

This is

DPI

ST/DPI/
792
ENG.
C. 1

**The United Nations
Department of
Public Information
and How It Works**

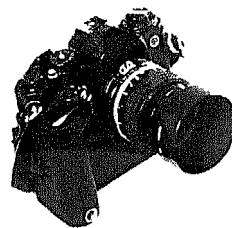
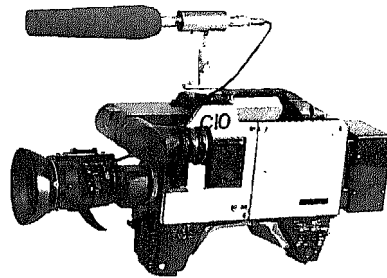
**United Nations
Services in
Press, Radio,
TV, Films,
Photos and
Publications**



This is DPI

**The United Nations
Department of
Public Information
and How It Works**

**Services in
Press,
Radio,
TV,
Films,
Photos and
Publications**



Contents

The United Nations Department of Public Information and How It Works

Introduction	1
Press Services	5
Radio Services	11
Television Services	15
Film and Video Features	19
Photographs and Exhibits	23
Publications	27
Development-Related Information Activities	31
Roundtables and Journalists' Encounters	35
Training Programmes and Workshops	39
Visitors' Services	43
Services to Non-Governmental Organizations	47
Information Centres	51
Appendices	56

In its constant search for solutions to problems of potential or actual danger, to world peace and well-being of nations, the United Nations must have the support not only of the Governments of its Member States, but also of its ultimate constituents—“the peoples of the world”. This necessitates the widest possible public understanding of these problems and their often far-reaching implications. Hence the necessity of effective information programmes by the United Nations to better inform world public opinion. The importance of a positive public perception of the United Nations image in this context is self-evident.

**Yasushi Akashi
Under-Secretary-General
for Public Information**

The success of the efforts of the United Nations will depend to a great extent on public understanding of the problems at hand, which will have the effect of either helping Governments to work effectively within the United Nations or bringing to bear on them the necessary pressure to use the means afforded to them by the United Nations.

**Javier Perez de Cuéllar
Secretary-General**



This is DPI

On 13 February 1946, during a month-long organizational meeting in London's Central Hall, Westminster, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the resolution which provides the legislative authority for a Department of Public Information (DPI). In resolution 13 (I) the Assembly mandated the Department to "promote to the greatest possible extent an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations among the peoples of the world".

By this resolution, the Assembly instructed the Department to give "the press and other existing agencies of information . . . the fullest possible direct access to the activities and official documentation of the Organization". It further called for the Department to play a role in the areas of press, publications, radio, films, graphics and exhibitions, public liaison and reference. "The United Nations cannot achieve its purposes," the General Assembly stated, "unless the peoples of the world are fully informed of its aims and activities."

In those first days in London, the information service of the United Nations was a modest operation comprising about a dozen press officers, borrowed chiefly from the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). They delivered press releases, provided verbatim coverage of speeches in the General Assembly and turned out a 30-page daily newspaper in English and French.

In March 1946, at the invitation of the United States Government, the United Nations set up permanent headquarters in North America, moving first into temporary locations in the New York City area, where it served a

multinational press corps. As the Secretariat evolved, DPI took on much the shape it has today. By September 1946, the staff included English-, French- and Spanish-language editors-writers, press coverage officers, broadcasters and producers, opinion pollsters and liaison officers to maintain ties with non-governmental organizations. When the General Assembly opened in October of that year, the hour-and-a-half live coverage of the opening day by two television companies, working with United Nations co-operation, was a landmark for DPI as well as for the infant television industry.

By 1952, when the United Nations began moving into its new Headquarters on the East River in New York City, DPI had entered a period of increasing responsibility. The building of a small TV station located in the basement below the General Assembly Hall opened new possibilities to DPI's broadcasting commitment. World-wide, DPI's response to the increase in the number of United Nations Member States led to a widening of its network of Information Centres.

As new challenges to peace, coming from anywhere on the globe, were brought before the United Nations, DPI marshalled its resources in radio and TV programming, films and publications to explain the United Nations response. DPI eased journalists' entrée into the Organization's debating chambers at Headquarters, and a media-oriented public, which through advances in technology had but recently become instant witness to the great upheavals of the day, was exposed to the crossfire of diplomatic argument. In those early days, it was chiefly by describing the new Organization and stating its decisions in behalf of peace, international security and a variety of humanitarian causes that DPI made its argument for the role of the United Nations as the world's best hope for peace. But it also began at that time efforts to promote through its publications, radio and visual programmes such other United Nations priority concerns as economic and social development, decolonization and the struggle against *apartheid* and racial discrimination.

With the coming of the 1960s, 42 newly independent countries took places in the General Assembly. They brought with them new concerns, new ideas and new approaches to world politics, which it was DPI's task to present before the world. Not only did they stake their claim to the generally accepted prerogatives of adequate nutrition, health and literacy, but they argued for their right to specifically targeted common economic goals—a new turn in international economic co-operation. In 1974 a Joint United Nations Information Committee was set up, bringing together chiefs of the information arms of the various organizations within the United Nations system to mobilize support for economic and social development.

In the late 1970s, in meeting after meeting of United Nations bodies, developing nations called for an equal share in the world's news gathering and disseminating operations, and an end to their dependent status in that field. On the eve of the 1980s, the General Assembly affirmed "the need to establish a new, more just and more effective world information and communication order based, *inter alia*, on the free circulation and wider and better-balanced dissemination of information". It established an intergovernmental committee to oversee United Nations information activities, and called upon DPI to marshal its resources towards meeting the informational needs of the developing world.

As with every United Nations effort, the new task carries with it problems. To meet and solve these problems, DPI calls upon an impressive technological complex and a staff equipped with a wide variety of skills and drawn from a broad cross-section of nationalities.

It is the purpose of this booklet to outline how DPI employs these resources to fulfil its mandates.

This is DPI. And this is how it works.



Top—Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar talks with reporters. Centre—In March 1983, the outgoing Chairman of the Committee on Information congratulates his newly elected successor. Under-Secretary-General for Public Information, Yasushi Akashi, looks on. Bottom—United Nations spokesmen and reporters meet at DPI's daily noon briefing.



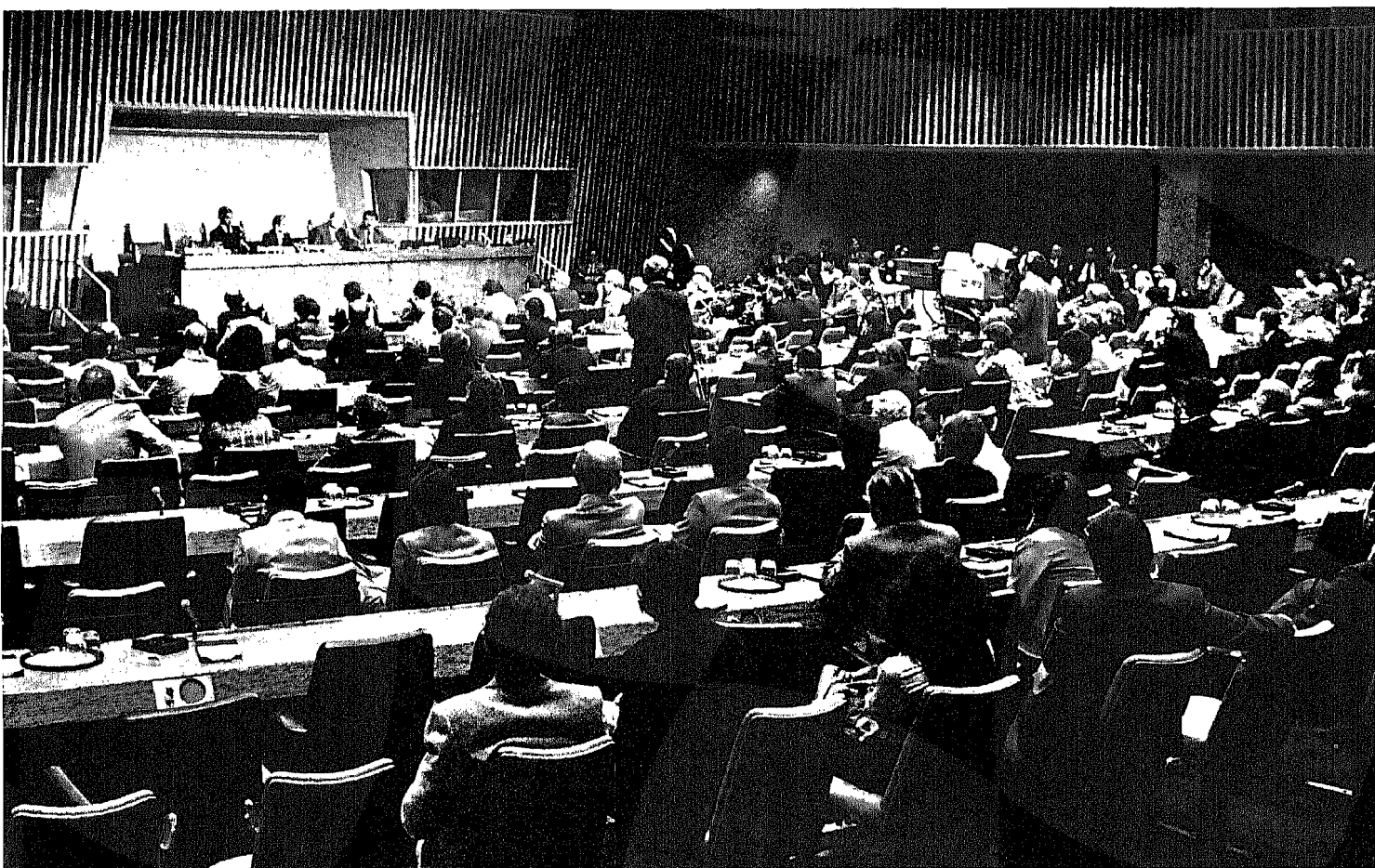
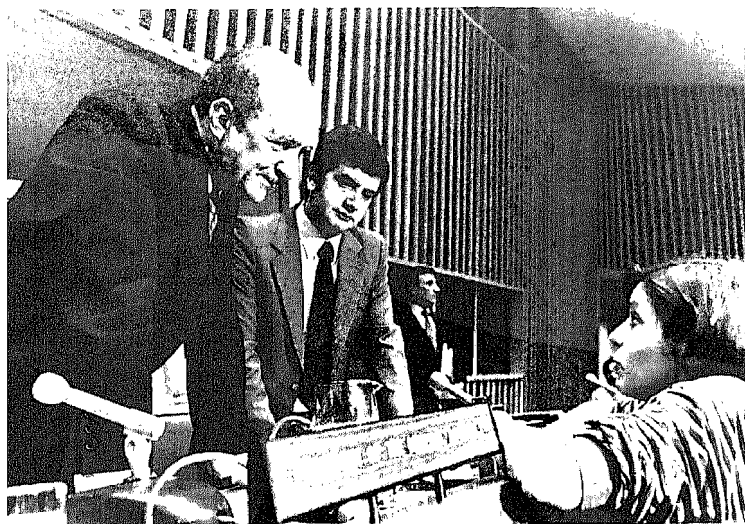
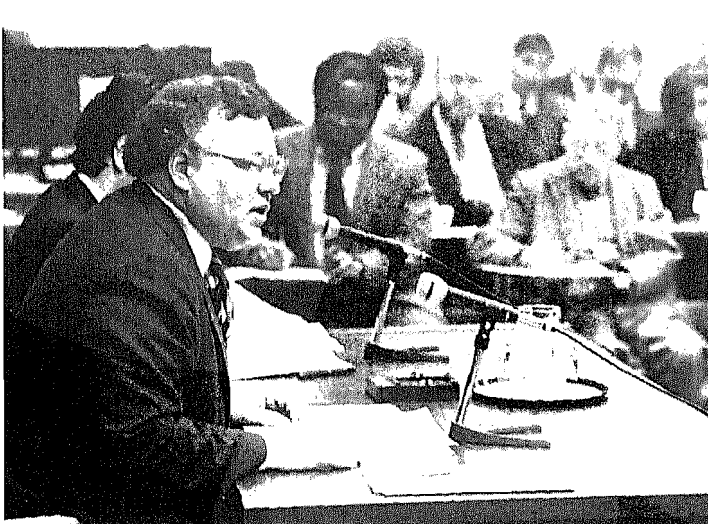
Press Services

Left—The spokesman for the Secretary-General opens a noon press briefing. Two associate spokesmen are also present. **Right**—Correspondents question the Secretary-General after a press conference.



