



Twentieth session
Agenda item 86

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In his report to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly on this subject (A/5834), the Secretary-General informed the Members 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."

"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. 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."

2. In these circumstances, on 12 February 1965, the General Assembly approved in principle, the use of the north end of the United Nations Headquarters site for the construction of the United Nations School, subject to review of legal arrangements by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and made an appeal to Governments for contributions to the Development Fund (resolution 2003 (XIX)).

3. On the basis of this action, the Board of Trustees instructed their architects to proceed with detailed plans and drawings for the new building. There continued to be some misgivings, however, among civic leaders and organizations, as well as among some Members of the United Nations, about the desirability of utilizing so large a part of the remaining space on the Headquarters site for this purpose. In March 1965, the question was raised whether the United Nations would consider an alternative location of the School on Welfare Island. Following preliminary discussions with the Mayor of New York, the Secretary-General asked the Board of Trustees to investigate this possibility. After extensive study, the Board informed him that this alternative would not adequately meet the needs of the International School and the Secretary-General informed the Mayor of this conclusion. At the same time, the Board indicated its willingness to reopen the question if a suitable site, near the United Nations, within the financial possibilities of the School and available in time to avoid serious delay in construction, could be found.

4. Much effort was put into this search by all concerned and in June 1965, the City authorities indicated a new possibility at 25th Street and the East River Drive (Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive) on land to be created by filling in, or constructing a platform over the East River. Studies by the architects and the Physical Planning Committee of the Board of Trustees during the summer showed that this would be a feasible site and might be developed within four months of the time required to construct the School on the Headquarters site. A special gift of \$1 million from members of the Rockefeller family would meet the greater part of the cost of developing this new site.

5. On 7 September 1965, the Board of Trustees decided that this solution would be in the best interests of the School and advised the Secretary-General and the Mayor that it would accept the offer if one was formally made. On 23 September, the Board of Estimate of the City of New York adopted a resolution agreeing to lease this site to the United Nations for \$1 per annum.^{1/} On 30 September 1965, the Ford Foundation confirmed that its grant of \$7.5 million would be available for constructing the School on the new site as soon as the designs were approved by the Board of Trustees and the conditions concerning the Development Fund met.

6. It appears to the Secretary-General that the proposed new site offers a happy solution to the physical problems that have stood in the way of achieving the goal so long sought by the General Assembly and by the Board of Trustees of the School. The United Nations site was proposed as a last resort and, fortunately, this proposal stimulated new explorations and the imaginative solution that has now been reached. The Secretary-General proposes to sign a long-term lease with the City at \$1 per annum for the property; he will inform the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions of the detailed provisions of the lease which are now being worked out between the City and United Nations legal advisers.

7. There is still one serious obstacle to the realization of the plans for the School. As the Secretary-General reported last year, one of the conditions of the Ford Foundation grant was that there should be a Development Fund of \$3 million to ensure the financial viability of the School. This Fund would produce the income necessary to provide scholarships and generally to improve the quality of education given without annual subsidies from the United Nations, which have always proved necessary to supplement income from tuitions. The Advisory Committee strongly recommended that the actual construction of the new building should not begin "unless and until the greater part of the Development Fund had been received or firmly pledged".^{2/} The General Assembly has repeatedly

^{1/} See paras. 5-7 of the annex to the present report.

^{2/} A/5888, para. 8.

called for voluntary contributions to this Fund. The Secretary-General made a new appeal to all Members in February 1965 on the basis of this action. As the Board's report shows, a total of thirty-three Governments have responded to this appeal, bringing Government pledges, as of 15 October 1965, to \$255,292. Together with private contributions and pledges, the Development Fund, therefore stands at \$1,252,738.

8. As the Advisory Committee pointed out in February 1965 (A/5888), authorization to use the Headquarters site would, in practice, have been equivalent to a substantial donation toward the construction of the School. Since this contribution is no longer required, it is all the more necessary for Governments to give concrete evidence of their support for the School through gifts to the Development Fund. In view of the long history of unanimous resolutions supporting the School as an important service to facilitate the recruitment and retention of qualified staff in the United Nations, and the enormous voluntary efforts which have gone into this project, it is very much to be hoped that the Member States will respond generously at this critical point.

9. As in 1964, the major preoccupation of the Board has been the questions of site and financing for the new School. At the same time, the quality of education for the present generation of students must not be allowed to suffer. Teachers' salaries have had to be improved and new teachers added to strengthen the growing secondary school, and the science equipment and library facilities have had to be improved. Thus, in spite of a substantial rise in tuition fees, the deficit in the operating budget for 1965-1966 is estimated at \$45,400. Increased costs during the first half of 1965 resulted in a higher deficit for the last school year than had been anticipated. As indicated in paragraph 38 of the Board's report, the School therefore faces a deficit of nearly \$57,000 at the end of the present school year in June 1966. The Secretary-General hopes that the General Assembly will find it possible to make an appropriate grant to the International School Fund for 1966 to cover this operating deficit.

