

**Palestine
Refugees
Today**

No. 105



2 Pioneer in lifesaving therapy

UNRWA's pioneering efforts in rehydration therapy are now serving as a model for international work to reduce the heavy toll that dehydration from diarrhoeal diseases claims in many regions around the world. Since the Agency's first rehydration centre opened in 1961, the lives of hundreds of Palestine refugee children have been saved.

4 A case history

Nawal Deeb barely survived her infancy. A photo story traces her life from an UNRWA rehydration/nutrition centre 19 years ago to her life today.

6 Canvas to concrete

Living conditions for many Palestine refugees have improved over the years. Now more than 50 per cent of the houses in camps have running water and most have private latrines. And the great majority live on their own outside camps.

7 Lebanon Update

Emergency monthly rations are still being distributed to about 185,000 Palestine refugees in Lebanon, of whom 30,000 are considered completely destitute.

Cover photo: Husn camp, Jordan home for over 10,000 Palestine refugees. See article on refugee housing, p. 6.



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

Palestine Refugees Today

News about UNRWA

Another turbulent year, says annual report

UNRWA has ended another turbulent year with 10 of its Lebanon staff killed, scores in detention and an extremely worried refugee population, says the annual report of the Commissioner-General for the year 1 July 1982 to 30 June 1983.

The Lebanon crisis was a major pre-occupation throughout the year but normal operations continued in other fields, and the year saw a major change in UNRWA's relief policy. After 32 years, the general distribution of foodstuffs to some 800,000 refugees was suspended in September 1982, except for the time being in Lebanon. Most of the savings accrued from the discontinuation of the programme were directed to the higher priorities of education and health services and improved welfare assistance for the poorest refugees.

To alleviate some of the refugees' fear that suspension of the general ration would deprive them of their refugee status, UNRWA is issuing new registration cards to each refugee. Distribution of the new cards began in the Gaza Strip in September 1983 and should be completed in all fields by the middle of 1984.

Education: During the 1982-83 academic year, UNRWA operated 651 schools with 9,858 teachers for 336,207 pupils and eight training centres in which 3,948 young men and women were enrolled in vocational and technical courses and 1,310 in teacher training. Sixty per cent of the Agency budget went to the education programme.

Health: Eighteen per cent of UNRWA's 1982 budget provided health care for refugees at 98 general health units as well as several mobile clinics in Lebanon. Supporting the work of these units were 26 laboratories, nine maternity centres, 26 dental clinics, and 1,432 hospital beds subsidized by the Agency.

Relief: Relief activities, outside the emergency programme in Lebanon, accounted for 17 per cent of Agency expenditure. Once the general ration programme was discontinued, relief staff concentrated on assist-

ance to the poorest refugees. These 89,110 hardship cases, which included widows, orphans and the aged, received help for food, clothing and housing needs. At the end of the reporting period, there were 1,957,061 Palestine refugees registered with UNRWA, a population increase of 1.6 per cent over the preceding year.

Refugees harassed

The personal security of refugees in Lebanon was a major concern throughout the year and prospects for increased civilian security remain bleak, says the annual report. Much distress among refugees was also caused by the frequent curfews imposed by the Israeli authorities on camps in the West Bank, and by the harassment and attacks to which they have been subjected by armed Israeli civilians in the West Bank.

Refugees also suffered from security measures taken by the occupying power that have included the closure of UNRWA schools.

The reporting period saw a substantial increase in the number of UNRWA staff members arrested and detained without charge or trial. This problem was especially acute in south Lebanon, where more than 200 staff were arrested and detained by the Israeli Defence Force; 89 were still detained without charge at 30 June 1983.

More women enrol in training courses

Twenty-one per cent of the trainees at UNRWA's seven vocational training centres are women. This is an increase of almost 6 per cent over the position at the beginning of the

A. J. Brown retires from UNRWA

Alan J. Brown, UNRWA's Deputy Commissioner-General for the past six years, will retire at the end of January 1984. Mr. Brown, a former British ambassador, joined UNRWA in July 1977.

He is being replaced by Robert Dillon, U.S. ambassador to Lebanon

until the autumn of 1983. Mr. Dillon had been in Lebanon since 1981 and had previously served as Deputy Chief of Mission and Minister-Counsellor in Cairo and Ankara and Deputy Chief of Mission in Kuala Lumpur. He has also seen service in Italy and Venezuela.



