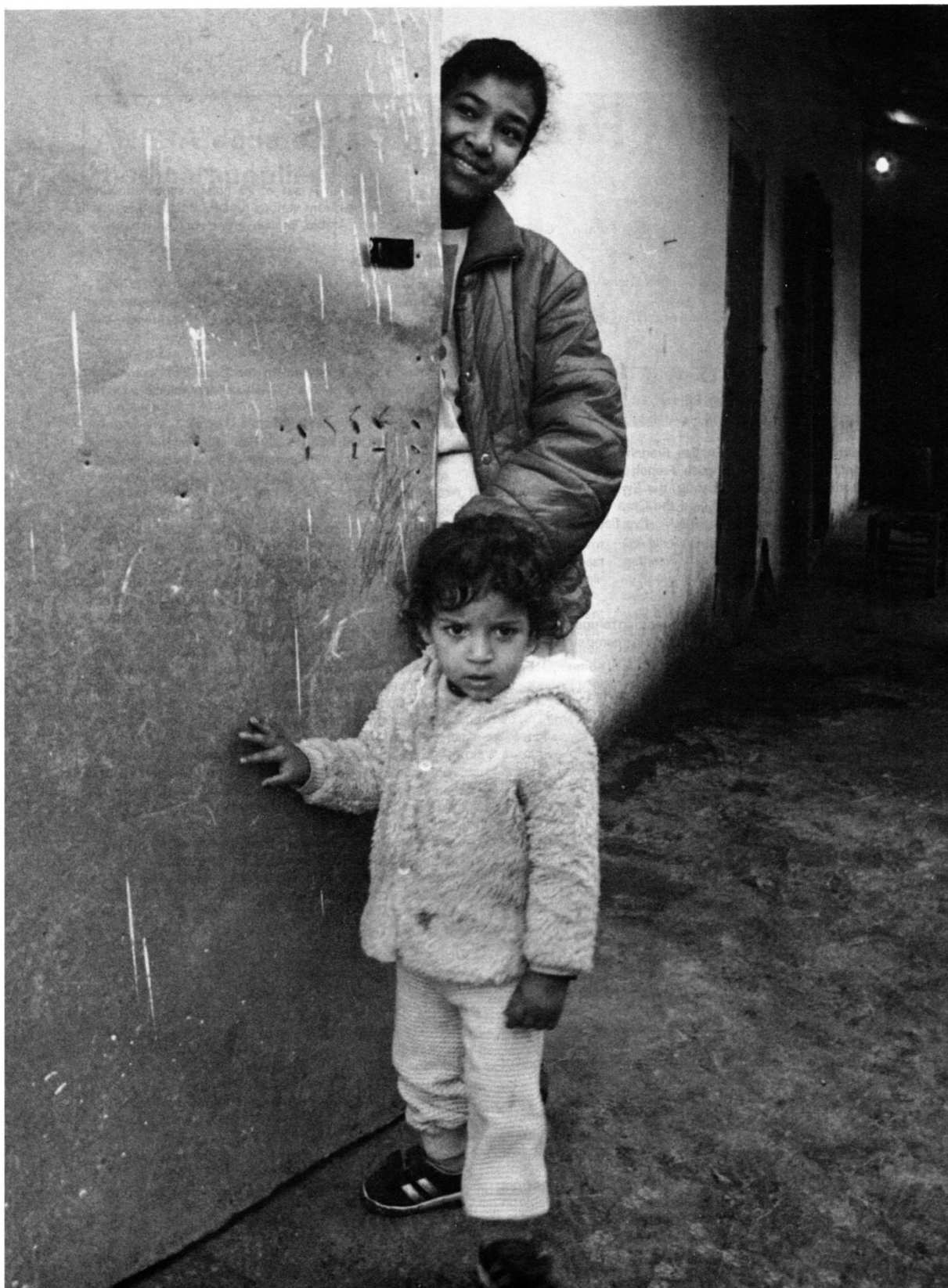


**Palestine
Refugees
Today**

No. 110





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Front cover: Nahr el-Bared camp, Lebanon

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Palestine Refugees Today

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

UNRWA cuts budget by \$ 40 million



Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck

Arab Republic, West Bank and Gaza Strip. Increases as a result of surveys conducted by the International Civil Service Commission on local labour market conditions were due to be implemented on 1 January 1985.

An emergency meeting of UNRWA's field directors and senior headquarters officials was called for early January to decide on further cuts that would not affect the level of UNRWA services to Palestine refugees. The following guidelines were agreed on at the meeting:

- a general recruitment freeze;
- school classes to contain whenever possible, the maximum approved number of children, with a teacher-pupil ratio of as many as 1 to 50 to avoid the need for additional teachers and premises;
- cuts ranging from 7—50 per cent in budgets for transport, travel, education supplies and equipment;
- deferment of much maintenance work on buildings and equipment; and
- cancellation of new construction of schools and clinics.

Some jobs in UNRWA's Middle East operations may have to be abolished. This will be done as far as possible by attrition upon the transfer or retirement of the employee concerned. "Individual terminations cannot be excluded," Commissioner General Olof Rydbeck

said after the meeting. "But we are trying very hard to avoid terminations."

