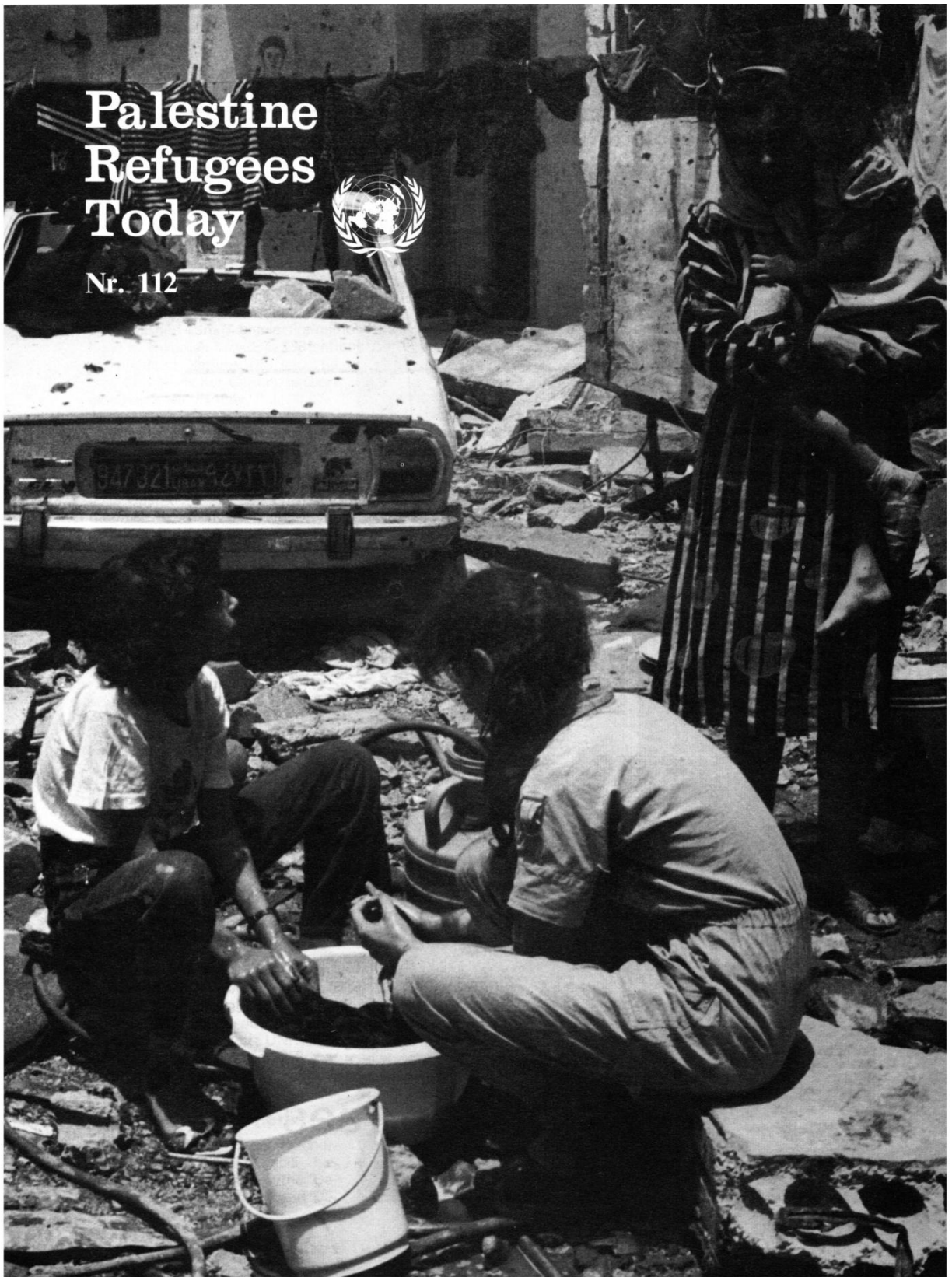


Palestine Refugees Today



Nr. 112





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Field Education Officer/West Bank Saba' Arafat has retired after 23 years with UNRWA. One of her first jobs with the Agency was to promote vocational training for young women with the opening of the Ramallah Women's Training Centre which has turned out over 6,000 graduates since it opened in 1962.

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For a month, Palestine refugee neighbourhoods and camps in Beirut were under siege. Photos and first-hand reports tell the story of the war of the camps.

6 Documenting the Palestine refugee story

UNRWA first established an audio-visual section at its Beirut headquarters in 1952. Since then, Agency photographers have been documenting the story of UNRWA and the Palestine refugees on film and video.