Pope John Paul II recently visited the Vienna International Centre, site of UNRWA Headquarters. During the visit, UNRWA's Deputy Commissioner-General Alan J. Brown (right) was presented to the Pope by Mowaffak Allaf, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna (centre).



Pope John Paul II recently visited the Vienna International Centre, site of UNRWA Headquarters. During the visit, UNRWA's Deputy Commissioner-General Alan J. Brown (right) was presented to the Pope by Mowaffak Allaf, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna (centre).

United Nations Decade for Women in 1975.

Two of the centres are entirely female and another three (Damascus, Wadi Seer and Siblin) have introduced co-education with women taking courses that have traditionally been reserved for men. About 30 per cent of the female trainees are in non-traditional courses.

A similar pattern has developed in the awarding of UNRWA university scholarships to female students. The percentage has gone up from 14 per cent to 21 per cent in the last three years. These scholarships, however, are awarded on the basis of merit, not sex. In 1982-83, 65 scholarships out of the total of 73 awarded to women were given in the following areas: engineering (17), medicine (28), pharmacy (9) and sciences (11). But the speed with which UNRWA will be able to implement its policy of training women in traditionally male disciplines will depend on the responsiveness of employers in the Middle East to employing women, and on UNRWA's ability to obtain funding to expand the programme.

Canada's Deputy PM visits UNRWA school

Alan McEachen, Canada's Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs, recently visited an UNRWA school in Qabr Essit camp, Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic.

The school, Beit Jibrin, along with two others in Qabr Essit, are soon to be replaced, thanks in part to a special donation from Canada. Mr. McEachen also visited the site of the new school.

This year, Canada has made an extra cash contribution of \$ 1.62 million which will be used to replace rundown educational facilities, build new schools and provide basic services such as sanitation, electricity and laboratories in schools where these do not exist.

The new contribution brought Canada's total donation to UNRWA for 1983 to \$ 5.1 million. In other years, Canada provided UNRWA with large amounts in flour which the Agency no longer needs with the phasing-out of its general ration distribution programme. The additional cash is in lieu of foodstuffs.

Lifesaving therapy pioneered by UNRWA

Chances for the survival of young Palestine refugees have greatly increased due to the pioneering efforts of UNRWA's medical personnel in the treatment of dehydration and diarrhoeal diseases. The number of reported cases of diarrhoeal diseases among Palestine refugee children, newborn to three-years-old, has dropped from 86,703 in 1967 to 49,706 in 1982 -- a reduction of 43 per cent.

The effective, simple and low-cost rehydration therapies pioneered by UNRWA have saved the lives of many Palestine refugee children and now serve as a model for international efforts to reduce the heavy toll that dehydration from diarrhoeal diseases claims in many regions around the world.

During the 1950s when refugee children contracted a diarrhoeal disease such as the bacterial infection called gastro-enteritis, their rapid loss of body fluids from diarrhoea and vomiting would lead to the life-threatening condition of dehydration. If the body fluids were not quickly replaced, dehydration would soon be followed by death.

Although remedial methods for these illnesses were known at the time, such treatments were not readily available because of the acute shortage of hospital beds. UNRWA's first step in tackling this major baby killer was the establishment of a rehydration centre in the Gaza Strip's Maghazi Camp for a five-month trial beginning in August 1961, under the technical supervision of the World Health Organization.

Children suffering from severe dehydration were treated with the nasogastric method in which a small tube would be passed through the nose and into the stomach. Body fluids were then restored by the controlled release of a water-based salt solution into the stomach via the tube. In addition to the administration of salts, a specially prepared menu would be fed to the young patients

who usually were fully recovered within four weeks.

The four objectives of the experimental rehydration centre were to: (1) treat the dehydration by replacing the lost fluids, (2) treat the diarrhoeal disease with appropriate medication, (3) implement nutritional rehabilitation so the child's diet could include food normal for his age, and (4) educate the mother in various health practices such as greater cleanliness in the preparation of meals.

