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UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In his report dated 2 June 1967 (A/6671), the Secretary-General informed Members of the new proposals which officials of the Ford Foundation had made to the Board of Trustees of the United Nations International School with a view to finding a better long-term solution of the problems of the School than the proposed construction on the 25th Street site appeared to offer. The General Assembly was advised that these alternative proposals involved:

(a) Location of the new School on a site lying between 39th and 40th Streets, west of First Avenue, in a new building to be constructed on a platform at the level of Tudor City apartments;

(b) Provision of appropriate housing for United Nations staff and delegations in an apartment building above the School;

(c) Provision of an interim building in the vicinity of the United Nations Headquarters which would accommodate all children in the Manhattan branch of the School before the end of 1967;

(d) Seeking a solution with the City of New York to preserve the 25th Street site as a park with playing fields available to the United Nations International School.

2. The Secretary-General expressed the view, which he shared with the Board of Trustees, that despite the disappointment which would be felt at postponing once again the occupancy of permanent headquarters by the School, a thorough exploration of the new plan was called for. Subsequently, after discussions with

the Ford Foundation and with the Secretary-General and other interested parties, including the Mayor of the City of New York, the Board of Trustees, as its annual report indicates (see annex), accepted the Foundation's offer to provide interim premises in a remodelled building on East 54th Street and agreed to suspend work on the 25th Street site while the feasibility of developing the alternative site on First Avenue was investigated.

3. The Secretary-General deems it necessary to make clear that the Board of Trustees' acceptance, in principle, of the new site is conditional at this stage. Final acceptance will be dependent on the outcome of the series of feasibility studies now being conducted. In the event that the project proves feasible - and this should be known in the early weeks of 1968 - preliminary planning and construction projections indicate that the new building could be available for occupation in September 1971. Should the studies show that for any reason, development of the site as planned is not a feasible undertaking or that it would cause further uncertainty or delay, it is the Secretary-General's understanding that the Board of Trustees would expect to make immediate arrangements for construction to be resumed at 25th Street.

4. It should be noted, however, that a decision to return to the latter site would not mean that construction could commence forthwith. New architects having been engaged, new plans would need to be prepared so that, if possible, a school capable of serving 1,500 pupils could be built within the available budget. An enrolment of some 1,500 is believed to be the optimum one for a sound educational operation, as well as one which would enable the School, given adequate endowment support, to achieve financial viability based on a relatively stable pupil-teacher population - a state of affairs that it is difficult if not impossible to achieve in present circumstances.

5. As will be observed from the report of the Board of Trustees, the primary classes of the Manhattan School have meanwhile been moved into the interim building on East 54th Street, the remodelling of which is expected to be completed by January 1968. The Secretary-General shares the view of the Board that the interim premises, despite certain drawbacks and inconveniences, afford a better environment and much improved facilities for study and learning than the old premises. In the light of the consultations he has had with parents, Board Members and the School administration, the Secretary-General recognizes,

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nevertheless, that the 54th Street building represents only a stop-gap arrangement and he is ready, for his part, to continue to lend his good offices to the Trustees, in the hope that, with the active support of the United States and City interests whose co-operation is so essential, a fully satisfactory solution for both interim and permanent accommodation problems will speedily be reached.

6. Members will also have noted with interest that as a result of the interim arrangements to which reference has been made, it was possible to accept an additional 85 pupils at the beginning of the present school year, this increase (to a total enrollment of 735) consisting almost entirely of children of delegation and Secretariat members. Thus, there are now 64 children from delegations compared with 34 last year, and 420 children of Staff members compared with 350 a year ago, Pupils this year come from a total of 78 countries, compared with 74 in 1966/1967, while the number of countries represented by the teaching staff has increased from 21 to 26. This evidence that both the student body and the teaching staff are becoming increasingly more representative of the international character of the United Nations, together with the imaginative approach that has been evidenced this past year towards curriculum development - notably in the case of languages and science programmes - encourages the belief that the basic aims and purposes of the School are being progressively realized.

