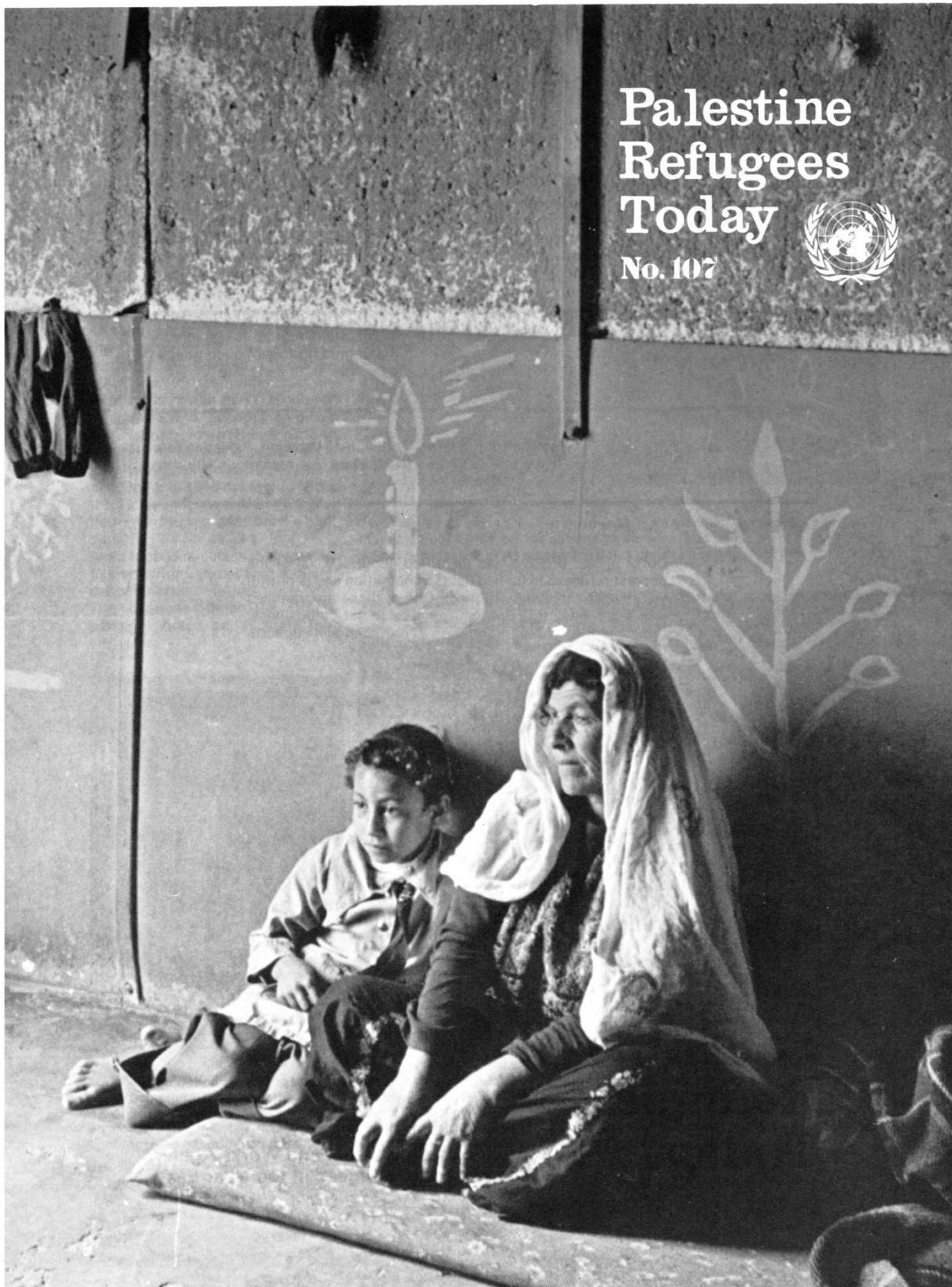


Palestine
Refugees
Today

No. 107



**1 Impressions
of school**

A 14-year-old girl has won an UNRWA-wide essay competition in Jordan. Her essay describes her years at school and the fears she had on her first day in class nine years ago.

**2 Self-support
in Jordan**

Reports of success continue to come in about the self-support projects instituted by UNRWA in Jordan. Under the programme, refugees are given money or other assistance so that they can start a store, a business, or even buy some sheep, in order to become self-supporting.

**4 Learning
skills early**

UNRWA has introduced vocational training into its elementary schools in Jordan. Both boys and girls now learn such things as housekeeping skills and carpentry at an early age.