Through health education of the mother there was a good possibility that further incidence of diarrhoeal diseases in her family would be prevented. Dr. Adib Jabra, the Maghazi Camp medical officer during the experiment, said the mothers were quite receptive to the staff's advice and teaching because they saw such rapid and dramatic improvement in their children being treated. Since the mothers stayed with their infants during the daily treatment, there was ample opportunity to give them instruction.

With this help from the mothers, the Maghazi rehydration centre was able to treat up to 40 cases per day with only one doctor, one nurse, one practical nurse, one cook and one maintenance worker for cleaning. According to Dr. Jabra, the same number of patients suffering from dehydration in a hospital would require the services of 7-10 doctors, an equal number of nurses, plus auxiliary staff.

The experiment at Maghazi camp was a great success. UNRWA eventually opened 21 rehydration/nutrition centres and provided instructions and equipment for rehydration therapy to all UNRWA health units.

Oral rehydration

By the late 1960s, the centres had fewer cases of severe dehydration from gastro-enteritis and so their mission was expanded to handle a

wider range of illnesses that were often associated with malnutrition. Since the cases were less severe, the nasal-gastric method of rehydration was replaced with an oral rehydration system. In this system, mothers are given prepared packets of salts to be diluted in water and then spoon-fed to the sick child. Until the child recovers, he also receives the post-diarrhoea menu containing easily digestible foods of high protein and high calorie content. Since 1980, the packets of rehydration salts have been provided to UNRWA by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

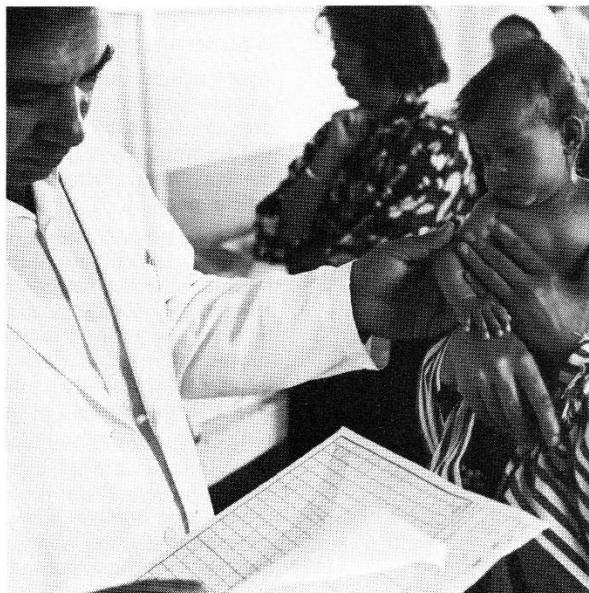
With the gradual improvement in the living conditions of many Palestine

refugees, there have been even more sweeping changes in UNRWA's child health programme. Dr. Jabra, who has been chief of UNRWA's Division of Nutrition and Supplementary Feeding since 1966, said "Today's clinical picture is almost solely a nutritional one, with cases of dehydration becoming very rare." To reflect this current need, the rehydration/nutrition centres have been renamed nutrition rehabilitation clinics. Such clinics, explained Dr. Jabra, can operate at any of UNRWA's 98 health units. To date, 64 of these specialised clinics have been established.

With this expanding network of nutrition rehabilitation clinics, "We eas-

ily can reach more children," said Dr. Jabra, "and, I hope, achieve even greater success in the treatment and control of diarrhoeal disease."

1. The first rehydration centre was established at Maghazi camp in the Gaza Strip using the nasal-gastric method of treatment.
2. Rehydration therapy includes a protein-rich diet to help a child to put on weight.
3. After treatment, UNRWA medical staff continue to monitor weight changes.
4. An UNRWA nurse instructs mothers on how to use oral rehydration salts.



