



Nineteenth session

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL*

Report of the Secretary-General

1. Last year the General Assembly, noting the action taken by the Board of Trustees with the assistance of the Secretary-General to provide for a permanent building to house the United Nations International School, took a major step in advancing plans for the School. In its resolution 1982 (XVIII) of 17 December 1963, the General Assembly appealed to Governments of Member States to take such measures as they might consider necessary to ensure that voluntary contributions for building and endowing the International School would be forthcoming at the earliest possible date from appropriate sources, governmental or non-governmental. The discussion leading to this resolution indicated the widespread conviction that this School is necessary to facilitate the recruitment and retention of qualified international staff.

2. As reported by the Board of Trustees^{1/} this action laid the groundwork for renewed efforts with foundations as well as an appeal addressed to Governments by the Secretary-General on 10 January 1964. On 19 September 1964, the Secretary-General was informed that the Ford Foundation would be prepared to make a grant up to \$7.5 million to cover the cost of building and equipping the new School if it could receive assurances that the United Nations attached real importance to this project and expressed in a tangible way the support of the Member States. The Foundation indicated its concern that the question of the site should be satisfactorily resolved and that an endowment fund should be established adequate to ensure the School's independence.

* Item 77 of the provisional agenda.

^{1/} See the annex to the present report.

3. The Secretary-General agrees with the Board of Trustees that this generous offer represents the "breakthrough" sought for the past five years. It is important that the remaining problems should be solved at the earliest possible date. The first of these, the question of the site, has proved to be more intransigent than either the Secretariat or the Board of Trustees had believed possible. The Physical Planning Committee of the Board, together with the architect and the chief engineer of the United Nations, examined over an extended period all sites available on the East Side of Manhattan within a reasonable distance of the United Nations Headquarters. In this quest, the Board had the assistance of the Mayor of New York City and the President of the Borough of Manhattan, as well as experienced real estate firms. In its 1963 report, the Board reported to the Secretary-General that it had acquired during April a site at 89th Street and York Avenue. This site comprised 34,500 square feet and was adequate for a School for 750 children. In September 1963, a new survey of United Nations staff members indicated that it would be much more realistic to plan for 1,000 children if the School was to be adequate for a decade.^{2/} Since the site on 89th Street was considered inadequate for a School of this capacity, the Board reported to the Secretary-General in November that it was engaged in negotiations to acquire an adjacent parcel of land. Unfortunately, negotiations for the required additional land broke down completely early in 1964 and the whole question had to be reconsidered. Further explorations revealed no available site in East Manhattan which was adequate and within the financial possibilities of the Board.

4. It was in these circumstances that the Secretary-General decided to reconsider an earlier idea, namely, the construction of the School at the north end of the United Nations Headquarters site. The United Nations architects, Harrison and Abramovitz, who have also been retained as the architects for the School, after re-examining this proposal, reported favourably on the feasibility of building the United Nations International School in the area north of the 47th Street gate. As the model now under preparation will show, the building will harmonize with the whole United Nations complex and, indeed, add to its attractiveness. It would be a building of three storeys, including libraries, laboratories, art studios, an auditorium, lecture and meeting rooms, workshops and cafeteria in the main building, with four classroom wings or bays for the junior, primary,

^{2/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes,
agenda item 68, document A/5607, annex, para. 3.

secondary and tutorial groups. Owing to the contours of the land, the building would be barely visible from the General Assembly building and most of the trees could be preserved. The existing lawn and rose gardens would not be disturbed nor would the schoolchildren have access to the park. The gymnasium and swimming-pool would provide opportunities for physical education and recreation, and the children could be transported by bus to playing fields, a practice of most urban private schools.

5. An important by-product of having the School on the Headquarters site would be the study and recreational facilities which would thus be made available to delegations and staff. Modern language laboratories and ample classroom space would enable the extensive United Nations language training courses, which begin at 6 p.m., to be accommodated much more adequately than at present. These arrangements, together with the possible accommodations the proposed School complex would provide for some forty United Nations clubs, would appreciably ease the critical situation with regard to space and security, which exists in the Secretariat and Conference buildings. In addition, the auditorium, swimming-pool and gymnasium would be available, after school hours and during week-ends, for the use of delegates and staff.