However, no mass terminations are planned at this stage by UNRWA, the largest non-governmental employer in the Middle East with 17,000 staff, 653 schools, 98 health units and dozens of other installations.

UNRWA's last major financial crisis was in 1981, when preparations to cut services were well advanced by the time the Agency's financial prospects began to improve, enabling services to continue undisturbed. This year's crisis arises from a combination of factors including growth in the school population, which means paying for more teachers and classrooms, and the cumulative effect of cash deficits in recent years, and lower contributions.

Immediately after the meeting, Commissioner-General Rydbeck announced that he would be issuing an appeal for more funds from governments. In mid-January, Mr. Rydbeck outlined UNRWA's financial crisis to the Council of Europe's Committee on Migration and Population in Paris and Deputy Commissioner-General Robert Dillon flew to Saudi Arabia on the invitation of a private development fund to explain UNRWA's needs. Both officials will be making visits to various capitals over the next few months to discuss UNRWA's financial plight.

With cash income for 1985 estimated at only \$ 138 million as of early January, UNRWA has cut \$ 40 million of its planned expenditure. This still leaves \$ 27 million needed to get through the year.

UNRWA's total income in 1984 was just over \$ 180 million. Total 1985 income including tied contributions, supplies and services is estimated at \$ 165 million.

The first cuts, announced in mid-December 1984, affected UNRWA's Vienna headquarters where about 250 persons are employed. Thirty-one posts were abolished, working hours were increased and extensions beyond the retirement age of 60 were cancelled. Seven posts at UNRWA's Amman headquarters were also abolished.

The next step was to defer raises for 12,000 field staff in Jordan, the Syrian



Mrs. Marianne Von Weiszaecker (left) wife of the President of the Federal Republic of Germany and Queen Noor of Jordan (right) recently toured UNRWA's Wadi Seer vocational training centre near Amman. They are seen here with P.O. Hallqvist, Director of UNRWA Affairs in Jordan.

Letter from Tripoli, Lebanon

The first warning of the bitter winter that lies ahead usually arrives in Tripoli in November. By then the rain has started and the area lies enveloped in a thick mist which is dispersed only when the cold winds come sweeping down from the mountains.

For the Palestine refugees in the Nahr el-Bared and Beddawi camps on the outskirts of the city, this means a time of extra hardship as they try to keep warm in their makeshift shelters. Although these camps have existed here for decades, Nahr el-Bared since 1954 and Beddawi since 1955, the makeshift quality remains due to many upheavals Lebanon has been through.

In the beginning there were tents,

large clusters of tents where the refugees did their best to survive without the land and belongings they had to leave behind in Palestine. As time passed, the tents were replaced by concrete shelters equipped with zinc roofs. These roofs had a symbolic meaning. They meant a stage of temporariness, a promise of a sort that this situation would not last forever.

Some day, it was believed, they would be able to return to their homes.

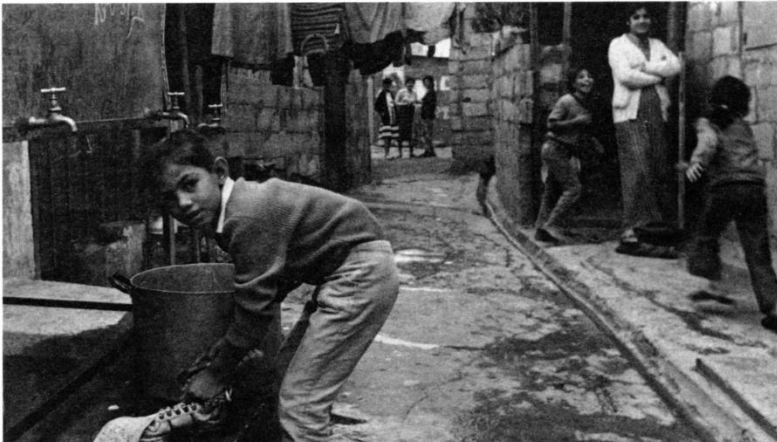
For some time the situation remained relatively peaceful. There were no serious battles which threatened to disrupt their lives again. They stayed in the camps where they had become settled and life went on. However, it was hardly a life which offered any peace of mind. The temporary stage had begun to take on a quality of permanence. The light in the tunnel was becoming increasingly dim. They had become a people who lived at the mercy of others. They were the children of UNRWA, totally dependant on its aid

and assistance and with no other place to go.