Every working day of the year, some 50 newspaper, radio and television journalists gather at noon on the second floor of the Secretariat building in New York to be briefed by the Secretary-General's spokesman. Arriving from a review of the day's events with the Secretary-General and other senior officials of the Organization, the spokesman opens the meeting with a reading of statements by the Secretary-General and a listing of his official appointments for the day. The spokesman then gives the floor to correspondents. In the next 10 to 15 minutes, a usually businesslike, sometimes highly charged, exchange between reporters and the spokesman takes place. At the concluding "Thank you" by the President of the United Nations Correspondents Association, reporters scatter to offices and appointments.

The noon briefing constitutes the most visible daily interface between the Public Information Department



Top, left to right—An associate spokesman conducts a noon press briefing; the President of the General Assembly answers reporters' questions; reporters follow up noon briefing statements; while flying over southern Africa, the Secretary-General talks with correspondents accompanying him.

Centre, left—The Secretary-General holds a press conference. Centre, right—Seated with verbatim reporters at the Secretariat table in the centre of the Security Council horseshoe, press officers follow a vote.

of the United Nations and the press representatives assigned to cover the Organization—in all, a group of close to 300 print and electronic media correspondents from 45 countries and 95 news organizations.

The participants in the briefing, however, are only a fraction of the much larger press corps which covers the United Nations at periods of high news interest. The arrival of a score of heads of State or Government for a special session, or a distinguished visitor such as, for instance, the Pope, or an important conference away from Headquarters, like the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women,



held in 1980 in Copenhagen, may draw as many as 2,500 correspondents, and a large United Nations support staff.

To meet the varied needs of the media, the DPI staff provide everything from journalists' accreditation to office space to bookings for transmission of television programmes by satellite. They assemble press kits and background papers on upcoming news events. They take the photos which freeze in time the many moods and activities of the United Nations. They make available the electronic footage used in radio and TV broadcasts around the world.

Key liaison personnel between the Organization and the media are the spokesmen for the Secretary-General

and their office staff, who remain in day-long contact with the press, arranging interviews, releasing official statements, taking questions on breaking news, and providing background guidance.

Correspondents get supplemental information on proceedings of United Nations bodies from DPI's Press and Publications Division corps of press officers—information professionals who cover virtually all open meetings of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Assembly's principal committees, and prepare press releases for the use of correspondents. These press releases are distillate accounts of proceedings, speeches and votes, written on the spot in conference rooms and meeting halls by press officers, usually working in teams of two. Immediately on drafting, the releases are routed to a central press desk for editing, then typed and duplicated and, within half an hour, stacked on racks in the central press area, where they are available to the media, as well as to United Nations delegations and the Secretariat.

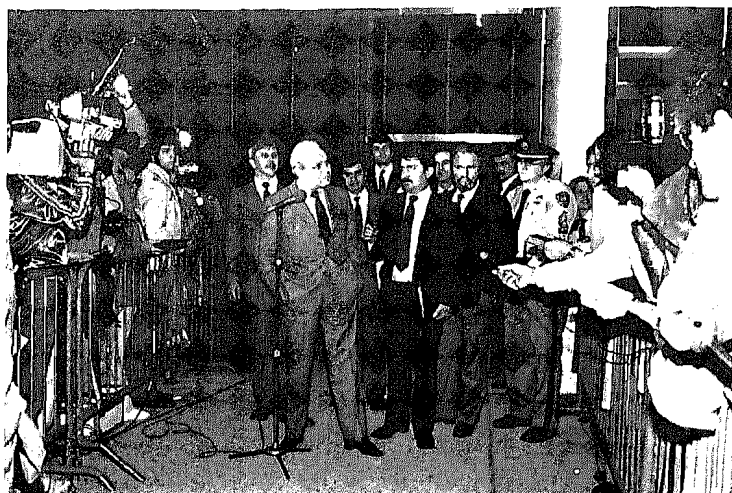
In addition to writing the releases, press officers also prepare background papers on upcoming conferences and the periodic sessions of United Nations bodies.

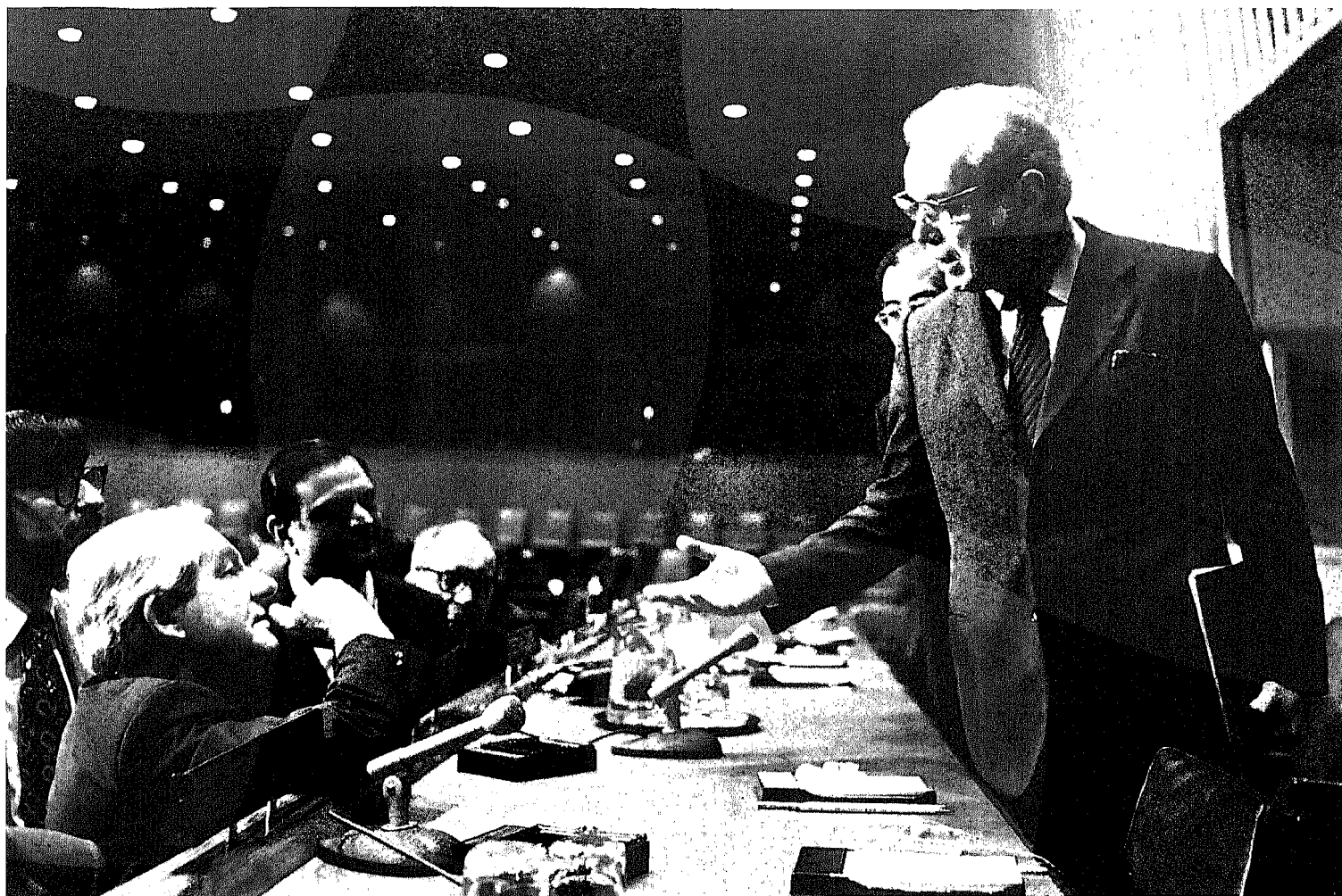
In 1983 DPI produced over 3,000 releases in English and 1,600 in French. Releases prepared at Headquarters are reissued at United Nations offices in Geneva and Vienna; releases from the European centres and from United Nations agencies are reissued in New York.

In addition, DPI provides, for the convenience of correspondents, desktop intercom systems which tune in to proceedings of United Nations bodies, closed-circuit television of General Assembly or Security Council meetings, teletypes carrying the dispatches of five international wire services, and an extensive photo library.

Electronics media journalists are offered a full range of technical services by DPI's Radio and Visual Services Division.

Top—The Secretary-General answers correspondents' questions outside the Secretariat building.
Centre—The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees announces a new contribution to refugee aid. A DPI spokesman is seated at his right.
Bottom—As the Prime Minister of India unveils a gift to the United Nations, a DPI press officer acts as liaison with photo-journalists covering the event.





Top—The Secretary-General makes a point to reporters. Lower left—In a Headquarters conference room, DPI press officers at word processors write press releases. Lower right—within half an hour of a speech or a vote, releases are ready on the central press-area racks. Here correspondents pick them up.

