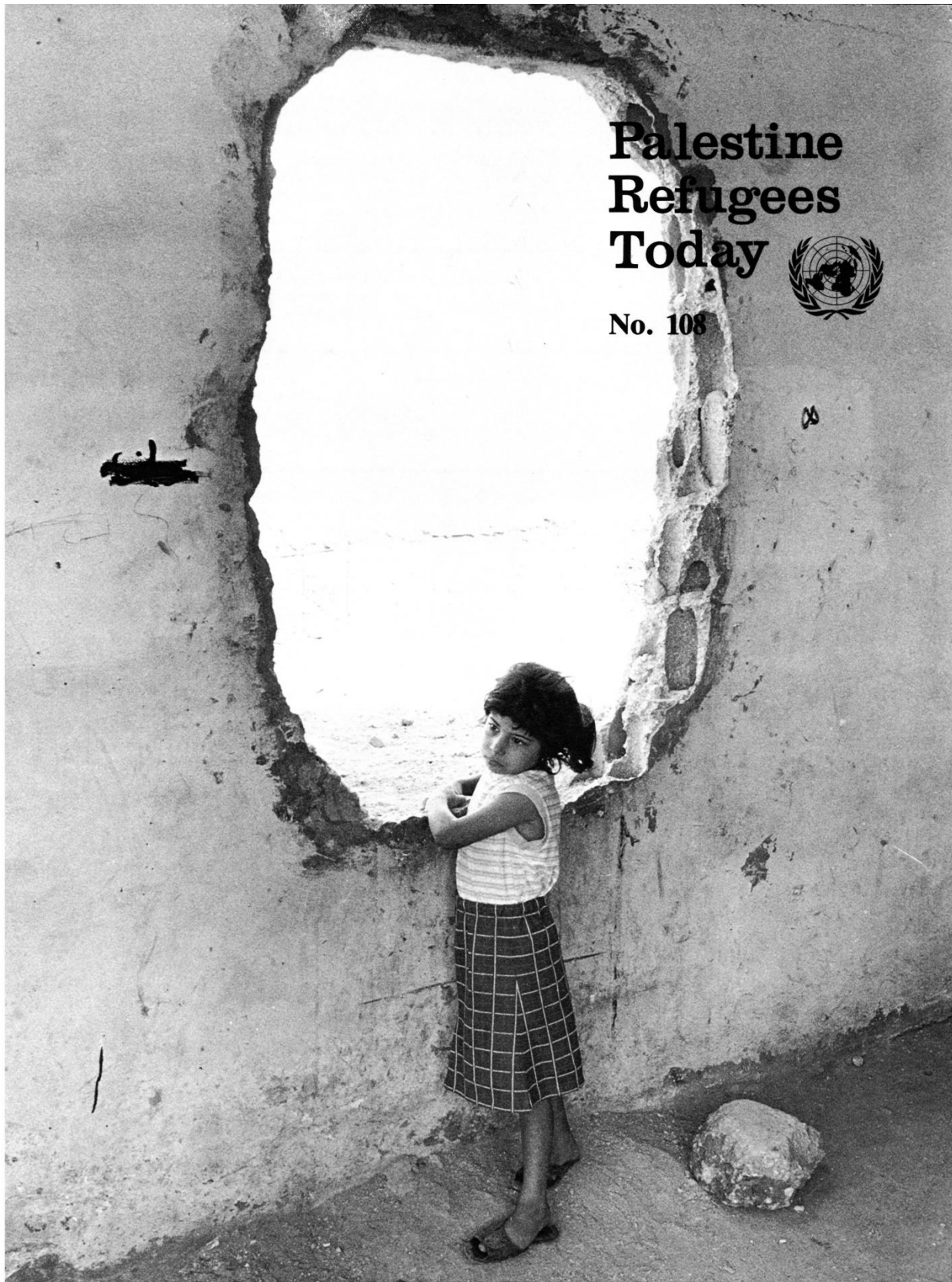
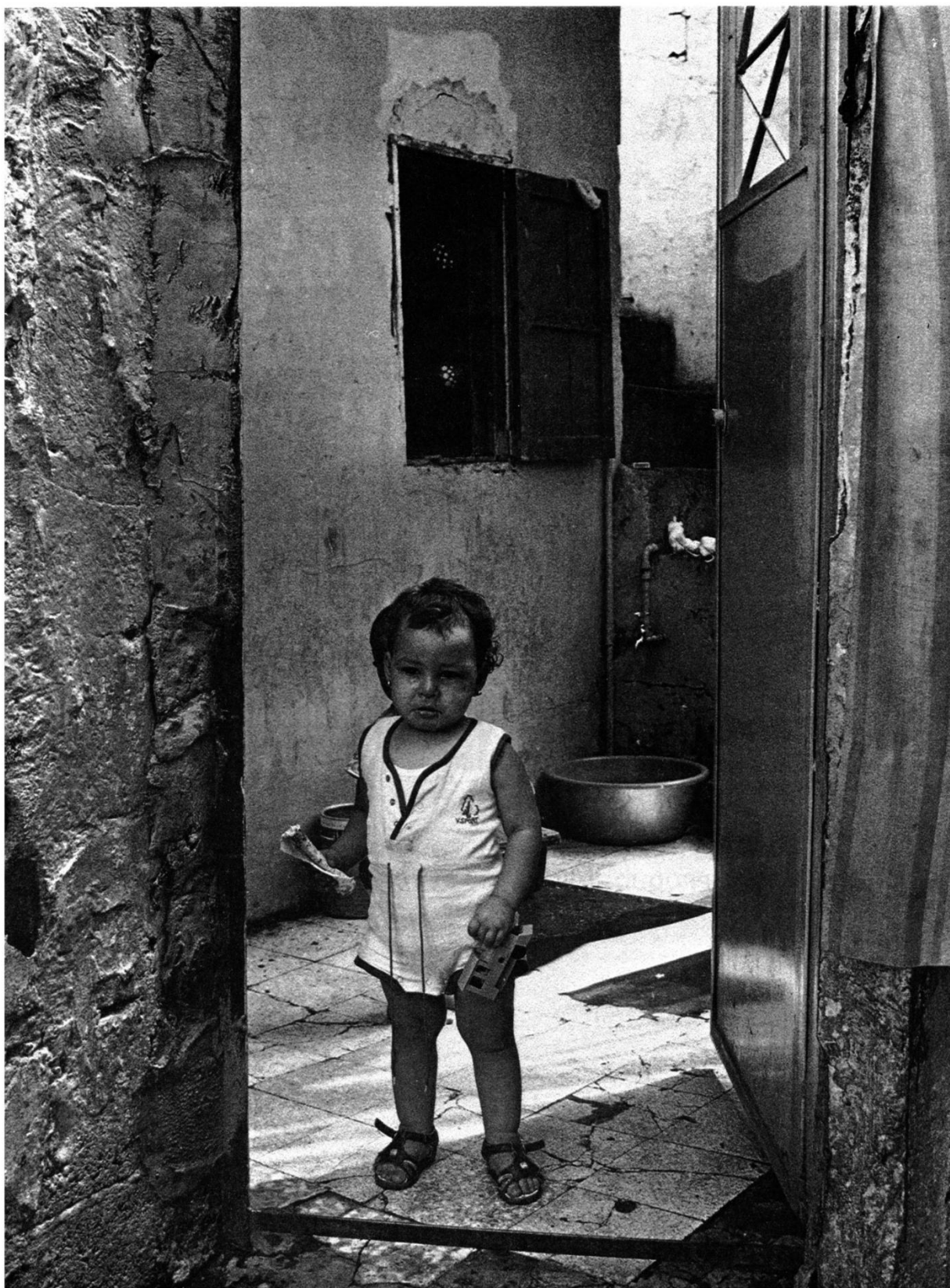