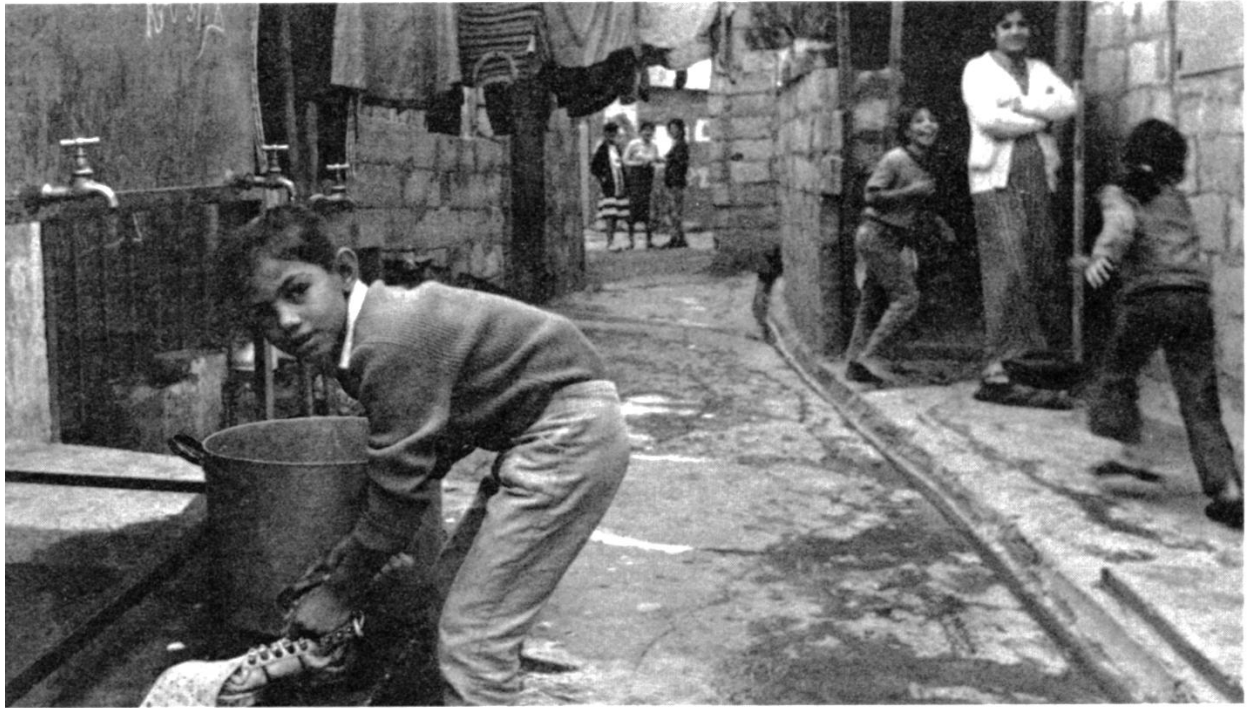
In 1975 this relative calm was broken by the outbreak of the Lebanese civil war which forced thousands of Palestinians to flee again, this time from the camps located within the areas controlled by the Christian militias.

This time the situation did not allow tents. It was more like musical chairs as one group of refugees would squat in areas abandoned by others. Thus the survivors of Dekwaneh (Tel el-Zaatar), the camp in the east Beirut which had been crushed by the Christian militias, ended up in Damour, the town south of Beirut from where the original Christian population had fled. These people in turn settled in areas in east Beirut from which the Moslem population had fled.

But it did not end here. The new stage of permanence and status quo was again broken when the Israeli army invaded Lebanon in 1982 forcing thousands of Palestinians to flee again. Many of these, and many of them from



Beddawi camp





Nahr el-Bared camp



Beddawi camp

Damour and the south, ended up in Tripoli.

Thus the camps in Tripoli filled up with newly displaced refugees whose only alternative was to move into tents. In November 1982 these camps therefore had a character of *déjà vu*, an eerie resemblance to the early 1950s.

With the help of UNRWA and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) the tents were gradually replaced by shelters constructed in areas which were legally available. Due to the shortage of such areas, schoolyards were also used, cutting down the already limited space for the children and in Nahr el-Bared the school itself was opened to accommodate the displaced. To make this possible, classrooms were divided in half and double and triple shifts were introduced for the students.

But again the story of the camps in Tripoli did not end here. In November 1983 a new civil war broke out, this time between two groups of Palestinians. This civil war between a people without a

land now tore the camps apart both physically and mentally. People who had already lost everything they had in Palestine, in Tel el-Zaatar, in Damour, again found themselves homeless and dispossessed and surrounded by a yet grimmer reality—the split within the ranks of their own leaders. By now the dim light of hope was only flickering.

By late 1984, shelters had been repaired or replaced. Life had again taken on a “normal” quality, but in this “normalcy” the scars were many and deep. The atmosphere was leavened by a profound weariness and fear of the future, but there was also a quality of which both Lebanese and Palestinians by now had become masters: resilience.

It is far from an easy life, however. The surroundings are dismal. The camps are overcrowded, the streets wet and muddy, and the destruction from the latest battles still evident. Shoeless children run through the deep puddles carrying water from the water

trucks which UNRWA supplies.

The stench of garbage only occasionally gives way to the more pleasant smell of fresh bread baked by women squatting in front of traditional ovens or to the smell of spices from the Palestinian cooking. The noise is deafening. The piercing noise from honking horns clashes with Arab music blasting from cassette players and with the hammering and chiselling as damaged buildings are repaired. And along the jostling, crowded alleyways vendors compete in hawking their goods.