**6 Lebanon
Update**

Two years after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Palestine refugees living there still find themselves in a precarious situation.

Cover photo: UNRWA has identified about 100,000 of the poorest refugees in its five fields of operation and is providing special assistance to them. One of these programmes provides money to individual refugees to set up business. See page 2 for more information about such self-supports projects.



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

Palestine Refugees Today

Impressions of school

A 14-year old student at UNRWA's Rusafeh Girls' Preparatory School north of Amman, Jordan, has won an essay competition sponsored by the Director of UNRWA Affairs in Jordan, P. O. Hallqvist. The competition was for all students of the third class of the lower secondary level at UNRWA schools in Jordan. The winner, Arwa Husni Odwan, was born in 1969 in Amman. Her family is originally from Tubsir village near Jaffa. In 1948 the family fled to the Tulkarem area and in 1967 they fled again to the east bank of Jordan.

Arwa topped her class this year and has ambitions to become a chemical engineer.

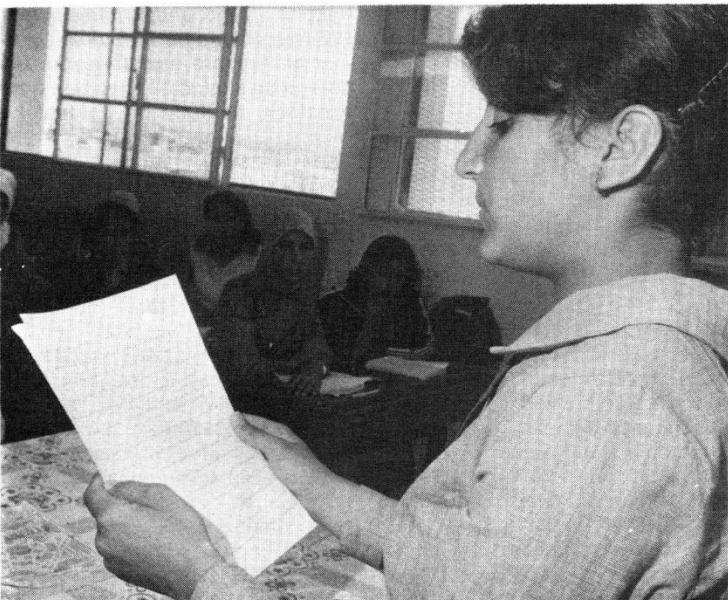
The captions under the accompanying photos are excerpts from her essay.



"I remember that I didn't sleep well the night before my first day at school. I refused to sleep without having my school uniform laid out beside me. I kept touching it until I fell asleep."



"Nine wonderful years, I started them as an ignorant child who was like a tiny plant that could not withstand the blowing of the wind, and ended them with what the school has instilled in me as a young girl, a grown up strong plant that could resist the wind and could cast shade for others."



"It is true that the teachers give their best. Yet the problem of overcrowding in classes remains a handicap. The two-shift system within the same school remains another handicap. The lack of facilities which is due to a lack of funds is a third obstacle in the teaching-learning process. I earnestly look forward to the day when all schools will be furnished with a library, a space for sports, gardens and more audio-visual aids, special halls for various subjects."

Self-support projects in Jordan

Self-support projects, through which small amounts of seed money are provided to disadvantaged Palestine refugees, to enable them to start up businesses and thus remove themselves from UNRWA's welfare rolls, are taking root in Jordan. (See also Newsletter 106, p. 2). The psychological benefits of working at a full-time job are particularly relevant to the handicapped, to families without a husband and father, and to those prevented for one reason or another from pursuing skilled or semi-skilled work.

About 20 such projects have been launched by UNRWA in Jordan in the past year, and the initial signs of success are encouraging.

The poorest refugees — hardship cases including widows, orphans and the aged — number almost 100,000 in UNRWA's five fields of operation: Jordan, the occupied West Bank and Gaza, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic.

In Jordan, more than 14,000 refugees benefit from relief services, typically receiving rations such as flour, sugar, rice and cooking oil, plus blankets and used clothing, token cash payments, help with home repairs and preferential access to UNRWA's vocational and teacher training schemes.

Relief assistance is withdrawn once a head of family, or a family as a whole, is earning the requisite subsistence income. This is calculated on a sliding scale, depending on the size of the family, based on half the gross income of the lowest-paid UNRWA employee in Jordan. One who has successfully started business is a blind refugee living in Zarqa, a city north of the Jordanian capital, Amman. Jamil Mohammad Natour was given some \$1,350 by UNRWA to set up a kiosk selling refreshments and cleaning materials in the main street. The kiosk was provided by the Blind Friendship Society of Amman at a rent of \$32 a month.