Palestine Refugees Today



No. 108





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In the West Bank, UNRWA is using a computer to follow trends in infant development and the Augusta Victoria is undergoing a \$ 3 million face-lift. In Jordan, a nursing outreach service is finding refugees who need medical care.

3 Homes demolished

Since the Israeli occupation of the Gaza Strip in 1967, some 10,000 refugee houses have been demolished for security reasons or as a result of rehousing projects.

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A refugee camp named after the Canadian contingent to the United Nations Emergency Force is cut off from the Gaza Strip. Families are separated and full UNRWA services are denied the camp's Palestine refugee residents.

6 Lebanon Update

The Lebanon emergency programme has ended but extra help continues with income-generating projects, more funds for health care and rebuilding of UNRWA installations and camp infrastructure.

7 News about UNRWA

Several new contributions to the 1984 general budget have brought expected income to over \$ 180 million and the second UNRWA-NGO consultation has been held with 35 voluntary agencies represented.

Cover photos: In order to ensure the health and nutritional status of refugee children in Lebanon, UNRWA provides a balanced midday meal, six days a week to children up to age 15. See Emergency gives way to reconstruction, page 6.



Palestine Refugees Today

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

Augusta Victoria undergoing \$ 3 million in improvements

Lifts are being installed, a dietician and a technician recruited and a programme of improvements that may cost \$ 3 million has begun at the Lutheran World Federation's (LWF) Augusta Victoria Hospital in Jerusalem.

UNRWA has a close working relationship with the hospital. Eighty per cent of the operating costs of the 110-bed institution are paid by UNRWA, and 100 beds are reserved for patients referred by Agency doctors. In 1983 over 6,000 refugee patients were admitted to the hospital (See **Palestine Refugees Today**, No. 99, May 1982, p. 6).

The Augusta Victoria's historic site on the Mount of Olives commands panoramic views of old and new Jerusalem. Built by Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm in 1910 as a pilgrim's hotel, then controlled by the Turks before becoming the British High Commission building and finally a British military hospital in the Second World War, the Lutheran hospital is today sustained by a multinational effort.

The hospital derives its main financial support from the Federal Republic of

Germany. Sizeable support comes from Scandinavia with Denmark, Sweden and Finland contributing to operating costs, and financing new beds and equipment. The United States contributes medicines and drugs.

The upper floors of Augusta Victoria were destroyed during the 1967 war and it has since been unable to provide all of the 132 beds for which it was licensed.

It funds are forthcoming, the contemplated \$ 3 million improvement programme will see the rebuilding of the second floor to make room for 40 to 50 additional beds, and the replacement of a maternity section which was lost in the destruction of part of the building.

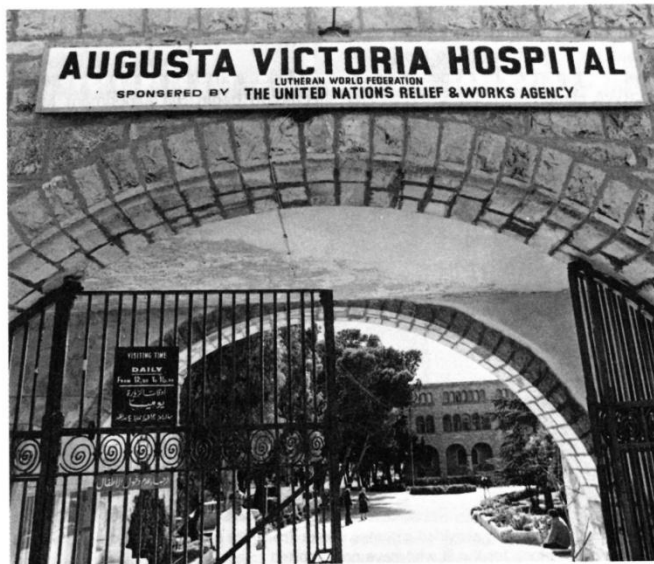
The staff of 140 includes 11 resident doctors, five specialists, two other doctors, together with 60 Palestinian nurses, laboratory and X-ray technicians, physiotherapists and a dietician. There are also four interns as the hospital is an important training centre for Palestinian doctors who need internship opportunities after taking their degrees in universities in such countries as Egypt and Iraq, Rumania and Spain.