10. In connexion with the rise in fees, as reported by the Board in paragraph 17 of its report, the Secretary-General is aware that the present level of fees represents a real hardship for many staff members. The action of the Board is simply another manifestation of the rising cost of education on a much wider scale and

it is for this reason that the Secretary-General has proposed an increase in the education grant to the General Assembly.

11. Despite all the problems which have preoccupied the Board and the administration of the School, and despite the highly inadequate buildings in which the School is now located, it is heartening to see that the School continues to grow in stature as a fine educational institution dedicated to the purposes of the United Nations.

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 and its progress during the past year.
2. Of the many matters which engaged the attention of the Board of Trustees, the most important and significant were the urgent question of a permanent site for the School; the continued efforts to promote its international character; the desire to improve the quality of the education provided; and the progress of the Development Fund of \$3 million, which along with income from tuition would, in the opinion of the Board, ensure the viability of the School.

A PERMANENT SITE FOR THE SCHOOL

3. The question of a permanent site for the School was the most onerous task the Board of Trustees had to contend with during 1965. On the basis of General Assembly resolution 2003 (XIX) of 12 February 1965 approving in principle the use of the north end of the Headquarters site for the construction of the School, the Board accelerated action respect of dttailed plans and specifications for the buildings and intensified its efforts to attract contributions to the Development Fund, particularly as an essential condition of the Ford Foundation grant was that a substantial portion of the Development Fund should have been paid or firmly pledged for eligibility to draw on the grant.
4. In the meantime, the Board of Trustees was requested by the Secretary-General in April 1965 to review a proposal brought to him to locate the United Nations International School on Welfare Island. The Board carried out a close investigation of that proposal through the appointment of a sub-committee, consultations with city officials and other persons directly concerned and sought

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

the views of the members of the Association and the parents at a special meeting of the Association on 10 May 1965. Taking into account the facts ascertained by the sub-committee, the information supplied by the city officials and the views expressed by the members, and the resolution adopted unanimously by them at the special meeting, the Board of Trustees informed the Secretary-General that the Welfare Island site would not meet the needs of the International School. The Board, however, took the position that it was prepared to consider an alternative site, if one of adequate size could be found within a reasonable distance from United Nations Headquarters and if such a site would be available immediately in order to ensure that the buildings would be ready for occupancy by the School in September 1967.

5. Early in June 1965, a new proposal was made by the city authorities that a suitable site might be found at the east end of 25th Street in Manhattan, where, according to the development plans being studied by the city departments concerned, new land was to be created on the East River as a site for middle-income housing and related community facilities. The Physical Planning Committee of the Board, along with the architects and the Director of the School, studied that proposal from educational, physical and financial points of view.

6. The area would consist of approximately 120,000 square feet with the possibility of acquiring a further 20,000 square feet. It is located at a point of highest concentration of United Nations families living in Manhattan. It is conveniently accessible from the west side of Manhattan and from Queens, and from the East River Drive for north-south traffic. The School will be close enough to the United Nations to preserve all desirable links with it. An overpass directly opposite the proposed site will provide access to playgrounds and a swimming pool which are maintained by the City and which might be available to supplement the facilities provided by the School. According to the architects, the site offers considerably more architectural freedom than the United Nations site.

7. Considerable expense will have to be incurred in filling the East River, perhaps in the neighbourhood of \$1.5 million. The advantages will be that the building will be entirely above ground avoiding the necessity to put some classes below ground level, as envisaged in the plans at the north end of the United Nations grounds. The cost of excavation will be materially lower and the need for a great

deal of underground construction as well as the use of expensive stone in order to harmonize the School building with the United Nations buildings were it to be built on the Headquarters site, will be diminished.

8. Having considered in detail the above factors as well as the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed site vis-à-vis the site approved by the General Assembly at the north end of the Headquarters grounds, the Board of Trustees agreed to accept the offer when it was formally made. On 23 September 1965, the Board of Estimate of the City of New York adopted a resolution to lease to the United Nations on a long-term basis the area in question at an annual rent of \$1 to be used for the purposes of the United Nations International School, and authorized the Department of Marine and Aviation to permit the School authorities to enter the premises, to demolish the existing pier and to begin full operations.

9. On the basis of the above resolution and in consideration of the fact that the Ford Foundation has confirmed the offer it so generously made in 1964 in the light of the new situation concerning the site, the Board of Trustees conveyed to the Secretary-General its acceptance of the site at 25th Street and the East River Drive. It is the earnest hope of the Board of Trustees that the legal and other matters connected with the conveyance of the site for purposes of constructing the International School will be speedily accomplished, so that the School which has been operating under extreme difficulties and disadvantages since its inception may have permanent facilities appropriate to its purposes and to its relationship with the United Nations.

10. If the General Assembly is agreeable to the change in the site for the School, what remains to be done is to accelerate the drawing up of detailed plans and specifications for the buildings in order to ensure that the School may move into the new premises in time for the 1968-1969 academic year. The only impediment that the Board of Trustees can foresee at this moment is the question of how speedily the target of \$3 million needed for the Development Fund can be reached to secure the grant from the Ford Foundation for the construction of the buildings, which, in the light of the target date, has become extremely urgent.