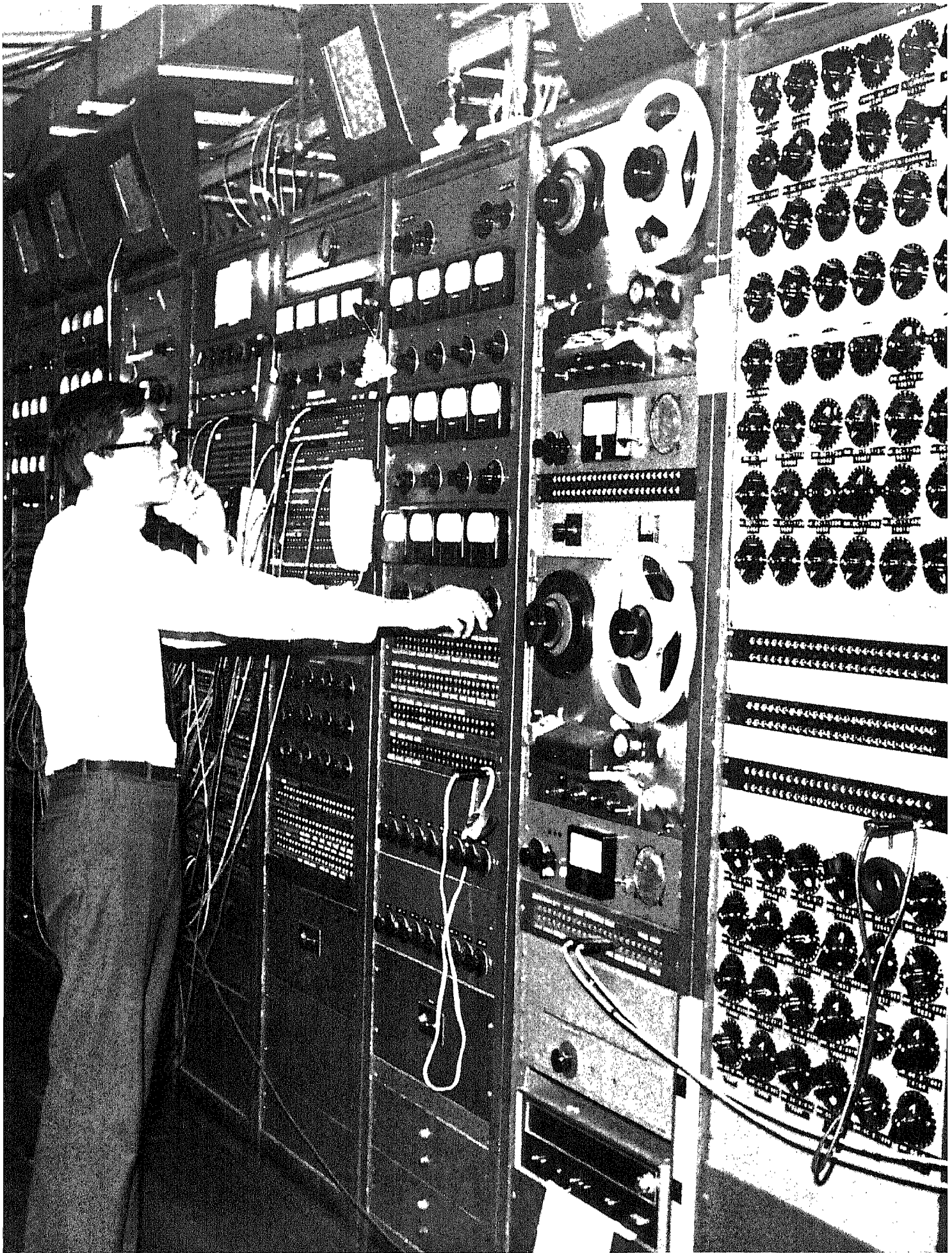


Radio Services

Left-Composer Joan Tower, whose work has been performed at a UN Day Concert, is interviewed for a broadcast by the RVS Latin American/Iberian Unit. Right-DPI radio officers record a weekly summary.



When DPI launched its radio division in 1946, radio receiving sets were counted in the millions. In 1983, with approximately 1.2 billion radios in the world, this medium is still considered the most effective means of disseminating information on a global scale. Currently, UN Radio broadcasts in 25 languages (Afrikaans, Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, English, French, Greek, Hebrew, Hindi, Indonesian, Japanese, Lingala, Pili-pino, Portuguese, Russian, Serbo-Croat, Somali, Spanish, Swahili, Thai, Tswana, Turkish, Urdu, Xhosa and Zulu) and serves 167 countries and territories. It has its own production staff and completes a total of 2,000 hours of programmes a year, each programme lasting from 3 to 30 minutes. Its short-wave programmes alone account for some 750 hours of air time annually. Each year DPI sends out 110,000 tapes or disks, offering countries which have no New York correspondents a voice from the United Nations.



Seven- to 15-minute-long regional “news magazines” are broadcast weekly (daily during General Assembly sessions) over leased short-wave transmitters to the Caribbean and Latin America, southern Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and Asia and the Pacific, carrying United Nations news of particular significance to each region.

A new development is UN Radio’s three- to five-minute newscasts in English, French, Portuguese and Spanish, transmitted by telephone lines to stations which phone in for them. In a recent year there were nearly 5,000 such called-in requests.

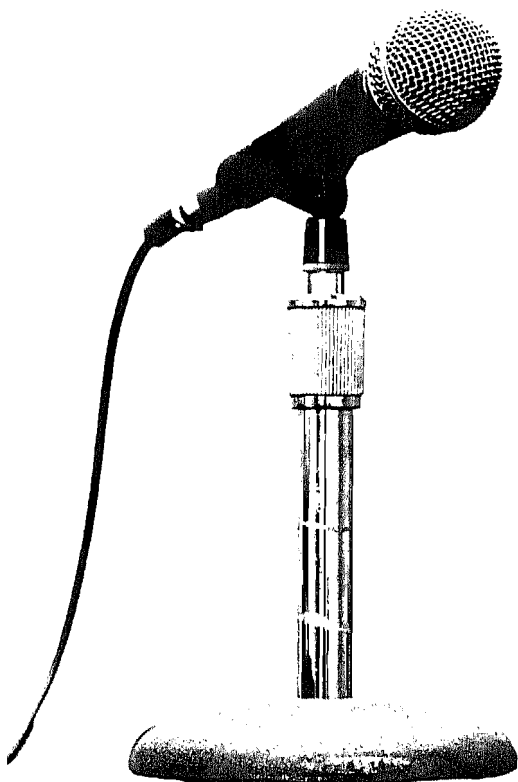
At the direction of the General Assembly, UN Radio produces a daily 15-minute feature in English discussing efforts, within and outside the United Nations, against *apartheid* and in support of the right to self-determination. These programmes, with adaptations in Afrikaans, Sotho, Tswana, Xhosa and Zulu, are sent on tape to broadcasting organizations whose radio transmitters can reach South Africa and adjacent countries.

Among the UN Radio services aiding radio correspondents are daily and weekly summaries of United Nations news written by DPI for the convenience of broadcasters, studios staffed by sound engineers and technicians, editing and other laboratory facilities and an audio-tape library (used by 3,000 correspondents, delegations and non-governmental organizations a year) that files recordings of current official United Nations meetings, press conferences, speeches by visiting heads of State and other dignitaries, seminars and briefings, as well as audio-tape material dating back to the founding conference of the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945.

A service desk co-ordinates transmission of correspondents’ dispatches by international telephone or radio circuits.



Left—At the audio master control centre beneath the General Assembly Hall, an engineer checks out transmissions from DPI’s radio studios. **Top, right—**Production assistant cues a broadcaster in a studio near the Security Council chamber. **Bottom, right—**A French correspondent records her weekly broadcast using Geneva facilities.





Television Services

Left—A UNTV director co-ordinates use of camera, videotape and film for a TV news story produced to the specifications of an accredited correspondent. Right—The same director co-ordinates elements of *World Chronicle*, a DPI TV programme.



Virtually all General Assembly and Security Council meetings as well as major events which take place at Headquarters and at United Nations conferences around the world are recorded by UN Television. In a typical year, the UNTV news production service covers 60 meetings of the Security Council and over 200 meetings of the General Assembly, in addition to about 50 meetings of other United Nations bodies.

All of the video-footage covering Headquarters activities used by the world's television medium is made by UNTV. In addition, UNTV can provide correspondents with studios equipped with up to three cameras and teleprompters, plus services and facilities for video-tape editing, screening and dubbing, and film and video libraries. Television correspondents who wish to video-tape events other than meetings on United Nations grounds can make arrangements with DPI for the use of United Nations camera crews. These services are all provided on a fee basis.



The number of transmissions by satellite arranged for TV stations through the United Nations service desk has risen to over 100 a year, and demand is increasing as more and more countries expand their television programming.

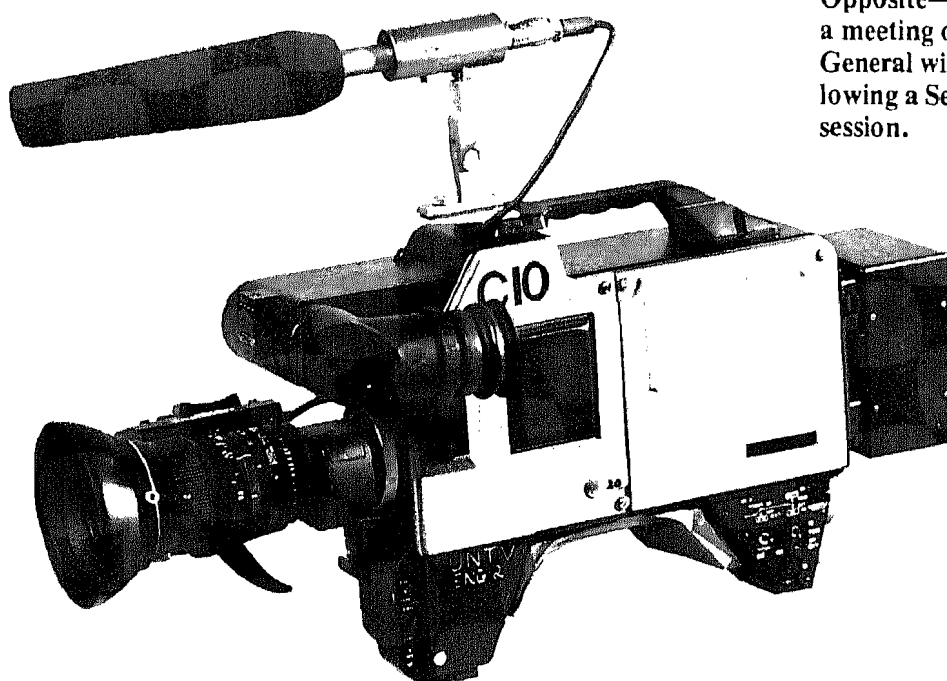
About 1,000 DPI news packages on tape or film (including weekly TV news magazines in Arabic, French and Spanish) are sent out annually by DPI to networks and to the largest international news syndicators. Some 500 news items on tape or film go to delegations and correspondents, and another 500 or so dispatches are relayed to transmitters for correspondents.

Another DPI television programme is *World Chronicle*, an unedited, half-hour weekly taped interview with key UN figures such as the Secretary-General or heads of United Nations agencies, conducted by a panel of four journalists accredited to the United Nations.

The fastest-growing demand for DPI services comes from the world's television journalists: DPI estimates that usage of its television facilities since 1978 has increased 20 per cent annually, and it is expected to rise even more rapidly in the future.

Left to right—At work on DPI's *World Chronicle*: a sound engineer adjusts controls; a director cues cameras; on camera, correspondents frame questions; the programme's guest, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, offers his reply.

Opposite—UNTV records a meeting of the Secretary-General with the press following a Security Council session.