7. As the report of the Board states, the additional income estimated for 1967/1968 resulting from increased enrolment and higher fees for senior and tutorial pupils will be almost entirely offset by the increased expenditure occasioned by necessary additions to the teaching staff and adjustments in its salary structure. In consequence, and in the absence of an adequate development fund to provide income for scholarships and bursaries and pending acquisition of permanent premises that will make possible a suitable and viable pupil/teacher population, the Board foresees that for the current school year there will again be an operating deficit of approximately \$49,000. The Secretary-General hopes that the General Assembly will find it possible, as in the past, to meet this deficit by an appropriate grant to the International School Fund.

8. The Secretary-General in his last several reports has stressed the importance he attaches to the early establishment of a development fund of not

less than \$3 million for the purpose of providing adequate scholarships and bursaries, of generally improving the quality of education and, in so far as is necessary (and it is hoped that this would be minimal), meeting operational deficits. In his judgement, the School's future can be assured only if it is adequately endowed. He is convinced, furthermore, that a successful and financially independent school is important to the effective functioning of the United Nations Headquarters. Unfortunately, the result of the appeals made over the past three years has fallen far short of expectations. Despite a positive response from some forty-two Member Governments, voluntary contributions paid or pledged to the Development Fund to date total only \$338,000. Even when amounts available from non-governmental sources are taken into account, the total so far raised is disturbingly short of the minimum goal that has been set.

9. In his report to the twenty-first session^{1/} and again in his interim report of 2 June 1967 (A/6671), the Secretary-General stated that should this goal not be reached on a voluntary basis by August 1967, he would feel obliged to recommend other measures at the twenty-second session of the General Assembly. In view of the fact that plans for the permanent headquarters of the School have once again been unexpectedly delayed, however, he does not feel it would be appropriate for new proposals to be placed before the Assembly, particularly at this late stage of its proceedings. He will, instead, consult further with interested delegations in the course of 1968 with a view to formulating possible courses of action for the Assembly's consideration at its twenty-third session.

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 83, document A/6507.

ANNEX

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

1. The Board of Trustees of the United Nations International School^{a/} is pleased to present the following report on the School and its progress during the past year.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF THE SCHOOL

2. A primary concern of the Board of Trustees for the past many years has been the establishment of the School on a permanent site which would facilitate its development as an institution embodying the ideals and principles of the United Nations and having a close identification with it. As reported last year, the City of New York made available a site at East 25th Street and F.D.R. Drive in Manhattan. Following General Assembly resolution 2176 (XXI) work on the site proceeded, and drawings and specifications for the construction of the building were further developed. Many difficulties were encountered in the attempt to have a design which would conform to the standards set for the School. Rising costs and unforeseen items of expenditure in supplying the utilities to the site as well as structural complexities made it evident that there would have to be serious cutbacks in the physical facilities, including a reduction of student capacity from 1,500 to 1,000, if the building was to be completed within the available budget and according to the time schedule.

3. In the spring of 1967, the Ford Foundation made certain alternative proposals with a view to finding a more acceptable solution to the problems faced by the School. These proposals were reported by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on 2 June 1967.^{b/} The essence of the proposals was that the School should be brought into closer proximity to the United Nations by making it a part of the general development scheme for the Turtle Bay area surrounding the United Nations. It would form part of a complex of educational, residential and recreational facilities for United Nations staff and delegations to be constructed between

a/ The composition of the Board as given in appendix I.

b/ Document A/6671 (twenty-second session).

East 39th and 40th Streets at First Avenue. Until this was realized, an interim building was to be provided for the School, as the present building at East 70th Street and First Avenue was proving more and more inadequate as the School grew and the overcrowding was considered a potential hazard to the health and safety of the children.

4. The Board of Trustees gave very serious consideration to these proposals. There were many positive features in them. Accommodation would be restored to the original estimate of 1,5000 pupils which was necessary for the financial viability of the School; the proximity of United Nations and delegation families to the School and the facilities it would offer for social and recreational purposes would engender a better spirit of international understanding and living; the site chosen for the interim location of the School on East 54th Street between First and York Avenues seemed to offer better scope for the development of the School in the transitional stage. The Ford Foundation has agreed to pay the costs of remodelling the building for school use and moving the School. The Foundation has also agreed to bear any difference in the cost of renting these facilities within its original grant and interest thereon, taking into account the cost of completing the fill on the 25th Street site and the total cost of constructing new premises at East 39th/40th Streets.