THE DEVELOPMENT FUND

11. As mentioned earlier in this report, the Ford Foundation, in approving the generous grant of \$7.5 million, made it a condition that a substantial part of

the Development Fund should have been paid or firmly pledged before the Association was eligible to draw on the grant. The purposes for which the Development Fund will be used were outlined in the report of the Secretary-General to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.^{b/} The Board strongly feels that the establishment of the Development Fund is of the utmost importance to ensure the viability of the School and to enable the development of the highest quality of education consistent with the ideals and goals of an international school. Furthermore, the significance of the Development Fund as a tangible expression of interest on the part of the Member Governments of the United Nations whose objectives and purposes the School is expected to serve, has considerably increased in the light of the grant of the site by the City of New York, a site which is valued at about \$6 million.

12. Following General Assembly resolution 2003 (XIX) of 12 February 1965, the Secretary-General addressed a second appeal to all Member Governments of the United Nations for voluntary contributions to the Development Fund. Twenty-eight Governments have so far responded to this as well as the previous appeal made in 1964 by contributing or pledging \$255,292, of which \$169,181 had already been paid.^{c/} Non-governmental pledges and grants amount to \$977,446. Contributions and pledges to the Development Fund, therefore, amount to \$1,232,738. The Board of Trustees is of the opinion that no further substantial contributions can be expected from voluntary sources before the Member Governments of the United Nations contribute a significant proportion of the Development Fund in order that work on the School can progress without interruption.

IMPROVING THE INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER OF THE SCHOOL
AND THE QUALITY OF ITS EDUCATION

13. During the past year, the Administration of the School with the encouragement of the Board of Trustees made special efforts to improve the international character of the School. The Director was encouraged to broaden the basis of recruitment of teachers so that their knowledge and experience of the school systems

b/ Document A/5834, dated 9 December 1964.

c/ A list of countries is given in appendix II.

in their respective countries will be available to the School in understanding the new students coming from those countries and in adapting the School curriculum to their needs. The largest group of students is from North America followed by Europe, Asia, Latin America, Middle East and Africa. Of the teachers, thirty come from Europe, nine from Asia, seven from North America and one each from Africa, South America and the Middle East.

14. On a proposal of the Director of the School, the Board of Trustees appointed an ad hoc committee of educators to conduct a complete review of the educational programme and curriculum. In keeping with its desire to strengthen the international character of the School, the Board included in the Committee prominent educators from France, the United States and India, and they were ably supported by personnel from the Education Department of the Ford Foundation, a representative of UNESCO and the Cultural Attaché of the French Embassy in the United States.

15. On the basis of their recommendations as well as staff consultations, many improvements have been introduced at the School. Science courses have been enlarged; the teaching of modern languages has been intensified; studies in economics, government and anthropology have been added to the tutorial classes; extra-curricular activities have been expanded; many new books have been acquired for the library and a variety of recreational activities have been introduced.

16. The Visiting Committee of the Board of Trustees also made a close study of the facilities at the School, including equipment, with a view to improving the quality of the education provided. It was observed that equipment available for the science programme and other aids to teaching, which are now being regarded as indispensable to sound education, were inadequate. Whereas other private schools were providing on the average of \$32 per student for library, textbooks, science equipment and other teaching aids, the United Nations School average was only \$9. The Board of Trustees, therefore, felt that these shortcomings should be remedied immediately, if the School was to maintain a high standard of education consonant with its objectives. The new budget for 1965-1966, as indicated in paragraph 37, provides a substantial increase in the provision for supplies and equipment in order to meet these requirements at least partially.

17. The extra costs for equipment, the expansion of extra-curricular activities and the physical education programme, and the increasing staff costs have compelled

the Board to review the sources of income for the School. As tuition fees make up 85-90 per cent of the income, a sub-committee of the Executive Committee composed of the Chairman, the Secretary and the Treasurer, together with the Director, reviewed the fee structure which had remained constant since 1960. Since additional income could not be expected from any substantial increase in enrolment in the present premises, there was no choice but to consider an increase in fees. After a careful comparison with tuition fees of other private schools in New York City, and taking into account the average operating expenses per pupil, as well as the need to meet the extra costs reflected in the budget for 1965-1966, a graded system was recommended as follows:

Junior A	\$ 800 per annum
Junior B-D	900 " "
Middle A-C	1,000 " "
Senior A-C	1,200 " "
Tutorial I-III	1,250 " "

18. The Board of Trustees, in agreeing to introduce this scale of fees for the academic year 1965-1966, took note that it compared favourably with what is being charged in other private schools; that the average increase would be from \$900 in 1964-1965 to \$1,030 in 1965-1966; and that it might not be necessary to increase fees again when the School is established in the new premises. At the same time, the Board noted that these fees increased the difficulties of parents, particularly those with more than one child in the School. The Board hopes that the United Nations Education Grant can be revised upwards to conform more nearly to the cost of education in 1965.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCHOOL IN 1965