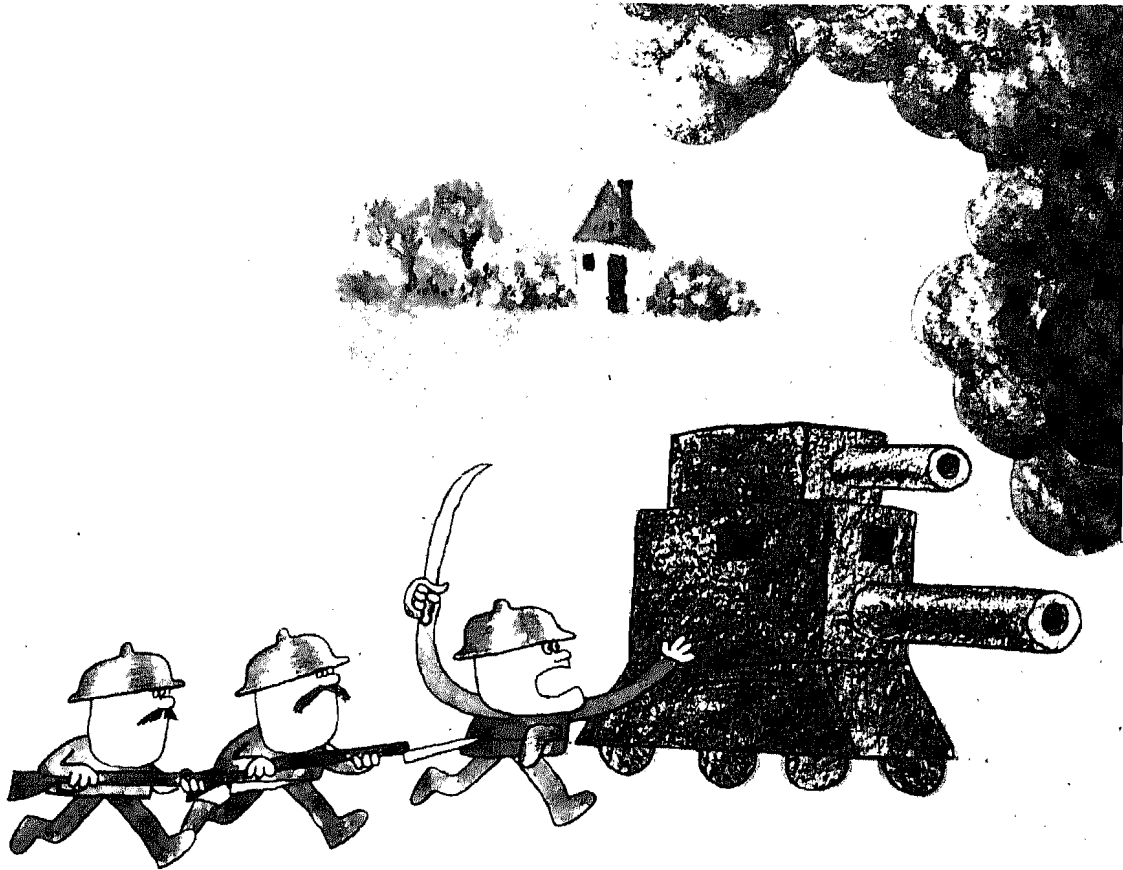




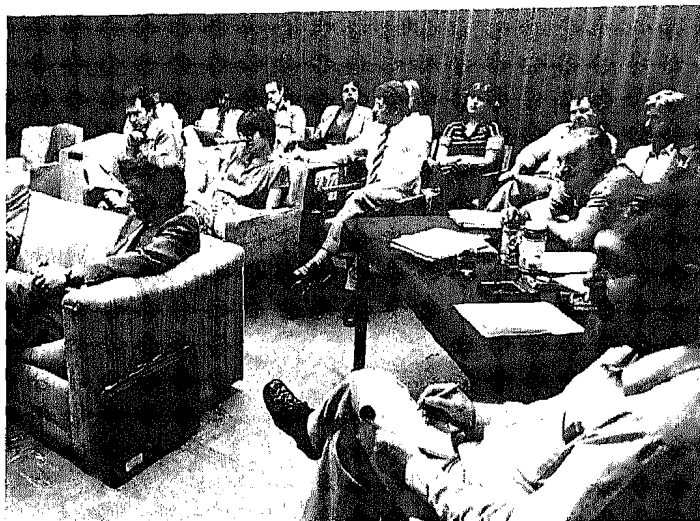
Film and Video Features

Left—A DPI film crew focuses on crowds in Peking for a documentary on China's 1982 census.

Right—A 1979 animated short subject, *Booom*, urges disarmament.



DPI's film and video features section has, since the earliest days of the Organization, maintained a distinguished record. It won an Oscar for *First Steps*, a 1948 film on the rehabilitation of child polio victims. Its other prizes include a Cannes Film Festival Special Jury Prize in 1979 for the film *Booom*, an animated short subject urging disarmament, co-produced with Czech animator Bretislav Pojar; and an Oscar nomination for *It's the Same World*, a 20-minute film marking the International Year of Disabled Persons, which the United Nations observed in 1981. The same year, an exploration of the plight of South-East Asian refugees, called *Footnotes to a War*, was awarded a Blue Ribbon at the American Film Festival, and *The Treasure Within*, a film celebrating the pre-Columbian cultural heritage of South America, won a special award at the Moscow Film Festival.



At the present time, the film and video features section produces up to 10 original films a year on subjects as diverse as *apartheid*, Namibia, the role of women, the new international economic order, disarmament and China's historic 1982 census. At any given time, up to a dozen films are in production, and United Nations film crews visit about 20 different countries a year.

These films can be bought or borrowed from DPI Information Centres, from United Nations Development Programme field offices and from a number of local film libraries in 90 countries.

With *Agenda for a Small Planet* (1979-1980), DPI embarked on a new approach to film co-production. With the Canadian International Development Agency, it invited national broadcasting systems from 10 industrialized countries to join in a consortium to produce a series of films exploring North-South issues from the point of view of countries of the North. Each member of the consortium produced at its own expense a one-hour film, for which, in return, it received broadcast rights to the other films in the series. The series, titled *Agenda for a Small Planet*, was shown during prime time in nearly every country in the consortium and brought the issues before 100 million viewers.

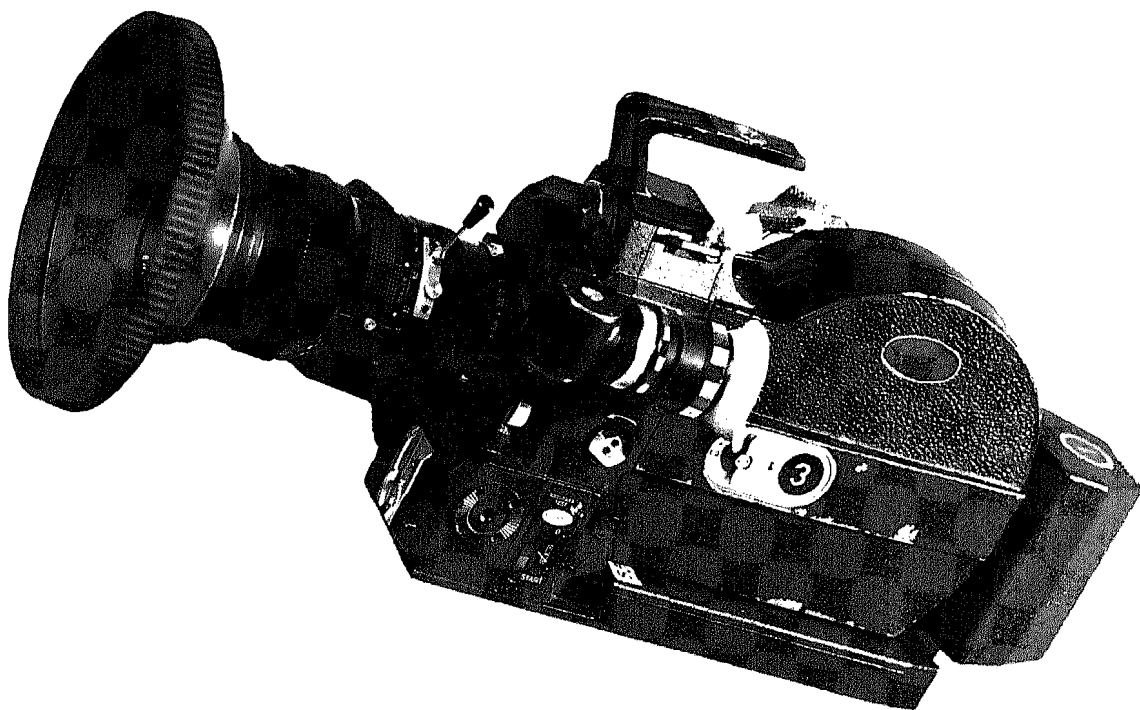
In 1982, the broadcasting organizations from the first consortium funded *Agenda for a Small Planet—Phase II*, a series produced by film-makers from developing countries, which explored North-South issues from the viewpoint of the South.

For 1986, the International Year of Peace, a third *Agenda* series has been planned, on the theme of disarmament.

In view of the success of the *Agenda* concept, another new series, *As We See It—A Series of Films by Women*, which discusses world issues and how they are perceived by women, has been co-ordinated by DPI and produced by 12 women television producers. The series was produced in 1983 by a consortium of 12 national television organizations, six from developing countries and six from developed countries.



Top, left—TV producers meet to discuss themes for the co-production of *Agenda for a Small Planet*. In the weeks that follow—clockwise from top, right—10 national broadcasting organization teams go on location: a Canadian crew shoots in Peru; a German crew films in the United Kingdom; and a French crew sets up a scene in Mali.





Photographs and Exhibits

Left—On a quiet Middle East road, a DPI photographer adjusts his lens. **Right—**The Secretary-General, the Under-Secretary-General for Public Information and an aide examine slides in DPI's Photographs and Exhibits Section.



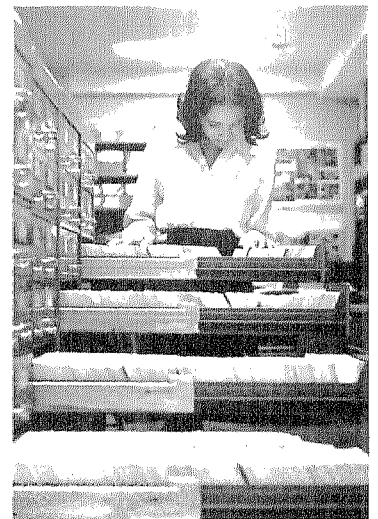
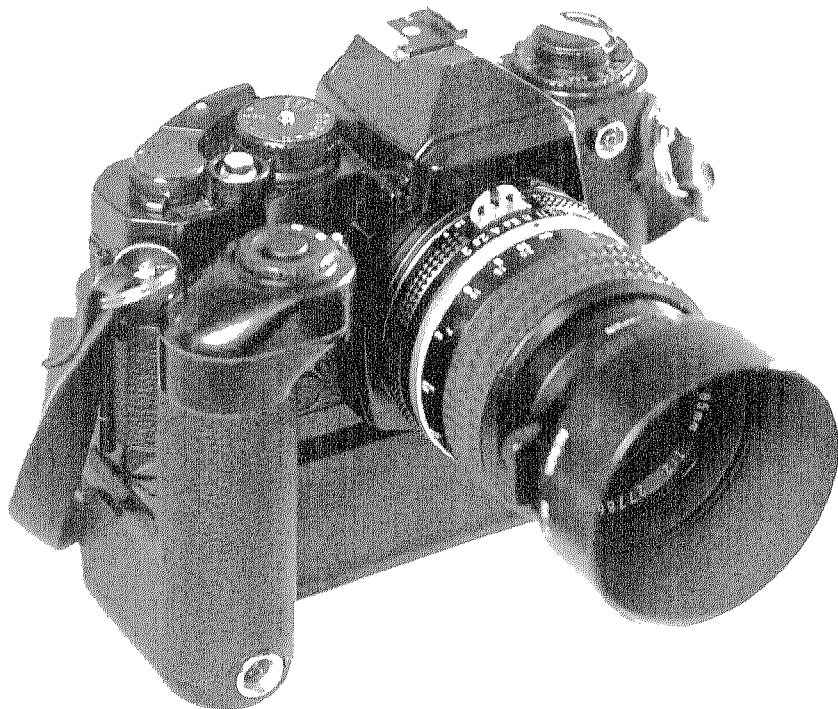
United Nations staff photographers cover virtually all open meetings, press conferences and other events at Headquarters, as well as major international conferences convened by the United Nations in various world capitals. Staff photographers are assigned to cover special missions and peace-keeping operations of the Organization and to provide photo coverage of development programmes, humanitarian efforts and other United Nations activities around the globe.