Thanks to hard work, the income of Mr. Natour and his family by the end of 1983 was estimated at \$270 a month. Diversification of the

kiosk's sales line offered the prospect of even greater earnings this year, and the appreciative refugee told UNRWA: "Thank you. I am very grateful for the help you gave me". Among other small businesses which have achieved success have been a one-woman knitting project, two newly opened shops and another blind refugee's venture into making and selling brooms and brushes.

There can be unexpected setbacks, however, as illustrated by the experience of Mohammad Abdullah Ahmad Zayed, an experienced herdsman of sheep and goats. UNRWA advanced \$1,728 to Mr. Zayed, who has a wife and five children, to enable him to purchase sheep and fodder in order to become self-supporting.

Five of his sheep were poisoned and Mr. Zayed's landlord asked him to move elsewhere with his animals. The good news now from Jwaideh, a village on the outskirts of Amman, is that eight of Mr. Zayed's animals are expected to give birth soon. He has moved to another plot of land, and by mid-summer UNRWA should be able to discontinue his welfare assistance as his enterprise should, like the newborn livestock, be fully on its feet by then.

Refugee Subhi Iqab Deeb Ibtah, a grocer with 25 years' experience, suffers from poor eyesight. He and his family live in the north Jordan town of Irbid, but outside the refugee camp established there, near the Syrian border, three years after the 1948 Arab-Israeli hostilities.

Last November, after struggling to start a grocery business, Mr. Ibtah came to UNRWA for help. The Agency gave him \$270 to repair his one-room street-corner premises, and a further \$800 to purchase supplies for the shop.

Four months later, the grocery gleams brightly with new paint, its shelves displaying a wide assortment of soaps and detergents, salt and foodstuffs — as well as chocolate and sweets prominently displayed in a case by the door for the benefit of the children from the school next door.

Mr. Ibtah sells about \$135 worth of groceries a month, but says: "With more provisions bought in bulk at cheaper prices, I could be making twice as much." He will need an income of about \$170 a month before UNRWA will consider him capable

of supporting his family without Agency assistance.

In nearby Irbid camp, a 33-year-old refugee, Mashhour Tawfiq Ibrahim, received UNRWA help last year to start up a one-room café. Mr. Ibrahim, an amputee with one leg, has six young children. His wife helps him run the business.

UNRWA gave Mr. Ibrahim the equivalent of \$855 to buy equipment and furniture, purchase food and pay one month's rent. So far, with about 130 customers a day making small purchases, his income is only about \$162 a month — not yet sufficient to put money aside for expanding the business. The shopkeeper is also paying some \$40 a month for a refrigerator, and, like many Palestine refugees, pays rent — \$81 a month in this case — for his house in the camp.

Mr. Ibrahim's income would normally be sufficient, under UNRWA's rules, to remove him from the welfare rolls. But until the refrigerator is paid off in a few month's time, he will go on receiving support from UNRWA.

News about UNRWA

Camp doctor plans retirement

A former chief medical officer of the Jordanian army is preparing to retire from his second career as senior health officer at a Palestine refugee camp in Jordan.

During his military medical career, Dr. Mohammad Khalaf trained as a pathologist in England, spent 18 months in charge of hospital administration at the United States Army's Fort Sam Houston in Texas, and, from 1968-70 served as a Director-General of Medical Services for the Jordanian army.

In 1970, Dr. Khalaf joined UNRWA as the senior medical officer of Jabal el-Hussein camp in Amman, Jordan.

Like nearly all of UNRWA's 17,000 staff, Dr. Khalaf is himself a Palestine refugee. He was born at Lifta, a village near Jerusalem, 59 years ago. He graduated from Beirut Uni-

versity in Lebanon in 1949 before coming to Jordan.

At Jabal el-Hussein camp, Dr. Khalaf runs a preventive health programme that he says is badly hampered by a lack of money. Over 25,000 Palestine refugees live in the camp, and an equal number of refugees living outside it in the nearby areas of Amman are also entitled to use the medical and other services provided by UNRWA.

With the assistance of two other doctors, a part-time dentist and nine registered nurses at the camp's health centre, Dr. Khalaf has been supervising services including maternal and child care for 650 patients a day.

"We had more money in the army," Dr. Khalaf says, "not only for medicines and for first-line or basic treatment, but all the way up to the highly specialised care of the patient. In UNRWA, we have a limited amount of money to take care of patients up to a certain level."