19. There has been a continued expansion of the School, though at a slower pace in the light of space limitations. Whereas in 1961 the School enrolment was 440, the 1964-1965 school year started with 572 students. During the course of the year, 151 new students arrived, while 132 students left. Although this increase in enrolment has strained the physical facilities at the School to the utmost, the Director has felt an obligation to accommodate as far as possible children of

United Nations staff members and delegation staff at any time of the school year. In fact, most of the expansion in enrolment since 1963 has been confined to brothers and sisters of students already in the School, and in 1965 it became necessary to put eleven United Nations children on the waiting list. This position is expected to worsen until the new school is ready.

20. The Director reports that qualitatively the School has an exceptional community of students with a great variety of cultural backgrounds and a high level of ability. They have in common an enjoyment of learning and of getting to know each other, open minds and sensitive dispositions, and an absence of prejudice. The School continues to provide an environment of international understanding through work and play.

21. The 1965-1966 school year has started with 603 students who could be classified as follows:

317 from Secretariat families

36 from Delegation "

64 of international origin not connected with the United Nations

186 from local United States families

This is the maximum number that can be accommodated in the School both at Parkway Village in Queens and in Manhattan. It is unfortunate that admission of children coming during the school year will have to be severely restricted to any vacancies created by children withdrawn during the course of the year.

22. In the primary school the experiment with the "international teaching alphabet" in teaching English phonetically, introduced last year, has proved a remarkable success, particularly with non-English speaking children learning to read. It was started in Parkway Village and has been extended to the Manhattan school. Consideration has also been given to new approaches in teaching elementary mathematics and science, the continuity of the social studies programme and further possibilities of teaching English and French as second languages in the primary school.

23. In the secondary department there has been the same stress on refining and improving established courses of study, but there have been some new developments. In science, for example, the last eight years of school have been planned in two blocks, so that students get a varied acquaintance with the scientific bases of

the modern world, while those coming and going have some chance of mastering at least one aspect. To the CHEM Study, Chemical Bond Approach and BSCS Biology courses already used have been added PSSC Physics and ESCP Earth Science courses. The laboratory work required is severely handicapped, of course, by the limited facilities and equipment available.

24. A modern approach also prevails in secondary mathematics. An experimental introduction to calculus in Tutorial II has been successful and is being extended to certain Tutorial I students. The requirement that all students take mathematics every year has proved arduous for the less mathematically gifted in Tutorial II and III, and more suitable topics within mathematics will be offered them in the future, while maintaining the requirement.

25. The distinctive social studies from a global point of view offered in the School have continued this year. As noted above, courses in economics, government and anthropology have been added for Tutorial II and III students, in an attempt to broaden yet further the School's offerings in this central field of study.

26. The external examinations taken in the secondary school at present are for the British General Certificate of Education or for the United States College Board Entrance Examination. Four students who took the GCE "ordinary" level examination in November 1964 passed in all subjects. In June 1965 thirty-one candidates took the "Ordinary" level in thirteen subjects and two candidates the "Advanced" level in three subjects. The percentage of passes in the "Ordinary" level was seventy-six, which compares favourably with sixty-four for British schools. Although the demand for the "Advanced" level is yet small, the School will continue to offer the University of Cambridge "Advanced" level in all non-scientific subjects, as the preliminary entrance requirement for British universities and others recognizing it for entrance. At the same time, the divergent needs of British, United States and other universities make the School look sympathetically towards the "international baccalaureate" now being developed by the International Schools Association.

27. The United States College Board examinations - the Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Tests and the Scholastic Aptitude and Achievement Tests - were taken by Tutorial II and III students. The scores showed the high quality of the students,

particularly in the French, Spanish and Russian listening comprehension tests. Of the six candidates for Regents' Scholarships in 1965, five were awarded scholarships. All the seventeen students of Tutorial III who applied for colleges in the United States were accepted at the following colleges: Antioch, Boston, Brandeis, Bryn Mawr, University of California, Hunter, Manhattanville, Michigan, New York University and Pittsburgh University. Other students have been accepted at McGill University in Canada and Loreta College, Calcutta.

28. There has been a notable expansion of extra-curricular activities, particularly in sports at the secondary level. The older boys have been offered fencing, basketball, swimming, tennis and soccer. In the last three of these, school teams have competed quite creditably with other schools. The girls have also had lunch time volleyball and basketball, and for the first time, field hockey and tennis in Central Park. These have been enthusiastically accepted by the girls. It is expected that judo and badminton will be added. Lack of space at the School and the limited facilities available at the Lenox Hill Neighbourhood House and Central Park have prevented an expansion of these and other activities to meet the increasing demand for them.