Cover photo: Among the ruins once again, Palestine refugees in Shatila camp, Beirut, June 1985.

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

Palestine Refugees Today

News about UNRWA

Rydbeck leaves UNRWA after six years as Commissioner-General

Olof Rydbeck, Commissioner-General of UNRWA since 1979, retires on 31 October after a long and distinguished career as a diplomat, head of Swedish broadcasting and as a United Nations official. The new Commissioner-General is Giorgio Giacomelli of Italy.

During his six years with UNRWA, Mr. Rydbeck has seen UNRWA through times of severe financial crisis and several emergency relief operations in Lebanon. After the 1982 Israeli invasion, Mr. Rydbeck decided that all Palestine refugees in Lebanon, registered with UNRWA or not, would receive emergency help from the Agency and over the following years he repeatedly raised the issue of Palestine refugee security in Lebanon in the press, with governments and in the United Nations.

As Commissioner-General, Mr. Rydbeck regularly visited UNRWA's five fields of operation in the Middle East. He also travelled to Australia, Canada, Egypt, Japan, Tunisia, the United States and throughout Europe raising funds for UNRWA.

Mr. Rydbeck entered the Swedish diplomatic service in 1939, holding various posts abroad and in Stockholm. In 1955 he was appointed Director-General of the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation, a position he held until 1970 when he was named Sweden's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York. In 1976, he became Sweden's Ambassador to the United Kingdom, a post he held until being appointed UNRWA's Commissioner-General in 1979.

Giacomelli named Commissioner-General

UNRWA's new Commissioner-General Giorgio Giacomelli has been Director-General of the Department of Co-operation and De-



velopment in the Italian Foreign Ministry since 1981.

Mr. Giacomelli, born in Milan on 25 January 1930, studied law at the University of Padua. He entered the Italian diplomatic service in 1956, serving in Madrid, Paris, Leopoldville, New Delhi and Rome before being appointed Italy's Ambassador to Somalia in 1973. He was named Ambassador to Syria in 1976 and from 1980 has held various posts in the Foreign Ministry in Rome.

\$43 million in budget cuts and special contributions

Only by making cuts of \$43 million in its 1985 budget and receiving special contributions from Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Norway, Sweden and the United States has UNRWA been able to get through 1985. The United States donated \$8 million in July for a total 1985 contribution to UNRWA of \$75 million.

UNRWA began the year with an expected shortfall of \$67 million between cash requirements and estimated cash income. The gap was reduced to \$27 million by a first round of budget cuts (in proposed salary increases, supplies and construction) in January. A second cut of \$1.2 million was made in early spring when most vacant posts were eliminated and a third cut of \$2 million was made in June (reduction of boarding facilities at the Agency's vocational training centres, reductions in overtime and staff allowances and elimination of school book allowances and provision of school supplies to all but hardship cases).

Despite the budget cuts, UNRWA was able to maintain most services to refugees but will find it increasingly difficult to do so if a higher level of voluntary contributions from governments is not forthcoming in 1986.

Another anniversary

On top of the UN's 40th anniversary and UNRWA's 35th anniversary in 1985, this newsletter (**Palestine Refugees Today**) is now 25 years old. The first issue appeared in November 1960.

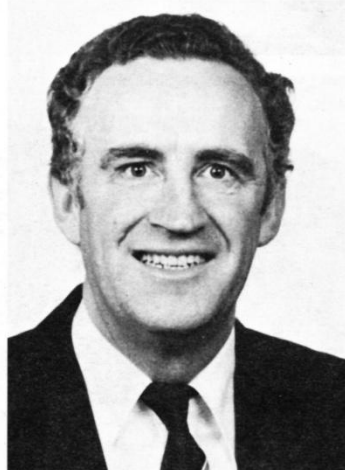
Walsh and Collett kidnapped in Lebanon

Aidan Walsh, UNRWA's Deputy Director in Lebanon, was seized on his way to work on 15 May. He was beaten and held for 36 hours. Alec Collett, an UNRWA information consultant, was kidnapped south of Beirut on 25 March by a group calling itself the "Revolutionary Organisation of Socialist Moslems". At the time of going to press there was still no news of Collett's whereabouts or state of health.

In commenting on the kidnapping, UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said: "There can be no excuse for this treatment of people who, without regard for their own safety or interest, are working for the United Nations in order to help Palestine refugees."



Alec Collett



Aidan Walsh

Pioneer in education for Palestinian women

One of Saba' Arafat's first jobs with UNRWA was to promote the novel notion of vocational education among students at secondary girls' schools in the West Bank of Jordan. The idea caught on, and since UNRWA opened the Ramallah Women's Training Centre (RWTC) in 1962, some 6,000 Palestine refugee women have graduated from there, roughly half of them as teachers and half in a variety of trades and professions—including some previously reserved for men.