6. The advantages that would result for the staff from the proximity of the School and the attendant recreation facilities are obvious. The possible disadvantages have, however, not been overlooked. The School must be protected from too many visitors; at the same time, the legitimate interest of educators from all parts of the world must be encouraged. Modern closed-circuit television and one-way vision glass for certain rooms could solve this problem. The children could certainly be kept out of the United Nations Secretariat and Conference buildings by organized after-school programmes for those who must wait for their parents.

7. It is, of course, of vital importance that the School should be allowed to develop the highest quality of education under the general policies established by the Board of Trustees and administered by the Director and faculty. It is for this reason that the Secretary-General fully agrees with the opinion expressed many times by the General Assembly and underlined by the Board of Trustees and the Ford Foundation that the School must have an endowment or development fund adequate to ensure its financial independence. As indicated in paragraph 40 of

its report, the Board of Trustees believes that such a Fund should reach a level of not less than \$3 million to ensure an annual income approximating \$150,000. This would allow a scholarship fund of \$75,000, about two and one-half times the present level. This has been calculated to take account of the expansion to 1,000 of the present student body and also to allow bursaries for children whose United Nations parents are not entitled to the United Nations education grant. As pointed out in the Secretary-General's report in 1963, many of these parents are international by language and culture but have been recruited locally. They strongly desire an international education for their children.

8. The other \$75,000 in income would be applied to measures for improving the quality of education. Income from tuitions at the present level of fees (\$1,000 for secondary and \$800 for primary children) cannot support the essential curriculum research, the preparation of international teaching materials, staff training opportunities, and a broadening of the base of recruitment of teachers which the Board believes desirable.

9. Against the \$3 million required, the Board has reported cash gifts and pledges amounting to \$963,000; of this amount, \$75,878 has been pledged or paid by ten Governments in response to the General Assembly resolution and the balance has come from individual and foundation gifts. The Board indicates that some other smaller foundations have expressed interest and it is estimated that approximately an additional \$1 million may be raised from such sources, given some time and further efforts by the Development Fund Committee.

10. The Secretary-General agrees with the Board that a significant part of the balance for the Development Fund should come from Governments. This is important not only from the point of view of realizing in a tangible way the responsibility of Governments for the education of the children of their nationals serving the United Nations abroad but also of ensuring the truly international character of this enterprise. The value of the site plus at least \$1 million in contributions from United Nations Members would represent a substantial United Nations counterpart to the Ford Foundation gift.

11. The best method of achieving this goal must be carefully weighed by the General Assembly. The Secretary-General expressed his view last year that "a greater effort is required on the part of Member States, on a voluntary basis,

to solve this problem".^{3/} As the record shows, the results of this effort have so far been meager. The General Assembly since 1949 has made subventions to the School to pay rental costs and to liquidate operating deficits. These grants, made from the regular budget, have ranged from \$7,400 in 1952 to \$100,000 in 1959. A grant of \$1 million to the Development Fund to be paid over a four- or five-year period would, of course, share the burden equitably and would represent a capitalization of the annual subsidy in order to achieve financial viability for the School. If the efforts are to be continued on a voluntary basis, new and vigorous action must be taken by each Government concerned in the solution of this problem of the education of United Nations children. The Secretary-General would suggest a specific pledging date geared to discussion of this question in the General Assembly with the hope and expectation that Members will be prepared to make the effort necessary to resolve this problem of the Development Fund in time to allow construction to begin in the spring of 1965.

12. While the main preoccupations of the School authorities during the past year have been the plans for the permanent School and its financing, it is also called to the attention of the General Assembly that the estimated deficit for the current school year is \$45,000. As long as the Development Fund is so far from its goal and present inadequate premises will not permit significant expansion in the number of pupils, there will continue to be an operating deficit unless fees are substantially increased, a course the Board deems unwise and undesirable before the new building is completed. In 1963, the General Assembly decided to contribute \$35,000 against an estimated deficit of \$36,000 and also contributed to the International School Fund \$20,000 for advancing plans for the new School as well as authorizing a carry-over of \$18,700 from previous grants. The Secretary-General hopes that the General Assembly will find it possible to make an appropriate grant to the Fund for 1965 to cover the operating deficit.

13. The Secretary-General wishes to express his gratitude to all those members of the Board of Trustees and volunteers who have worked untiringly for the realization of this project. Now that the generous offer of the Ford Foundation has brought the goal within reach, he hopes that the General Assembly will take all necessary steps to bring the matter to a successful conclusion.