The current face-lift includes the

replacement of the original wooden window frames with metal and the modernisation of laboratory facilities and wards. Palestine refugee labourers are carrying out this work, the cost of which is being shared by UNRWA and the LWF. An important addition resulting from this cooperation is a new Rolls-Royce generator which allows the operating theatre to continue functioning in emergencies.

"One of the new programmes we're beginning", says hospital director Edwin Medley, "is follow-up visits to patients, such as diabetics, who have come for treatment but don't report back."

"At the present time we are getting refugee patients from all over the West Bank. We are showing an increase in patient care, too. Last year there were 1,000 patients more than in 1982. More patients are using the hospital because treatment is free for refugees, and hospital costs outside are increasing."



Computers help to monitor children's health



Thanks to modern computer technology, more than 5,000 babies born to Palestine refugee mothers in the West Bank are having their health monitored closely for the first three years of life. Child mortality studies, for children up to the age of five, were not formally undertaken in the West Bank before 1982, when UNRWA conducted a study of births for various biological and socio-economic factors.

Computer analysis permitted UNRWA's Health Department to identify risk factors for pregnant women and infants on the basis of that study. The result was the creation of a "risk-probability" system for both mothers and children, and this has been introduced into UNRWA's Maternal and Child Health centres in the West Bank.

The analysis has found that most pregnant women in the West Bank fail to add weight adequately during pregnancy. Some even lose precious kilograms.

It has also been discovered that 6.8 per cent of Palestine refugee infants in the area register a below-normal weight at birth. Since this is a major contributory factor to infant mortality and malnutrition, UNRWA's West Bank field health office in Jerusalem plans to study further the relationship between the mother's weight and the infant's weight at birth.

A \$5,000 personal computer—a gift of the World Health Organization (WHO)—will greatly help this work. "Previously, we have never been able to follow up children beyond the age of one year", says Dr. Adrine Karakas-

hian, UNRWA's West Bank field preventive medicine officer, who is in charge of the computerised study. UNRWA, which has been operating in the area since 1950, has maintained records on its refugee patients ever since

then, but it has been virtually impossible until now to identify health patterns in detail or to analyse relationships between a mother's health and the prospects for her children.

Before 1975, infant mortality rates in the West Bank ran at more than 80 per 1,000 live births. This has gradually dropped, to 39 per 1,000 in 1983.

In the 1950s and 1960s, diarrhoeal diseases were the major baby killers among Palestine refugees. By 1983, infant mortality from diarrhoeal causes had dropped to 17 per cent.

The West Bank field health office has collected data on all Palestine refugee infants born in 1983 and will use its computer to follow their progress throughout their first three years of life—possibly even over five years—to get a clearer picture of child mortality patterns.

Studies so far have indicated that the highest mortality rate among infants occurs at birth or in the first week. There appears to be no variation in these mortality rates according to whether the child was born in a hospital or not.

Nursing outreach locates "lost" sick

A new community health nursing programme has been introduced to refugee camps in Jordan.

Traditionally UNRWA has provided a visiting nursing service. But now, instead of just visiting the known sick, nurses seek out those who are ill and have not reported their illnesses to an UNRWA clinic.

"We look for sick people in their homes, refugees who either reported sick and didn't return to see the doctor or who have never reported sick," said Mrs. Ni'mat Tantash, Jordan Field Nursing Officer.

Marka and Jarash camps were selected to begin the experiment and a



UNRWA has traditionally provided a home-visit service to the known sick and new mothers but now nurses look for the ill who have not reported to an UNRWA clinic.

10-week search and cure operation began in the summer of 1983. At Marka camp, 10 kilometres north of Amman, no fewer than 67 people—men, women and children—needing medical treatment were discovered. Eight nurses carried out the survey. Among the 67 were 24 cases of diabetes, two of polio, five of hypertension and six of mental retardation.

There are 4,075 families in Marka camp (over 31,000 persons) and in the 10 weeks, UNRWA nurses visited more than a quarter of them—1,196 families.

Of the families visited, 1,171 went to the UNRWA health centre during the period, 13 of the families were receiving health care from other sources and six families had previously gone to the UNRWA clinic but had stopped going. A further three families (not registered with UNRWA) were not eligible for UNRWA services. And three families who had not gone to the UNRWA clinic had serious social problems requiring welfare assistance.

In one case, the father, a labourer, could not work because of asthma. One of his children, a boy of 11, had left school to work as a labourer to help provide food for the family. The mother earned a few dollars a month helping neighbours with household and family chores.

Another family urgently needed welfare help because the father had died leaving a wife and five children without an income. The widow worked as a maid in a nearby town for the equivalent of \$ 94 a month.

"These were clearly hardship cases which needed UNRWA welfare assistance. They would not have been discovered without the new community health project," says Mrs. Tantash.

The families are now being helped with food rations, a small amount of money, clothing and textbooks for the school-age children. All of these items are normally provided to disadvantaged refugees on UNRWA's welfare rolls.

Because of the success of the new community health scheme, UNRWA is planning to extend it to two other camps in Jordan and then to other UNRWA fields.

The discovery of previously undetected sick people, however, also brings problems. More patients will increase the work of under-staffed clinics. And new demands will also put strains on an already tight UNRWA budget.

10,000 homes demolished in Gaza Strip



Nearly 10,000 homes comprising some 19,612 rooms have been destroyed in Israeli demolition schemes carried out in Gaza Strip refugee camps since 1967.

The demolitions have taken place since Israel occupied the former Egyptian-administered territory in the 1967 war. The worst affected camps were Beach, Jabalia and Rafah. Virtually all the two-room shelters were built by UNRWA or with materials provided by the Agency. Some had extra rooms added by refugees.