"I had to spread the word about a new world," Miss Arafat recently recalled about that first assignment. "I had to travel up and down the country explaining what the advantages of vocational training would be. I was like a commercial traveller, except that I didn't have any wares to display. No one was more surprised than I at the number of applications we received."

Herself something of a pioneer in education among Palestinian women, Saba' Arafat retired at the end of July after a 23-year career with UNRWA. For the past 11 years, as Field Education Officer for the West Bank, she has been the highest-ranking woman among UNRWA's area staff.

When Saba' Arafat went to England to attend university in the late 1940s, "it was considered quite revolutionary for a Palestinian woman to go beyond the secondary level of education—especially women from conservative family backgrounds, as I was". After graduating from Jerusalem's prestigious Schmidt College for Girls, Miss



Arafat went to Exeter University, where she earned an honours degree in English language and literature. Today, she notes, when UNRWA holds selection boards for vacant posts, it is quite usual to find Palestine refugee women with university degrees among the applicants.

After Exeter, Miss Arafat returned home to teach English at a Jordanian government-sponsored women's teacher training centre at Ramallah. "It was still a pilot project, with few trainees," she recalls. "It was still something new, especially for Jordanians."

Offered a UNESCO post as an English-language specialist at a women's training centre in Libya, Miss Arafat then went to Tripoli for four years—the length of time she herself decided was necessary to complete the assignment. Both women's education and English had just been introduced in Libya, after the end of the colonial era, and her job was to help them both to take root.

From Libya, Miss Arafat went to the United States, where she earned a master's degree in education from Harvard University in one year.

She then considered joining the Jordanian foreign ministry, but de-

ferred to her mother's desire that she should settle down at home. So Miss Arafat joined UNRWA, in 1962, as Assistant Field Education Officer for Jordan, which then included both the East and West Bank fields. (UNRWA's Field Education Officer at the time was Mr. Abdullah Salah, who is now Jordan's ambassador to the U.N.)

It was at this point that Miss Arafat undertook the task of finding prospective candidates for RWTC. "The novelty about it was that even the 'traditional' courses we offered—dressmaking, beauty culture, homemaking—had never before been approached in a systematic way." Now, the Ramallah women's centre turns out some 300 graduates a year, half of them in vocational courses: business and office practice, home and institutional management, hairdressing and beauty culture, dressmaking and clothing production, assistant pharmacists, laboratory technicians, nurses and "infant leaders" (kindergarten teachers). Today, UNRWA can offer only one place at any of its training centres for every four to five applicants.

Early in her UNRWA career, Miss Arafat served as a teacher training officer, which brought her into particularly close contact with

the Agency's teachers and schools. "That was useful in helping me to learn my way around," she says.

In 1974, she became Field Education Officer in her native West Bank. "It was relatively quiet for the first year or so after my appointment," she says with a smile, "but things haven't been quiet in the West Bank for a moment since."

41,500 students, 1,400 staff

Running a programme comprising three vocational and teacher training centres (enrolment: 668 women and 870 men, with 132 instructors) as well as 98 elementary and preparatory schools (40,000 pupils and 1,300 teachers) would be a major undertaking anywhere. "In the West Bank," says Miss Arafat, "everything we do is affected by the occupation. We are constantly walking a tightrope. But still, we do better with our refugee students than other institutions in the area do."

Miss Arafat believes that the Palestinian drive for education stems from 1948, when thousands of once-wealthy landowners and prosperous farmers became penniless overnight with the loss of their land. "From that point on, families went to great lengths to educate their children. You would find married women teaching their young sisters and brothers, nieces and nephews, at home. They knew that the next generation would have to fend for itself. Education was the one thing no-one would be able to take away from them."

The same determination has marked Saba' Arafat's career with UNRWA. "In this business, you don't consider defeat. You go on doggedly doing your work." And she plans to keep busy—and, she hopes, to maintain some contact with UNRWA—after retiring to her century-old house in Nablus, where she was born. Apart from pursuing her hobbies—collecting Palestinian handicrafts, reading and listening to classical music—she also hopes to study some languages, including French. She may also lecture at one of the Palestinian universities in the West Bank (she is a trustee of Bir Zeit University). Obviously, whether she is learning or teaching, Saba' Arafat's career in education is by no means over.