29. In intellectual activities, a discussion club, debating society, a musical appreciation club, a film club and the choir have met regularly. An outstanding occasion was the dramatic evening in May 1965, when the English and French departments produced three one-act plays, "The Stolen Prince", "La Leçon" and "The Ugly Duckling". The School was entertained by the Stratford Shakespeare Players' production of "Twelfth Night" at the School and a visit was made to Stratford to see "The Taming of the Shrew".

30. Other theatrical occasions have included "L'annonce faite à Marie" and "Dr. Faustus"; four operas and many symphony concerts. Visits were made to the Museum of Natural History, the Museum of Modern Art, the Guggenheim Museum, the Metropolitan Museum and the Brooklyn Museum. Some classes visited the Nehru Exhibition, the Humble Oil Refinery, St. Francis' Hospital, the Computer Center of the New York University and the New York Stock Exchange, besides, of course, various visits to United Nations Headquarters.

31. In the elementary school at Parkway Village many delightful entertainments have been presented by the students, both in French and English, culminating in a

musical production of part of "H.M.S. Pinafore" by Middle A and B. Of particular interest are the opportunities afforded to the students to exhibit both in Parkway and Manhattan their own musical works and other compositions at weekly shows to the rest of the school and their parents. These have revealed a remarkable range of talents among the students with a flair for improvisation, a large international repertoire and able instrumentation.

32. In spite of severe handicaps of inadequate space and poor facilities, the School has maintained a steady progress in expansion and educational attainments. The old building which the School is occupying in Manhattan leaves much to be desired as an environment which can inspire the student body towards higher achievements. The next three years will be a period of trial and strain to the teaching staff as well as to the students. There will be pressure for further admissions which will have to be severely restricted; the equipment and facilities cannot be increased, as it would be uneconomical to do so in the present building which is already strained to the utmost. The only sustaining hope is that the School could move to the new premises on the proposed site by the beginning of the 1968-1969 academic year and be enabled to evolve into an institution worthy of its ideals.

33. The Board of Trustees is happy to record that the International School has reached a stage that is attracting international attention and recognition. Leading educationists have visited the School to observe its functioning and study how it is coping with the innumerable complexities that arise in trying to meet the educational needs of more than 600 students from sixty-six countries. The School is an active partner of the International Schools Association and is deeply involved in the attempts to formulate an "international baccalaureate". It is also a member of the Association of Private Schools in New York City and adheres to the standards set by that organization. The role that the School was called upon to play during the recent visit of His Holiness the Pope has drawn to it widespread local attention, and many requests have come to the Director for visits to the School.

34. The Board of Trustees also wishes to record its deep appreciation of the continuing support it has received from the Ford Foundation. Apart from the grant of \$7.5 million towards the construction of the new school, the consultative

services of its Educational Facilities Laboratory have been made readily available to the School. In addition, the Ford Foundation financed travel for the Director to visit other institutions of a similar character both locally and in Europe; paid the expenses of the international educators who were on the ad hoc committee to review the educational programme and curriculum of the School; sponsored a summer project for five of the teachers in Eastern European countries, France and Britain; and engaged a consultant to help the Physical Planning Committee of the Board of Trustees.

FINANCING THE OPERATION OF THE SCHOOL

35. A table is appended (appendix III) showing the actual income and expenditures for the years 1963-1964 and 1964-1965 and the budget estimates for 1965-1966. As it will be seen, the main source of income of the School is from tuition fees and other dues. Additional income is derived from donations and fund-raising events. The principal items of expenditure are the salaries of teachers and other staff and related expenses. Other main items are rentals, maintenance and utilities, school lunches, supplies and equipment.

Financial year 1964-1965

36. The budget estimates for 1964-1965 included in the report of the Secretary-General to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly (A/5834) showed an anticipated deficit of \$45,000. In the course of the year, the Board of Trustees found it necessary, however, to increase the budgetary provisions for certain expenditure items such as staff costs and related expenses, supplies and equipment, school lunches and the cost of operating the Parkway-Manhattan bus. Consequently, the actual deficit as shown by the audited accounts was \$55,984.56. Subject to final approval by the General Assembly, budget estimates for 1965, including its grant to the School for 1964-1965, this deficit would be met to the extent of \$45,000 by a transfer from the International School Fund. An audited statement pertaining to the Special Account for the International School Fund stating the position as at 30 June 1965 is contained in appendix IV to the present report.

Financial year 1965-1966

37. The budget estimates for 1965-1966 are based on an average enrolment of 590 as compared to 571 for 1964-1965. The increase in enrolment, which is limited by the available space in the present building, could not produce additional income sufficient to cover certain essential increases in expenditures referred to in detail below, which the Board of Trustees considered imperative for the efficient functioning of the School. It had therefore no alternative but to decide on an increase in tuition fees as referred to in paragraph 17 of the present report. The total income from tuition fees at the revised rates and other dues, donations and other revenue such as dividends, is estimated at \$629,400, as compared to the actual income for 1964-1965 of \$525,957, or an increase of just over \$100,000. The estimated expenditures for 1965-1966 including automatic rebates for multiple enrolment and scholarships, totals \$674,800 which is approximately \$92,800 higher than the actual expenditures for 1964-1965. The main reasons for this increase are as follows:

Staff costs and related expenses (\$68,800). The increase was caused by the following factors: (1) revisions in the salary scale of teachers; (2) additions to the teaching staff; (3) normal annual salary increases to teachers and other staff; (4) and the corresponding increases in Provident Fund payments.