The main thrust of the programme to demolish shelters began in 1971 on the grounds that road widening in camps was a necessary security step. The operation provided space also for bus stations and market places.

In some instances the Israeli authorities offered alternative accommodation or plots of land in government housing projects nearby. To date 5,467 families have moved to such housing. Most paid for alternate housing or plots of land at subsidised prices. But a condition for eligibility for such housing was that re-

fugees first demolish their shelters in camps.

In representations to the authorities, Mr. Peter Hawkins, Director of UNRWA Operations in Gaza and the Agency's representative in Egypt, has stressed UNRWA policy that any movement of refugees should be voluntary with the consent of the family concerned.

An analysis of demolitions since 1967 shows that 353 were punitive. Punitive measures are taken by the authorities to punish individuals or families for some misdeed or infraction of military regulations or decrees.

UNRWA has strongly protested against such actions because collective punishment is meted out regardless of blame, so that innocent as well as the assumed guilty individuals are made to suffer.

The analysis indicates that some 1,510 demolitions were attributed to road widening. But the figure does not include road works undertaken in 1971.

The largest number of demolitions took place in July and August 1971 when shelters occupied by 2,554 fami-

lies (15,855 persons) were demolished. Although not officially ascribed to road-widening or other security considerations, the figure must include a large percentage in which road widening was among a number of elements involved.

Town planning is reported to have been responsible for 489 demolitions.

A total of 2,851 shelters were voluntarily demolished by refugees as a quid pro quo for government housing. The Agency also lists 273 cases of demolition characterised as "borderline", or where a definite reason for the destruction of the shelter could not be ascertained.

Three schemes have been employed to rehouse refugees from Khan Younis camp. The camp, where shelters were first built by UNRWA in 1950, houses about 30,000 registered refugees.

One scheme, a joint UNRWA-Israeli operation, has rehoused 230 families. The second, larger scheme has rehoused 799 families (4,839 persons) in 842 houses. Under this programme of government housing built by Israelis, houses have either been given to refugees or plots of land have been given on which refugees themselves have built. This settlement is known as Al Amal and adjoins Khan Younis camp.

The third scheme, known as Al Shuqairi, is some distance from Khan Younis. Here 128 houses have been built by the Israelis to house 135 families. Some 848 refugees live there.

Al Amal is not provided with UNRWA services such as sanitation and water, which are among services supplied in Khan Younis. Refugees still maintain their registered status, however, and remain eligible for educational and medical services.

Al Amal is well laid out with wide roads. Better off refugees have in some cases built houses much larger than their former two-room homes. Solar energy units providing houses with hot water are on many rooftops.

In Khan Younis camp, 230 shelters adjoining to Al Amal have been visited by representatives of the housing department and the owners told that their homes are to be demolished. The authorities deny there is any intention of forcibly resettling refugees and that the visits to the shelters were merely part of a census. The visits took place early this year.

Through barbed wire to their future

Locked gates in a barbed wire fence opened briefly in June to allow nearly 100 teenagers to take their final high school exams.

The barbed wire runs along both sides of the border separating Egypt and the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip. The students—55 girls and 40 boys—were Palestine refugees living in Canada camp on the Egyptian side of the border. They crossed a 20-metre (65 feet)-wide no-man's land of sand and scrub to school buses waiting for them on the Gaza side.

The examination for the Egyptian secondary school certificate was held from 17–28 June, with exams in different subjects on each day. The students boarded buses every day at the frontier, went 40 kilometres (25 miles) to a school in Gaza town and returned across the border later the same day.

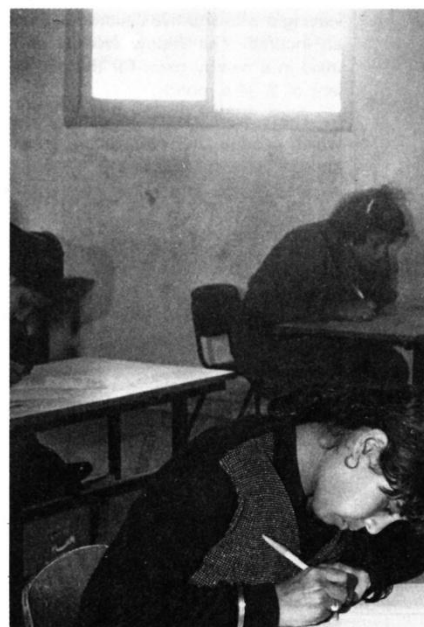
These students are living in Egypt because their parents bought small houses on the Egyptian side of the border when their original camp homes were demolished after the Israeli occupation of both the Gaza Strip and the Egyptian Sinai. But Israel completed its withdrawal from Sinai more than two years ago, and the people in Canada Camp were left behind, cut off by the border, which had become an international frontier again.

Altogether some 5,000 Palestine refugees served by UNRWA were cut off in Canada Camp, which takes its name from the Canadian army contingent that once served with the United Nations Emergency Force.

Until 1982, Canada Camp straddled an ill-defined border, but because Israel occupied both Gaza and the Sinai, there were no difficulties for refugees in

moving freely throughout the area. Then in 1982, the original international frontier was re-established.