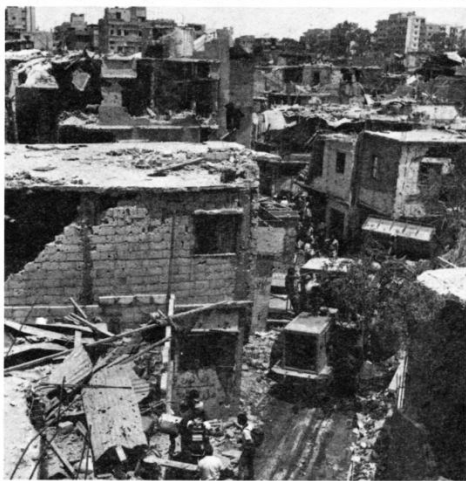
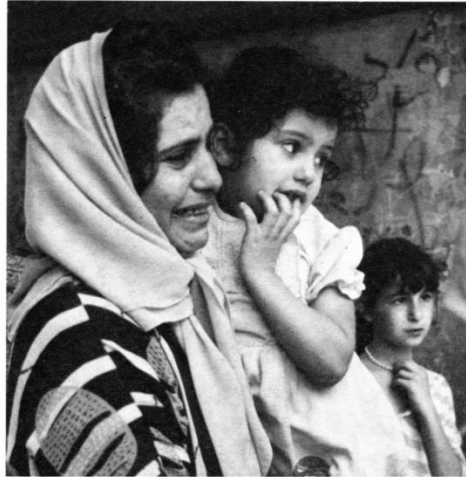
Camps War

The month-long siege of Beirut Palestine refugee camps and neighbourhoods which began on 19 May resulted in the death of at least 625 people and the injury of some 2,500. Hundreds of refugee homes were damaged or destroyed and most UNRWA installations in Shatila and Burj el-Barajneh camps were damaged.

Over 33,000 Palestine refugees fled from their homes in Beirut to safer areas of the city (17,600), to Sidon (9,700), Tyre (4,300), Tripoli (1,800) and Baalbeck (200). In Beirut, UNRWA provided food and household supplies to displaced refugees living in garages and basements in 50 locations and emergency rations were provided to those who fled to other areas of Lebanon. Mobile medical teams with the help of Austrian and French health workers looked after the thousands of displaced in Beirut.

Refugees remaining in Shatila and Burj el-Barajneh were totally isolated for weeks. On 7 June, UNRWA tried to get a convoy of food, water, medical supplies and sanitation equipment into Burj el-Barajneh. In the attempt, UNRWA's Lebanon Director Robert Gallagher and Austrian Ambassador to Lebanon Georg Znidaric and other UNRWA staff were held at gunpoint for three hours. They were freed after the intervention of Lebanon's Justice Minister and Amal leader Nabih Berri.

The next day the convoy was able to enter Burj el-Barajneh but it was not until 23 June that an UNRWA convoy could get into Shatila camp, where it delivered 10 tons of flour and 400 ration packs. By 8 July, UNRWA had been able to deliver over 100 tons of food-stuffs plus truckloads of bread, medicines and sanitation supplies to the two camps. The Agency also set up mobile medical teams in the two camps and established temporary clinics in its central Lebanon area office and at Mar Elias camp.