Where more specialised treatment is required, refugee patients in Jordan who can prove hardships may be referred to local hospitals. UNRWA subsidises 252 hospital beds in Jordan.

Dr. Khalaf, who also has a private practice in internal medicine in Amman, noted some medical differences between refugees and non-refugees in Jordan.

"The state of nutrition is relatively good compared to other sectors of the community," he said. "But one thing has not changed: they are poorer, and their longing to go home to where they belong — that has not changed. And this is reflected medically in their psychosomatic health."

Adult refugees, the doctor said, are more susceptible than non-refugees to conditions brought on by stress and tension. "Active depression, peptic ulcers as well as other psychosomatic complaints are more common among refugees," he said. Other psychosomatic problems are hypertension, heart disease, diabetes and joint illnesses.

Children are also affected, particularly since refugee families live in cramped conditions, with as many as 10 people sleeping in one room. "The suffering — what the parents feel, the unhappiness of the parents — is communicated to the children," said Dr. Khalaf.



Miss Gerda Kärnström renewed old friendships in UNRWA's Health Department on a recent visit to the Vienna International Centre. A graduate of the State School of Nursing in Stockholm, Sweden, Miss Kärnström started working with Palestine refugees as a Red Cross nurse in January 1950 after having gained professional experience in Sweden and the United States. She joined UNRWA on the day it started operations — 1 May 1950 — and went on to become Chief of its Nursing Division in the course of a career spanning 29 years in UNRWA, which included a year's post-basic nursing education at the Higher Institute of Nursing in Stockholm. The picture shows Miss Kärnström, who retired in 1979, talking with former colleagues about the old days: the rigours of life under canvas; the prosperous Jericho resident who offered her a dowry of 60 camels... Today Miss Kärnström devotes much of her time to social work in Portugal, where she has settled. Left to right: Miss Malakeh Jabbour, Dr. Adib Jabra, Miss Kärnström and Mr. Jamil Shehadeh.



Students at an UNRWA school in Baqa'a camp, Jordan are making embroidered greeting cards to earn money to buy equipment for their school. Cards are available for \$ 1 and come with brightly coloured traditional Palestinian designs. Orders for the cards can be placed through UNRWA Public Information, P. O. Box 700, Vienna International Centre, A-1400 Vienna, Austria.



1



2



Learning Vocational Skills Early

"What did you do at school today?" asks a mother when her child returns home.

"I learned how an electric light bulb works and how to saw a piece of wood!" comes the excited reply.

Perhaps not such an unusual response unless you know that the answer is from a nine-year-old girl who lives with her family in a Palestine refugee camp near Amman, Jordan.

Both she and her 11-year-old brother attend regular classes in vocational education at the UNRWA school in their camp. Such classes

have been an integral part of all UNRWA schools for the upper elementary grades throughout Jordan for the past few years.

Since Jordan's Ministry of Education introduced vocational education into the elementary school curriculum, UNRWA's Department of Education did likewise because the Agency follows the educational policies set by the governments in the host countries.

According to Mr. Attiyeh Mahmoud, UNRWA's Field Education Officer in Jordan, the general objectives behind the vocational education programme in the upper elementary schools are as follows:

- helping pupils to express themselves through different vocational education activities;
- providing pupils with the chance to participate in constructive "daily life activities";

- giving pupils opportunities to learn selected life skills, and the opportunity for working in groups or in pairs;
- teaching pupils the proper and efficient use of different vocational education tools and materials.

Even though boys and girls attend separate schools in Jordan, there are no differences in the wide range of vocational subjects covered by the programmes offered to boys or girls. For instance, both boys and girls learn how to handle house-keeping tasks, such as basic cooking and cleaning skills, as well as how to use the tools of craftsmen, like the carpenter and electrician. Among the subjects taught are simple trade and commerce principles; carpentry and metal work; agricultural activities; general safety and traffic rules; simple hand sewing



3



4

and embroidery; technical handicraft; basic home economics; topics such as care of clothes, nutrition and general care of the house; health and general hygiene, and simple electrical principles.

To prepare teachers for this new instructional field, courses in vocational education were organized by UNRWA's Education Department and its Institute of Education, located in Amman. During the school years 1981-82 and 1982-83, 88 men and women received training, while in the 1983-84 school year 27 teachers were enrolled in a vocational education course at the Institute.