Still, the people here are as much UNRWA's children today as they were in the 1950s, for although UNRWA ended its emergency ration programme in Lebanon as of March 1984 other important services remain.

In the UNRWA feeding centres children up to age 15 still receive their daily meal. The schools are functioning. In Nahr el-Bared with a population of 17,000 UNRWA runs seven schools—five elementary and two junior secondary. In November 1984 only the elementary schools were running on double shifts.

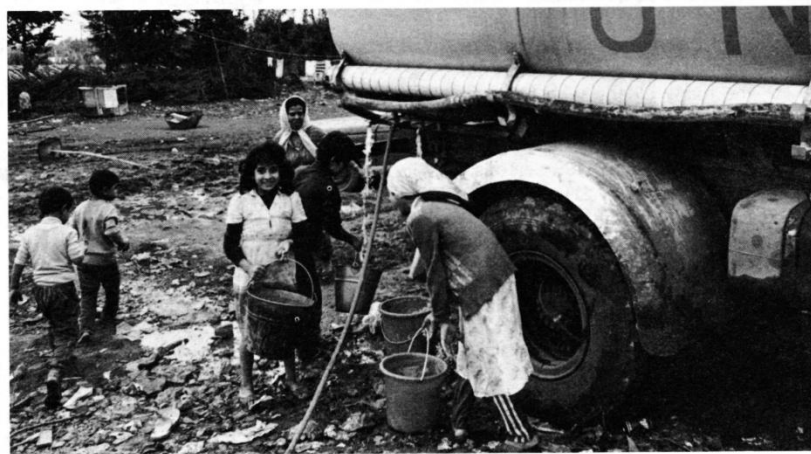
This is also the case in Beddawi with a population of 11,000 and six schools—two of them junior secondary. One of these, just as in Nahr el-Bared, offers a French education while the rest teach in Arabic with English as the foreign language.

For the 8,000 refugees who live scattered outside the camps, UNRWA runs four schools.

All these refugees also have the use of the UNRWA clinics. When further care is needed, patients are referred to the Islamic Welfare Hospital, or in more serious cases, to the American University Hospital in Beirut. During times when transport to Beirut might be risky, patients are sent to hospitals in Damascus, where, as in the other hospitals, they are treated at UNRWA's expense.

Thanks to UNRWA, therefore, the most basic needs of the refugees are met. No one has to starve here even though the diets often are meagre. No one has to die here because of lack of medical care. No one has to grow up here without at least a basic education.

However, it is not within UNRWA's power or ability to meet the many other needs which are so blatantly evident here. The feeling of distress, the hopelessness or the lack of progress in trying to solve the Palestine question cannot be cured by UNRWA.



Nahr el-Bared camp

A Pocket of Brotherhood

It lies in the heart of the Christian area north of Beirut. From a distance it looks like an ordinary village, one of the many clinging to the mountainsides as they slope towards the sea. In the middle of it stands a church towering over narrow streets lined with small houses pleasantly shaded by trees and surrounded by a spacious orange grove.

Leaving the coastal highway and climbing the steep, winding mountain road, this is how it appears. A closer look reveals the deception, however.

The place has a make-shift quality, for although some of the buildings here are sturdy brick houses, the great majority are simple huts put together from concrete blocks or corrugated iron with zinc roofs. This type of architecture in Lebanon means a camp, a refugee camp. And the surprising thing about this camp is that it is a camp for Palestine refugees situated in the midst of a Christian area.

It is called Dbayeh camp, named after the adjoining town. It has existed here since 1954. For a long time everyone was aware of its existence and of the fact that it was a Christian camp populated mainly by people who originally came from the Haifa area.

After the Lebanese civil war 1975-76, however, the general impression was that these Palestinians, like all the other Palestinians in East Beirut, had left to find a safer existence in the western sector. Many of them did—5,000 are believed to have left. However, 1,000 remained.

The people in Dbayeh do not talk much about the past. They talk about their lives in this camp today and about the fact that there is no difference between Lebanese and Palestinians here. In Dbayeh, they are eager to point out, the Palestinians and the Lebanese are brothers. To prove this they point to the fact that an additional 300 Palestinians have returned to the camp during recent years, and that they now coexist with the around 1,000 Lebanese refugees who have been forced to flee from their homes in other Christian areas.

"We have no problems between nationalities here," says the staff nurse at the UNRWA clinic. "Here we help everyone who needs help. And every-

one here is a refugee whether he is Palestinian or Lebanese. That is what counts." The Palestinian tragedy has also become Lebanon's tragedy.

To prove this she produces charts of the many patients who visit the clinic. "Look here," she says. "This one is Lebanese. This Palestinian. This is both. The father is Palestinian and the mother Lebanese. We have many marriages here between the two."

One young woman who visits the clinic with her infant son this morning belongs to this category. She is Lebanese, a refugee since 1978. Her husband is Palestinian. Maria, a beautiful young woman, proudly shows off her handsome young son.