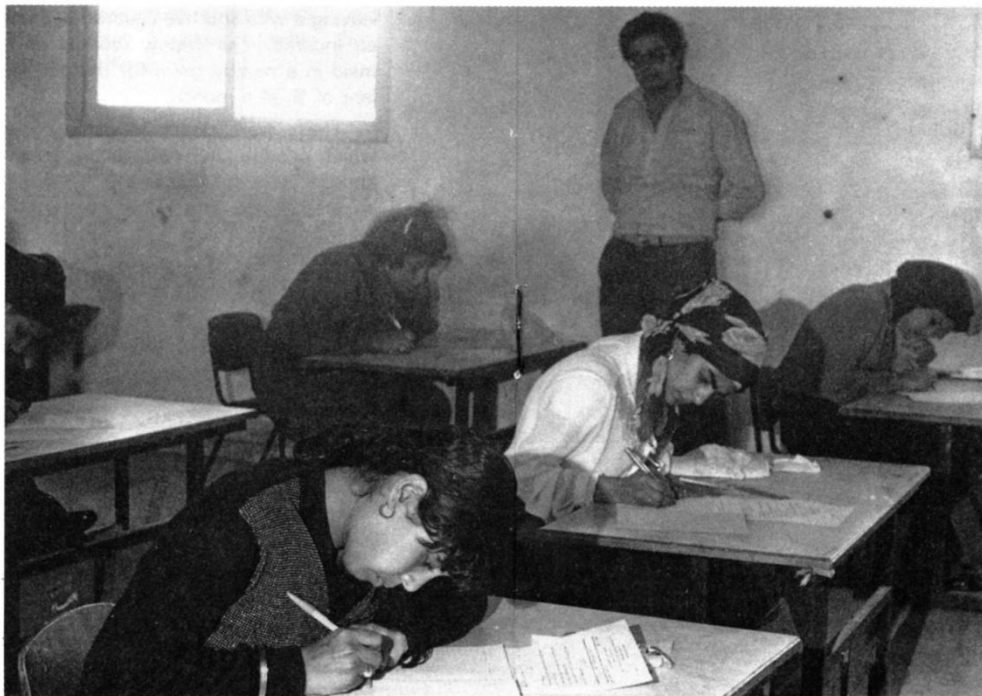
In closing the border, however, the Palestine refugees in Canada camp were separated from the 44,000-strong Palestinian community of Rafah in the Gaza Strip. And every family in the camp has relatives in Rafah or other parts of the Gaza Strip.



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The youngsters in Canada camp were able to continue their education there. Fifty permanent UNRWA staff members (themselves Palestine refugees) live in the camp, including two school supervisors, four head teachers and 31 other teachers. They established their own school on a fee-paying basis. It has three shifts and over 1,200 students. This school, although not run by



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UNRWA, is like the 143 UNRWA schools in the Gaza Strip in following the Egyptian curriculum. Egypt had controlled the area up to the 1967 Israeli occupation so it still is the Egyptian examination that students must take.

Last year 50 Canada camp students (and 62 in 1982) were able to take their examination in Gaza. Without the secondary school certificate, students can-

not continue their education or compete for one of the few jobs that are available.

Clinic opened

Also among the 50 UNRWA staff living in Canada Camp are some medical personnel who started up a clinic to serve the camp residents. This clinic is staffed by nurses and is visited one day every two weeks by an UNRWA doctor and staff nurse from the Gaza Strip.

UNRWA is also able to send food rations to Canada Camp every two months for distribution to the poorest of the refugees. UNRWA trucks are not allowed to cross the border, so the rations are transferred from five UNRWA trucks at the border to Egyptian vehicles for transport to the camp.

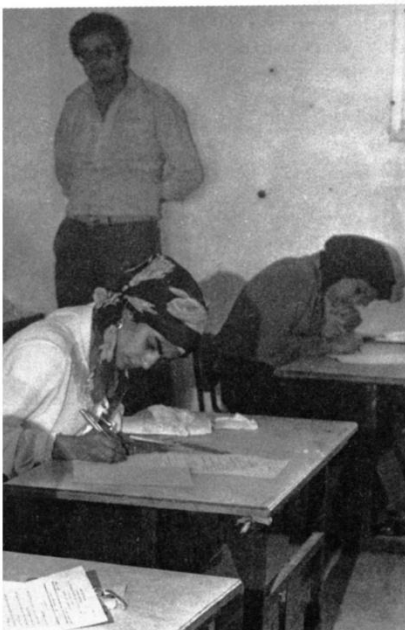
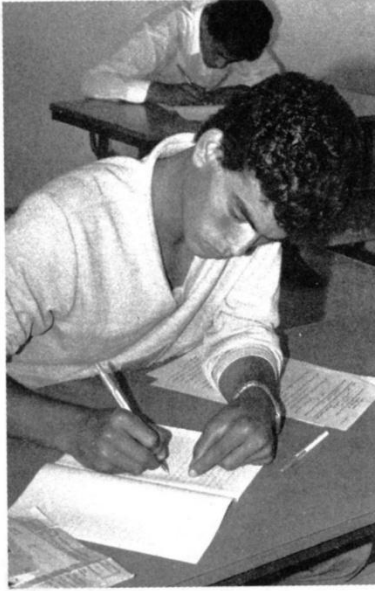
Before 1982, the 5,000 residents of Canada Camp could benefit from the full range of UNRWA's education, health and welfare services that are provided to more than 350,000 registered Palestine refugees living in the Gaza Strip, as well as to refugees in the West Bank, Jordan, Lebanon, and the Syrian Arab Republic. Now they are cut off from this help, they have few employment possibilities and many are faced with continued separation from their families.

Devastating impact

The impact was devastating because many husbands and wives were separated by the border closure—and remain separated two years later. There are five families with both parents living in the Israeli-occupied territory. The children are looked after by grandparents or other relatives.

Some husbands working in the Gaza Strip come once a week, or as often as they can, to shout greetings and messages across the no-man's-land to their wives and children peering through the barbed wire fence on the Canada Camp side. A few men with Israeli identity cards are able to visit their families periodically. Fifty-seven families are luckier than most. The husbands are employees of the Israeli authorities and have permits to visit their families every week on the Egyptian side of the frontier.

And there is the reverse situations. For example, the husband of an UNRWA teacher in the Gaza Strip still has to live in Canada Camp so he has to travel the other way to see his wife.