Some 160,000 United Nations photographs, going back to the earliest days of the Organization, are captioned and filed in the photo library at Headquarters, where they are available to delegations, the press and others needing illustrative material on the United Nations and its work.



DPI's photographs and exhibits section also prepares mounted exhibits on United Nations themes—such as Namibia, the Palestinians, disarmament, children, the aging, and women in development—for public display at Headquarters and overseas, as well as for international conferences. It produces photo kits, wallsheets and posters for wide distribution to Information Centres, schools, non-governmental organizations and other groups.

Top, left—In the public lobby of the General Assembly building, visitors discuss the photo exhibit, “Age of Aging”. Top, right—DPI photographers and photo-journalists train their cameras on an Assembly speaker. Bottom—A DPI researcher checks through some of DPI's 160,000 photos.





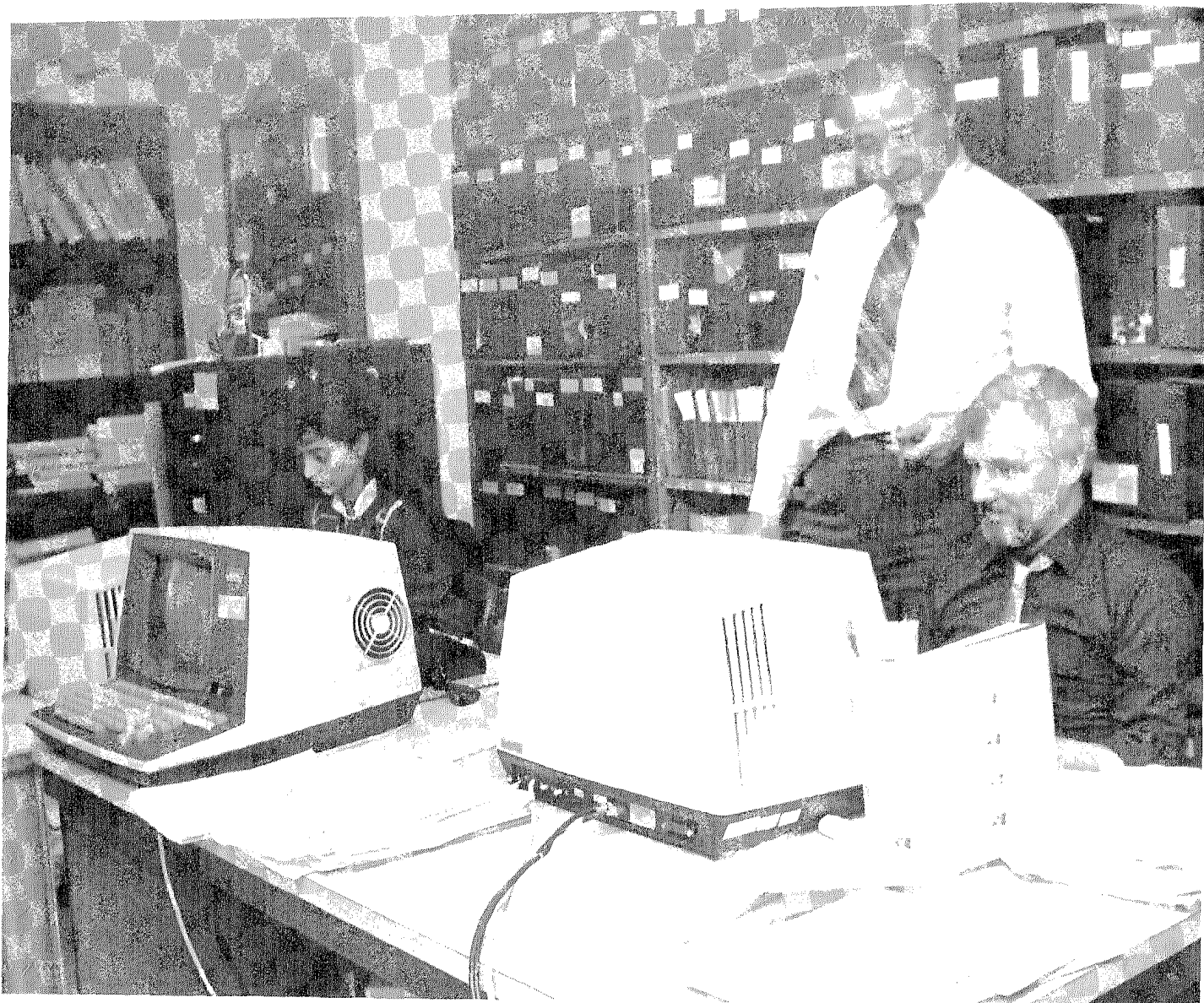
Publications

Visitors leaf through publications on sale in the United Nations Headquarters Bookshop.



For a readership which includes diplomats, legislators, journalists, representatives of non-governmental organizations, scholars and schoolchildren, DPI's Publications Service annually prepares publications that range from weighty reference works like the *Yearbook of the United Nations* to pocket-size leaflets which provide at-a-glance facts and figures on United Nations operations. In addition, DPI prints in 70 languages such historic documents as the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The *Yearbook of the United Nations* has since 1946 been the principal reference work—the official history, in effect—of the United Nations, providing annually a 1,500-page comprehensive account of the work of the United Nations and its related organizations and agencies in all fields. The *Yearbook* is used as a reference tool in government offices and school and university libraries throughout the world.



Editors of the *Yearbook of the United Nations* consult over articles on the United Nations wide-ranging activities. The *Yearbook* they work on serves as a standard reference tool in many government offices and school and university libraries throughout the world.

More immediate coverage of United Nations activities and interests appears in a periodical of record, *UN Chronicle*. In 11 editions each year in five languages—Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish—with Chinese soon to be added, the *Chronicle* covers all sessions of the main organs of the United Nations and presents views of Governments on major issues before the Organization. A column titled “The 38th Floor” carries opinions of the Secretary-General on major topics. The section “Perspective” provides in-depth material on issues ranging from disarmament to the global environment to the effects of science and technology on human rights.

A second periodical, *Objective: Justice*, issued twice a year, focuses on an area of intense concern for the United Nations: activities in support of decolonization and the elimination of racial discrimination and *apartheid*.

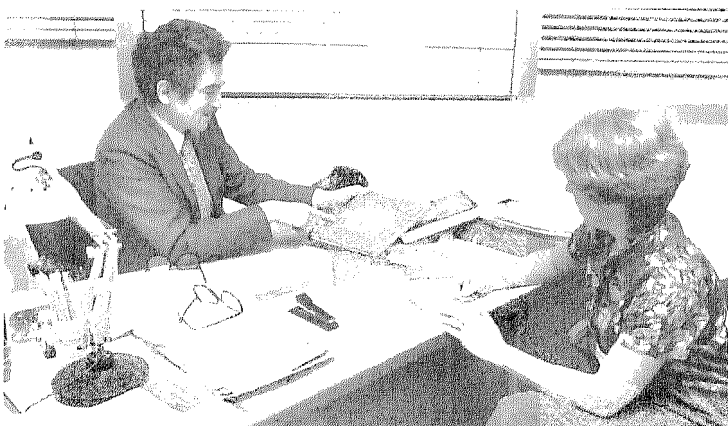
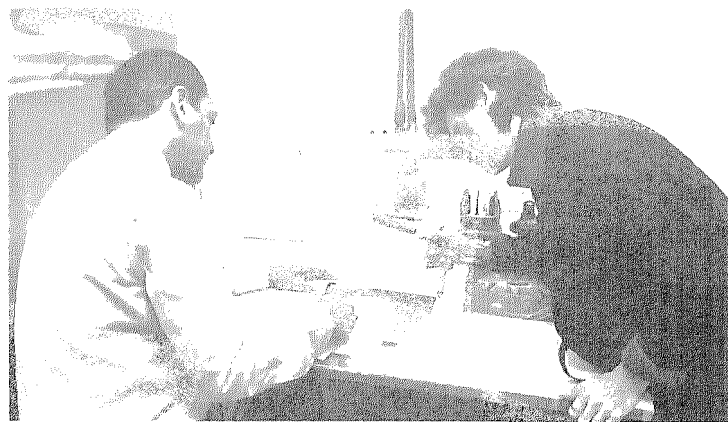
Image and Reality, a pamphlet updated biennially, answers the most frequently asked questions about United Nations management, finance and personnel policies.

A 500-page handbook, *Everyone's United Nations*, and a smaller booklet, *Basic Facts about the United Nations*, describe the structure of the United Nations and the Organization's current activities. A glossy picture-book, *Your United Nations: The Official Guidebook*, serves as a souvenir for visitors. Other books and pamphlets address themselves to such topics as development, decolonization, disarmament, human rights, the law of the sea and the problem of hunger.

In order to achieve the widest possible dissemination of United Nations-related information at the lowest possible cost to the Organization, DPI enters into external publishing arrangements with outside publishers. These include either co-publishing arrangements or outright assignment of publishing rights, generally in return for royalties, of United Nations documents, reports, studies and seminar proceedings. Recent titles include *The World in Space*, *An Efficient Energy Future* and *Nuclear Weapons*.

Editors of the *UN Chronicle* ready a future issue. Here the topics under discussion—right top—are: a new cover design; a copy-editing point for the Arab-language adaptation; plans for the journal's new Chinese edition. A publications officer handles correspondence on DPI's publishing projects in co-operation with commercial publishers.

A recent issue of the *UN Chronicle* focuses on Namibia. (The Russian-language edition is illustrated here.)





Development-Related Information Activities

Print-shop workers stack an issue of *Development Forum*, the newspaper published by DPI and the United Nations University which concentrates on economic and social development.



In 1962 the General Assembly asked the United Nations agencies and programmes to assist “less developed countries in developing and strengthening their national information media”; in 1976 it stressed the benefits of co-operation in the establishment or improvement of national information and mass communications systems. Five years later, in 1981, the Assembly reaffirmed that “the establishment of a new world information and communication order is linked to the new international economic order and is an integral part of the international development process”, and called upon DPI to lend its efforts to promote a new international economic order and a new world information and communication order.

In accordance with these imperatives of the Assembly, DPI has over the last few years instituted a wide range of development-related activities and services. Among them are:

Development Forum, a newspaper published since 1972 by DPI's Division for Economic and Social Information, with the co-sponsorship since 1980 of the United Nations University. The paper concentrates on the subject of economic and social development. Its General Edition, with 10 issues a year in English, French and Spanish, describes development activities of the United Nations system and carries commentary on the world development debate; its bi-monthly *Business Edition*, published in English, covers editorial material and procurement notices relevant to businessmen, consultants, contractors and suppliers for internationally financed development projects of the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme and regional development banks.

The World Newspaper Supplement, a series of newspaper articles on a single development-related topic, planned and written by a co-operating group of newspapers brought together by DPI and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The articles are available for publication three or four times a year in a special supplement of the participating newspapers. The newspapers currently co-operating in the project represent countries of both the North and the South.

DPI's *Feature Service*, regular packages of articles exploring different areas of United Nations activity in international economic co-operation and development, offered to newspapers in developing countries. Prepared by DPI staff members, by writers for United Nations agencies or by reporters and experts outside the United Nations commissioned by DPI, the Feature Service, offered without charge, is made available to some 200 newspapers in the developing world and to publications of non-governmental organizations. Typical features have included stories on the 1982 commemorative session of the United Nations Environment Programme Governing Council in Nairobi and the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Belgrade in 1983.