Maria's husband, Jihad, says "I was born here in Dbayeh, and I am staying in Dbayeh. This is my home. As far as I am concerned all the people here are my people."

For the Christian Palestinian the situation in Lebanon has always been more favourable than for the Muslim population. Many of them were given Lebanese citizenship and became assimilated in the Lebanese society. And even for those who still carry the special papers of a Palestine refugee, things have been somewhat easier. But in Dbayeh camp, even if a spirit of brotherhood prevails here, the quality of life is not much different from that in other camps. The poverty and the misery is pervasive.

UNRWA stopped its emergency rations programme in Lebanon in March 1984 but is still giving special attention to hardship cases, i. e. families without a breadwinner, a male over the age of 18, or the many elderly who have no one to support them.

There are 86 Special Hardship Cases (SHC) in Dbayeh camp (198 persons). They are eligible to draw SHC rations at the Museitbeh Distribution Centre in Beirut. Twenty-eight SHC families (56 persons) also receive cash assistance.

"But it is not enough," says an old, sickly man who lives in a small hut together with his ailing sister. "Sometimes we don't know where the next meal will come from."

Another problem which many mention is the lack of schools. Before the

Lebanese war the children here attended a Christian school located near the camp and received assistance from UNRWA to pay the tuition. Today this school is used as a military barracks. Most of the refugees here cannot afford private schools and many of them even lack means to transport their children to a government school.

For parents like Maria and Jihad, school is of great importance and although their oldest son is only three, they talk about it.

"I don't know what we'll do," says Maria, "but we must do something." In their case it may be solved. Jihad works in construction and has a steady job. For many others, however, it is a matter of deep concern. Without education their children will end up just like them and they will do whatever they can to change that.

A little ray of hope has recently been offered by Brother Nour, a self-pro-





claimed missionary, who despite his youth already has become something of a legend in the area.

"He is absolutely unique," says the staff nurse at the clinic. "He moves around here in his quiet way and tries to help wherever he can and does not make any difference between people and religions. Along with giving help, he preaches brotherhood."

In Dbayeh he helped organize a kindergarten from money which, according to the UNRWA nurse, he managed to collect from various organizations and private donations.

The kindergarten, housed in the old movie theatre in the camp, is run by a young Lebanese woman, herself a refugee from a Christian area south of Beirut. She does not know how many of the children there are Lebanese or Palestinians. "It's not important to us," she explains.

"All we know is that we are all refu-

gees and this ties us together. And it is a good school," she adds. "We are lucky enough to have a special teacher here who knows her job. She has all sorts of programmes for the children that will prepare them for the day they can attend the real school."

A representative of the militia, whose barracks overlook the camp and who keeps a check-point near by, expresses his feelings about the situation.

"Someone must help these people," he says. "I know UNRWA does what it can. They run a good clinic here and they have two sanitary workers who keep the camp clean, and it is as clean as it possibly can be. But they need a new pump for instance, because the old one is so worn out that there is not enough water-pressure for people to fill their reservoirs. And many of them are so poor. It's not right that people should have to live like this."

