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UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In his report dated 11 December 1967,^{1/} the Secretary-General gave members further information concerning proposals which had led the Board of Trustees to suspend plans for the construction of the permanent school building at the site prepared at East 25th Street, and to investigate an alternative proposal made by officials of the Ford Foundation to study the feasibility of building the school on a site lying between East 39th and 40th Streets, west of First Avenue.
2. At that time the Secretary-General advised the General Assembly that it was expected that a series of studies then under way on the feasibility of the 39th/40th Street site would be completed early in 1968; and that on the receipt of the results of the studies, the Board of Trustees would make a decision as to whether to go ahead at that site or make arrangements for construction to be resumed at 25th Street. The preliminary studies were commissioned by the Fund for Area Planning and Development, Inc. which included, among others, representatives of the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller brothers, the Permanent Mission of the United States, the City of New York and the Secretary-General. These preliminary studies produced favourable results but, on the advice of its Physical Planning Committee, the Board of Trustees has authorized more detailed technical studies and cost analyses - the results of which should be available early in 1969 - to determine the basic elements of an actual development agreement between the United Nations International School, an investor/builder, and other interested parties

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 84, document A/6962.

such as the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. If these further studies confirm the physical and economic feasibility of the project, it is firmly believed that contracts could be prepared in sufficient time to allow construction to be commenced in the building season of 1969 and to be completed by the end of the school year 1971-1972.

3. The Secretary-General is aware that members will be disappointed by the continued delay in the construction of the permanent school building, and he has taken some steps to assist the Board of Trustees in bringing about a more speedy resolution of the problems involved. In the meantime, negotiations have been opened with the City of New York for an extension of the lease for the 25th Street site pending a final decision on the 39th/40th Street site.

4. As an interim solution to the School's housing problem, the Ford Foundation financed the renovation of a former loft building on East 54th Street. As will be noted from the report of the Board of Trustees (see annex), the space actually available was insufficient but, fortunately, the City of New York also made available a recently renovated city school building situated on the corner of East 51st Street and First Avenue. As a result, the temporary accommodation now available to the School is greatly increased, as reflected in the present enrolment of 844 during the current school year compared to 735 in the previous school year. Although the two buildings now in use in Manhattan can only be regarded as a stop-gap solution to the School's housing problem, they do represent a great improvement over the accommodation formerly available at East 70th Street; as a result, the School has been able greatly to expand some of its educational activities, particularly in the language and science fields. During the past school year, a fully bilingual section was introduced into the junior school in Manhattan and it is expected that the bilingual programme will be progressively expanded. The current school year has seen the introduction of the International Baccalaureate course in the final two years of the curriculum. These two developments are clear demonstrations of the strides being taken by the School towards the realization of its goal to provide a truly international type of education of the highest standard.

5. As mentioned above, the enrolment again increased dramatically this year. Among the 844 students in the School as of 15 November 1968, 79 nationalities are represented. Of these, 473 are from Secretariat and 83 from delegation families. Another 41 are from families affiliated with other international organizations. This represents increases of 104, 23 and 4 in these three categories since 1967-1968. The number of teachers has also increased, because of the larger enrolment and the necessity to staff three building locations, and now stands at 78, drawn from 25 nationalities.
6. In the financial year 1967/1968, despite an increase in fees for senior and tutorial pupils, the Board of Trustees adopted a budget with an anticipated deficit of approximately \$49,000. The subsequent necessity to utilize two buildings in Manhattan and to augment the teaching staff resulted in changes in the budget which brought the actual deficit to a figure of \$62,941. This deficit was met in part by a grant of \$49,000 from the General Assembly and by the transfer of funds from the International School Fund (see appendix IV). In the present financial year, despite the greatly increased enrolment reported above and an all-around increase in fees per student of \$100 in some cases and \$150 in others, the further increase in staff coupled with a general increase in costs has forced the Board of Trustees again to budget for an anticipated deficit of \$61,400.
7. The Secretary-General and the Board of Trustees are aware that it is highly desirable that the School should be able to operate without recourse to a subsidy from the General Assembly, but it is difficult, if not impossible, for the School to achieve financial viability based on a stable pupil-teacher population while the number of pupils is growing rapidly and while the School lacks an adequate endowment. As the Secretary-General pointed out in his report of December 1967, the School aims at an ultimate enrolment of 1,500 in the new building. In the meantime, while it would be desirable from a fiscal point of view to stabilize the present enrolment and staffing of the School, the Board of Trustees finds it very difficult to sanction such a limitation while there is excess space in the temporary buildings and while Secretariat and delegation members seek the enrolment of their children. The current situation in the New York school system has greatly increased these pressures. The Secretary-General hopes that, in the circumstances, the General Assembly will find it possible to make an appropriate grant to the International School Fund.