^{3/} A/5607, para. 7.

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

GENERAL

1. The Board of Trustees of the United Nations International School^{a/} is pleased to present through the office of the Secretary-General, for the information of the General Assembly, the following report on the School's development and progress during the past year.
2. The School continued to concern itself in improving its usefulness to the United Nations international staff and members of delegations. Every effort was made to accept during the course of the academic year the children of parents taking up new appointments with the United Nations or the delegations. This resulted in special programmes of individualized courses to bring such children up to the requirements in the International School wherever necessary. While this service places a heavy burden on the School and its resources, it is one which the Board feels must be provided in the special circumstances of recruitment and movement of international and diplomatic staff. During the academic year 1963-1964, sixteen new children were admitted and twenty-three children graduated or transferred to other schools. In the case of separating children, special tuition was provided, when requested by the parents, to enable the children to fit into the national system to which they were returning.
3. Another service which the Board has encouraged the Director to pursue is the provision of classes in the mother-tongue languages. Such classes are at present being given in Arabic, Chinese, Danish, Hindi and Spanish. Other classes are being set up as the demand arises. The School has also striven to set high scholastic standards to enable students, on separation, to move with relative ease into the higher educational system in their own countries. The Director is consciously attempting to formulate a curriculum which will in time set a standard for international education.
4. The international character of the School has been maintained and to some extent enhanced. Teachers have been drawn from seventeen countries.^{b/} Although the

^{a/} The composition of the Board of Trustees is given in appendix 1 below.

^{b/} Australia, Britain, Burma, Ceylon, China, Denmark, France, Haiti, India, Ireland, Lebanon, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United States.

recruitment of teachers on an international basis has resulted in some instances in extra expenditure in terms of travel, allowances and other privileges, it was felt important that the School should have direct knowledge of and contribution from other educational systems, if it is to build up international standards. The student body also reflects the international character of the School which on 1 October 1964 comprised 568 children of sixty-eight nationalities.

5. The Board accepted with regret the resignation of the Director, Mr. Aleck Forbes, who retired to New Zealand at the end of August after three years of service in which he made important contributions to the administrative efficiency and growth of the School. At its June meeting, the Board appointed Mr. Desmond Cole, an educator with valuable experience in British schools and in international schools in Brazil, as Director. He took up his appointment on 1 September 1964.

6. The major concern of the Board aside from its general responsibility for the policies and operation of the School has, of course, continued to be the planning of the future permanent premises for the School and the fund-raising efforts required to make these plans a reality. The Board is pleased to report that in its view these efforts are nearing a successful conclusion. A detailed account of the progress in this sector is given at the end of this report (paragraphs 31-43).

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCHOOL IN 1964

7. The end of the academic year, 1963-1964 saw ten graduates from the School moving into universities which included Boston, Johns Hopkins, Tufts and New York Universities, Reed College in Oregon, Barnard College of Columbia University and the American University of Beirut. The acceptance of these graduates by such well-known universities is, in the view of the Board, indicative of the standard of education achieved by the School at the senior secondary level.

8. The 1964-1965 school year has commenced with an enrolment of 568 made up of 239 secondary and 329 primary students. Of the total enrolment 400 students are in Manhattan and 168 in the Parkway Village Branch.

9. The 1964-1965 student body can be classified as follows:
 - 280 from Secretariat families;
 - 41 from delegation families;
 - 57 of international origin not directly connected with the United Nations;
 - 190 local United States families.
10. The increase in numbers since the 1963-1964 school year has taken place in the Manhattan secondary division. This has been made possible by the rearrangement of the building. A reasonable maximum is 575 students; the absolute physical maximum, 600. A place or two is available at each level for children of delegates arriving in November or December. Otherwise, there are vacancies only in Middle A and Tutorial I, II and III.
11. The number of Secretariat children has increased, while that of delegation children has remained almost stationary. Children of Secretariat and delegation families have been accepted at the School in every month of the year. By deliberate policy of the Board, admission of children of non-United Nations families - both international and local - has been restricted. There were, therefore, no new admissions of local children during 1963-1964, nor will this be possible in future with the present limited accommodation and the demand from United Nations families.
12. Improvements were made in the physical facilities at the Parkway Village Branch which should obviate any basic accommodation problems until the new school is built. Two new classrooms were created in the limited space available in the Manhattan building to meet the demands of increasing enrolment in the higher grades. Sets of improved modern classroom furniture and light-weight collapsible dining room tables were purchased.
13. On the academic side, serious efforts have been made to improve the teaching of English as a foreign language. A teacher of English as a foreign language is giving small group classes in the secondary school.
14. The French first-language programme continues to receive attention. At the Parkway Village Branch, the French first-language classes are conducted in the morning. In the afternoon these students join corresponding-age English language classes. When this class has a French second-language class, the French-speaking child is given a special English lesson by the class teacher. After a few years,