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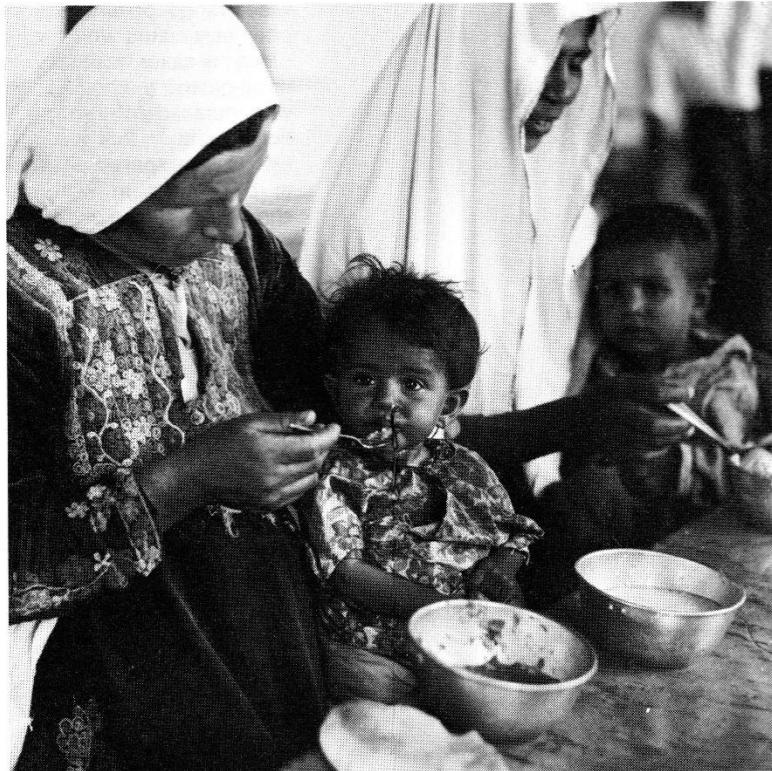
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Borderline baby to successful seamstress

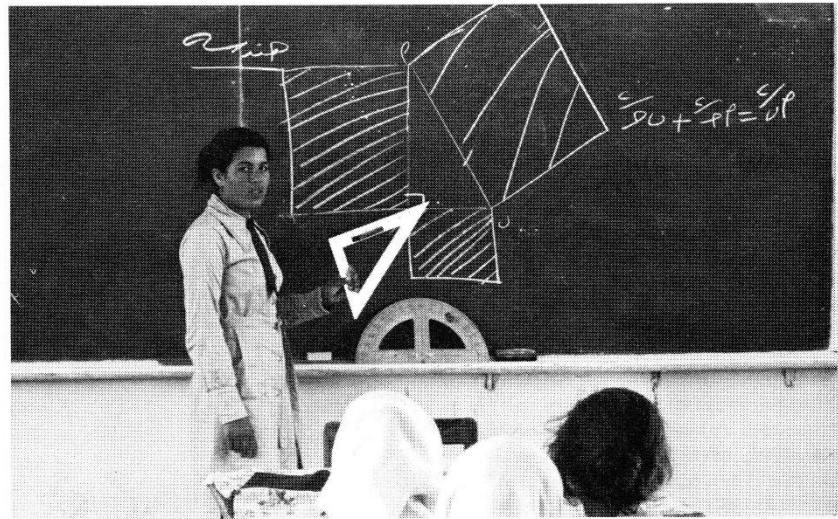
Nineteen years ago, Nawal Deeb barely survived her infancy. At eight months of age she weighed less than at two months – a victim of gastro-enteritis. Her mother, Halemeh, took her to the UNRWA rehydration/nutrition centre in Ein el Sultan refugee camp near Jericho in the West Bank.