Enthusiasm and interest among teachers and students for the new vocational education programme has been high, says Mr. Mahmoud. He adds that the general reaction of the community has also been quite

favourable toward the programme, which is viewed as a valuable opportunity for pupils of both sexes. However, most of UNRWA's upper elementary schools in Jordan lack adequate facilities for the vocational education programme, reports Mr. Mahmoud. "We are still in need of spacious, well-equipped vocational workshops which can serve the total number of pupils in each class at every elementary school," he said. With UNRWA's continuing financial constraints, current prospects for improvements in vocational training are bleak but the Agency intends to do what it can to meet the demands for this recent addition to its educational offerings.

The accompanying photos show scenes from the vocational education class at the UNRWA girls' school in Jabal el-Hussein camp in



5

Amman, Jordan. Girls in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades attend the class for two periods a week for a total of one-and-a-half hours of instruction from their teacher Mrs. Husniyah Albiss.

1. Mrs. Albiss explains how to attach hooks to a piece of wood which the girls are transforming into hangers destined for a wall in their homes. Students are eager to take home their practical creations which are proudly used by their families.
2. These two girls are learning the proper method of preparing yogurt, an important ingredient for Middle Eastern cooking.
3. Proper care and safety procedures are stressed by Mrs. Albiss, especially when using carpentry tools.
4. Basic principles of electricity are also taught in the vocational course.
5. The best examples of student work, such as in sewing and embroidery, are saved for an annual exhibit organized by Mrs. Albiss.

5





Lebanon — two years after

The second anniversary of the June 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon finds the position of Palestine refugees in that country as precarious as ever.

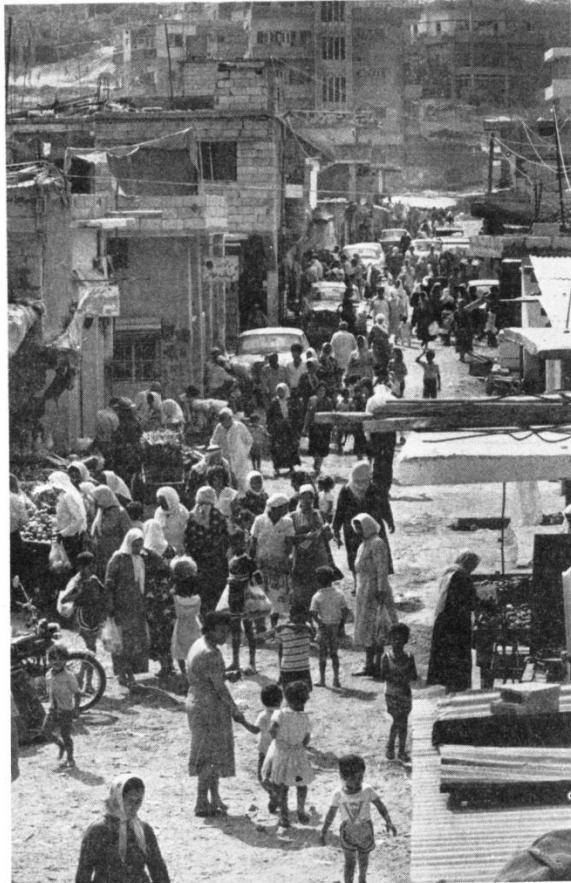
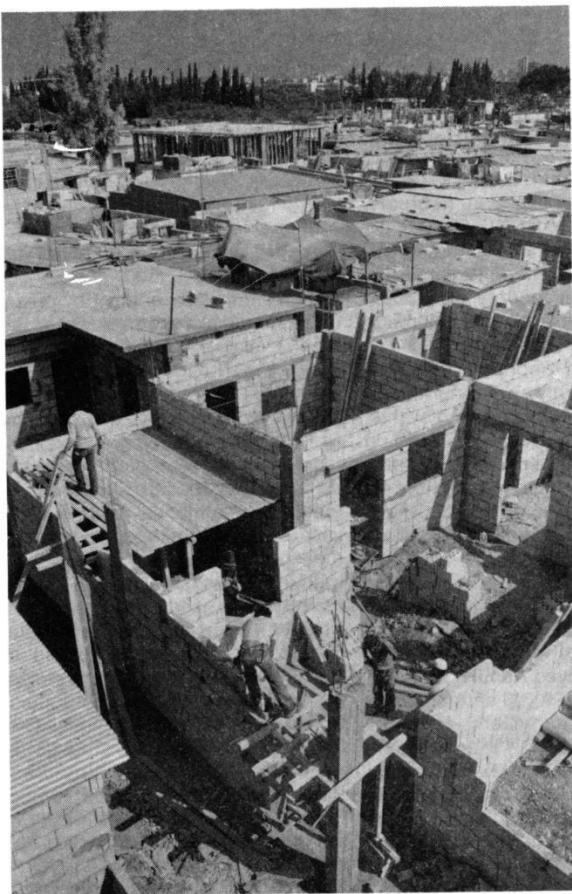
Nearly half the 255,000 registered refugees in Lebanon live in and around the populous camps near Sidon and Tyre in the Israeli-occupied southern part of the country. At the time of going to press, they, like the refugees living in the Beirut area, continued to be caught up in the factional fighting, shooting incidents and shelling attacks which have persisted in Lebanon. In the north of Lebanon, refugee lives were lost and shelters and UNRWA facilities damaged or destroyed as a result of bitter fighting between factions of the PLO in the Tri-