Supplies and equipment (\$13,000). Based on a report of the Visiting Committee, it was recognized that an improvement in the equipment and educational aids of the School was imperative. Consequently, provision has been made in the budget for the purchase of additional basic instructional supplies and equipment.

Scholarships (\$6,000). On account of the increase in tuition fees, it was found necessary to make an additional allowance for scholarships, particularly for the benefit of United Nations staff members who were not in receipt of the United Nations education grant.

38. On the basis of the above figures, the anticipated operational deficit for the current school year is estimated at \$45,400. Attention is also invited to the fact that the General Assembly grants for 1964-1965 and 1963-1964 were insufficient to liquidate the operational deficits for those years and that balances of \$10,985 and \$579, respectively, remain uncovered. Taking into account the deficits for

prior years totalling \$11,564, the anticipated deficit for 1965-1966 would be increased to \$56,964.

Bursaries and scholarships

39. For the school year 1964-1965, a sum of \$27,500 was earmarked for bursaries and scholarships. Applications for financial help were received in respect of 110 children. Grants of varying amounts were given in respect of 102 children as follows:

\$14,852 for children of those United Nations staff members without education grant and of members of delegations;

1,950 for children of United Nations staff members with education grant;

9,250 for children of non-United Nations families.

That the bulk of the grants were in respect of children of United Nations staff members without education grant and of members of delegations was a direct result of the policy dictated by resolutions of the General Assembly that efforts should be made to make the School accessible to the largest possible number of children of United Nations families.

40. At the end of the school year in June 1965, out of the total grant there was an amount of \$1,950 unused, due to the withdrawal of students having bursaries.

41. For the school year 1965-1966, an appropriation of \$32,000 was authorized, the increase over that for 1964-1965 being in order to take account of the additional needs for financial help arising from the increase in tuition fees. Of this sum, \$31,870 has already been committed as grants. The Bursary Committee has so far found that even with the increased appropriation, it is increasingly difficult to give adequate financial help to all deserving pupils. During the school year it is most likely that there will be some student withdrawals as well as some additional applications for assistance. It is hoped that funds saved on the former will be adequate to cover the needs of the latter.

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL FUND

42. In accordance with the Financial Rules for the International School Fund,^{d/} the report of the Board of Trustees contains details of the operation of the Special

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

Account for the United Nations contributions to the Fund and an audited statement thereon.

43. As reported last year, the General Assembly grants (1) towards liquidating the operational deficit of the School and (2) for the purpose of advancing plans for the permanent accommodation of the School had been used in full as at 30 June 1964. The available balance in the Fund was \$13,300, representing voluntary contributions by two Governments in response to General Assembly resolution 1982 (XVIII).

44. Under General Assembly resolution 2004 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, an amount of \$45,000 was transferred to the International School Fund for the purpose of liquidating the operational deficit for 1964-1965.

45. An audited statement of the Special Account of the International School Fund is contained in appendix IV to the present report giving the status of the account as at 30 June 1965. As shown by that statement, the total grant of \$45,000 would be used towards liquidating the deficit of the school for the year 1964-1965.

46. During the year 1964-1965 voluntary contributions totalling \$131,078.30 were received from ten Governments^{e/} in response to General Assembly resolutions 1982 (XVIII) and 2003 (XIX) of 12 February 1965 towards the establishment of a \$3 million Development Fund for the School. The total of voluntary contributions received from Governments for this purpose as at 30 June 1965 was thus \$144,378.30.

47. A Statement showing the voluntary contributions pledged and paid by Governments as of 15 October 1965 is given in appendix II.

^{e/} Congo (Leopoldville) - \$5,000; Cyprus - \$278.30; Denmark - \$25,000; Ghana - \$2,800; Israel - \$3,000; Ivory Coast - \$5,000; Kuwait - \$40,000; Netherlands - \$9,000; Sweden - \$40,000; and Uganda - \$1,000.

APPENDIX I

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
AS OF 19 OCTOBER 1965

The Board of Trustees, which is responsible for the policy and the overseeing 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. Rashid Al-Rashid, Permanent Representative of the State of Kuwait to the United Nations	Vice-Chairman
H.E. Mr. F. H. Corner, Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations	Vice-Chairman
H.E. Mr. Bohdan Lewandowski, Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations	Vice-Chairman
H.E. Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey, Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations	Vice-Chairman
H.E. Mr. Roger Seydoux, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations	Vice-Chairman
The Hon. Mr. Tore Tallroth, Consul-General of Sweden in New York	Vice-Chairman
Sir Alexander MacFarquhar, Director of Personnel, United Nations	Vice-Chairman
Mr. Bruce R. Turner, Controller, United Nations	Vice-Chairman
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. Irshad H. Baqai, Political Affairs Officer, United Nations	Member
Mr. Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations	Member