5. The main disadvantages appeared to be that the School would not have permanent premises by September 1968 as originally planned. There was also the question of the 25th Street site, which was leased to the United Nations for purposes of constructing a School. After further discussions with the representatives of the Ford Foundation and consultations with the Secretary-General and his advisers, the Board of Trustees agreed to the proposals put forward by the Ford Foundation. It was also decided that the landfill of the 25th Street site should be completed and the site secured and prepared for future use, either to construct the School if the new proposals did not materialize or to negotiate with the City of New York to convert the site into a recreational area for the School.

6. Some progress has been made in carrying out the new proposals. The Fund for Area Planning and Development, Inc. on which are represented among others, the Ford Foundation, the Secretary-General, the United States Mission and the City of

New York, is taking the initiative in negotiating with Consolidated Edison for the air rights for the construction of the school/apartment building and with prospective investors and developers for the building project. Architects have already submitted an organization report on the project and are continuing with economic feasibility and other studies connected with its engineering and architectural aspects. According to preliminary projections, the School should be able to take occupancy of the premises by September 1971. This would largely depend on the expeditious completion of the basic negotiations with Consolidated Edison, the investors and developers as well as with the various New York City departments and the City Planning Commission. Negotiations have become urgent because in the event that the new proposal for East 39/40th Streets is not feasible, construction work on the East 25th Street site would have to recommence by January 1968 in order to keep within the terms of its lease.

7. Remodelling and improvements to the interim building for the School at 418 East 54th Street were started during the School's summer recess. They were sufficiently advanced to enable the School to move to it 200 students of the primary grades by the beginning of the academic year 1967-68, relieving the overcrowding and pressure in the old premises. The rest of the work is expected to be completed by the end of the year, so that the whole Manhattan School can be shifted to improved interim facilities by the beginning of the next term in January 1968. When completed, the new building will have five floors, fully air-conditioned, carpeted and acoustically treated, affording attractive and comfortable surroundings for the School's scholastic activities. Adequate science and language laboratories are being set up with modern equipment which will ultimately be transferred to the permanent premises. It is the view of the Board of Trustees that the interim premises afford a better and safer environment for study and learning than the old premises and adequately serve the purposes of experimentation, innovation, expansion and development of the School during this transitional period before establishing itself in the proposed new premises.

8. The Board of Trustees is acutely aware, however, of the lack of facilities for physical education and recreational activities in the interim facilities or arrangements as well as in the neighbourhood. With a view to finding a solution to this, the Board is actively considering the feasibility of converting the

25th Street site into a recreational area for the School, in case the School is not going to be built on it. This might require new negotiations with the City of New York. Other possibilities are also being investigated, and it is hoped that satisfactory arrangements can be made to meet this important aspect of the School's activities.

EDUCATIONAL ASPECTS OF THE SCHOOL

9. In keeping with the aims and objectives of the School, further efforts were made during 1967 to broaden the area of studies, strengthen the language programme and expand the teaching of the sciences. Close association has also been established with the UNESCO Institute of Research in Hamburg, particularly for comparing the standards of mathematical teaching in the United Nations School with accepted standards in other educational systems, and for measuring the effect of bilingual studies on academic performances in the mother tongue. The latter is of great importance to the United Nations International School, where English and French are being used as media of instruction to students having varied mother tongues.

10. Under recommendations of the Educational Policies Committee, appointed by the Board of Trustees, more time has been allocated in the general scheme of studies in the sciences and the teaching of mathematics; contacts are being made with the various resource centres in New York City dealing with international education. The Board of Trustees is also giving serious consideration to the question of increasing the number of scholarships in order to give a broader base of enrolment of students in the School.

11. Of special significance is the progress towards instituting an international baccalaureate which will permit students who are qualified to enter various systems of education without further examinations in those systems. The scheme of studies for the baccalaureate endeavours to combine the intensive study of the British advance level with the range and standards of European baccalaureate and the flexibility of the United States advance level examinations. It will enable the School's tutorial programme to be a single one which may be taken in various languages. The International Baccalaureate Office in Geneva is negotiating with

various Ministries of Education and independent universities with encouraging results in the case of some eminent universities. When sufficient countries have given official recognition to the baccalaureate for university admission, the School intends to offer the syllabus and its examination to students on an experimental basis.