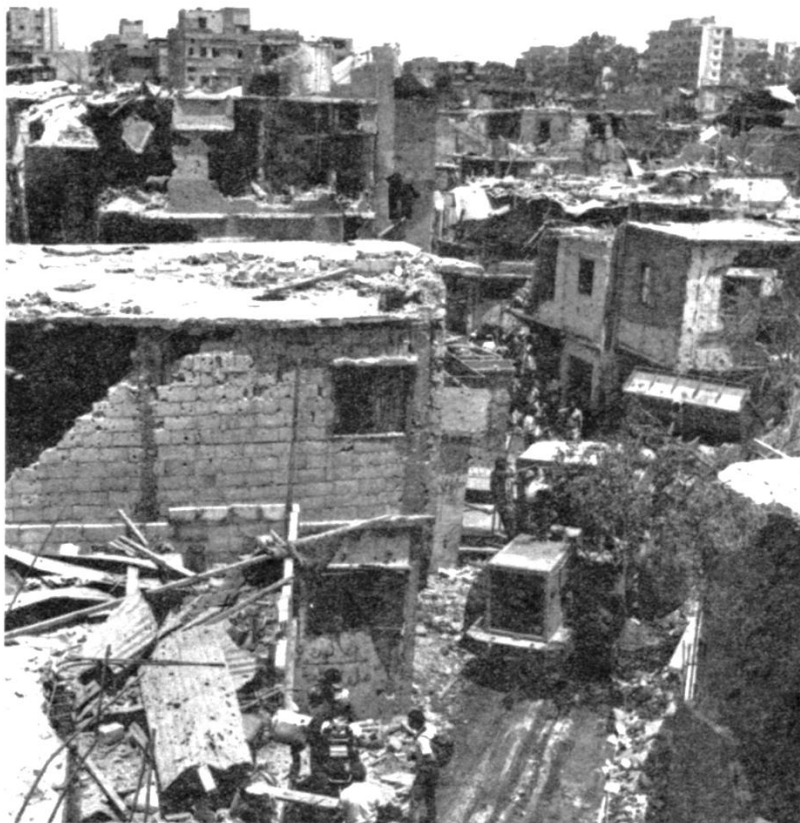


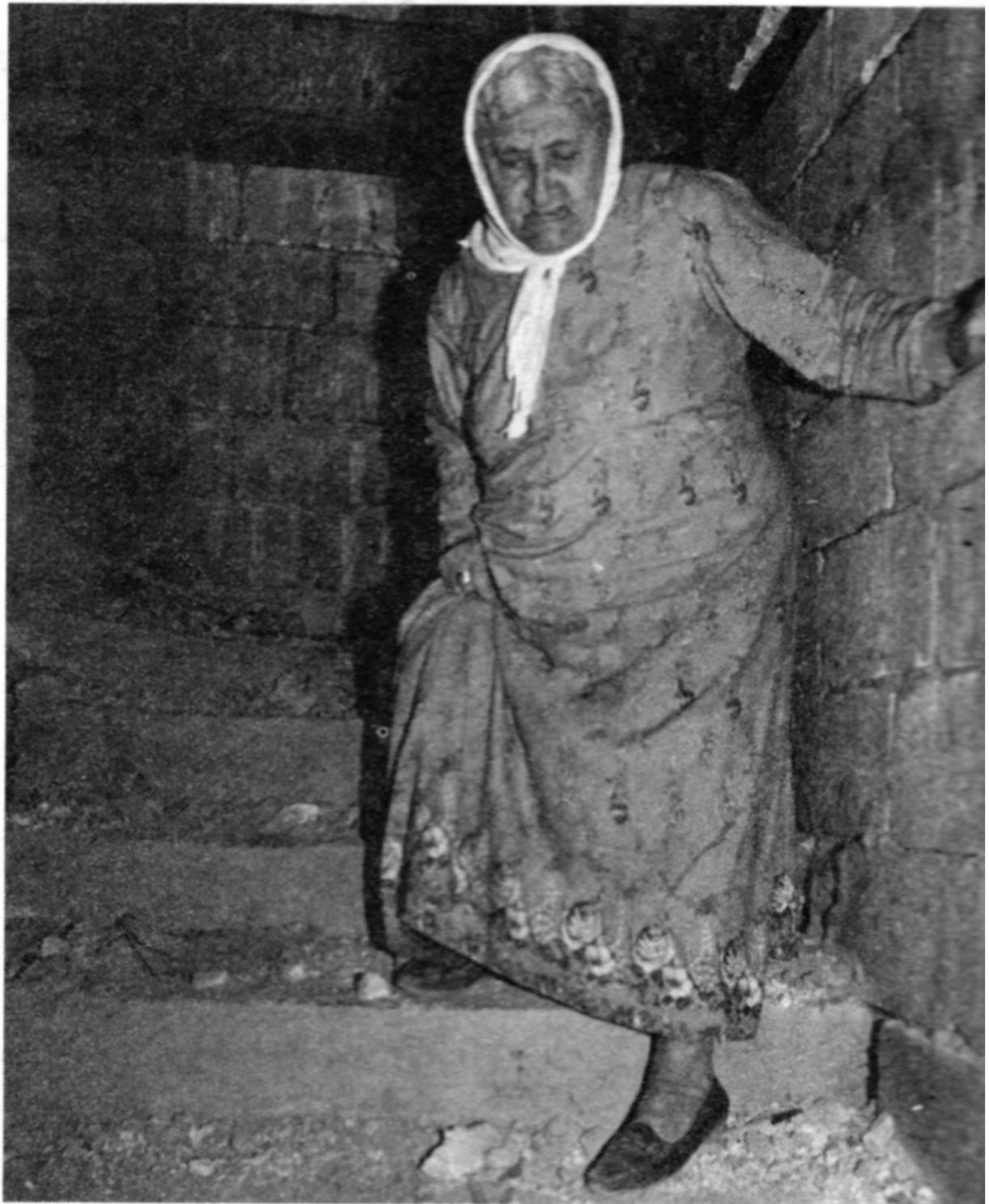
Shatila camp



Living conditions for fleeing refugees outside camps









Relief for the besieged



A few minutes before this photo was taken, three refugee children were killed by a random shell in this Burj el-Barajneh alley.