Mrs. Murray Fuhrman, Chairman, Endowment Fund Committee, United Nations International School	Member
Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, Managing Director, United Nations Special Fund	Member
Mr. Raymond Rodríguez, Project Officer, United Nations Special Fund	Member
Mr. Shukri Salameh, Assistant Chief, Staff Services, Office of Personnel, United Nations	Member
Mrs. Walker Stuart, Visiting Committee, United Nations International School	Member

During the past twelve months, three vacancies in the elective offices, which occurred through the expiration of the terms of Dr. Julia Henderson and Miss Karen Petersen (later nominated by the Secretary-General and appointed by the Board) and Mrs. Walker Stuart have been filled by the election of: Mr. Rodríguez, Mr. Shukri Salameh and Mrs. Walker Stuart.

The Board has lost, through his untimely death, the wise counsel of Dean Walter Anderson of New York University School of Education, who had served most faithfully for three years. He had given a lifetime of service to education and to international understanding.

APPENDIX II

Governmental contributions to the Development Fund
as at 15 October 1965

	Fledged (US dollars)	Paid (US dollars)
Canada (\$C35,000)	32,407	-
Congo (Leopoldville)	5,000	5,000
Cyprus	278	278
Denmark	25,000	25,000
Gabon	4,000	-
Ghana	2,800	2,800
Greece	4,000	4,000
Guinea	2,024	2,024
Holy See	1,000	1,000
Israel	3,000	3,000
Ivory Coast	5,000	5,000
Jamaica	1,000	1,000
Jordan	1,000	1,000
Kuwait	40,000	40,000
Libya	5,000	5,000
Luxembourg	1,200 ^{a/}	-
Malawi	279	279
Nepal	504	-
Netherlands	36,000 ^{b/}	9,000
New Zealand	12,300	12,300
Nigeria	7,000	-
Norway	14,000	-
Pakistan	3,000	3,000
Sweden	40,000	40,000
Trinidad and Tobago	1,500	1,500
Tunisia	2,000	2,000
Uganda	1,000	1,000
Zambia	5,000	5,000
Totals	<u>255,292</u>	<u>169,181</u>

(Foot-notes on following page)

/...

Governmental contributions to the Development Fund
as at 15 October 1965 (continued)

The following countries have offered assistance
in equipment:

Austria, Poland and Romania.

Turkey and Upper Volta have expressed their intention
to make contributions in 1966.

-
- a/ The amount pledged will be paid in four annual instalments. The contributions for 1966-1968 are subject to parliamentary approval.
- b/ The Netherlands has pledged four annual instalments of \$9,000 each for the years 1965-1968. The contributions for 1966-1968 are subject to parliamentary approval.

APPENDIX III

Budget estimates for 1965-1966 and actual income
 and expenditure for 1964-1965 and 1963-1964

	<u>Budget</u> 1965-1966	<u>Actual</u> 1964-1965	<u>Actual</u> 1963-1964
	\$	\$	\$
<u>Income</u>			
Tuition and other fees ^{a/}	617,000	512,545	484,600
Donations and other income ^{b/}	12,400	13,412	12,979
	<u>629,400</u>	<u>525,957</u>	<u>497,579</u>
<u>Expenditures</u>			
Staff costs and related expenses ^{c/}	515,600	446,817	405,468
Rentals ^{d/}	31,000	30,300	30,880
Maintenance and alterations ^{e/}	12,000	9,020	12,683
Supplies and equipment ^{f/}	31,700	18,691	14,762
School lunches ^{g/}	15,100	12,701	9,701
Other expenses ^{h/}	16,000	17,383	13,422
	<u>621,400</u>	<u>534,912</u>	<u>486,916</u>
Scholarships ^{i/}	32,000	25,802	25,930
Automatic rebates for multiple enrolment . .	21,400	21,228	20,312
	<u>674,800</u>	<u>581,942</u>	<u>533,158</u>
Operating deficit	45,400	55,685	35,579
General Assembly grant		45,000	35,000
Balance	<u>45,400</u>	<u>10,985</u>	<u>579</u>

a/ This item includes admission fees and association membership fees as well as tuition fees. The estimated income from tuition fees for 1965-1966 is based on an enrolment of 590 pupils, as compared to an average of 571 pupils for 1964-1965.

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.

(Foot-notes to table) (continued)

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- 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 lunchrooms, 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. Free lunches continue to be provided for teachers and office personnel as well as free milk for all children.
- h/ This item covers the cost of telephone, insurance, physical education programmes, bus transportation, etc., and for 1964-1965 write-off for uncollectibles for prior years.
- i/ This item includes scholarships to children of United Nations, non-United Nations and delegation families.