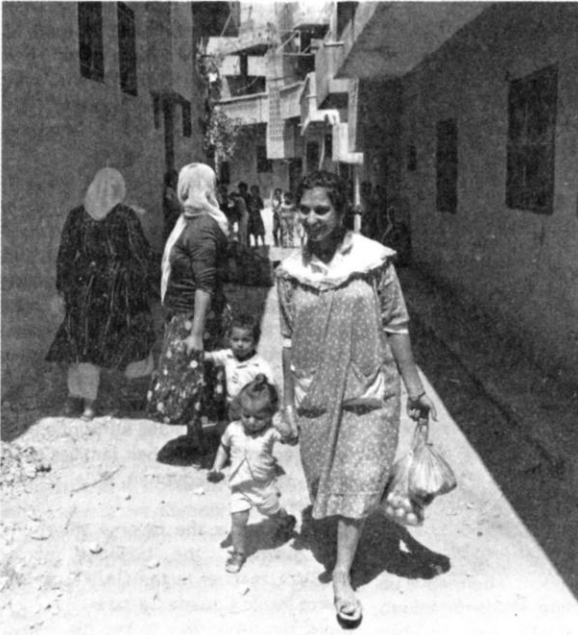
(Photos: Canada Camp students taking their exams in Gaza)

Emergency relief gives way to reconstruction

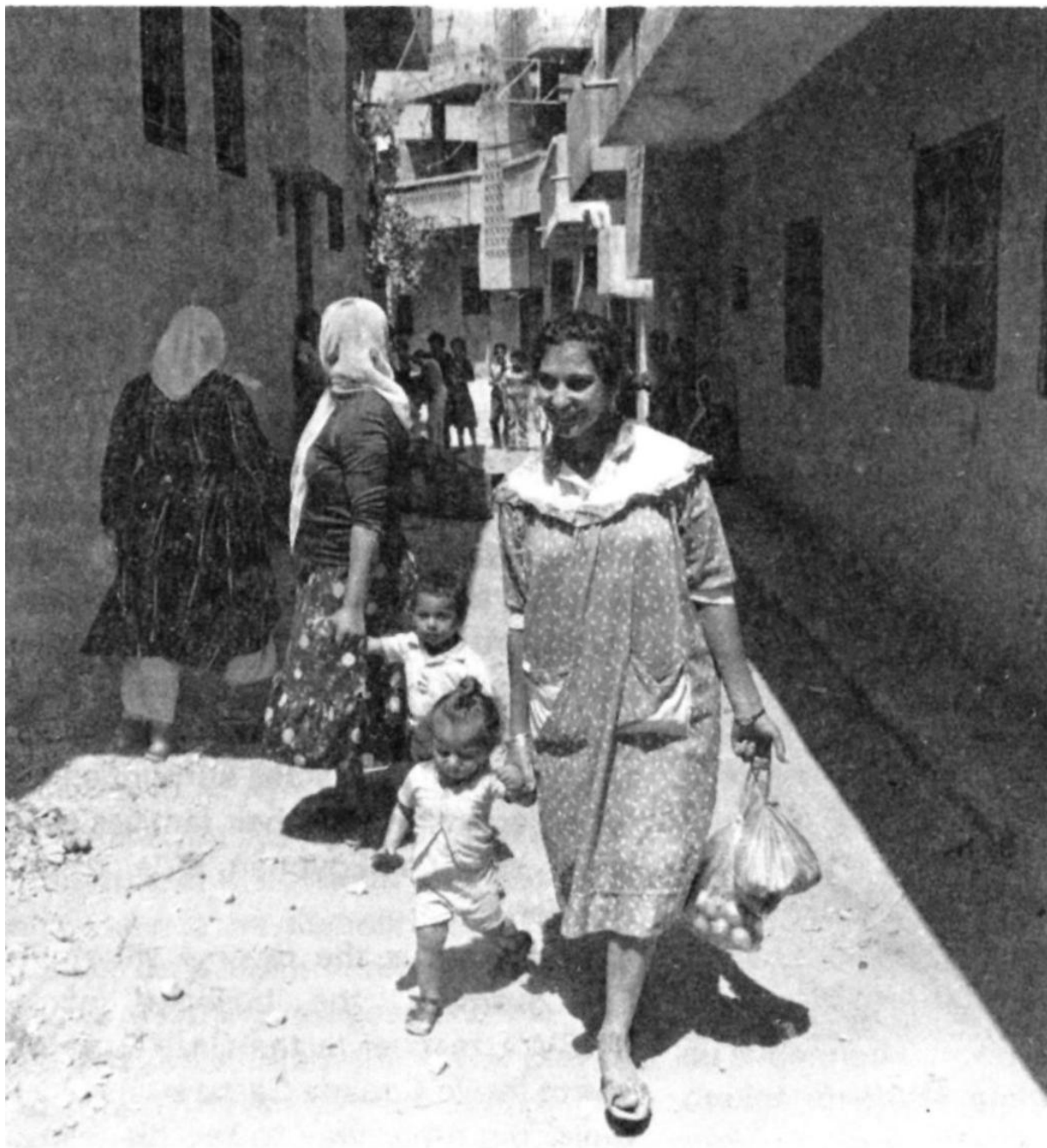
Reconstruction of UNRWA installations and refugee camp infrastructure, the establishment of income-generating projects additional funds for medical care and increased grants for children unable to attend Agency Schools are some of the new UNRWA initiatives in Lebanon taken after the phasing out of the Lebanon emergency programme.

Over the 22 months of the emergency (June 1982 to March 1984), UNRWA provided emergency aid for Palestine refugees in Lebanon to a value of \$ 60.3 million. This was in addition to an expenditure of \$ 50.5 million on regular Agency programmes in Lebanon.

The phasing-out of emergency relief began in April 1984 with the suspension







of food rations, except for over 24,000 hardship cases. The first distribution of emergency rations began on 13 June 1982. Originally intended for a short period only, the programme was extended through 1982, then through 1983 and through the winter of 1984. Altogether, some 185,000 persons benefited from the monthly emergency rations. UNRWA delivered 42,000 tons of food to a value of \$ 22.7 million before the programme was wound up.