Co-operation with the Pool of Non-Aligned Nations takes the form of DPI's preparation, exclusively for the use of the Pool, of up to 20 news articles a day in English and French on the activities of the United Nations system, as well as coverage of some press conferences and other news events which take place at Headquarters.





In its Centre de conférences internationales in Paris, the French Government hosts a colloquium on "The role of the microchip in development" to celebrate *Development Forum's* tenth anniversary.



Roundtables and Journalists' Encounters

United Nations officials meet senior editors and broadcasters from 20 countries at a roundtable discussion at Headquarters.



To carry the United Nations case on a selected range of issues directly to the top personnel of the media, DPI sponsors a series of Roundtables at which United Nations senior officials and ambassadors review the Organization's current positions before an audience of senior editors and broadcasting chiefs and then submit the issues to open discussion.

Lasting from a few days to a week, these Roundtables are held annually at Headquarters and at intervals in various world capitals. Since 1980, Roundtables have been held in, among other cities, Addis Ababa, Atlanta, Bangkok, Boston, Budapest, Quito, San Diego and Tunis, and have brought together with senior United Nations officials key personnel from over 500 major news organizations.





As a service to the working press, DPI also holds Journalists' Encounters before many major international conferences. Designed for journalists from both developed and developing countries, the Encounters present panels of United Nations officials and technical experts scheduled to participate in the upcoming conference, who brief the press on the administrative workings of the conference and provide technical background information on the topics to be discussed. In addition, the Encounters provide a forum for discussion among the journalists themselves as well as with the experts.

Encounters have been held in advance of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (Copenhagen, 1980), the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Paris, 1981) and the General Assembly's second special session on disarmament (Headquarters, 1982), among others.



Training Programmes and Workshops

A young woman broadcaster participating in DPI's training programme for journalists conducts a television interview outside the General Assembly Hall. Right—A DPI camera crew backs her up.



A graduate-student intern programme to bring young scholars to Headquarters has existed in DPI since 1948. Currently DPI brings 80 graduate students from 50 countries to Headquarters for four weeks every year, to give them a chance to work individually with staff members or continue research projects begun at their own universities. In addition, during their internship the students are briefed by senior members of the Secretariat, and given the opportunity to participate in panel discussions and attend meetings of United Nations bodies.

More recently, DPI established an in-house Training Programme for Broadcasters and Journalists from developing countries. Conducted during the General Assembly's regular three-month session, the programme brings some 15 to 20 young news professionals to Headquarters to be briefed about advances in media technology as well as about



the functioning of the Organization, and gives them work opportunities in DPI or in other information offices in the United Nations system.

Since 1965, DPI has co-operated with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in sponsoring a fellowship programme designed to motivate and assist educators in strengthening teaching about the United Nations.



Before beginning work assignments, participants in DPT's annual training programme at Headquarters are briefed by senior UN officials.



Visitors' Services

Left—A little girl on her first visit to the UN smiles at a scale model of the Headquarters complex. Right—For a group of tourists, a guide details how the Security Council functions.



Every month, some 45,700 tourists from all over the globe, members of non-governmental organizations, schoolchildren and others visit Headquarters. They stop to take snapshots outside Headquarters, look over the DPI photographic exhibits in the visitors' lobby, and browse through the Secretariat bookshop and souvenir shops.

Almost all of them take DPI's guided tours through selected areas of the United Nations Headquarters complex, including the public galleries of some council chambers where they can observe the proceedings of meetings in progress. Outside the council rooms, the multilingual guides describe for the visitors the structure and operations of the Organization, the architectural features of the Headquarters buildings and the artistic treasures on display there—gifts to the United Nations from many of its Member States.



Tickets to attend at length meetings of United Nations bodies are also made available daily to the public.

In addition, DPI's public inquiries unit, which serves the United States, Canada and a few countries and territories that do not have United Nations Information Centres, replies to an average of 50,000 letters and telephone calls a year from the public, a figure which can double during periods of international crisis. In response to requests, this unit supplies, free of charge, charts and booklets on the United Nations, study kits for schools and guidance on how to obtain further information.

For non-governmental organizations or educational groups outside the New York metropolitan area, DPI can arrange for United Nations speakers or film showings.

Left—A guide points out a Chinese ivory carving, one of the many gifts presented to the United Nations by Member States. Above, left and opposite—Groups of visitors thoughtfully consider a disarmament exhibit in the General Assembly building.





Services to Non-Governmental Organizations

Left—At a Thursday DPI briefing for NGOs held in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library Auditorium, speakers discuss racial discrimination. **Right**—At an Information Centre, NGO representatives hold an informal discussion.



In 1946 some 40 non-governmental organizations, or NGOs (many of which then acted and still act in an advisory capacity to the Economic and Social Council), associated themselves with DPI for the purpose of redissemination of information about the United Nations through their constituencies.

Today DPI services over 400 associated NGO groups in the Headquarters area and reaches another 2,000 through its Information Centres. The total membership of the NGOs associated with DPI is 1.5 billion people.

These organizations, established outside the United Nations system, deal with one or more specific areas of interest that are also of concern to the international community of nations. They include religious organizations, womens' organizations, human rights groups, educational, professional and business associations, peace and fraternal



organizations, trade union federations, environmental and consumer groups and development organizations. Others are interested in particular topics, such as youth, energy, science, *apartheid*, decolonization, health and the press.

Every Thursday morning, DPI arranges a briefing for NGOs by United Nations senior officials, heads of Missions or other experts, in the Dag Hammarskjöld Auditorium. Annually DPI organizes an NGO conference on a major matter of concern, such as disarmament, the environment, youth, population or energy. In 1983 that conference, laying plans for NGO participation in International Youth Year (1985), was attended by over 600 NGOs from nearly 40 countries.

In addition, DPI daily facilitates access for NGOs to United Nations meetings and to information about its proceedings, issuing, in its NGO Lounge, Headquarters grounds passes and tickets to open United Nations meetings, and making available documents and press releases. During the General Assembly's regular session from September to December each year, nearly 200 NGO representatives a week telephone the Lounge with their queries; 400 visit Headquarters, dropping by the Lounge to collect press releases and documents and meet other NGO representatives before going on to attend United Nations meetings.

DPI maintains an NGO Lounge at the Geneva Information Service, which receives some 17,500 visitors a year and answers 5,000 telephone inquiries, besides holding regular briefings.

Complementing and supporting the work of DPI's NGO section is the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service, which organizes conferences and seminars and produces educational material on areas of concern to the agencies which sponsor it. Designed to promote "development education" by assisting NGOs to carry out educational programmes related to the concept of a new international economic order, the Service is sponsored jointly by DPI, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Bank, and operates under the aegis of the Joint United Nations Information Committee. The Liaison Service has offices at Headquarters in New York and at Geneva.

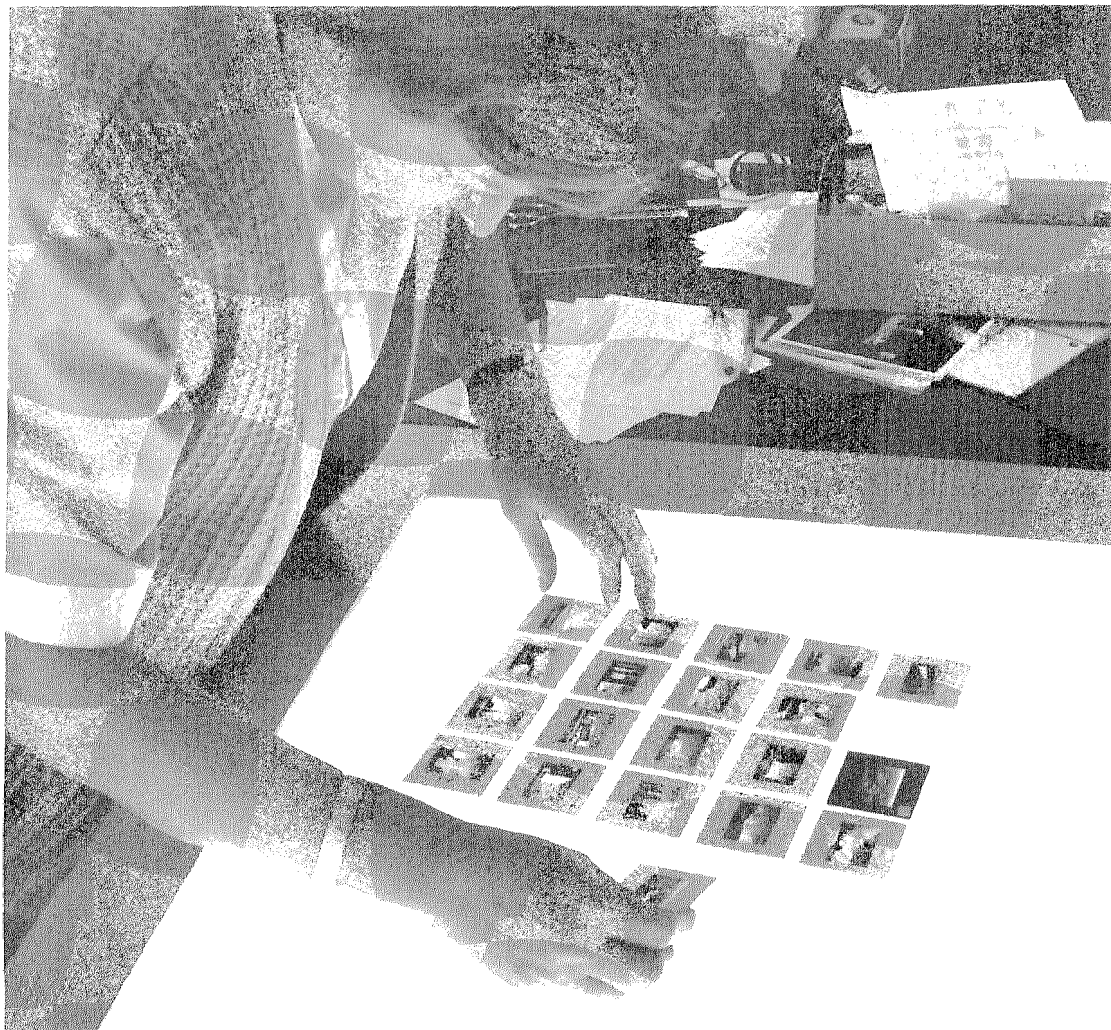
In June 1982, NGOs played an active role in support of the goals of the United Nations second special session devoted to disarmament. In these pictures, NGO groups participate in a march past Headquarters.





Information Centres

Left— At the United Nations Information Service at Geneva, the head of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights holds a press conference. At his right is the Director of the Geneva Information Service. **Right—** Standing at a light-table, an Information Centre photo-librarian scrutinizes slides.



Vital to United Nations efforts to promote an understanding of the work and purposes of the Organization is the worldwide network of Information Centres, whose activities are guided and co-ordinated by DPI's External Relations Division.