during which all the fundamental French language studies are maintained, the student is also facile in the use of the English language, both oral and written. The same bilingual programme is offered at the Manhattan School at the primary level.

15. In addition to French, the other languages offered within the curriculum are Spanish, Greek and Latin. Extra-curriculum languages in Russian and German are given before or after normal school hours. Where there are at least five students and a teacher is available, the School sets up the class and pays for the teaching. If there are less than five students, the School yet undertakes to organize a class provided a teacher is available. However, the parents are expected to pay a differential fee.

16. New and experimental courses are being taught in biology and chemistry, while much of the "new math" is being taught in the junior secondary classes. A new process known as the Initial Teaching Alphabet which was invented by Mr. Pitman of shorthand fame and sponsored by the Institute of Education of London University, has been introduced experimentally into one of the Junior A classes at the Parkway Village Branch. The remarkable success of this new system in experiments carried out in Britain and the New York area and the fact that the Institute of Education of London University has loaned the services of a specially trained and expert teacher to conduct the classes in the International School will undoubtedly create great interest and recognition in the international sphere.

17. As the International School draws pupils from and sends them to many different educational systems, it cannot afford to advance too far from established and generally accepted methods and subject matter. It, therefore, attempts to relate the experimental work closely to what it can determine are the real indicators of change or growth throughout the educational world.

18. The teaching staff is composed of forty-six full-time and seventeen part-time teachers. This is a ratio of approximately one teacher to eleven students. The average salary is \$6,700, which is below the public schools' average, but comparable to the private school average. The staff is a dedicated and capable body.

BURSARIES AND SCHOLARSHIPS

19. The bursary and scholarship system of the School continues to play an important role in making the School accessible to children from families at different income levels, but the funds available are still highly inadequate to meet the real needs.
20. For the school year 1963-1964, bursaries and scholarships in a sum of \$25,830 were granted to 105 children, which represents approximately 20 per cent of the enrolment. Of this amount \$15,010 were awarded to children of staff members of the United Nations and members of delegations and \$10,820 to children of non-United Nations families. All funds for the latter group were raised through voluntary effort in the community.
21. In the consideration of grants, the Bursary Committee, following the directives of the Board of Trustees, has given a larger amount of grants to the children of those United Nations staff members not entitled to an education grant, in order to make the School financially more accessible to as large a number of children from United Nations families as possible.
22. The financial resources for bursaries and scholarships were to some extent augmented last year through fund-raising activities. The increasing number of applications and the need to broaden the base for award and in some instances to increase the amounts of individual grants make it all the more necessary that new sources of funds should be sought. The Development Fund which is expected to be raised in connexion with the permanent premises for the School should go a long way in meeting this need.
23. For the academic year, 1964-1965 a budget of \$27,500 has been earmarked for bursaries and scholarships, of which \$17,500 is for children of United Nations families and \$10,000 for those of non-United Nations families. Of this amount, \$23,270 has already been disbursed in grants.

FINANCING THE OPERATION OF THE SCHOOL

24. A table is appended (appendix III) showing the budget estimates for 1963/1964, the actual income and expenditures for that year, and the budget estimates for

1964/1965. The main source of income of the School is from tuition fees and other dues, in which there has again this year been an improvement reflecting the increase in enrolment in the secondary classes of the School. Additional income is derived from donations and fund-raising events. The principal expenditure items are the salaries of teachers and other staff and related expenses. Other main items of expenditure are rentals, maintenance and utility, school lunches, supplies and equipment.