After a week of negotiations, UNRWA reached an agreement for a convoy of food to enter Burj el-Barajneh camp which had been under siege since fighting began between militias and Palestinians on 19 May. An UNRWA employee wrote of her impressions on entering the camp with the convoy:

On Saturday 8 June, a convoy left UNRWA's central warehouse in Beirut at 11:45 and arrived at the camp entrance at 12:01. UNRWA's Lebanon Director Robert Gallagher and the Austrian Ambassador Georg Znidaric had further negotiations with militia leaders. As we waited in the Director's car, sniper fire flared up, followed by three mortar shells launched from a position next to the car, presumably falling inside the camp. Tension was high, everyone seemed anxious. Even the reporters who came to mark the big event were tense and nervous.

At 12:45 we were allowed to proceed into the camp. Damaged and burnt shelters were the first sights. We went straight to Haifa Hospital. The unloading operation started and refugees were eager to know what we had brought with us.

I was caught by the arm and asked: "Are you a journalist?" and before I had the chance to answer, I was led by a young man into Haifa Hospital. "You must see the wounded . . . You must see and tell the whole world," he kept on saying as we made our way through the crowd.

Inside the operating room there were three wounded refugees: a five-year-old girl and two young men. The nurses were crying. "The baby girl is going to die and we cannot help her," said one of the nurses. "She was wounded just before you entered the camp, she was playing with other children near her shelter. The others are dead."

I had to talk to someone in the hospital who had been keeping records of the wounded and dead. I was taken to a woman who informed me that the hospital had 274 seriously wounded refugees, 16 of whom needed to be evacuated immediately. Twenty-one others were slightly wounded. She added that since the fighting began, they had buried 58 refugees in mass graves inside the camp.

My escort said, "Now I am going to take you around the camp to see the dam-

age!" As I hesitated he added: "Don't worry, you will be safe with me."

As I walked and almost ran through narrow alleys, refugees stepped out of their shelters looking fiercely and desperately at me. I knew that I had no time to stop and talk to them, especially since the area was the target for snipers. We went to the camp's mosque. It was severely damaged from top to bottom but a number of refugees were inside. "We thought that they would not hit this holy place," one of the refugees said. "When you go out, tell them to stop this cruel fighting and let us live the rest of our life in peace," a woman said.

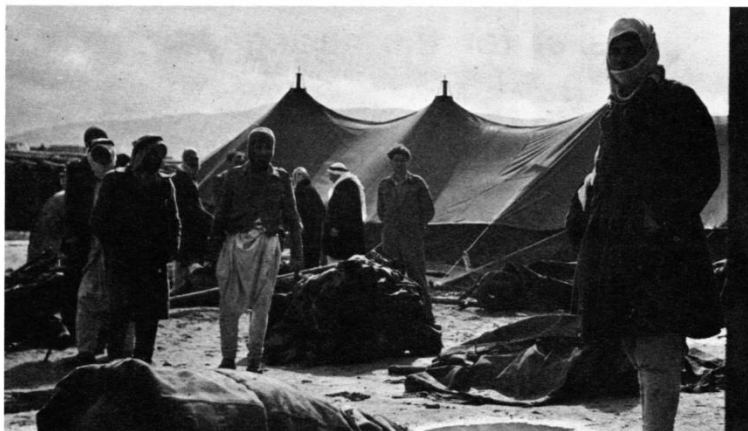
There was shooting, most probably sniper fire. "As you know, we have no water and we have lost five brave women who went to bring water and never came back. They were killed, a sniper was waiting for them. The body of one of them is still near the well. We cannot approach the place. Every time we try, we come under sniper fire," said my escort.

We stopped at a basement in which hundreds of women with their children had taken refuge. Most of the children were crying. The children were hysterical because of the dark and the fear of shelling. The basement was so crowded that one could not breathe. No light, no ventilation.

Back at Haifa Hospital where supplies were being unloaded, a group of women and teenagers surrounded me. They wanted me to relay messages to their relatives outside. A pregnant woman touched me and said: "Please take me out with you. I am due to deliver in the next few days and I am scared."

I had to write down names that I did not know. I had to make some promises which I knew deep in my heart that I would never be able to keep.

Documenting the Palestine refugee story



For 33 years, UNRWA has had an audio-visual section documenting the story of Palestine refugees in films, slides and photos.