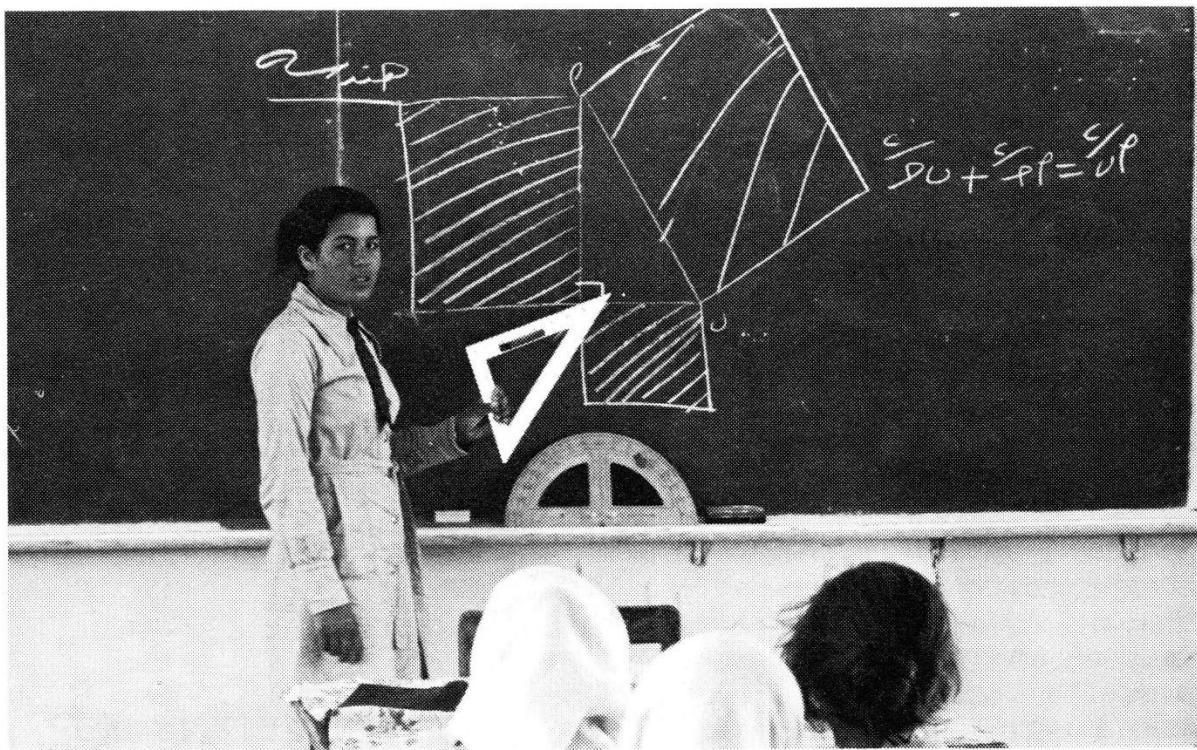
After a month of treatment, little Nawal had regained most of her lost weight and was on the road to recovery. UNRWA's supplementary feeding programme helped ensure that her diet remained nutritious. She is one of the thousands of Palestine refugee children saved by UNRWA's pioneering medical projects to rescue sufferers of dehydration (see accompanying article, page 2).

After the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, the family fled the newly occupied West Bank and moved to Talbieh camp about 30 kilometres south of Amman, Jordan. Nawal's father died in 1974 and her mother struggled to support the family of four daughters and three sons. Nawal was the third child and like her brothers and sisters attended the UNRWA school in the camp. She successfully completed her junior secondary schooling but her mother's meagre earnings from embroidery work could not cover the costs of sending Nawal to the nearest high school some 20 kilometres away.

Instead, Nawal enrolled in the UNRWA sewing centre in 1979 for a nine-month course. She did well and her sewing teacher, Saumia Kratche, praised Nawal's performance in the course. A group of UNRWA employees at the headquarters in Vienna had been following her progress since infancy and contributed the money to buy her an electric sewing machine. The first creation from the new machine was a dress for her mother. Since then she has been making dresses to supplement her family's income.









Canvas to concrete

Things have come full circle for some Palestine refugees. They're back in tents at refugee camps in the Tripoli area of Lebanon.

But most Palestine refugees who lost their homes in the fighting during the summer of 1982 refused to live in tents supplied by UNRWA – a bitter reminder of the past.

After the 1948 Arab-Israeli war, thousands of refugees were housed in tents. Then again in 1967.

UNRWA gradually replaced tents by more permanent shelters, sometimes prefabs, sometimes cement block.

Over the years, the living conditions of Palestine refugees have improved. Now more than 50 per cent of the houses in refugee camps have running water and most have private latrines. And tens of thousands of registered refugees – in fact, the great majority of them – live on their own outside camps, living the same life as the citizens of the host countries.