Financial year 1963/1964

25. The budget estimates for 1963/1964 showed an anticipated deficit of \$36,000, while the actual deficit as shown by the audit account was \$35,578.86. This deficit was met to the extent of \$35,000 by a transfer from the International School Fund. As stated in paragraph 49 of this report, an audited statement pertaining to the Special Account of the International School Fund stating the position as at 30 June 1964 is contained in appendix II to the present report.

Financial year 1964/1965

26. The budget estimates for 1964/1965 are based on an average enrolment of 571 pupils, which is slightly higher than the actual enrolment when the school opened in September (568). The total income from tuition fees and other dues, donations and other revenues such as dividends, is estimated at \$525,400, which represents an increase of approximately \$32,300 over the income for 1963/1964. On the other hand, the estimated expenditures for 1964/1965 including automatic rebates for multiple enrolment and scholarships, total \$570,400, and thus show an increase of \$41,300 as compared to the figures for 1963/1964. The increase in income for the current year resulting mainly from higher enrolment is not quite sufficient, however, to offset the rise in expenditures resulting from the change in Director, the necessary additions to the teaching staff in secondary school, annual salary increases to teachers and other staff and related expenses.

27. On the basis of the above figures, the anticipated operational deficit for the current school year is estimated at \$45,000 as compared to the deficit of \$36,000 for 1963/1964, envisaged at this time last year.

PERMANENT PREMISES FOR THE SCHOOL

28. It has long been recognized by the Board of Trustees as well as by the General Assembly that a solution to the problem of adequate physical facilities was essential for the future of the School. Last year, the Board reported to the Secretary-General the purchase of property at 89th Street and York Avenue in Manhattan^{c/} which appeared to be a suitable site for a school of 750 children in April 1963. Preliminary plans were drawn by the architects, Harrison and Abramovitz, and a cost-plan prepared on the basis of which systematic fund-raising efforts could be undertaken.

29. A new questionnaire sent out by the Staff Committee, together with the Board of Trustees, in the early autumn of 1963 indicated that an additional 400-500 United Nations children would attend the School if it were financially possible. This led to a re-examination of plans for the new School and it became clear that a projected enrolment of 1,000 children would be more realistic. As the site acquired at 89th Street and York Avenue was on the basis of a school for 750 pupils, the Board was faced with the following courses of action: (a) to negotiate for the acquisition of an adjacent block of 15,000 square feet to square off the L-shaped site already acquired; (b) to find another site and (c) to build on the L-shaped site by providing more storeys. Although every effort was made, the Board was unsuccessful in its negotiations to acquire the adjacent land or to locate a suitable alternative site. In regard to the third alternative, the sketches prepared by the architects, Harrison and Abramovitz, indicated that a building of eight or nine storeys with elevators was required on the L-shaped site to meet the projected requirements. This was rejected on grounds of functional desirability, appearance and cost.

30. In view of these difficulties, the Secretary-General, on the recommendation of his advisers and the architects, agreed that if the Board approved, he would make an alternative proposal to the General Assembly that the new School should be constructed at the north end of the United Nations premises. This site had been considered for the School when the proposal to build a permanent school was first

c/ See A/5607, annex.

mooted and had long been considered by many members of the Board to be the best solution to the site problem. The Board therefore unanimously agreed to accept the offer of the Secretary-General to submit the proposal to the General Assembly.

31. The architects have prepared preliminary plans for the School on this site which provides accommodation for 1,000 pupils in four bays of four classrooms each linked to a main building consisting of an assembly hall, library, arts centre, students centre, science laboratories, canteen, gymnasium and other requirements of the School programme. All this accommodation is provided in a low, three-storey building which conforms with the design of the United Nations Headquarters complex.

32. These preliminary plans are now being developed by the architects in consultation with a Physical Planning Committee appointed by the Board and other Consultants. A model indicating the relation of the School to other buildings of the United Nations complex will be available to the General Assembly by late November.

33. These developments have raised the question of the disposal of the site at 89th Street if the General Assembly should agree to the proposal of the Secretary-General. The Board has under consideration several proposals for the utilization or disposal of the site. Of particular interest is the possibility that the New York City authorities concerned might authorize a middle-income housing project which would be available to United Nations families on a priority basis. This would solve the housing problems of parents now living in the suburbs who wish to enrol their children in the new School in Manhattan, of teachers at the United Nations School and some of the tenants of the present dwelling units on the site.