poli area at the end of 1983. In eastern Lebanon, 15 refugees were killed, scores were injured and heavy damage occurred in two Israeli air attacks which hit Wavell camp in January of this year.

UNRWA's health, education and relief services have been seriously hindered by the continuing turmoil. Agency clinics, schools, offices and distribution centres have been damaged or forced to close periodically because of the violence. The Agency has ended its emergency programme, started in June 1982, under which some 185,000 refugees received relief. Since the beginning of May 1984, distribution of relief supplies — food rations, cooking supplies, blankets and mattresses — is being made only to the poorest refugees.

Perhaps most discouraging of all, the continued fighting and the uncertain political situation in Lebanon interfered with UNRWA's ongoing efforts to restore all Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon to their pre-1982 condition and to re-

pair or rebuild agency installations. Four times in the past year, UNRWA's Commissioner-General, Olof Rydbeck, has called the attention of the international community to the precarious security situation of Palestine refugees in Lebanon. In June 1983, Mr. Rydbeck issued two appeals calling on Israel, as the authority in south Lebanon, to ensure the safety of refugees in the area under its control. In July 1983, the Commissioner-General noted the danger to refugees in the Beqa'a Valley and Tripoli areas. And in March 1984, Mr. Rydbeck said there was still a need — which UNRWA itself cannot meet — to provide for the physical protection of Palestine refugees in Lebanon. After the cancellation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and the withdrawal of the last Italian and French units of the former multinational peacekeeping force (among whose specific duties had been the protection of refugee camps near Beirut), the outlook for Palestine refugees in Lebanon was



particularly bleak. The refugees in the south found themselves virtually cut off from the rest of the country, and this de-facto partition also made the provision of UNRWA services and supplies even more difficult in the south. In camps such as Ein el-Hilweh, near Sidon, and Burj el-Barajneh, near Beirut, the rate of killings, kidnappings of disappearances or refugees was virtually one every two days, and refugee shelters were being damaged or destroyed regularly by random shooting or explosions of shells.

Reconstruction

At the end of June 1983, UNRWA launched its \$ 13 million world-wide appeal for the first phase of a programme to rebuild Agency installations and camp infrastructure in Lebanon and to supplement housing repair grants already given to the poorest refugees. By June 1984, some \$ 6.2 million had been pled-

ged in response to this appeal, and reconstruction work was already under way.