The first steps in setting up an audio-visual section were taken at UNRWA's Beirut Headquarters in 1952 when the Agency asked UNESCO for a visual aid specialist. UNESCO lent Alexander Shaw, who opened an office on the ground floor of a small building in the UNESCO compound in Beirut which the French cavalry had used as a stable during the mandate.

Starting from scratch was not easy, especially since there were few local persons who had the qualifications or experience to work in the audio-visual field. Despite this, Shaw hired three local staff who were sent to Cairo for training in camerawork and film production. The training was paid for by Shell Oil.

Shaw remained with UNRWA

until 1954 when UNESCO transferred him to Sudan. He was succeeded by Myrtle Winter who remained with UNRWA until her retirement in 1978. During her tenure, the facilities and staff were expanded.

Operations disrupted

UNRWA's audio-visual specialists have never had a lack of subject matter. In addition to documenting the living conditions of refugees and UNRWA services to refugees, many political upheavals and wars have marked the past 35 years in the Middle East.

Events such as the Suez Canal crisis in 1956, the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, the 1973 war, the Lebanese civil war, attacks on refugee camps in Lebanon between 1973 and 1982, the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon and hostilities among various parties

in Lebanon since then have not only disrupted the lives of thousands of people and the work of UNRWA but also made life more difficult for UNRWA's photographers and cameramen. They often have risked their lives in obtaining material for UNRWA to use in publicising and explaining the plight of the Palestine refugees.

Throughout UNRWA's existence, the audio-visual section has also supported UNRWA's education, health and relief programmes. For education, the section has produced films, posters and teaching aids. For health, it has produced teaching aids for the health education programme and for the relief division it has helped produce training films for social workers and has run open-air film shows for refugees. In a large camp such as Rafah in the Gaza Strip, 20—25,000 refugees would squat in the sand on





George Nehmeh (top) and Munir Nasr, UNRWA audio-visual staff on duty in the field. Other AV staff are photography officer Shawkat Hasan, darkroom operator Zaven Mazakian and AV Supervisor Jamil Shammout.

both sides of a large screen to watch feature or documentary films.

Relocation

The deteriorating security situation in Lebanon led to the first relocation of UNRWA Headquarters to Amman and Vienna in 1976. The audio-visual staff and equipment travelled in two convoys by road via Damascus to Jordan. UNRWA's Amman Training Centre played host to the section for almost a year and then they moved into Amman to premises designed for shops rather than offices.

Staff members located in the area facing the street soon developed a feeling of being continually on display in show windows without curtains. Heating was inadequate and the water supply was insufficient for a fully operational

darkroom. A large tank had to be installed to ensure a continuous supply of water. A sound-proof studio had to be built inside a larger room.

At the end of 1977, UNRWA's Headquarters went back to Beirut. But this only lasted for a few months and then plans were under way for a second relocation to Vienna and Amman.

For the first year in Vienna, the staff worked out of two locations several kilometres apart. Again the sound studio had problems being located in a basement room adjacent to an underground tram line with trams rumbling by every five minutes. Then in August 1979, all of UNRWA's headquarters in Vienna moved to the Vienna International Centre.

Only eight out of 12 audio-visual staff went to Vienna in 1978 and

there has since been a further reduction in staff to five persons. Despite this drastic reduction in staff, audio-visual, now a branch of the Public Information Division, is still able to keep up a yearly production of one documentary film in four language versions, two tape/slide programmes, 3-4 colour posters, photo exhibits; weekly radio programmes; greeting cards and calendar; plus processing some 3,000 35 mm slides and 11,500 black and white photographs. The branch also maintains a library of 2,000 slides, 10,000 photos and 300 films.

The products of UNRWA's audio-visual staff are distributed throughout the world and are used in the Agency's own publications. In 1985 so far, thousands of people have seen UNRWA films and videotapes at local showings or on television and hundreds of newspapers and magazines have used UNRWA photos. And on top of this the branch produces over 20,000 greeting cards and 2,000 calendars for sale at the end of each year.

New UNRWA cards and calendars

New greeting cards and a 1986 photo calendar are now available. Please contact UNRWA Public Information Division, Box 700, Vienna International Centre, A-1400 Vienna Austria or any of the addresses on the inside back cover of this magazine for more information.

Thanks for the advice

Almost 25 per cent of the subscribers to **Palestine Refugees Today** have replied to a questionnaire included in a recent issue of the magazine. Many of the respondents included useful comments on the editorial content. Upcoming issues will reflect these suggestions. And several hundred readers have contributed to mailing costs. Thanks for taking the time to answer the questionnaire and providing feedback on the magazine.



George Nehmeh (top) and Munir Nasr, UNRWA audio-visual staff on duty in the field. Other AV staff are photography officer Shawkat Hasan, darkroom operator Zaven Mazakian and AV Supervisor Jamil Shammout.