12. The teaching of languages continues to be given emphasis in the scholastic programme of the School. The bilingual use of English and French is gradually being introduced. Spanish, Russian and Latin are offered within the curriculum, while Chinese and Greek (ancient) continue to be extra-curricular subjects until such time as there will be sufficient students to take them within the curriculum.

13. Instruction in the mother tongues continues to be provided in Arabic, Chinese, Hebrew, Hindi, Sinhalese and Urdu. In some languages, such as Arabic, Hindi and Chinese, more than one class is held.

14. The teaching of sciences will be greatly facilitated by the new laboratory which will be available in the interim premises. Laboratory work in science has been introduced from the fourth grade to enable the students to acquire an interest and elementary understanding of this expanding area of knowledge.

15. At the end of the academic year 1966-67, twenty-five students took the University of Cambridge Certificate of Education (ordinary level) and eleven students took the advance placement test of the United States College Entrance Examinations Board. Those students who completed their studies at the School were admitted for their further studies to recognized universities in Canada, England, Italy, France, Spain and the United States of America. The success of these students is an index of the quality of the School's preparation.

16. Further recognition has come to the School through the election of the Director and various members of the faculty to various educational organizations and institutes such as the New York Guild of Independent Schools, the National Association of Country Day School Headmasters, the Council and Executive Committee of the International Baccalaureate Office in Geneva, the Standing Committee on International Education of the College Board, the Board of Directors of the International School Association in Geneva and the Panel of Examiners in Chemistry for the Advance Placement Examination of the College Board in America. A further

indication of recognition of the School has been the grant from the Sloan Foundation of \$12,000 to develop a high school course on Social Consequences of Science.

17. An interesting feature of the School's activities has been the focusing of the weekly assembly programmes around specific themes such as communication, war, and poverty. These themes have been illustrated by readings from United Nations reports, films, debates, speakers from United Nations delegations and the Secretariat. Another programme has been the presentation of colour films of countries around the world readily supplied by the permanent missions to the United Nations.

18. With a view to strengthening the administration of the School, an Assistant Director has been appointed to supervise the secondary school programme. An Administrative Assistant and a Guidance Director have also been appointed. The teaching faculty has been expanded to maintain the ratio of teachers to students at one to twelve. A review of the salaries of teachers was undertaken and steps are being taken to improve their scales as well as pension and other benefits to ensure that the School can attract and retain teachers of high quality.

19. The academic year 1967-68 has been the highest enrolment of students in the history of the School. There are 735 students, of whom 180 are at the Parkway Village branch and 555 at the Manhattan School. The increase in the number was possible because of the availability of the interim premises at East 54th Street. There are students from seventy-eight countries, broken down geographically as follows:

		<u>%</u>
Africa	34	5
Asia	163	22
East Europe	57	8
Middle East	35	5
North America	247	34
South America	75	10
West Europe	124	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	735	100

19a. The Board of Trustees feels that the School is progressively becoming more representative of the international character of the United Nations both in the student body and in the faculty. Every effort is made by the Director to accept the children of United Nations Secretariat and delegation families on application at any time of the academic year. The increasing facilities at the interim premises will enable the School to plan more effectively the content of the education that should be imparted and the directions it should take.

BURSARIES AND SCHOLARSHIPS

20. For the academic year 1966-67, a sum of \$38,000 was earmarked for bursaries and scholarships. Financial help was given to 128 children, 80 of whom were from United Nations families. The distribution of the grants is \$20,950 for United Nations Secretariat staff children and \$16,940 for delegation and non-United Nations children.

21. The amount of each grant varies according to the financial situation of the family. The academic standing of the pupils concerned is also considered among the criteria for eligibility. Children of the United Nations staff without education grant received the major portion of the grants. However, due to the increase in tuition, the grants to these children have shown a tendency to lag behind an adequate level.

22. For the academic year of 1967-68, an amount of \$43,000 was budgeted for scholarships and bursaries. Out of this amount, \$37,200 has so far been committed as grants.