APPENDIX IV

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL FUND

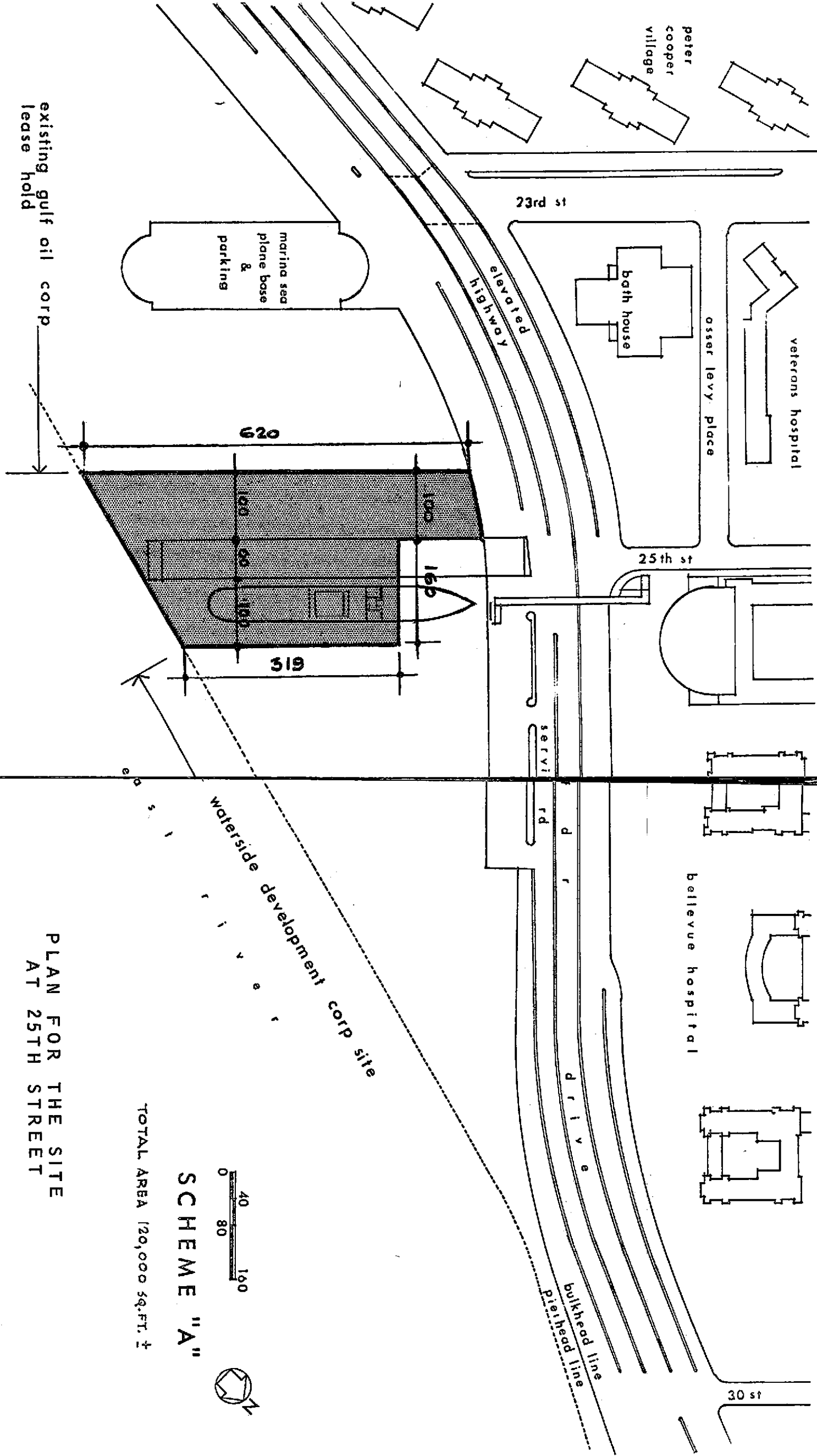
Statement of status of the Special Account for the United Nations
contributions to the International School for the fiscal year
1 July 1964 through 30 June 1965

	(US dollars)
FUND BALANCE AS AT 1 JULY 1964	13,300.00
<u>Add: Funds provided by:</u>	
United Nations contribution pursuant to approval 1965 budget estimates by the Fifth Committee at its 1065th meeting	
Liquidation of the anticipated operational deficit for the 1964/1965 school year	45,000.00
Government contributions in response to the appeal for voluntary contributions contained in General Assembly resolution 1982 (XVIII)	131,078.30
Total funds available	<u>189,378.30</u>
<u>Less: Funds applied to:</u>	
Subsidy to the Association for the United Nations International School toward the liquidation of the operational deficit for the year ended 30 June 1965	45,000.00
Transfers to the United Nations Building and Endowment Fund	144,378.30
FUND BALANCE AS AT 30 JUNE 1965	<u><u>NIL</u></u>

AUDIT CERTIFICATE

I have examined the above statement of 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.



existing gulf oil corp lease hold

marina sea plane base & parking

620

319

150

waterside development corp site

PLAN FOR THE SITE AT 25TH STREET

TOTAL AREA 120,000 SQ. FT. ±

SCHEME "A"