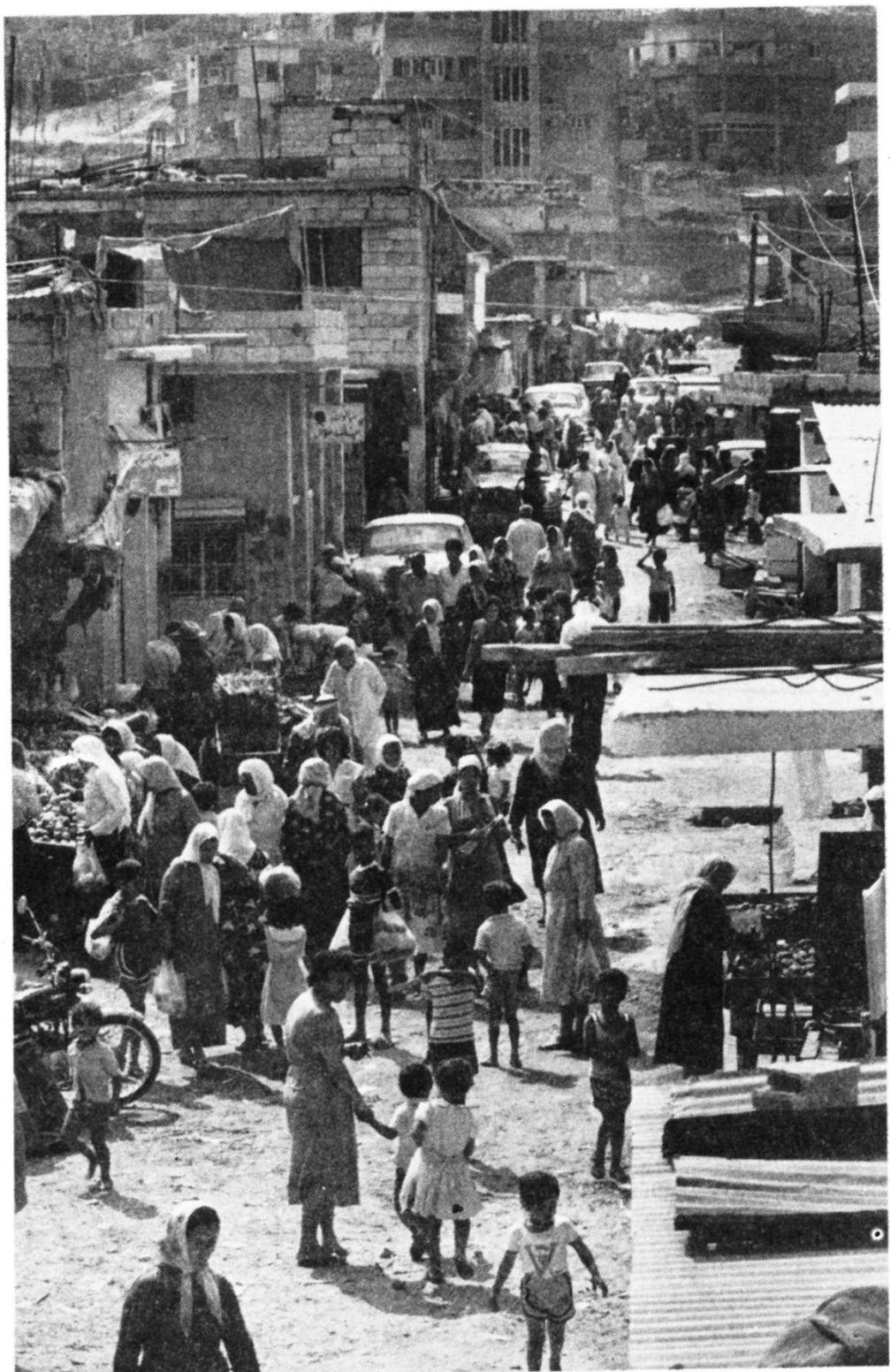
The first contributions to the reconstruction appeal did not start to trickle in until the autumn of 1983. At that time, UNRWA's attention in Lebanon was focussed on relieving the plight of refugees caught up in the fighting around Tripoli. Those troubles were followed at the end of December by renewed heavy fighting and consequent destruction in the Beirut area, including Shatila camp, and in early January by the Israeli air raids on Wavell camp in the Beq'a.

These incidents caused the Agency to redefine its priorities and expenditures. The cost of repairing or replacing damaged refugee shelters in the Nahr el-Bared and Beddawi camps near Tripoli, for example, was estimated at over \$295,000. Relief work in the area during the crisis, which included the distribution of rations, bedding and kitchen

kits as well as the provision of emergency medical and sanitation services, cost more than \$950,000. The Israeli air raids on Wavell camp near Baalbeck on 4 January, in addition to killing 15 refugees and wounding 125 more, destroyed 40 refugee houses and damaged 50 others. UNRWA schools, in session at the time, were hit and damaged, as were the camp's distribution centre, sewing centre and the office of the camp services officer.

Several thousand of the nearly 6,000 refugees normally resident in Beirut's Shatila camp — the scene of the September 1982 massacre — were temporarily displaced by heavy fighting at the end of December, in which the camp school and UNRWA clinic were damaged. Fighting flared up further in the Beirut area in early February, middle and late March and early April, causing refugee casualties and disrupting the work of UNRWA offices.

At a news conference at UNRWA



headquarters in Vienna on 29 March, Commissioner-General Rydbeck anticipated a possible future need for additional relief supplies and services for Palestine refugees in Lebanon, and said the Agency would look to donor governments and co-operating non-governmental organizations to help meet those needs.

Housing grants

Of the \$13 million sought in the June 1983 appeal, \$5.75 million was earmarked as cash grants for families living in or near camps in the Beirut, Sidon and Tyre areas. Another \$31 million was to go toward building extensions to existing buildings at Wavell camp. Almost \$4 million is to go to rebuilding and re-equipping two clinics, two feeding centres, four schools and six other UNRWA installations destroyed in the summer of 1982. The remainder of the fund was designated for use in rebuilding roads, paths and surface-water drains in camps near Sidon and Tyre and in Wavell camp, as well as for the repair of electricity networks in all areas.