FINANCING THE PERMANENT SCHOOL

34. By its resolution 1982 (XVIII), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to lend his good offices to the Board of Trustees in seeking financial and other assistance from both governmental and private sources for the construction and equipment of an appropriate school building and the creation of an endowment fund. The Assembly appealed for the first time to governments of Member States to take such measures as they considered necessary to ensure that voluntary contributions should be forthcoming from appropriate sources, governmental or non-governmental.

35. During the early part of 1964, the Board was assisted by a special representative of the Secretary-General in Europe, Dr. Victor Beermann, in approaching European sources, both governmental and non-governmental to obtain voluntary gifts for the School. At the same time, the Chairman of the Board, in the course of her official travels on other United Nations business in Asia and in Africa, took occasion to discuss the question with a number of Governments in those regions. Other Governments have acted on their own initiative in response to the Secretary-General's letter of 11 January 1964 calling attention to the General Assembly resolution and requesting urgent attention to this matter.
36. The Board recognizes that governmental procedures on such questions are necessarily time-consuming but members must confess some disappointment in the meagerness of the results to date - as of 13 October only nine Governments had made commitments for cash contributions and one other had pledged contributions in kind - building materials or furnishings. On the other hand, many of the Governments visited indicated a strong interest in the project but preferred to wait upon the results of the campaign for non-governmental contributions. A number of European Governments also pointed to the financial responsibilities they had assumed as hosts to international schools within their borders.
37. The campaign among foundations reported last year was intensified under the sponsorship of the Building and Development Fund Committee of the Board of Trustees, which is composed of Mr. Paul Hoffman, Chairman; H.E. Mr. Rashid Abdul-Aziz Al-Rashid of Kuwait; the Honourable Mr. Tore Tallroth of Sweden; Mr. Bruce Turner; Miss Julia Henderson and Mrs. Murray Fuhrman. The Committee has been ably assisted by a group of volunteers under the devoted leadership of Mrs. Fuhrman.
38. The most important single development has been the recent decision of the Ford Foundation to allocate up to \$7.5 million to this project if the United Nations resolved the problem of the site and the Board raised a substantial Development Fund which would ensure the educational excellence and the financial independence of the School. Such a generous gift would, of course, represent the breakthrough which the Board has sought for several years.
39. As noted in paragraph 30, the Board is of the opinion that only the agreement of the General Assembly to the Secretary-General's proposal to build the School on the United Nations site can provide an adequate answer to the site question. Such

a decision would not only provide the land required in mid-Manhattan but would also underscore the genuine support which the Member States give to this project as an essential supporting facility of the United Nations.

40. The question of the Development Fund (or endowment) has also been examined again by the Board in terms of the amount of income required annually to ensure the financial independence of the School. Since it is not feasible to raise net tuition fees for United Nations children who will constitute a growing proportion of the student body and ways must be found to reduce tuition for staff members in lower income brackets, it is estimated that \$150,000 annual income will be required to support an adequate scholarship system and provide the type of curriculum research and teacher-training programmes necessary to achieve the highest quality of education possible for this School. It has been agreed that a \$3 million capital fund would be required to ensure this income.

41. Of this amount, the Board has been informed by its Development Fund Committee that cash and pledges as of 10 October 1964 amount to \$963,000. Having regard to its experience in raising funds, the Board is of the opinion that most of the balance of the Development Fund will have to come from governmental sources, if the final goal is to be achieved. A number of smaller foundations which were approached are having the matter under consideration and are awaiting final word on the site and a new cost plan before making their decision.

42. In light of these extensive changes in plans for the new School, it has, of course, been necessary to revise the cost plans and targets for fund-raising. Although a decision on use of a portion of the United Nations site would eliminate land cost to the School, there are a number of balancing factors which have increased costs considerably. The most significant of these are factors affecting the cost of the building: the change from 750 to 1,000 students; the requirement that the exterior harmonize with the rest of the United Nations structures; the expansion of recreation facilities required to accommodate needs of the staff and delegations after school hours so that this School may become truly a "community centre" for the United Nations; and the rising cost of construction with each passing year. There has also been a proportionate rise in equipment costs not only for the higher enrolment figures but also in relation to planning for new types of

modern teaching aids. Finally, the rise in our target for the Development Fund has been explained above. The new cost plan is therefore:

Building cost	\$ 6,000,000
Equipment and furnishings . . .	1,000,000
Development Fund	<u>3,000,000</u>
	\$10,000,000

43. In light of the encouraging news from the Ford Foundation and the Funds committed thus far from other private sources, the Board is confident that this target will be achieved in time to see the new School open its doors in September 1966.