23. The year 1967 marked the widening of the scope of the scholarship programme. With the Secretary-General's donation of the prize money which he received under the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding, the Thant Scholarship Award has been established and a recipient has been chosen for 1967-68. Private foundations and individuals have made further donations specifically for scholarships amounting to \$31,750, while an additional sum of \$46,250 has been pledged to be used over a number of years. These funds will be utilized according to the special instructions of the donors within the established policy and

criteria for making scholarship grants in the School. The Board of Trustees is very appreciative of these contributions, which have enabled a larger number of deserving students to enrol at the School. It is hoped that additional funds for such scholarships will be forthcoming in order to meet the essential purpose of making it possible for students from different economic levels and cultural groups to make use of the facilities at the United Nations International School. It will also enable the School to accept more children from United Nations and delegation families who do not at present receive an education grant.

THE DEVELOPMENT FUND

24. The purposes of the Development Fund of \$3 million were outlined in the Secretary-General's report to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.^{c/} The income expected from a Fund of this magnitude (approximately \$150,000) is to be applied to provide adequate bursaries for families who are unable to enrol their children in the school because of the high tuition fees, to improve the quality of education, for staff development and to take care of operational deficits. Since 1962, when the acquisition of a site for the permanent School first became a possibility through the assurance of a substantial gift from a voluntary source, the raising of funds required for the construction of the School and the creation of an endowment (development) fund has been given the highest priority. The offer of the Ford Foundation in 1965 to grant up to \$7.5 million to build and equip the School and the approval of the General Assembly of the north end of the Headquarters site for the construction of the School made it possible to concentrate all fund-raising efforts on the Development Fund.

25. General Assembly resolution 2176 (XXI) of 12 December 1966 urged Member States which had not done so to contribute promptly to the Development Fund for the School under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1982 (XVIII) of 17 December 1963 and subsequent resolutions. While the Board of Trustees is very appreciative of this action of the General Assembly, it is constrained to express deep disappointment at the slow response from the Member Governments. The number of

^{c/} A/5834.

Governments which have pledged cash contributions has increased only to forty-two from the forty reported last year. Contributions or pledges now stand at \$338,052, of which \$305,519 has been paid (appendix II). Comparative figures for last year are \$316,233 and \$279,033 respectively. Three additional Governments have pledged equipment or building materials.

26. The total of governmental and non-governmental contributions pledged or paid since 1962, in addition to the Ford Foundation grant, is \$1,164,000. This figure does not include the net income from two benefit performances, totalling some \$89,000, which has been used or earmarked for the scholarship programme of the School, or other donations for specific purposes. During the period from 1962 to the present time, expenses were, however, incurred in connexion with the planning for the present school and in connexion with the York Avenue site before it was sold on 1 December 1965. At the present time, the total of contributions pledged or paid that may be considered exclusively for the Development Fund amounts to \$865,000.

27. The Board of Trustees is very sensitive to the fact that less than half the target of \$3 million for the Development Fund has yet been subscribed, although forty-two Governments have so far made contributions. It feels that the major part must come from governmental sources as a tangible expression of interest by the international community in this project. It is imperative that more positive steps be taken to obtain contributions from Member States to enable the target to be realized and the commitments of the United Nations and the Board of Trustees to the Ford Foundation to be honoured at the earliest possible date.

FINANCING THE OPERATION OF THE SCHOOL

28. The table in appendix III to this report gives a breakdown of the income and expenditures of the School for the years 1965/1966 and 1966/1967 and the budget estimates for 1967/1968. The continued increase in enrolment during the three-year period from 594 pupils in 1965/1966 to an estimated average of 720 pupils in 1967/1968 is reflected in the improved income from tuition fees and other dues, which is the main source of income of the School. Additional income is derived from transfers to the School from the net receipts of fund-raising events and

donations towards the cost of scholarships granted to children of the United Nations, non-United Nations and delegation families, and from dividends and other miscellaneous income. The principal expenditure items are the salaries of teachers and other staff and related expenses, such as the cost of pension and health insurance plans, travel on recruitment and on home leave. Other main items of expenditure are rentals, maintenance and utilities, school lunches, supplies and equipment, bursaries and scholarships. The budget estimates for the current year include also certain additional expenditures resulting from the move of the School to its interim premises. As mentioned in paragraph 4 of the report, these additional expenditures will be met by the Ford Foundation.

Financial year 1966/1967

29. The budget estimates for 1966/1967 included in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session^{d/} showed an estimated deficit of \$48,900. The actual deficit for 1966/1967, as shown by the audited accounts, was \$45,158, and this deficit was met by a transfer from the International School Fund. The status of the Fund as at 30 June 1967 is dealt with in paragraph 36 below.

