through

the isolation imposed by hearing difficulties.

The scope for future development is enormous. Brother Andrew hopes to reduce the starting age to two or three years of age (now five or six) with counselling for parents. At the same time a special course is needed for late starters. During the seventh year of the elementary school the students follow a part-time pre-vocational training programme. A first attempt was made in 1976 on a full vocational training course for 8th and 9th grades, with shoe repairing, carpentry and hairdressing for men, but this was discontinued for lack of space.

In 1978, the project was re-examined and it was decided to provide training in metalwork, car servicing, and car body repair work, which began a year later. Ideally a social worker will be recruited to the staff to expand the existing limited interviewing, counselling and follow-up work with parents.

"God will provide"

Brother Andrew and his staff tried to gauge the success of their work by, three years ago, setting up a clubhouse for the deaf.

"I think they have done well," he says. "The key word here is integration . . . which is what education and training of the deaf is all about. And there is no doubt that those who have been here have done better than those who have had no training at all. So it is certainly worth our while."

Basic funds for the Institute come from UNRWA and the rest comes mainly from private contributions. Thus none of the backing is guaranteed.

Brother Andrew admits the future is uncertain. There is a group of people in Holland and Switzerland in an organization known as Allah Kariem (God provides) and, he says, "That will continue."

"But," he adds, "we rely a lot on the goodwill of people interested in this field of special education to help us, to expand the programme . . . and to be very frank, if there were no such people around, both in Jordan and especially in Europe, then we would close down."

A great achievement

They may have to re-use bricks, or borrow a car to see how an alternator works, but the several thousand young Palestine refugees in UNRWA's vocational training centres are eager to learn. They know that their diploma is their passport to the future.

"Twenty years ago it was difficult to persuade parents to enrol their youngsters for a vocational training course," says Attiyeh Mahmoud, Field Education Officer for Jordan. "They wanted white collar jobs. For example, as teachers. After the 1967 Arab-Israeli war a change set in."

In 1983 UNRWA is spending some \$ 14 million on the vocational (3,800 students) and teacher training (1,300 students) programmes it runs with the technical cooperation of Unesco, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, at eight training centres in Jordan, Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon and the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Many of the annual total of 1,500 graduates find jobs in the rich oil states of the Gulf where skilled labour is scarce. During the 1970s this movement grew and was reflected in the numbers of students applying for vocational, as opposed to teaching, courses.

Attiyeh Mahmoud says: "Suddenly the trades had become respectable. Everyone wanted to be in auxiliary engineering, or to be a draughtsman or a surveyor." He sees it as a healthy development, although it has made it more difficult to find good instructors, since they, too, are tempted by pay and conditions of work in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf.

Mahmoud Tayyem is Principal of Damascus Vocational Training Centre and his son is a graduate of the centre. "My son is like so many of our graduates. He's a construction technician in Jordan. He earns three times my salary and I've been doing this job for 30 years," Mr. Tayyem laughs proudly.

He believes that the centres are UNRWA's greatest achievement. "We are the builders of the Arab world . . . between the labourers and the engineers, our graduates are the technicians for the Arab countries developing from agriculture to industry."

The Wadi Seer Training Centre is on the western outskirts of Amman. Since it was set up in 1960 with just 200 students it has trained more than 6,100 young men and women.

Today it runs 25 courses for more than 860 students. Yunis Souki has been Principal for the last 14 years and is proud of Wadi Seer's results in the Jordanian Comprehensive Examination. In Jordan as a whole the pass rate is 58 per cent. For his students the average is 80 per cent.

This is the fourth year of co-education at Wadi Seer Training Centre. The female students are all taking semi-professional courses (e. g. for construction technicians, surveyors and assistant pharmacists). Mr. Souki admits there was resistance to the inclusion of girls but this is gradually lessening. "Their presence has improved the behaviour and appearance of the male students," he says. "Opportunities for the girl graduates are good. By September (1982) all the land surveyors who graduated in 1982 were already employed."

At the Damascus Training Centre there was opposition to Mahmoud Tayyem's plans for co-education. But he persisted and now it is an accepted fact, and has improved academic standards as well as leading to improved morale among the students.

One of the reasons that UNRWA centres have above-average results is lack of space — they have room only for the best. Every year Wadi Seer has to reject almost two out of every three applicants.

Borrowed cars, re-used bricks

Funds, and the lack of them, are a major problem at Wadi Seer. Students in the typewriter maintenance workshop dismantle and reassemble broken manual machines. They have one electric model to study. And in the busi-

ness and office practice course there is no telex machine to learn on — although this is a skill needed in office work today all over the world.

In the auto electrics shop they have no alternators, only dynamos, which are being superseded by alternators elsewhere. To see an alternator working they have to borrow a car from a member of the teaching staff. The chief instructor in the auto mechanics course shrugged and gestured at the vehicle skeletons around the workshop. "The only things that are new around here are the trainees," he joked.