AGFUND donates funds for West Bank schools

UNRWA is building two new schools in the West Bank with a contribution of \$909,500 from AGFUND, the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organisations

Prince Talal Bin Abdul Aziz al-Saud, President of AGFUND, announced that at a meeting of AGFUND's Administrative Committee in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, UNRWA was accepted as an AGFUND beneficiary and that an immediate grant for the construction of the West Bank schools had been approved.

In the West Bank, UNRWA has

98 schools for 39,900 refugee boys and girls. Sixty of the schools are in premises built by UNRWA and the remainder are in rented buildings. The two new schools will replace schools in cramped, run-down, rented buildings.

1963 record raised money for refugee work

This year's efforts by pop music stars to raise funds for the starving and homeless in Africa aren't the first of their kind. Twenty-three years ago, in early 1963, UNRWA and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refu-

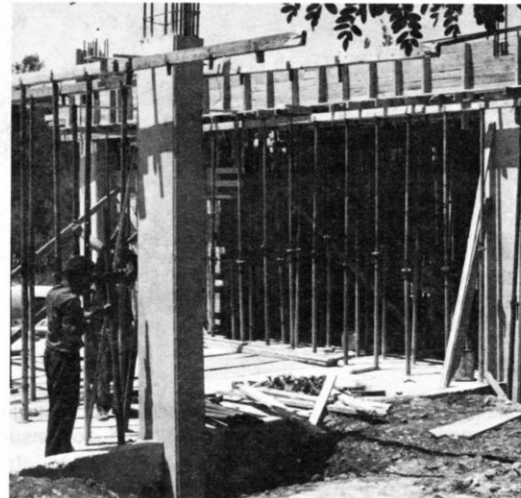
gees (UNHCR) got together to distribute a long-playing record. Profits from sales of the disc went to refugee work, including that of UNRWA. Performers who contributed previously unrecorded songs to the record included Louis Armstrong, Perry Como, Bing Crosby, Maurice Chevalier, Nat "King" Cole, Doris Day, Ella Fitzgerald, Mahalia Jackson and Patti Page. The record, called "All-Star Festival", was issued on a UN label and included printed notes about the plight of refugees, including the Palestine refugees. The version distributed in Arabic-speaking countries included a message from the then UNRWA Commissioner-General Dr. John H. Davis.

OPEC funds for Kalandia



Aluminium fabrication equipment, purchased with a grant from the OPEC Fund for International Development, has recently been installed at UNRWA's Kalandia Vocational Training Centre (KVTC) in the West Bank. The centre, UNRWA's oldest VTC, has 520 male trainees from the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The West German-made equipment, housed in a purpose-built workshop, will be used to teach trainees from the blacksmith/welder's course how to make aluminium frames for doors and windows. The OPEC Fund

contributed \$49,000 for the purchase of the equipment and \$45,000 for construction of the workshop. Cupboards and work-tables for the unit were made by trainees from the centre's carpentry section. Here, the new equipment is inspected by (left to right) senior instructor Mohammad Shtaiwi, blacksmith/welding specialist Bourhan Aqel and instructors Abdel-Hay Bayyoumi and Omar Darwish. Meanwhile, construction is under way at Kalandia (above right) of a materials-testing laboratory being built with a grant of \$70,000 from



the OPEC Fund, which has also contributed \$87,000 for the purchase of equipment for it.

The laboratory was due for completion in September 1985. The builder, a contractor from nearby Ramallah, is a 1973 graduate of KVTC.

OPEC Fund grants of almost \$4 million since 1979 have enabled UNRWA to expand and improve facilities at its training centres in the Gaza Strip, Jordan, Syria and the West Bank and finance the introduction of new courses at the centres.

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 1003 — Through the Eyes of Ibrahim, a 10-minute slide/tape presentation in 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. Available on loan or for purchase. Commentary in English, French, German or Arabic.

ST 1006 — Emergency

The impact of the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon on Palestine refugees. Also a profile of aid provided through UNRWA. Eight minutes, 77 colour slides with tape commentary in Arabic, English, French or German.

ST 1007 — Hope deferred

Profile of an unemployed teacher in Gaza to mark International Youth Year. Scenes of home life and an UNRWA

Youth Activities Centre. Eight minutes, 66 colour slides with tape commentary in Arabic, English, French or German.

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

Caring

A young Palestine refugee returns as a counsellor to the camp for orphan children he attended as a child. 16 minutes, 16 mm, colour with optical sound. Commentary in Arabic, English, French, German, Japanese or Norwegian.

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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