

## BOOKS AND REVIEWS

**The UNRWA/UNESCO education programme.** *UNESCO Chronicle*, Paris, 1971, No. 3.

... One of the most useful tasks performed by UNRWA is to provide education and training which enable young refugees to serve their community. Despite the disadvantages of their refugee status—or perhaps because of it—these young people are intelligent and adaptable, eager to learn and ready to seize any chance life may offer them. They are growing up in an age of social change and technological development in the Arab world, an environment in which education is the key to success and advancement, and can to a great extent compensate for their initial handicap.

Since 1950, education services have been provided jointly by UNRWA and UNESCO, the latter being responsible for technical aspects of the programme which is financed and administered by UNRWA. Twenty years ago, the task of educating the children and young people of the Arab refugee population in the areas bordering on their homeland in Palestine began in conditions of great difficulty. Classes were held in the open air, in tents or in rented premises with such furniture, equipment and teaching aids as were available. Few of the teachers engaged in those days had any previous experience or training. The budget for education, during the first year, was \$400,000.

By 1970, the education programme had become the agency's main activity absorbing \$21,600,000 or 45% of the budget. During the 1969-1970 school year, UNRWA provided education and training for 289,959 young people out of a total registered refugee population of 1,409,659, whereas in 1966-1967 the figure was 254,500 out of a total population of 1,330,077 registered refugees...

**Medicine, Health, and Government: The Future Outlook**, by Sir John Charles, *WHO Chronicle*, Geneva, No. 9.

There is another great problem which concerns developed and developing countries alike—the need to train the various types of auxiliary—some professional, others with multiple or even single skills—who make up the modern medical team both in the hospital and in the field. In developed countries, the need arises from the increased complexity of medicine and the heavy demands for the skilled personnel required by advanced medical and surgical techniques. In developing countries, it reflects the stark fact that for many years to come the fully