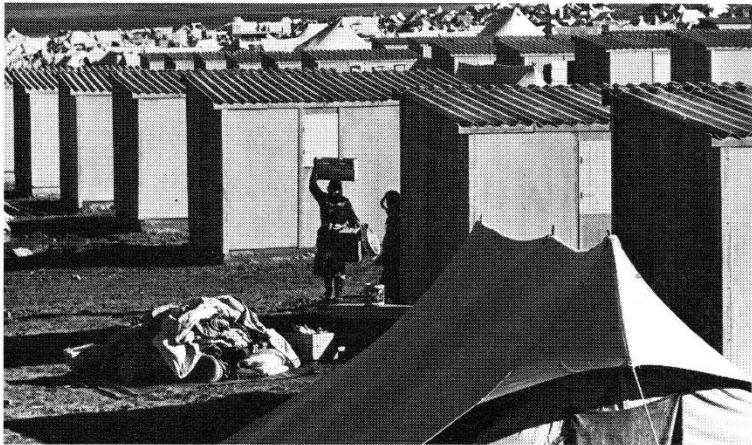
Conditions vary from camp to camp. Some refugees live in mud-brick houses others in suburbs of urban areas that look no different from the surrounding community.

Baqa'a camp, north of Amman, Jordan, was established in 1968 to accommodate some of the refugees and displaced families who had fled from the West Bank and Gaza Strip after the 1967 war. Today it is home for more than 63,000.

Electricity grid

In late summer of 1982, workmen began erecting poles to carry heavy copper cables that would link Baqa'a to the Jordanian electricity grid. For almost 15 years, camp residents had only the power available from three privately owned generators.

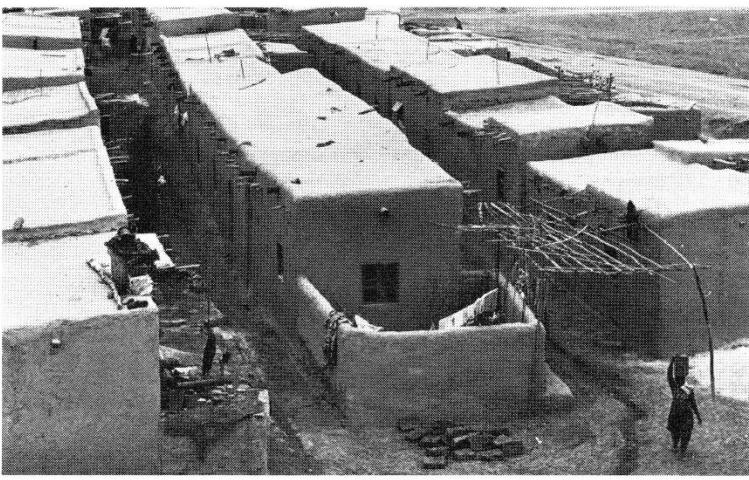
Viewed from the surrounding hills, Baqa'a is a grey blot amidst fertile fields. In among the houses, it is slightly more pleasant. But the electricity network has just arrived and most drainage is by open ditches. There are nine kilometres of roads and 10 kilometres of dusty concrete



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pathways between the tiny, cramped houses.

A self-help scheme for paving pathways and installing drains began in 1978. Environmental health services are carried out by 77 sanitation workers. Water from the municipal supply is linked directly to over 700 houses, but the only source for most are taps at the some 76 water points scattered throughout the camp.

City camp

By contrast, Jabal el-Hussein camp in Amman is a busier, noisier community. Visitors find it hard to see where the camp ends and the surrounding city begins. Garbage collection and water are provided by the city of Amman.

This camp is more than 30 years old. Through it runs a main road lined with shops and dotted with taxis. In 1948 there were 8,000 refugees here. Now there are more than 27,000.

"When we came after 1948, we hoped it would be for just three or four months," says Camp Services Officer Ahmed Khalil. "At the beginning, families of three to five persons were living in an area of 10 x 10 metres. Today there are 11 or 12 people living in the same space."

Ahmed Khalil was born in Haifa. He worked as a security officer, then a customs officer before joining the International Red Cross. He has been with UNRWA since 1951.

Showing his visitors around the camp, Mr. Khalil stops in the road outside the main school building and reflects: "The world is like a rocking horse . . . it keeps you going and gets you nowhere. That's like life here . . ."