Financial year 1967/1968

30. The budget estimates for 1967/1968 are based on an average enrolment of 720 pupils, as compared to an average of 650 pupils for 1966/1967. The actual enrolment when the School opened in September was 735 pupils. In drawing up the estimates, allowance must normally be made for a number of withdrawals in the course of the year, particularly in the case of children of Secretariat and delegation families.

31. The total income from tuition fees and other dues, such as admission fees and Association membership fees, and other revenue including income from fund-raising events, dividends and other miscellaneous income, is estimated at \$799,300, as compared to the actual income of \$698,980 for 1966/1967. The main reason for

d/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 83, document A/6507.

this increase in income of approximately \$100,000 is the improvement in enrolment and the fact that for 1967/1968 the tuition fees for the senior and tutorial classes have been increased by \$50 per student. The range of tuition fees is now:

Junior A	-	\$ 800
Junior B, C, D	-	900
Mid. A, B, C	-	1,000
Sen. A, B, C	-	1,250
Tut. I, II, III	-	1,300

Included as income for the current year is also an amount of \$23,700 which is budgeted for certain additional costs resulting from the move of the School to its interim premises to be charged to the Ford Foundation grant, which brings the total income to \$823,000.

32. The estimated expenditures for 1967/1968, including the special expenditures to be compensated by the Ford Foundation, total \$872,250 as compared to the actual expenditures for 1966/1967 of \$744,348. The main reason for this increase in expenditures of approximately \$100,000 (excluding the additional costs to be charged to the Ford Foundation grant) are certain unavoidable rises in staff costs and related expenses due to normal annual salary increments to teachers and other staff, a 5 per cent cost-of-living increase to teachers effective 1 September 1967, certain necessary additions to the teaching staff on account of the increased enrolment, and the decision of the Board to grant increased allowances for special responsibilities to heads of departments and certain other teachers. The total of expenditures referred to above includes scholarships, for which an additional amount of \$5,000 has been allowed, and automatic rebates in tuition fees, which show an increase of about \$15,000. This increase is partly due to the higher enrolment, but also to the decision of the Board to grant free tuition to the children of teachers in order to enable them to attend the School.

33. On the basis of the above figures, the operational deficit for the current school year is estimated at \$49,250.

International School Fund

34. In accordance with the Financial Rules for the International School Fund, an audited statement of the Special Account of the Fund is contained in appendix IV to this report.

35. Under General Assembly resolution 2176 (XXI) an amount of \$48,900 was transferred to the International School Fund to cover the operational deficit of the School for the financial year ending 30 June 1967. As shown by the audited statement appearing in appendix IV, the operational deficit for 1966/1967 amounted to \$45,158.14, leaving an unused balance in the Fund of \$4,415.79, including a balance of \$673.93 from 1965/1966.

36. During the year 1966/1967, voluntary contributions to the Development Fund for the United Nations International School totalling \$27,086 were received from eight Governments in response to General Assembly resolution 2003³ (XIX), 2123 (XX) and 2176 (XXI). Of that amount, \$18,086 had been transferred to the Development Fund as at 30 June 1967, leaving a balance of \$9,000 to be transferred from the International School Fund. Detailed information on the Development Fund is given in paragraphs 24-28 and a statement showing the voluntary contributions pledged and paid by Governments as at 26 October 1967 is contained in appendix II.

Appendix I

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
AS AT OCTOBER 1967

The Board of Trustees, which is responsible for the policy and for supervising the administration of the School, is composed of members chosen in accordance with article IV of the Constitution of the Association for the United Nations International School. Its present membership is as follows:

Dr. Julia Henderson, Associate Commissioner for Technical Co-operation and Director, Office of Technical Co-operation, United Nations	Chairman
H.E. Chief S.O. Adebo, C.M.G., Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations	Vice-Chairman
H.E. Mr. Armand Berard, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations	Vice-Chairman
H.E. Mr. Arthur J. Goldberg, Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations	Vice-Chairman
H.E. Mr. Agha Shahi, Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations	Vice-Chairman
H.E. Mr. Bohdan Tomorowicz, Permanent Representative of the Polish People's Republic to the United Nations	Vice-Chairman
The Hon. Mr. Tore Tallroth, Consul-General of Sweden in New York	Vice-Chairman
Sir Alexander MacFarquhar, Under-Secretary, Director of Personnel, United Nations	Vice-Chairman
Mr. Bruce R. Turner, Under-Secretary, Controller, United Nations	Vice-Chairman
Mr. Dudley Madawela, Social Affairs Officer, United Nations	Secretary