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL FUND

44. In accordance with the Financial Rules for the International School Fund^{d/} the report of the Board of Trustees shall contain details of the operation of the Special Account for the United Nations contributions to the Fund and shall contain an audited statement thereon.

45. As reported last year, the balance in the Fund on 30 June 1963 was \$18,700. At the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, the Fifth Committee decided that this unspent balance should be carried over to 1964, for planning purposes.^{e/} The General Assembly further decided^{f/} to contribute to the International School Fund \$35,000 towards liquidating the operational deficit anticipated for the school year 1963/1964, and an additional sum of \$20,000 for the purpose of advancing plans for the permanent accommodation of the School.

46. An audited statement of the Special Account of the International School Fund is contained in appendix III to the present report, giving the status of the account as at 30 June 1964. As shown by that statement, the total grant of \$35,000 was used to liquidate the deficit of the school for the year 1963/1964. Furthermore, the General Assembly grant of \$20,000 as well as the unspent balance of \$18,700 from last year, for the purpose of advancing plans for the permanent

d/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 61, document A/4541, appendix I.

e/ Ibid., Eighteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 68, document A/5685, para. 7.

f/ General Assembly resolution 1902 (XVIII) of 17 December 1963.

accommodation of the School have been used in full. After meeting these charges, the available balance in the Fund as at 30 June 1964 was \$13,300, representing contributions made by the Holy See (\$1,000) and New Zealand (\$12,300) in response to General Assembly resolution 1982 (XVIII).

APPENDIX I

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AS OF 13 OCTOBER 1964

The Board of Trustees, which is responsible for the policy and the over-seeing of 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, Director, Bureau of Social Affairs, United Nations	Chairman
H.E. Mr. B.N. Chakravarty, Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations	Vice-Chairman
H.E. Mr. Bohdan Lewandowski, Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations	"
H.E. Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey, Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations	"
H.E. Mr. Roger Seydoux, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations	"
The Hon. Mr. Tore Tallroth, Consul General of Sweden to the United States	"
Sir Alexander MacFarquhar, Director of Personnel, United Nations	"
Mr. Bruce R. Turner, Controller, United Nations	"
Mr. Dudley Madawela, Social Affairs Officer, United Nations	Secretary
Miss Karen Petersen, Secretary of the Committee on Contributions, Office of the Controller, United Nations	Treasurer
Mr. Godfrey K.J. Amachree, Under-Secretary, Office of the Secretary-General, United Nations	Member
Dr. Walter Anderson, Dean, School of Education, New York University	"
Mr. Irshad H. Baqai, Political Affairs Officer, United Nations	"
Dr. Andrew Cordier, Dean, School of International Affairs, Columbia University	"

Dr. Pearl Foster, M.D.	Member
Mrs. Murray Fuhrman, Chairman, Endowment Fund Committee, UNIS	"
Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, Managing Director, United Nations Special Fund	"
Mrs. Walker Stuart, Visiting Committee, UNIS	"

During the past twelve months three vacancies in the elective offices, which occurred through the expiration of the terms of Mr. Shukri Salameh, Mrs. Murray Fuhrman and Mr. Oliver Weerasinghe have been filled by the election of: Mr. D. Madawela, Mrs. M. Fuhrman and Mr. I. Baqai,

APPENDIX II

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL FUND

Status Statement of the Special Account for the United Nations and
Governments Contributions to the International School for the
Fiscal Year 1 July 1963 through 30 June 1964