The Agency, however, is continuing its supplementary feeding programme under which children aged 1–15 receive a midday meal six days a week. This will be continued to the end of 1984. In other fields, the age limit is six years.

Special medical services introduced under the emergency programme cost \$ 10.5 million during the 22 months in addition to expenditure of \$ 10 million on normal health services during the same period. A further \$ 2.5 million for extra hospital care has been approved for expenditure this year.

UNRWA embarked on an extensive refugee rehousing programme as soon as the Lebanese and Israeli governments agreed to let the Agency assist refugees in the camps devastated during the Israeli invasion. Expenditure on tents, materials, site clearance and cash assistance to refugees totalled \$ 17.3 million.

Initial repairs to damaged UNRWA schools, clinics and other installations and replacement of essential equipment were carried out immediately after the fighting in the summer of 1982 at a cost of \$ 3.8 million. But a further \$13 million is needed for the first phase of rebuilding UNRWA installations and camp infrastructure. The programme is under way and \$ 10.2 million has been pledged or paid.

Income generation

An agreement has been signed between the Norwegian People's Relief Association (NPRA) and UNRWA for collaboration in planning and implementing income-generating projects among Palestine refugees in south Lebanon.

The NPRA will cover staff and office costs and will donate an annual sum to UNRWA for funding projects, under which refugees will be trained to enable them to earn an income. UNRWA will provide transport free charge (within Lebanon) for equipment and supplies.

News about UNRWA

Second UNRWA-NGO consultation held

Thirty-five voluntary agencies from 11 countries were represented at the second meeting of UNRWA and voluntary agencies. The meeting, jointly sponsored by UNRWA and the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), was held in June at UNRWA Headquarters (Vienna). The first consultation was held a year earlier.

Working groups discussed welfare programmes, primary health care and information and protection for Palestine refugees.

The working group on information suggested an informal communication network to share information on the security issue. This would enable voluntary agencies to have information in order to make representations to governments and inter-governmental organizations and to inform the general public about threats to the security of Palestine refugees. The group also asked UNRWA to identify areas where it would welcome NGO participation in information work.

The group discussing welfare programmes studied the joint UNRWA-OXFAM Suf project for the handicapped and income-generating projects for refugees. The group suggested that the ICVA become a clearing house for information on income-generating projects. The working group on primary health care considered that helping to improve housing and the general physical environment of Palestine refugees would be an area where NGO help, combined with community involvement, would be useful. The group also recommended that NGO's could supplement UNRWA's work by reaching individuals not covered by UNRWA (eg. non-registered refugees and other deprived groups).

Special contributions to 1984 UNRWA budget

Four nations have recently made special contributions to UNRWA's 1984 regular budget and a new Convention covering the years 1984–86 has been signed with the European Community. UNRWA's 1984 income is now esti-

mated at \$ 180.6 million with special contributions from Australia (\$ 865,000), Norway (\$ 637,000), Saudi Arabia (\$ 2 million) and Sweden (\$ 611,000). The contributions are in addition to regular contributions from these countries.

Australia's special donation is going to UNRWA's emergency hospital fund for refugees in Lebanon. The need for hospital care has increased in Lebanon but there are fewer facilities and access to them has grown more difficult. To provide for the needs of Palestine refugees, UNRWA has had to increase its contractual arrangements with hospitals, particularly in south Lebanon.

In July, UNRWA's Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck signed a new Convention with the European Community for assistance which is expected to be worth well over \$ 50 million in the coming years. The Convention provides for cash aid to UNRWA's elementary education programme of 16 million ECUs (European currency units) in 1984 (\$ 12.7 million) and 17 million ECUs (\$ 13.5 million) in 1985 and 1986. It also establishes the framework for food aid to special hardship cases, the supplementary feeding programme and catering at UNRWA's vocational and teacher training centres. The EC's contribution in cash and supplies for these programmes amounts to over \$ 9.5 million in 1984.

Lebanon reconstruction fund

Additional contributions have also been received for UNRWA's \$ 13 million Lebanon reconstruction fund. A total of \$ 10.2 million has been pledged or paid including new contributions of \$ 4 million from Saudi Arabia and \$ 750,000 from the United Kingdom. The UK had earlier given \$ 750,000 to the fund.

Cards/Calendars

UNRWA has a 1985 calendar featuring children's drawings and greeting cards with Middle Eastern scenes and Palestinian artwork available. For information contact: UNRWA Public Information, Box 700, Vienna International Centre, A-1400 Vienna, Austria.

Doing things ourselves

Mrs. Laila Wahbeh, a Palestinian born in Jerusalem, has devoted countless hours over the past 20 years helping Palestine refugees and other needy people living in and near Amman, Jordan.

Asked why she does it, Mrs. Wahbeh replies that it "feels great when I can help others". She would also like more people in her community to realize that "we can do many things ourselves to improve our lives, without waiting for others to act".