The builder and shutterer course is held partly in an open area. The instructor explains: "We should have bricks and stones to work with. But we have very few, the bricks we have to re-use six times . . . stones we can use 12 times, but we have very few."

The main block in Wadi Seer Centre was built in 1970 with money from the Federal German Government. Other blocks were built with money from Morocco, Kuwait and Australia, and a recent expansion was financed by the OPEC Fund.

Until 1971, training for male teachers was also carried out at Wadi Seer. Then the Amman Training Centre was opened, providing residential facilities for 720 men and women.

Amman Training Centre is a graceful collection of buildings finished in grey and white. It is set on a slope above groves of cypresses among open rolling arable land. Nearby are transmitters for Radio Jordan and the PETRA news agency. The dormitories are in separate blocks below the assembly hall, teaching rooms, laboratories and library. The entire compound is divided into separate parts, for male and female students.

Co-education is limited to one experimental course for laboratory technicians, although the male and female students do meet for general assemblies and extra curricular and recreational gatherings.

As at Wadi Seer, results at the Amman Training Centre are above the average for the rest of Jordan. In both vocational and teacher training courses the average success rate is more than 20 per cent above the national average.



(Accompanying photos: Wadi Seer Vocational Training Centre near Amman, Jordan)



(Accompanying photos: Wadi Seer Vocational Training Centre near Amman, Jordan)

UNRWA Publications

GENERAL

What is UNRWA? (PL 12)

Printed Leaflet (Arabic, English, French, German, Spanish).

Map of UNRWA's area of operations with refugee location data (Arabic, English).

Survey (PB 1002)

Brochure of facts and figures (Arabic, English, French and German).

PROGRAMME LEAFLETS

Education (PL 13 – Arabic, English, French and German).

Vocational Training (PL 14 – Arabic, English, French and German).

Health (PL 15 – Arabic, English, French and German).

Relief (PL 16 – Arabic, English, French and German).

Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. A series of five leaflets covering UNRWA's five fields of operation (English and Arabic).

POSTERS

UNRWA and Children

A set of three black and white posters on Palestine refugee children. Titles in English, French or German.

Family Album

Shows the lives of three young Palestine refugees from birth to today. Black and White. Text in English, French or German.

Faces in the Crowd

A colour poster showing faces of Palestine refugees with text in English, French, German or Spanish.

Palestine Refugees in Camps

A colour poster showing refugee camp life with text in English, French or German.

Thirty Thousand Refugees

Black and White poster of Ein el-Hilweh camp, Lebanon after demolished buildings cleared. Text in Arabic, English, French, German or Spanish.

AUDIO-VISUAL PRODUCTIONS

Slide/tape presentations:

ST 1002 – a seven-minute slide/tape production showing UNRWA's activities for Palestine refugees. Commentary in Arabic, English, French or German.

ST 1003 – Through the Eyes of Ibrahim, a 10-minute slide/tape presentation in Arabic, English, French, German or Swedish. Kit with map, posters and teaching notes included. Available on loan or purchase at \$ 45 per set.

ST 1004 – Palestinian Odyssey. A history of the Palestine problem from the early 20th century to the present. Commentary in English, French, German or Arabic. Complete with English booklet with

text and reproductions of each slide. Available on loan or for purchase.

ST 1005 – A Ray of Hope

The story of a girl from a refugee camp in the Gaza Strip who attends UNRWA's Ramallah Women's Training Centre. Shows home life in Gaza and life at the training centre. Available on loan or for purchase. Commentary in English, French, German or Arabic.

Palestine Dresses – A set of 27 colour slides showing Palestine dresses from various regions. Included is a descriptive note in Arabic, English, French or German.

FILMS:

My Name is Fadwa

A 15-minute, 16 mm colour film on a deaf Palestine refugee child. Available for loan or purchase in English, French, German or Italian.

My Father's Land

A half-hour, 16 mm film on the Gaza blind school for Palestine refugee children. Available for purchase or loan in English, French or German.

Born Homeless

A 20-minute, 16 mm colour film showing the work of UNRWA through a refugee family in Baqa'a camp, Jordan. Available for purchase or loan in Arabic, English, French or German.

Lebanon 1982

A 15-minute, 16 mm colour film on the 1982 Lebanon emergency. Available for purchase (\$ 165) or loan. Also available on video cassette at about \$ 35 – please specify type of video system required. English commentary only.

Shelter

A 12-minute, 16 mm colour film on Lebanon showing restoration of UNRWA services after the 1982 war and provision of shelter for bombed-out refugees. Available for loan or purchase and on video cassette (as above, Lebanon 1982). Commentary in Arabic, English, French, German and Spanish.

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