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Miss Karen Petersen, Senior Officer and Secretary of the Committee on Contributions, Office of the Controller, United Nations	Treasurer
Mr. Gregory Bartels, Administration Officer, Office of Personnel, United Nations	Member
Mrs. Randolph P. Compton	Member
Mrs. Murray Fuhrman, Chairman, Endowment Fund Committee, United Nations International School	Member
Mrs. Derek Lovejoy, artist-printmaker	Member
Mr. Martin Mayer, author and Director, Study of International Secondary Education for 20th Century Fund	Member
Mr. Carlos S. Vegega, Chief, Americas and the Caribbean Division, United Nations Development Programme	Member
Mr. Shifferaw Zelleke, Programme Officer, Office of Technical Co-operation, United Nations	Member

During the past twelve months, three vacancies in the elective offices, which occurred through the expiration of the terms of Mr. Shukri Salameh, Mrs. Walker Stuart and Mr. H.Y. Sung have been filled by the election by the Association for the United Nations International School of Mr. Gregory Bartels, Mrs. Derek Lovejoy and Mr. Shifferaw Zelleke.

Appendix II

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Governmental contributions as at 26 October 1967

	<u>Pledged</u> \$US	<u>Paid</u> \$US	<u>Balance due</u> \$US
Algeria	3,986	3,986	-
Canada (\$C35,000)	32,487	32,487	-
Congo (Dem. Rep. of)	5,000	5,000	-
Cyprus	557	557	-
Denmark	25,000	25,000	-
Gabon	4,000	-	4,000
Ghana	2,800	2,800	-
Greece	4,000	4,000	-
Guinea	2,024	2,024	-
Holy See	1,000	1,000	-
Hungary	5,000 a/	-	5,000 a/
India	13,333 a/	-	13,333 a/
Iran	5,000	5,000	-
Iraq	5,000	5,000	-
Israel	3,000	3,000	-
Italy	1,600	1,600	-
Ivory Coast	5,000	5,000	-
Jamaica	1,000	1,000	-
Jordan	1,000	1,000	-
Kenya	500	500	-
Kuwait	40,000	40,000	-
Libya	5,000	5,000	-
Luxembourg	1,200 b/	-	1,200 a/
Malawi	279	279	-
Mali	500	500	-
Malaysia	1,500	1,500	-
Morocco	4,000	4,000	-
Nepal	500	500	-
Netherlands c/	36,000	27,000	9,000 c/
New Zealand	12,300	12,300	-
Nigeria	7,000	7,000	-
Norway	13,986	13,986	-
Pakistan	3,000	3,000	-
Saudi Arabia	20,000	20,000	-
Sweden	40,000	40,000	-
Trinidad and Tobago	1,500	1,500	-
Tunisia	2,000	2,000	-
Turkey	2,000	2,000	-
Uganda	1,000	1,000	-
United Arab Republic	15,000	15,000	-
Yugoslavia	5,000	5,000	-
Zambia	5,000	5,000	-
	<u>338,052</u>	<u>305,519</u>	<u>32,533</u>

a/ The contributions pledged by Hungary and India will be made available in kind. Austria, Poland and Romania have also promised contributions in kind, but have not specified the amounts.

b/ The amount pledged to be paid in four annual instalments. The annual contributions are subject to parliamentary approval.

c/ The Netherlands has pledged four annual instalments of \$9,000 each for the years 1965/68. The contribution for 1968 is subject to parliamentary approval.