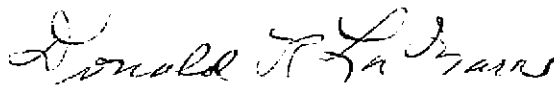
		<u>Expressed in U.S. Dollars</u>
<u>FUND BALANCE AS AT 1 JULY 1963</u>		18,700.19
<u>ADD: Funds provided by:</u>		
United Nations contribution pursuant to General Assembly Resolution 1982(XVIII) for:		
Liquidation of the anticipated operational deficit for the 1963/64 school year	35,000.00	
Advancing plans for the perman- ent accommodation of the School	<u>20,000.00</u>	55,000.00
Governments contributions in response to appeal for voluntary contributions contained in General Assembly Resolution 1982(XVIII)		
Holy See	1,000.00	
New Zealand	<u>12,300.00</u>	<u>13,300.00</u>
<u>Total Funds Available</u>		87,000.19
<u>LESS: Funds applied to:</u>		
Subsidy to the Association for the United Nations International School to liquidate the operational deficit for the year ended 30 June 1964	35,000.00	
Expenditures in connexion with permanent accommodations	<u>38,700.19</u>	<u>73,700.19</u>
<u>FUND BALANCE AS AT 30 JUNE 1964</u>		<u>13,300.00</u>

ASSETS OF THE FUND:

Cash in bank - Chemical Bank New York Trust Company	1,000.00
Due from the United Nations General Fund	<u>12,300.00</u>
<u>FUND BALANCE AS AT 30 JUNE 1964</u>	<u>13,300.00</u>

AUDIT CERTIFICATE

I have examined the above statement of Status of the Special Account for the United Nations and Governments 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.



Donald R. LaMarr

APPENDIX III

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1963/1964 AND 1964/1965

	Budget estimates 1963/1964 <u>US \$</u>	Actual income and expenditures 1963/1964 <u>US \$</u>	Budget estimates 1964/1965 <u>US \$</u>
INCOME:			
Gross tuition fees ^{a/}	483,100	484,600.00	509,300
Donations and other income ^{b/}	<u>10,000</u>	<u>12,978.80</u>	<u>16,100</u>
	<u>493,100</u>	<u>497,578.80</u>	<u>525,400</u>
United Nations grant (GA resolution 1982 (XVIII))	<u>35,000</u>	<u>35,000.00</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>588,100</u>	<u>532,578.80</u>	<u>525,400</u>
EXPENDITURES:			
Staff cost and related expenses ^{c/}	404,000	405,468.29	444,000
Rentals ^{d/}	31,000	30,880.00	31,000
Maintenance ^{e/}	12,500	12,682.50	10,500
Supplies and equipment ^{f/}	18,000	14,762.10	18,000
School lunches ^{g/}	10,000	9,700.63	9,000
Other expenses ^{h/}	<u>11,000</u>	<u>13,422.14</u>	<u>11,400</u>
	486,500	486,915.66	523,900
Scholarships ^{i/}	26,600	25,930.00	27,500
Automatic rebates for multiple enrolment	<u>16,000</u>	<u>20,312.00</u>	<u>19,000</u>
	<u>529,100</u>	<u>533,157.66</u>	<u>570,400</u>
Deficit:	<u>1,000</u>	<u>578.86</u>	<u>45,000</u>

(Foot-notes on following page)

- a/ This item includes admission fees and association membership fees as well as tuition fees. The estimated income from tuition fees for 1964/1965 is based on an enrolment of 571 pupils, as compared to an average of 545 pupils for 1963/1964.
- b/ This item includes donations, dividends and other miscellaneous income. It also includes a transfer to cover scholarship grants to non-United Nations children, from the financial results of special fund-raising events.
- c/ This item includes salaries and allowances of all personnel on the payroll: teachers, office staff and maintenance staff. It also includes Provident Fund and Social Security payments, as well as recruitment expenses and travel on home leave.
- d/ This item covers the rental for the temporary quarters in Manhattan as well as the apartments in Parkway Village.
- e/ This item includes the cost of maintaining the Manhattan building as well as the apartments in Parkway Village but does not include the salaries of the maintenance staff. Also included are the costs of utilities, covering the cost of coal, gas, water and electricity for Manhattan and electricity only for Parkway Village, where gas, water and heating are included in the rental. Furthermore, this item includes repairs and alterations to building.
- f/ This item includes specialist equipment and furniture for laboratories, classrooms and lunch-rooms, as well as textbooks, stationery, 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, but arrangements were made to provide lunches at an annual fee of \$100 which does not cover the full cost. Free lunches continue to be provided for teachers and office personnel as well as free milk for all children.
- h/ This item covers the costs of telephone, insurance, physical education programmes, bus transportation, etc.
- i/ This item includes scholarships to children of United Nations, non-United Nations and delegation families.