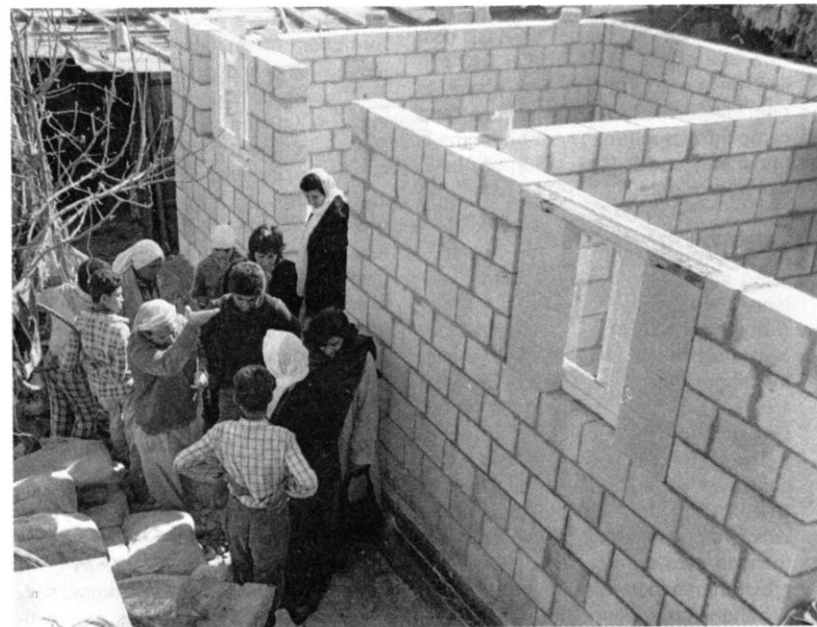
Projects undertaken by Mrs. Wahbeh range in size from those which affect only one person to whole communities.

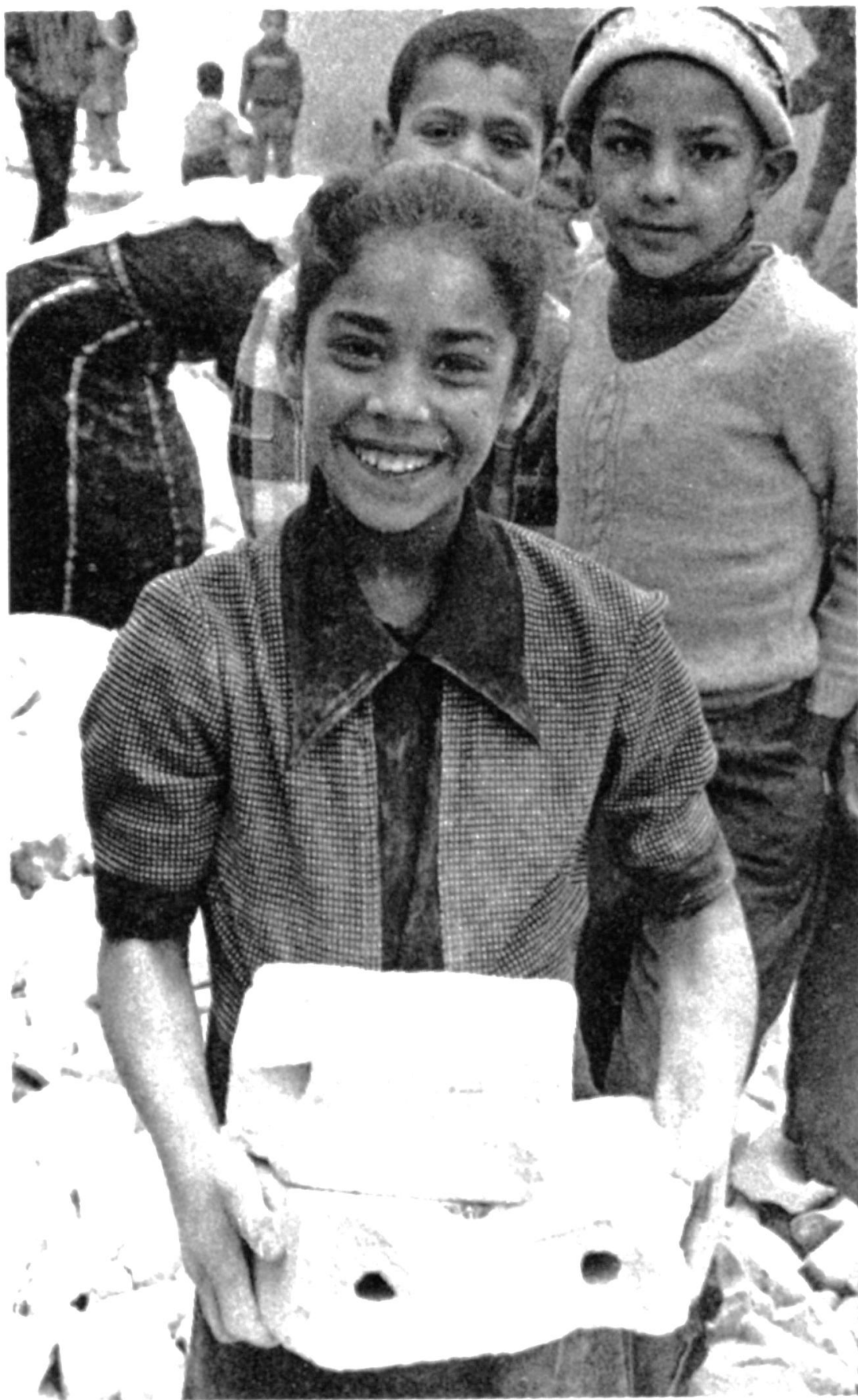
Her preferred course of action is to discover unmet needs and then set to work finding solutions. If the problem is a poor family with a handicapped child, she will contact people who contribute toward securing a wheelchair or medical care or appropriate education for the child.

If the problem is bigger, say an inadequate public facility or an insanitary condition in a refugee camp, she will first contact UNRWA and appropriate officials for their approval and assistance. Then she mobilizes voluntary donations of funds and services necessary for corrective measures, whether it means building or renovating a camp's youth centre or paving a camp pathway that had a muddy ditch with sewage running down the middle of it.

The various projects coordinated by Mrs. Wahbeh in 1983 represented several hundred thousand dollars in contributions. She is quick to point out that she does not collect this money herself but arranges with donors to finance projects directly. For instance, if a destitute family needs shelter, Mrs. Wahbeh has the donor(s) pay a contractor to repair or construct a house for the family.

(The accompanying photos show some of the projects which Mrs. Wahbeh initiated in Baqa'a camp, north of Amman.)







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 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, needle-

work, 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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