The need for the direct services these Centres provide was recognized when the United Nations was founded. In 1946 the Preparatory Commission on the United Nations had submitted to the General Assembly a recommendation that "branch offices" of DPI should be created, since "the development of improved world opinion and intelligent support depends as much on the establishment of a wide and well-organized network of information-distributing offices at appropriate world centres as an adequate and efficient public information service at Headquarters". The need to encourage public interest and support for the United Nations was men-

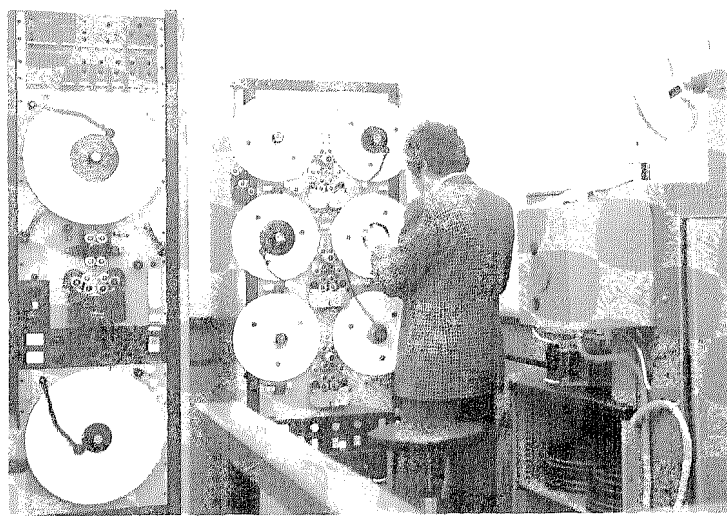
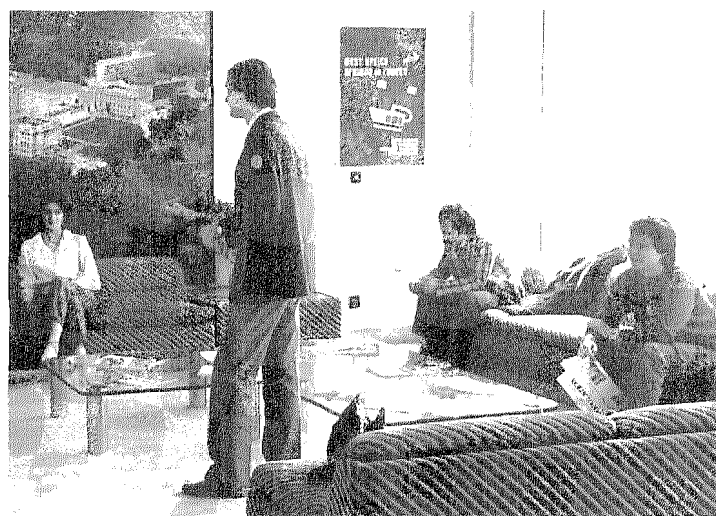
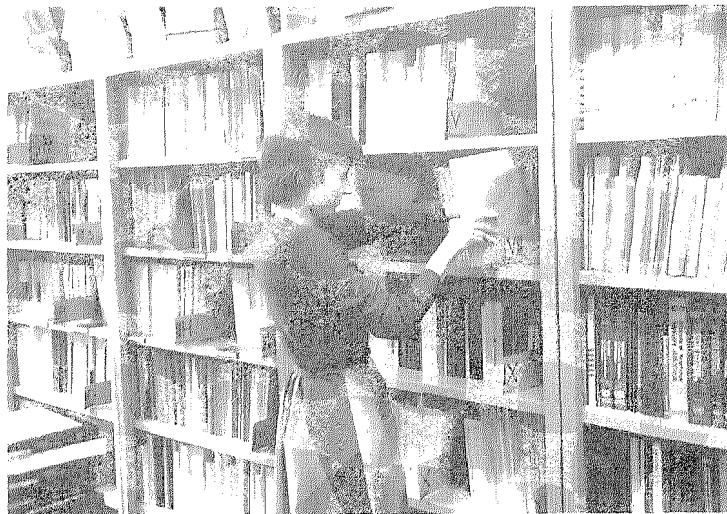


tioned in the 1946 resolution establishing DPI, which also stressed the importance of ensuring that “peoples in all parts of the world receive as full information as possible about the United Nations”.

Within a year, Information Centres had been established in 10 countries—Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, India, Mexico, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. Since then, new centres have been opened practically every year. By the close of 1983, 64 Centres had been established world-wide and two others were in the planning stage.

These offices today serve more than 150 countries and mirror on a local scale the work of DPI at Headquarters, working with the media, governmental and non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, and researchers, students and the public at large.

To a large extent, the effectiveness of each Information Centre depends on its director—usually an experienced media professional and always an official highly knowledgeable about the Organization’s affairs. The director can, from time to time, be asked to act as spokesman for the United Nations or to represent the Secretary-General. On a day-to-day basis, he or she processes the information received from Headquarters and other organs and agencies of the



United Nations system, has it translated where necessary into local languages, and contacts editors, broadcasting executives and reporters about particularly relevant items.

Many Centre directors appear on local radio or television programmes or write columns in local newspapers. They maintain contact with information and education ministry officials to obtain their help in promoting understanding of United Nations aims and activities, and work with national United Nations Associations and other non-governmental organizations and with libraries and educational institutions. In developing countries, where the United Nations presence is strongly felt in economic and social fields—particularly through the activities of the five regional commissions (for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and Western Asia) and field offices of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other organs and specialized agencies—Centre directors co-operate closely with their United Nations colleagues from those bodies.

The Centres play a major role in the commemoration of United Nations Day (24 October) and Human Rights Day (10 December) and other dates officially observed by the United Nations. They publicize conferences and programmes such as the 1981 United Nations Conference on

Information Centres mirror on a local scale DPI's work at Headquarters. At Geneva, Information Service staff members: —opposite: hold press briefings;

—clockwise, above: issue press releases; offer a reference service on United Nations activities; provide TV footage of UN activities; and maintain ties with NGO representatives.



Above—Information Centre directors from around the world meet annually at Headquarters. Below—One of DPI's newest "branch offices", the Information Centre at Ouagadougou provides services to four African countries: Chad, Mali, the Niger and the Upper Volta. Right—In Lebanon, the UNIFIL Commander and the Beirut Centre Director brief correspondents.

New and Renewable Sources of Energy and the International Year of Disabled Persons (1981), the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990) and, for the same period, the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

The Centres maintain reference libraries of United Nations documents and publications, particularly for the use of journalists and students. Locally hired assistants and reference librarians handle requests for films, photographs, posters and pamphlets supplied by DPI and the specialized agencies.

Press officers attached to peace-keeping missions, and sometimes Centre directors acting in that capacity, brief the local (or visiting international) press as necessary.

Unique among the DPI Information Centres is its largest centre, the United Nations Information Service at Geneva. This centre's size and importance are based on the fact that Geneva, earlier the seat of the League of Nations, is today the headquarters city of several United Nations specialized agencies and the location of several branches of the United Nations Secretariat, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Centre for Human Rights. Moreover, its location is central for the dissemination of United Nations information to Europe, the Middle East and Africa.



In addition to handling all the duties that other Centres perform, the Geneva Service holds twice-a-week briefings for correspondents, in many ways parallel to the daily noon briefings held in New York, although conducted in French. Spokesmen for the various organs and agencies of the United Nations system based in Europe, particularly those in Geneva, appear at the briefings and update correspondents on the work of the organizations they represent, which include UNCTAD, UNHCR, the International Labour Organisation, the International Telecommunication Union and the World Health Organization.

The third and newest of the principal United Nations Centres is the United Nations Information Service at Vienna. Since Vienna is the seat of such major United Nations entities as the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the Information Service located there, like the Service at Geneva, has become a focus of United Nations information activities, serving both to disseminate informational material produced at Headquarters for the press, public, Governments and non-governmental organizations and as a source of new information on the work of the United Nations.

Appendix I

Resolution 13 (I) of 13 February 1946

Annex I

Recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee on Information concerning the Policies, Functions and Organization of the Department of Public Information

The United Nations cannot achieve the purposes for which it has been created unless the peoples of the world are fully informed of its aims and activities.

Therefore the Technical Advisory Committee on Information makes the following recommendations:

1. A Department of Public Information should be established under an Assistant Secretary-General.

2. The activities of the Department of Public Information should be so organized and directed as to promote to the greatest possible extent an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations among the peoples of the world. To this end the Department should primarily assist and rely upon the co-operation of the established governmental and non-governmental agencies of information to provide the public with information about the United Nations. The Department of Public Information should not engage in "propaganda". It should on its own initiative engage in positive informational activities that will supplement the services of existing agencies of information to the extent that these are insufficient to realize the purpose set forth above.

3. The United Nations should establish as a general policy that the press and other existing agencies of information be given the fullest possible direct access to the activities and official documentation of the Organization. The rules of procedure of the various organs of the United Nations should be applied with this end in view.

4. Subject to the general authority of the principal organs of the United Nations, responsibility for the formulation and execution of information policy should be vested in the Secretary-General and under him in the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Public Information.

5. When negotiating an agreement with a specialized agency the Economic and Social Council should be requested to take into consideration the matter of co-ordinated information services and of a common information policy, and to consult with the Secretary-General concerning each individual agreement.

6. In order to ensure that peoples in all parts of the world receive as full information as possible about the United Nations, the Department of Public Information should consider the establishment of branch offices at the earliest practicable date.

7. The functions of the Department of Public Information appear to fall naturally into the following categories: press, publications, radio, films, graphics and exhibitions, public liaison and reference.

8. The Department should provide all the services for the daily, weekly and periodical press, both at the Headquarters of the United Nations and through its branch offices, that may be required to ensure that the press is supplied with full information about the activities of the United Nations.

9. The Department should prepare and publish pamphlets and other publications on the aims and activities of the United Nations, within the limits of the criteria set forth in recommendation 2.

10. The Department should actively assist and encourage the use of radio broadcasting for the dissemination of information about the United Nations. To this end it should, in the first instance, work in close co-operation with radio broadcasting organizations of the Members. The United Nations should also have its own radio broadcasting station or stations with the necessary wavelengths, both for communication with Members and with branch offices, and for the origination of United Nations programmes. The station might also be used as a centre for national broadcasting systems which desire to co-operate in the international field. The scope of the radio broadcasting activities of the United Nations should be determined after consultation with national radio broadcasting organizations.

11. In addition to assisting the news-reel and photographic press agencies, the Department of Public Information should also promote and where necessary participate in the production and non-commercial distribution of documentary films, film strips, posters and other graphic exhibits on the work of the United Nations.

12. The Department and its branch offices should actively assist and encourage national information services, educational institutions and other governmental and non-governmental organizations of all kinds interested in spreading information about the United Nations. For this and other purposes it should operate a fully equipped reference service, brief or supply lecturers, and make available its publications, documentary films, film strips, posters and other exhibits for use by these agencies and organizations.

13. The Department and its branch offices should also be equipped to analyse trends of opinion throughout the world about the activities of the United Nations and the extent to which an informed understanding of the work of the United Nations is being secured.

14. Consideration should be given to the setting up of an Advisory Committee to meet periodically at the seat of the United Nations to discuss and forward to the Secretary-General observations regarding the information policy and programme of the United Nations. This Advisory Committee would be composed of experts appointed on the basis of broad geographical representation, personal qualifications and experience. They would be representative of the various media of information of the Members, and would be in a position to reflect to the Secretary-General the needs and desires of the general public of the Members in the matter of public information about the aims and activities of the United Nations.

15. In order that the Advisory Committee may be as widely representative as possible and receive the maximum support from the information organizations of all Members, the Secretary-General might, in consultation with the Governments of the Members, communicate with the representative officers of the leading organizations of the press, radio, film and other media and government information services of the Members on the establishment of such an Advisory Committee.

16. If it is found possible to set up an Advisory Committee, then at a later stage consideration should be given to establishing similarly composed national or regional advisory committees working in touch with the branches of the Department of Public Information.