Appendix III

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1967/1968 AND ACTUAL INCOME
AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1966/1967 AND 1965/1966

	Budget estimates 1967/1968 US\$	Actual income and expenditures 1966/1967 1965/1966 US\$ US\$	
<u>Income</u>			
Tuition and other fees ^{a/}	770,300	687,288	620,005
Donations and other income ^{b/}	29,000	11,692	12,524
Ford Foundation*	23,700	-	-
Total	823,000	698,980	632,529
<u>Expenditures</u>			
Staff costs and related expenses ^{c/}	663,300*	574,226	519,739
Rentals ^{d/}	33,200*	34,545	32,130
Maintenance and alterations ^{e/}	21,300*	9,881	8,909
Supplies and equipment ^{f/}	22,600	21,688	28,317
School lunches ^{g/}	11,000	11,460	10,472
Physical education	14,000*	8,130	7,783
Other expenses ^{h/}	17,350*	14,780	14,604
	782,750	674,710	621,954
Scholarships ^{i/}	43,000	37,890	31,350
Automatic rebates ^{j/}	46,500	31,538	23,988
Total	872,250	744,138	677,292
Operating deficit	49,250	45,158	44,763
<u>Add:</u>			
Uncovered balance for prior years	-	-	11,563
	49,250	45,158	56,326
<u>Less:</u>			
General Assembly grant	-	48,900	57,000
Deficit or surplus (+)	49,250	+ 3,742	+ 674

For foot-notes, see next page.

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* Including additional costs caused by move to interim premises, to be reimbursed by Ford Foundation:

Staffing	\$ 7,200
Maintenance	10,000
Alterations	1,000
Gymnasium	6,500
Insurance	<u>1,500</u>
	26,200
<u>Less: Saving on</u>	
Lenox Hill	<u>2,500</u>
	<u>\$ 23,700</u>

- a/ Includes admission fees and Association membership fees as well as tuition fees. The estimated income from tuition fees for 1967/1968 is based on an enrolment of 720 pupils, as compared with an estimated average of 650 pupils for 1966/1967.
- b/ Includes a transfer for 1967/1968 of \$28,000 to cover scholarship grants to United Nations and non-United-Nations children, from the financial results of special fund-raising events. It also includes dividends and other miscellaneous income.
- c/ Includes salaries and allowances of all personnel in the payroll: teachers, office staff and maintenance staff. It also includes payments to the Health and Pension Plan, as well as recruitment expenses and travel on home leave.
- d/ Covers the rental for the building in Manhattan as well as the apartments in Parkway Village, and except for 1967/1968, a classroom in Lenox Hill.
- e/ Includes the cost of maintaining the Manhattan building and the apartments in Parkway Village. Also included are the cost of utilities and repairs and alterations to buildings.
- f/ Includes specialist equipment and furniture for laboratories, classrooms and lunchrooms, as well as textbooks, stationery and office and art supplies.
- g/ The operation of the programme is under a contractor, on a cost-plus management fee basis. Starting with the school year 1962/1963, free lunches to the pupils were suspended. Free lunches continue to be provided for teachers and office personnel.
- h/ Covers the cost of telephone, insurance, bus transportation, etc., and for 1965/1966 and 1966/1967 write-off for uncollectibles for prior years.
- i/ Covers scholarships to children of United Nations, non-United-Nations and delegation families.
- j/ Includes automatic rebates for multiple enrolment and for 1967/1968 also free tuition for the children of teachers.

Appendix IV

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL FUND

Statement of the status of the Special Account for
the United Nations and Government contributions to the
International School for the fiscal year 1 July 1966 - 30 June 1967

	United States dollars
FUND BALANCE AS AT 1 JULY 1966	1,452.73
<u>Add:</u> Funds provided by:	
United Nations contribution - pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2176 (XXI) of 9 December 1966	48,900.00
Government contributions in response to the appeal for voluntary contributions contained in General Assembly resolution 1982 (XVIII) of 17 December 1963	<u>27,085.94</u>
Total Funds Provided	<u>75,985.94</u>
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	77,438.67
<u>Less:</u> Funds applied to:	
Subsidy to the Association for the United Nations International School for liquidation of the operating deficit sustained for the year ended 30 June 1967	45,158.14
Transfers to the United Nations International School Development Fund	<u>18,864.74</u>
Total Funds Applied	<u>64,022.88</u>
FUND BALANCE AS AT 30 JUNE 1967	<u>13,415.79</u>

AUDIT CERTIFICATE

I have examined the above statement of the status of the Special Account for the United Nations and Government contributions to the International School. In the course of conducting my examination, I obtained all the information and explanations which I required, and, as a result of the audit performed, I certify that, in my opinion, the above statement is correct as presented.

(Signed) Donald R. La Marr, C.P.A.
Auditor