\$ 150 per square metre

As Amman has swallowed up Jabal el-Hussein camp, so land prices in the neighbourhood have risen. Around the overcrowded streets of the camp are few areas of open land. There is no hope of expansion. The

1. Baqa'a camp, Jordan, 1969. Tents are gradually replaced by prefabricated shelters.
2. Baqa'a camp today. Refugees have expanded and improved their tiny shelters.
3. Khan Danoun camp, Syrian Arab Republic, early 1950s. Traditional mud-brick construction.

price of land stands at about 50 Dinars (about \$ 150) per square metre. Concrete is the major building material used in the camp. Camp residents together with the Camp Services Officer and head teachers have carried out a number of self-help projects. Voluntary workers with materials supplied or paid for by the refugees themselves, the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company, the Amman municipality and UNRWA have paved schoolyards and roads and built market stalls.

Clay and straw

The traditional building material at Khan Danoun camp, near Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, is clay and straw. The original camp dates from 1950 and still contains a number of these mud-brick houses. These houses are characterised by their colour, a warm sandy hue, and by the ends of the timber beams, which provide the skeleton of the building, protruding from the outer walls just below the flat roofs.

The edges of walls, door and window openings have a soft, rounded appearance. This is a clue to their gradual erosion by the weather. Mud brick is a good insulator, keeping homes warmer in winter and cooler in summer than concrete. But unlike cement, it is vulnerable to the extremes of climate in this part of the world, and inside the home is dusty and unhygienic. This type of construction is becoming more and more rare.

UNRWA-built

Most of the homes in refugee camps were originally built by UNRWA to replace tents. Others were built by refugees with some help from UNRWA. Over the years refugees have added rooms to these small shelters and made other improvements on their own. The poorest refugees today are eligible for help from UNRWA to rebuild or repair their shelters and in some areas, such as the Gaza Strip, the Agency, with the help of special contributions, has been able to replace army huts which had been used for refugee housing. And in Lebanon, after tents were rejected, UNRWA provided cash and/or building materials for refugees to repair and rebuild their homes.

Lebanon Update

Over \$ 6 million in food has been donated in the past few months to continue UNRWA's emergency relief programme in Lebanon. Flour, cooking oil, skim milk, tomato paste and canned meat has been donated by Australia, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan and the European Community. The emergency programme has been extended to March 1984.

Additional contributions have also been received for the \$ 13 million reconstruction fund. The United States has pledged \$ 3.25 million and Finland has given \$ 266,000 to bring the total so far to \$ 4.53 million. And World Vision is contributing to the rebuilding and equipping of a welfare and sewing centre at Ein el Hilweh camp.

Emergency monthly rations are still being distributed to about 185,000 refugees, of whom 30,000 are considered completely destitute. These refugees are receiving increased food and welfare assistance.

Over the year June 1982 to July 1983, welfare assistance to a value of over \$ 3.5 million was given to displaced or homeless refugees in Lebanon. Most of the assistance was in the form of clothing, blankets, mattresses, soap, towels and kitchen kits. During the same period, food assistance to an estimated value of \$ 22.7 million was distributed, \$ 1.3 million was spent on repairs to camp infrastructure and \$ 12.5 million was given in the form of cash grants for housing reconstruction.

Renewed disturbances

During the early autumn of 1983, renewed fighting in the central and mountain area of Lebanon disrupted some UNRWA operations. Only 46 of UNRWA's 85 schools in Lebanon were able to open at the beginning of the school year in September. At the time of going to press, the Siblin Training Centre near Sidon had not opened for the 1983-84 academic year. The Centre has been damaged by shelling and in October all dormitory bedding, food and kitchen utensils were stolen from

the Centre. For weeks, armed men were using the roof of one dormitory as a lookout post.

Health services in the Beirut and mountain areas were interrupted for a few days as a result of fighting in September. Health services in all other areas were fully maintained.

Emergency relief for north Lebanon

In November, UNRWA launched an emergency relief operation for refugees affected by fighting in north Lebanon. More than 6,000 emergency rations of flour, sugar, rice, sardines, corned beef, jam and tomato paste, in addition to soap, towels, blankets, mattresses and kitchen kits, were distributed early in November by UNRWA from two distribution points in Tripoli and in Beddawi camp, north of Tripoli. Some 9,000 refugees had fled to Tripoli, most of them from Beddawi camp. Many took refuge in three UNRWA schools in Tripoli and two government schools.