By April 1984, some \$347,000 had been spent on repairing or rebuilding shelters for more than 1,400 refugee families in Mieh-Mieh, Beddawi, Nahr el-Bared and Wavell camps. It was expected that an additional 100 refugee families could be accommodated in building expansion under way at Wavell at an estimated cost of \$500,000. Road reconstruction in the camps in the Sidon and Tyre areas was estimated to cost over \$800,000. School reconstruction costing \$1.75 million was planned for Ein el-Hilweh and Rashidieh camps and UNRWA technical staff were busy preparing designs and tender documents.

New destruction

Even as this first phase of reconstruction got going, fresh incidents of violence caused damage to UNRWA installations which necessitated re-allocating funds to carry out repairs. The fighting between PLO factions in north Lebanon at the end of 1983, for example, left few agency installations in Nahr el-Bared, Beddawi and Tripoli town

undamaged. Repairs would cost \$66,000, plus \$30,000 to replace equipment. In Beirut, an UNRWA school was evacuated by French peacekeeping troops, and then by the Lebanese army, in January 1984, but before the Agency could take it over again, it was seriously damaged in clashes in February. Repairs would cost \$17,000.

Four classrooms at a school in Wavell camp were among the facilities damaged in the January 1984 Israeli air raids. This and other damage would cost \$42,000 to repair. At the end of February 1984, the overall picture of the reconstruction programme looked like this: \$218,713 had been spent and \$172,683 committed for cash grants to refugees in Mieh-Mieh, Nahr el-Bared, Beddawi and Wavell camps to enable them to rebuild their shelters; \$95,780 spent and nearly \$228,000 committed for expansion and improvement of facilities at Wavell camp; \$263,000 spent and \$60,000 committed for reconstruction of destroyed family latrines, with a further \$90,000 earmarked to rebuild drainage systems in south Lebanon camps; \$1.1 million spent and another \$70,000 committed for repairs to 15 UNRWA installations.

Looking toward the 1985 financial year, UNRWA found itself still in a "very critical" financial situation, according to Commissioner-General Rydbeck, with a projected cash deficit against budgeted requirements of \$61 million in calendar year 1984. As a precaution, the Agency was withholding \$17 million from previously planned school construction and maintenance programmes throughout the area of operations. "But this will not suffice, and so I'm on the found-raising path again", Mr. Rydbeck said.

UNRWA's position on West Bank resettlement plan

In late 1983, the press reported that Israeli authorities were considering a plan for the resettlement of Palestine refugees living in camps in the

West Bank. UNRWA was not associated with the development of the plan, and does not envisage being involved in any way in its execution. The Agency does not oppose measures voluntarily accepted by the refugees which are intended to improve their living conditions. But it would strongly object to any attempt to coerce refugees into compliance with any particular scheme.

At the time of going to press, UNRWA had not seen the text of the plan. However, it was understood that the resettlement proposal may resemble the process that has been under way for some years in the Gaza Strip, whereby refugees are invited to buy plots of land or housing developed by the Israeli authorities outside established camps. The vacated camp shelters are then demolished.

In the West Bank only about a quarter of the refugees registered with UNRWA live in camps. The remaining 75 per cent are scattered in towns and villages in the same environment as the rest of the population. UNRWA's records show that there are about 90,000 refugees registered in 20 camps in the West Bank, and 257,000 outside camps. In Gaza, the figures are 211,000 registered in eight camps and 172,000 outside camps.

UNRWA's policy is to provide its education, health and relief services to registered refugees wherever they live in the Agency's area of operations (Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan, West Bank and Gaza). Thus, it already provides services to West Bank refugees not living in camps, as well as to camp inhabitants. Accordingly, the Agency would expect to continue providing services to any refugees who were relocated from camps, since their status as refugees and their eligibility for UNRWA's services would not be affected.

But relocating installations such as schools and clinics would entail considerable expenditure for which the Agency would require additional funding.

(Note: Due to a printing error in Newsletter No. 106, parts of this article were omitted. The full text appears here.)

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

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 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. (Not suitable for children.)

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.

What Sort of Life?

A 25-minute, 16 mm colour film on Ein el Hilweh camp, Lebanon from the 1982 Israeli invasion through clearing operations and rebuilding of refugee housing. Commentary in Arabic, English, French and German.

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