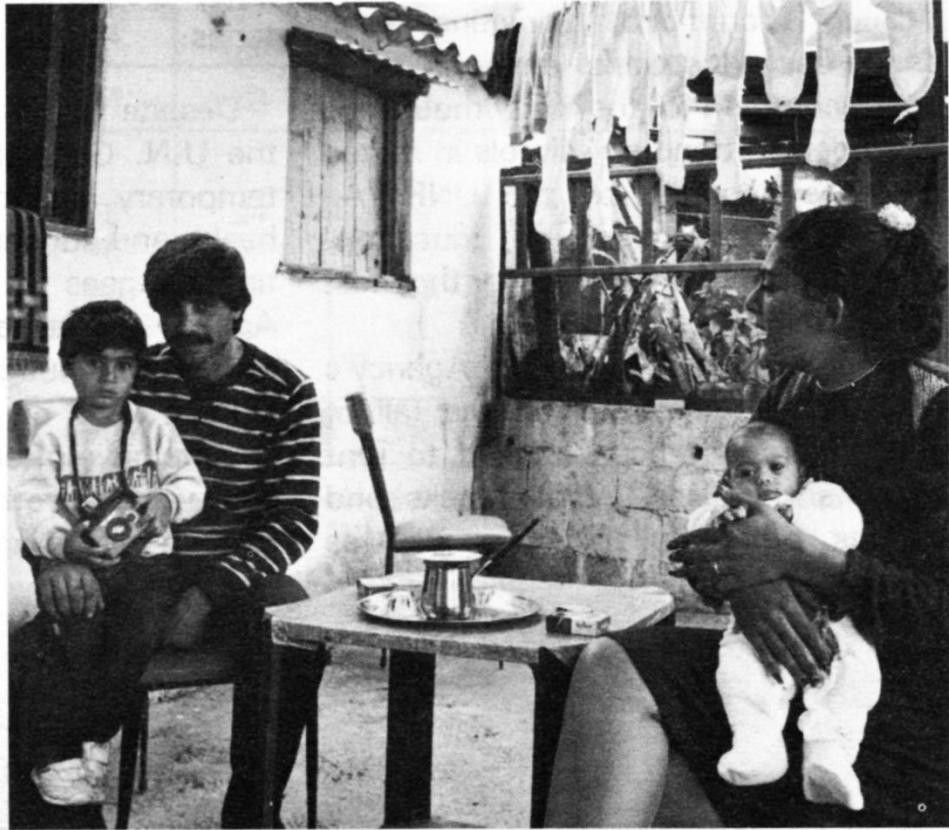
Asked whether he feels that there are

any special problems due to the fact that the majority in the camp are Palestinians he shakes his head. "I know many people are surprised at this, but there are no problems between us. You can ask them yourself. After all, no one is forcing them to stay here. They are here of their own free will. Again, I just wish more could be done for them."

And there do not seem to be any problems between the militia and the Palestinians in the camp. They mingle freely with each other and chat and laugh like old friends. They say they feel quite secure here. But even though the old bitter hostility and mutual suspicions may have been removed here, a deep problem still exists. For the Lebanese refugees in the camp the hope of returning to their homes has a touch of reality. For the Palestinians, however, this hope is still distant and their future does not appear much different from their present or past.







UNRWA's rented schools

Twenty-seven second-grade girls, packed three to a desk, strain to concentrate on the Arabic lesson which their teacher presents from the doorway of their class—a room measuring 3 metres by 4 metres (approximately 10 feet by 12 feet) and originally intended to serve as an apartment bedroom.

The doorway is the only place left for the girls' teacher to stand but she has to be careful not to intrude into the adjoining room which is used by another teacher and a class of 30 first-grade girls.

Such a cramped, uninviting, even dangerous educational environment is not uncommon for the many thousands of students attending schools in rented premises operated by the UNRWA/UNESCO Department of Education. These rented premises are, for the most part, totally inadequate.

Since the beginning of the Agency's educational programme in the fall of 1950, there has been a need to rent apartment houses, office blocks and various other buildings for use as

schools. In 1954 for instance, almost 60 per cent of the Agency's schools were in rented buildings with 146 schools out of a total of 242 in rented quarters. Thirty years later in 1984 these figures had changed to 181 out of 653 schools or almost 28 per cent of the total.

Even though the dependence on rented premises has decreased, there were 58,415 elementary and preparatory (junior secondary) pupils attending classes in rented rooms during the 1983–84 school year which represents 17 per cent of UNRWA's total enrolment of 342,245. Children at the rented schools not only contend with crowded classroom conditions but also with other undesirable features such as buildings with insufficient sanitation facilities (like one water tap for a school with 300 pupils); lack of usual school equipment and space for libraries, laboratories, or playgrounds; and hazardous, frequently noisy locations near major traffic arteries.

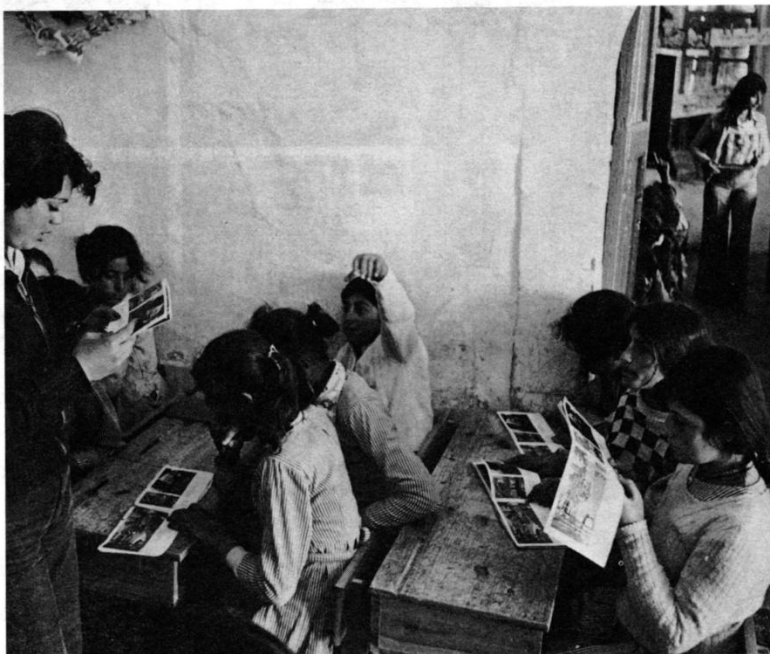
Despite UNRWA's establishment by the U.N. General Assembly as only a temporary agency to provide relief, health and education services to Palestine refugees in the Middle East, the Agency has always attempted to furnish, within budgetary constraints, the highest level of services. These constraints have often been severe and recent years have been among the most difficult for the Agency to meet this ob-

jective in the face of increasing population, escalating rates of inflation and declining amounts of contributions from donor nations. With such a bleak financial outlook, replacing deficient rented facilities with schools built to Agency standards has been viewed as a far-off dream. However, the particularly gloomy financial prospects of 1985 when the Agency estimates a cash need of over \$ 200 million but expects an income of only \$ 164 million from donations, have brought this distant "dream" into closer focus.