Appendix II

United Nations Information Centres and Services

Accra

United Nations Information Centre
Liberia and Maxwell Roads
P.O. Box 2339
Accra, Ghana

Services to
Ghana,
Sierra Leone

Addis Ababa

United Nations Information Service
Economic Commission for Africa
Africa Hall
P.O. Box 3001
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Services to
Ethiopia

Algiers

United Nations Information Centre
19, Avenue Chahid El Waly
Mustapha Sayed
Algiers, Algeria

Services to
Algeria

Ankara

United Nations Information Centre
P.K. 407
197 Atatürk Bulvari
Ankara, Turkey

Services to
Turkey

Antananarivo

United Nations Information Centre
22 rue Rainitovo
Antsahavola
Boîte postale 1348
Antananarivo, Madagascar

Services to
Madagascar

Asunción

United Nations Information Centre
Calle Estrella y Chile
Edificio City, 3^{er} piso
Casilla de correo 1107
Asunción, Paraguay

Services to
Paraguay

Athens

United Nations Information Centre
36 Amalia Avenue
Athens 119, Greece

Services to
Cyprus,
Greece,
Israel

Baghdad

United Nations Information Service
Economic Commission for Western Asia
Khairat Building, Saadoun Street
P.O. Box 27
Baghdad, Iraq

Services to
Iraq

Bangkok

United Nations Information Service
Economic and Social Commission for
Asia and the Pacific
United Nations Building
Rajdamnern Avenue
Bangkok 2, Thailand

Services to
Brunei,
Democratic Kampuchea,
Hong Kong,
Lao People's Democratic Republic,
Malaysia,
Singapore,
Thailand,
Viet Nam

Beirut

United Nations Information Centre
Apt. No. 1
Fakhoury Building
Montée Baim Militaire
Boîte postale 4656
Beirut, Lebanon

Services to
Jordan,
Kuwait,
Lebanon,
Syrian Arab Republic

Belgrade

United Nations Information Centre
Svetožara Markovica 58
P.O. Box 157
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Services to
Albania,
Yugoslavia

Bogotá

United Nations Information Centre
Calle 61, No. 13-23, piso 5
Apartado aéreo 058964
Bogotá 2, Colombia

Services to
Colombia,
Ecuador,
Venezuela

Brazzaville

United Nations Information Centre
c/o UNDP
Boîte postale 465
Brazzaville, Congo

Services to
Congo

Brussels

United Nations Information Centre
and Liaison Office
108 rue D'Arlon
1040 Brussels, Belgium

Services to
Belgium,
Luxembourg,
Netherlands

Bucharest

United Nations Information Centre
16 Aurel Vlaicu Street
P.O. Box 1-701
Bucharest, Romania

Services to
Romania

Buenos Aires

United Nations Information Centre
Ugarteche 3069
1425 Buenos Aires, Argentina

Services to
Argentina,
Uruguay

Bujumbura

United Nations Information Centre
Avenue de la Poste
7 Place de l'Indépendance
Boîte Postale 2160
Bujumbura, Burundi

Services to
Burundi

Cairo

United Nations Information Centre
1 Osiris Street
Tagher Building (Garden City)
Boîte postale 262
Cairo, Egypt

Services to
Egypt,
Saudi Arabia,
Yemen

Colombo

United Nations Information Centre
202-204 Baudhdhaloka Mawatha
P.O. Box 1505
Colombo 7, Sri Lanka

Services to
Sri Lanka

Copenhagen

United Nations Information Centre
37 H. C. Andersen Boulevard
DK 1553 Copenhagen V, Denmark

Services to
Denmark,
Finland,
Iceland,
Norway,
Sweden

Dakar

United Nations Information Centre
9, Allées Robert Delmas
Boîte postale 154
Dakar, Senegal

Services to
Cape Verde,
Gambia,
Guinea,
Guinea-Bissau,
Ivory Coast,
Mauritania,
Senegal

Dar es Salaam

United Nations Information Centre
Zumora Machel Avenue
Matasalamat Building, 1st Floor
P.O. Box 9224
Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania

Services to
United Republic of Tanzania

Dhaka

United Nations Information Centre
House 12, Road 6
Dhanmondi
P.O. Box 3658
Dhaka, Bangladesh

Services to
Bangladesh

Appendix II

Geneva

United Nations Information Service
United Nations Office at Geneva
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Services to
Bulgaria,
Hungary,
Poland,
Spain,
Switzerland

Harare

United Nations Information Centre
Lenbern House
Moffat Street
P.O. Box 4408
Harare, Zimbabwe

Services to
Zimbabwe

Islamabad

United Nations Information Centre
House No. 26
88th Street, Ramna 6/3
P.O. Box 1107
Islamabad, Pakistan

Services to
Pakistan

Kabul

United Nations Information Centre
Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Watt
P.O. Box 5
Kabul, Afghanistan

Services to
Afghanistan

Kathmandu

United Nations Information Centre
Lainchaur, Lazimpat
P.O. Box 107
Kathmandu, Nepal

Services to
Nepal

Khartoum

United Nations Information Centre
Al Qasr Avenue, Street No. 15
Block 3, House 3, Khartoum East
P.O. Box 1992
Khartoum, Sudan

Services to
Somalia,
Sudan

Kinshasa

United Nations Information Centre
Bâtiment Deuxième République
Boulevard du 30 juin
Boîte postale 7248
Kinshasa, Zaire

Services to
Zaire

Lagos

United Nations Information Centre
17 Kingsway, Ikoyi
P.O. Box 1068
Lagos, Nigeria

Services to
Nigeria

La Paz

United Nations Information Centre
Avenida Arce No. 2529
Edificio Santa Isabel
Bloque C, 2º Mezzanine
Apartado postal 686
La Paz, Bolivia

Services to
Bolivia

Lima

United Nations Information Centre
Avenida Los Incas 580, San Isidro
Bosque El Olivar
Apartado postal 11199
Lima, Peru

Services to
Peru

Lisbon

United Nations Information Centre
Rua Latino Coelho No. 1
Edifício Aviz Bloco A1-10º
1000 Lisbon, Portugal

Services to
Portugal

Lomé

United Nations Information Centre
Rue Albert Sarraut
Coin Avenue de Gaulle
Boîte postale 911
Lomé, Togo

Services to
Benin,
Togo

London

United Nations Information Centre
14/15 Stratford Place
London, W1N 9AF, England

Services to
Ireland,
United Kingdom

Lusaka

United Nations Information Centre
P.O. Box 32905
Lusaka, Zambia

Services to
Botswana,
Malawi,
Namibia,
Swaziland,
Zambia

Manama

United Nations Information Centre
King Faisal Road, Gufool
P.O. Box 26004
Manama, Bahrain

Services to
Bahrain,
Qatar,
United Arab Emirates

Manila

United Nations Information Centre
Ground Floor, NEDA Building
106 Amorsolo Street
Legaspi Village, Makati
(P.O. Box 7285 (ADC)
MIA Road, Pasay City)
Metro Manila, Philippines

Services to
Philippines

Maseru

United Nations Information Centre
Corner Hilton Road
Opposite Sanlam Centre, Kingsway
P.O. Box 301
Maseru 100, Lesotho

Services to
Lesotho

Mexico City

United Nations Information Centre
Presidente Masaryk 29, 7º piso
México 5, D.F., Mexico

Services to
Cuba,
Dominican Republic,
Mexico

Monrovia

United Nations Information Centre
LBDI Building
Main Road, Congotown
P.O. Box 274
Monrovia, Liberia

Services to
Liberia

Moscow

United Nations Information Centre
4/16 Ulitsa Lunacharskogo
Moscow 121002, USSR

Services to
Byelorussian SSR,
Ukrainian SSR,
USSR

Nairobi

United Nations Information Centre
Electricity House, 11th Floor
Harambee Avenue
P.O. Box 30218
Nairobi, Kenya

Services to
Kenya,
Seychelles,
Uganda

New Delhi

United Nations Information Centre
55 Lodi Estate
New Delhi 110003, India

Services to
Bhutan,
India

Ouagadougou

United Nations Information Centre
218, rue de la Gare
Boîte postale 135
Ouagadougou, Upper Volta

Services to
Chad,
Mali,
Niger,
Upper Volta

Paris

United Nations Information Centre
4 et 6 avenue de Saxe
75700 Paris, France

Services to
France

Port Moresby

United Nations Information Centre
Towers Building (Ground Floor)
Musgrave Street, Ela Beach
P.O. Box 472
Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

Services to
Papua New Guinea,
Solomon Islands

Port-of-Spain

United Nations Information Centre
15 Keate Street
P.O. Box 130
Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

Services to
Bahamas,
Barbados,
Belize,
Dominica,
Grenada,
Guyana,
Jamaica,
Netherlands Antilles,
Saint Lucia,
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,
Suriname,
Trinidad and Tobago

Prague

United Nations Information Centre
Panská 5
110 00 Prague 1, Czechoslovakia

Services to
Czechoslovakia,
German Democratic Republic

Rabat

United Nations Information Centre
Angle Charia Moulay Hassan et Zankat Assafi
Casier ONU
Rabat-Chellah, Morocco

Services to
Morocco

Rangoon

United Nations Information Centre
28A Manawhari Road
P.O. Box 230
Rangoon, Burma

Services to
Burma

Appendix II

Rio de Janeiro

United Nations Information Centre
Rua Cruz Lima 19, Grupo 201
22230 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil

Services to
Brazil

Rome

United Nations Information Centre
Palazzetto Venezia
Piazza San Marco 50
Rome, Italy

Services to
Holy See,
Italy,
Malta

San Salvador

United Nations Information Centre
Edificio Escalón, 2º piso
Paseo General Escalón
87 Avenida Norte, Colonia Escalón
Apartado postal 2157
San Salvador, El Salvador

Services to
Costa Rica,
El Salvador,
Guatemala,
Honduras,
Nicaragua,
Panama

Santiago

United Nations Information Service
Economic Commission for Latin America
Edificio Naciones Unidas
Avenida Dag Hammarskjöld
Casilla 179-D
Santiago, Chile

Services to
Chile

Sydney

United Nations Information Centre
National Mutual Centre
44 Market Street, 16th Floor
(P.O. Box 4045)
Sydney N.S.W. 2000, Australia

Services to
Australia,
Fiji,
Kiribati,
Nauru,
New Zealand,
Samoa,
Tonga,
Tuvalu,
Vanuatu

Teheran

United Nations Information Centre
Avenue Gandhi 43, Street No. 3
P.O. Box 1555
Teheran, Iran

Services to
Iran

Tokyo

United Nations Information Centre
Shin Aoyama Building Nishikan
22nd Floor
1-1 Minami Aoyama 1-chome
Minato-ku, Tokyo 107, Japan

Services to
Japan,
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Tripoli

United Nations Information Centre
67-71 Turkiya Street
P.O. Box 286
Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Services to
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Tunis

United Nations Information Centre
61 Boulevard Bab-Benat
Boîte postale 863
Tunis, Tunisia

Services to
Tunisia

Vienna

United Nations Information Service
Vienna International Centre
P.O. Box 500
A-1400 Vienna, Austria

Services to
Austria,
Federal Republic of Germany

Washington

United Nations Information Centre
1889 "F" Street N.W. (Ground Floor)
Washington, D.C. 20006, United States

Services to
United States

Yaoundé

United Nations Information Centre
Immeuble Kamden rue Joseph Clerc
Boîte postale 836
Yaoundé, United Republic of Cameroon

Services to
Central African Republic,
Gabon,
United Republic of Cameroon

This is DPI