UN body studies UNRWA programmes

In its report on UNRWA delivered to the current UN General Assembly, the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) called the Agency's achievements "a clear example of what international co-operation can do in pursuit of a humanitarian goal."

The JIU, based in Geneva, Switzerland, is the permanent inspecting body of the UN system. In March, 1982 the General Assembly asked the JIU to conduct a comprehensive review of UNRWA's "organization, budget and operations with a view to assisting the Commissioner-General to make the most effective and economical use of the limited funds available."

Recognizing that financial constraints were at the root of many UNRWA difficulties, the JIU felt that helping UNRWA to "have the best possible management would reinforce the confidence of member States in its effectiveness, improve its image and credibility and facilitate regular and stable financing." The JIU praised the Agency's substantial accomplishments of the past

three decades and pointed out some of its shortcomings which the Unit said should "be judged against the background of the lack of prospects for a political solution and just settlement of the question of the Palestine refugees." Through its provision of essential education, health and relief services the JIU said the Agency "has enabled a large proportion of the Palestine refugees to be socially productive."

According to the inspectors, the quality of education in UNRWA UNESCO schools is good despite many difficulties, including disturbances and strikes, poor physical facilities, lack of sufficient equipment and teaching materials, and overcrowding. The report noted that "when UNRWA students took state examinations, generally at the end of the preparatory cycle in most fields, the results compared favourably with those of the equivalent government or private schools."

With the help of UNESCO, the JIU identified a number of indicators to compare UNRWA educational services with those of nine countries at a similar level of development throughout the world. Generally, the comparisons were quite favourable. For example, the enrolment ratio for Palestine refugee children was above the average. Among children aged 6 to 11, 83 per cent were enrolled at the elementary level. Among those at the preparatory level aged 12 to 14, 73 per cent were enrolled in school. Such high enrolment figures indicated the strong demand for education among refugee families, said the JIU, noting that UNRWA cannot force refugee children to go to school.

Another favourable indicator for UNRWA schools was the percentage of girl students, which averaged 48 per cent in each class at the elementary level and 47.7 per cent at the preparatory level. These were the highest percentages out of the nine countries selected for comparison. The dropout rate of 6.7 per cent in UNRWA elementary schools was lower than the percentage for seven of the nine countries for which figures are available.

After taking into account all the variables involved in cost comparisons, the JIU concluded that UNRWA educational costs are somewhat below the average of the nine countries.

For the 1981/82 school year, the annual recurrent direct operational cost per pupil was \$ 245 in UNRWA elementary and preparatory schools. This average cost is about the same as that in the countries where the refugees live.

The cost of vocational training in UNRWA training centres averages between \$ 1,500 and \$ 2,100 per year including board and lodging. This cost appears to be low, said the JIU, although no comparisons were made with other countries because of the small number of vocational students in UNRWA centres (about 4,000).

UNRWA's pupil/teacher ratio of an average of 41 students per teacher at the elementary level and 31 at the preparatory level was the only unfavourable indicator. Although this ratio was considerably higher than in the nine countries, the JIU said "it does not seem to have had a detrimental effect on the quality of education because of the exceptionally high motivation of pupils and teachers."

Regarding UNRWA's health programme, the inspectors identified the Agency's financial stringency as the brake on the development of these services. "Whereas, 20 or 30 years ago, UNRWA was a standard-setting organization in the region and pioneered a number of medical innovations, it has not been able to keep pace with the expansion of governmental medical and hygienic services that has occurred in the host countries, as a result of general economic development of the region."

The JIU described UNRWA's relief services as a "complex system for large-scale operations which overall has functioned adequately in politically and militarily volatile conditions. This has played a vital role in the fulfilment of UNRWA's mandate in the Near East." However, the JIU recommends that more effort go into research on new approaches to assistance for refugees in need. It suggests for instance that UNRWA-sponsored co-operative projects offer an opportunity for productive investment of the limited resources at UNRWA's disposal and could be particularly beneficial in the repair and reconstruction of community facilities such as clinics and schools.

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, German and Spanish).

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, 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 20-year-old from a Palestine refugee camp in Gaza studying arts and crafts at UNRWA's Ramallah Women's Training Centre. Through her course work and class field trips, traditional Palestinian design, needlework, pottery and other crafts are shown. Also includes scenes from her home 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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