A recent study completed by the Agency's Education Department indicates that an investment of about \$ 31 million could finance 73 building projects which would yield 97 schools of Agency-standard construction and would replace 155 schools in rented quarters. The reduction in the number of rented schools from 155 to 97 Agency-built schools is due to the amalgamation, where possible, of schools in the same locality.

Although an initially expensive undertaking, once the new schools were built the average annual saving to the Agency would be an estimated \$ 3,280,000 and so within 10 years the savings would have covered the cost of construction and additional equipment and furniture.

Savings to UNRWA from erecting its own schools would be realised not only



in the elimination of rental fees but also in the reduction of salary costs. Salary expenses would go down because the new schools would require fewer teachers than the rented ones. In Agency-built schools, the average class-room accommodates 50 pupils whereas in the rented schools the average classroom holds no more than 30 pupils.

It appears that the goal to improve the educational environment of nearly one-fifth of its students, also holds some promise for aiding the Agency's ailing financial situation. Unfortunately, securing \$ 31 million for school construction poses a tremendous hurdle which UNRWA, even in the best of circumstances, would find practically insurmountable. At present, the Agency is striving to maintain what it considers to be the minimum level of services to the two million registered refugees living in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, the West Bank and Gaza.

The possibility remains, however, that the replacement of rented school facilities might proceed on a scale smaller than the \$ 31 million scheme and still achieve some budgetary savings as well as an upgrading in school premises. Over the past few years in fact, this approach has been taken by the Agency with several donor nations earmarking contributions for the purpose of replacing rented schools.

In the Agency's continuing efforts to economise and maintain its operations—operations recognised as an important stabilising factor in the volatile Middle East—it will explore the potential of numerous cost-cutting activities.

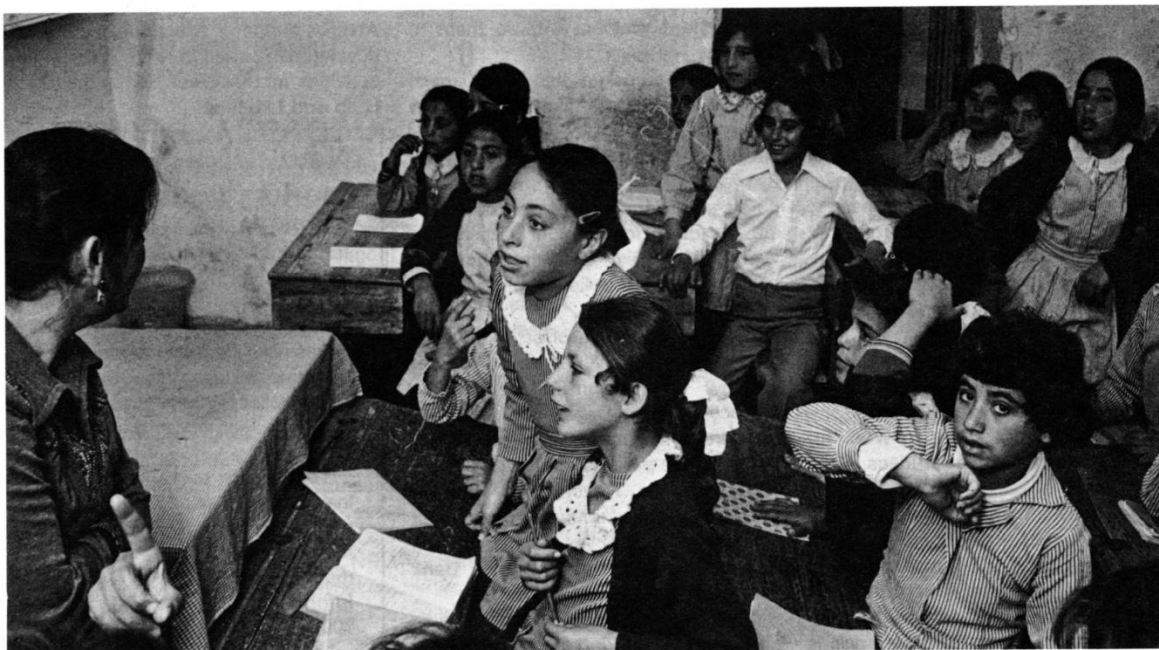
Before any such activities are implemented, the Agency will seek to insure that its basic programmes are not jeopardized.

If the funding is available, the replacement of rented school premises is an idea which will not sacrifice any Agency programme, but on the contrary will produce welcome benefits—particularly for those many Palestine refugee children and teachers struggling to learn in places that were never intended to be schools.

Elementary and preparatory schools, by type of accommodation 1983

Country	UNRWA Property			Rented Premises	Donated Premises	Grand Total
	Agency Built	Pre-Fab.	Total			
Administrative School Units (a)						
Jordan	99	48	147	64	2	213
West Bank	60	—	60	38	—	98
Gaza	143	—	143	—	—	143
Lebanon	38	—	38	44	2	84
Syria	74	—	74	35	6	115
Total	414	48	462	181	10	653
School Buildings						
Jordan	55	24	79	35	1	115
West Bank	45	—	45	38	—	83
Gaza	98	—	98	—	—	98
Lebanon	31	—	31	29	1	61
Syria	41	—	41	24	4	69
Total	270	24	294	126	6	426

(a) A school unit is an administratively separate school under the direction of a head teacher and which may share premises with another school unit.



ANERA donates medical supplies to UNRWA

UNRWA's medical services for Palestine refugees in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip have been given a boost by the donation of more than half a million dollars' worth of hospital supplies and equipment by an American private voluntary organization.

The donor is American Near East Refugee Aid (ANERA), based in Washington, D. C., which also paid the \$ 20,000 cost of transporting the supplies in two shipments from the U.S. west coast to the port of Haifa.

The first shipment, sent in July 1984, contained hospital supplies, laboratory chemicals and instruments and surgical aids. Most of the supplies received are outside UNRWA's health-care programme but were accepted in order to upgrade the standard of equipment in West Bank hospitals.

After arriving at UNRWA's West Bank field office in Jerusalem, the 23 crates were unpacked and the contents were checked and logged—a process that took more than two months. UNRWA's medical staff were to canvass hospitals and clinics in the West Bank to determine the best use of the supplies, which included such things as gauze pads and plasters as well as toothpaste and toothbrushes.

The second shipment, which arrived in November, contained 18 crates of maternity-care and hospital supplies worth some \$ 122,000. It was sent to UNRWA's field office in the Gaza Strip, where the Agency operates nine outpatient health centres, nine mother-and-child health centres and six maternity wards.

The story of how the ANERA donation came about is an example of how non-governmental organizations and UNRWA can collaborate to work for the benefit of Palestine refugees in the Near East.

The consignment of hospital and medical supplies was originally put together by a large U.S. hospital-supply and management firm, American Medical International (AMI) for sale to a private hospital in Egypt. Before the goods



UNRWA Field Pharmacist/West Bank Samir Kaldi (left) with ANERA President Peter Gubser.

could be shipped, however, the deal fell through.

The Los Angeles-based AMI, not wishing to break up the consignment offered the supplies to a west coast charitable organization, Operation California.

In Washington, ANERA's President Peter Gubser heard about the consignment and contacted Operation California. Although ANERA and Operation California had worked together on past projects in Lebanon, the west coast organization apparently had no immediate use for the hospital supplies, and Operation California's executive director, Richard Walden, offered them to ANERA.

Dr. Gubser asked the chairman of ANERA's medical committee, Dr. Vicken Kalbian, to look at the specifications of the goods and recommend a use for them. Dr. Kalbian, a Jerusalem native and former director of the Augusta Victoria Hospital on Jerusalem's Mount of Olives, suggested that the best use of the supplies would be made by UNRWA.

ANERA relayed its offer of the supplies through UNRWA's Liaison Officer in New York, John Miles, and the Agency's Health Department at headquarters in Vienna quickly accepted.

The whole process started in June of 1984, and by November, ANERA's President Gubser was able to inspect the uncrated supplies in the Central Pharmacy at UNRWA's West Bank field office in Jerusalem.

"We are very pleased to be able to participate in this kind of co-operation,"

Dr. Gubser said. "This whole thing came together remarkably quickly and is a demonstration of how organizations like UNRWA and ANERA can work together."

Some of the hospital supplies will be destined for use at Augusta Victoria, as well as at UNRWA's 36-bed hospital at Qalqilya in the West Bank. Some will also be provided to the government-run Al-Ittihad Hospital in Nablus and to other hospitals where UNRWA subsidizes beds for Palestine refugee patients.

ANERA has been a frequent contributor to UNRWA programmes. Founded as a non-profit charity in 1968, ANERA supports education, economic development, health and community activities in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and Lebanon.

New UNRWA film marks youth year

UNRWA has produced a 16-minute, 16mm colour film "Caring" to mark International Youth Year (IYY). Filmed on location in Jordan, "Caring" explores the life of a 21-year-old Palestine refugee who returns as a counsellor to the summer camp where he learned so much as a boy.

The film is available on free loan or purchase at \$ 170. Commentary is English, French, German or Arabic. For further information, contact UNRWA Public Information Division, P.O. Box 700, A-1400 Vienna, Austria.

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

Palestine refugee children

Three black and white posters featuring refugee children at school, in a war-damaged clinic and in a camp street. Text in English, French, German or Spanish.

IYY Wallsheet (International Youth Year)

A full-colour, folded wallsheet showing UNRWA youth activities centres. Text in Arabic, English, French, German, Spanish or Swedish.

Women's Decade Wallsheet

A full-colour, folded wallsheet on Palestine refugee women. Text in Arabic, English, French, German, Spanish or Swedish.

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.

Long Journey

A 12-minute, 16 mm colour film on UNRWA's health programme from 1950 to the present. Includes historical footage of original camps and UNRWA services. Available for loan or purchase in English, French, German or Arabic.

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