8. On the question of the Development Fund, the Board of Trustees has pointed again to the disappointingly slow response from Governments to appeals for contributions. Only one additional Government has pledged contributions in cash during the past year, bringing the total governmental contributions in cash to \$324,519, with five other Governments making pledges in kind. An additional \$120,000 has been pledged by individuals and small foundations. In total, less than one third of the \$3 million Development Fund - accepted as a goal by the United Nations when the Ford Foundation grant of \$7,500,000 for building and equipping the School was received - has been raised in spite of strenuous efforts by volunteers, members of the Board of Trustees, and a representative of the Secretary-General. Until the Development Fund is available to produce additional revenues for the School, it is inevitable that a deficit will be faced each year unless fees are so high as to be prohibitive for most members of the Secretariat and the delegations. The Secretary-General would welcome new proposals for financing an appropriate governmental share in the Development Fund.

9. Finally, it should be said that, in spite of the continuing difficulties in regard to the site and the permanent building, as well as the Development Fund, the School continues to show great vitality as an institution educating children in the spirit and aims of the United Nations Charter and laying the foundations of a truly international education which combines the best from the different school systems of the world. The quality and security of education which parents seek for their children in New York should not be underestimated as a factor in the recruitment and retention of qualified staff for the Organization.

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

INTRODUCTION

1. The Board of Trustees of the United Nations International School^{a/} is pleased to present its report for the academic and financial year 1967/1968 and financial information also for 1968/1969.
2. The primary concern of the Board for the past year continued to be the establishment of the School on a permanent site to facilitate its development as an institution embodying the ideals and principles of the United Nations and having a close identification with it. As an interim measure, the School was relocated at two different buildings in Manhattan: one at East 51st Street for the primary school and one at East 54th Street for the secondary school. As a result of moving from the East 70th Street building to the new sites, modern science and language laboratories have been installed which have contributed greatly to the improvement in the quality of instruction and education. These interim arrangements were made possible through the co-operation of the City of New York, which made available to the School the old public school building at East 51st Street and First Avenue, and of the Ford Foundation in locating and renovating a former loft building at East 54th Street. The Parkway Village Branch of the School also continues to function.
3. The Board of Trustees continued to give special attention, apart from the improvement of the physical conditions, to the quality of education. A significant step in this direction was the reorganization of the School into a junior house, a middle house, and a tutorial house; and the appointment of separate heads for the junior and middle houses, with continuation of the Assistant Director as principal of the tutorial house.
4. The academic programme was strengthened by the inauguration of the International Baccalaureate programme, proposals for the English and French bilingual programmes, and an expanded science programme. It is gratifying to note that the International Baccalaureate has been accepted by a large number of

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

universities and is expected to be accepted by additional universities in the near future.

5. The Visiting Committee was active in ensuring the safety and security of the interim premises at East 54th Street as well as the East 51st Street building. It was assisted in this task by the Security Section of the United Nations.

6. Availability of additional space has given the School a greater opportunity to serve the United Nations, as the rapidly increasing enrolment has shown. In June 1967, the last month the School occupied the East 70th Street building, the enrolment was 634 students, of whom 349 were from the Secretariat and 30 from delegations. On 1 October 1968, the enrolment was 832 students, of whom 464 were from the Secretariat and 81 from delegations (plus 41 from other international organizations and 246 non-United Nations). Among students at present in the School, 77 nationalities are represented. The breakdown by geographical area is as follows:

| | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percentage</u> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Africa | 55 | 7 |
| Asia | 130 | 16 |
| East Europe | 69 | 8 |
| Middle East | 33 | 4 |
| North America <u>b/</u> | 312 <u>b/</u> | 37 |
| South America | 85 | 10 |
| West Europe | <u>148</u> | <u>18</u> |
| Total | 832 | 100 |

This international character is also reflected in the School's 78 teachers, who come from 25 different countries.

7. Developments on the new site for the School, educational activities and financial questions are further elaborated in the following paragraphs.

b/ Includes 85 children of United States members of the Secretariat and delegation staff.

BUILDING FOR THE SCHOOL

8. As the Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly at the twenty-second session, the Board of Trustees, having weighed very carefully the proposals for the alternate site at East 39th/40th Street, agreed to continue with investigations and feasibility studies in co-operation with the Fund for Area Planning and Development, Inc.^{c/} The studies have taken longer than expected a year ago, but in view of promising indications, as well as apparently greater financial obstacles to completing the desirable school at 25th Street (for which the site had been prepared), the Board decided to pursue the studies in depth rather than to resume immediate arrangements for construction at 25th Street.

9. The Fund for Area Planning and Development, Inc. has indicated the feasibility of building the new school at this site as part of a complex containing the facilities of Consolidated Edison, Inc., the United Nations International School, and apartments. The preliminary studies have produced a number of positive answers. Based on these answers, the Fund has concluded that the project was definitely feasible, both physically and economically, if provision of middle-income housing for United Nations staff does not remain a basic condition.

10. The architects have completed pre-schematic drawings proving that the site permits creative use of space for a school as a pre-eminent structure and two apartment buildings over the Consolidated Edison substation. During the development of the pre-schematics, the City Planning Commission made available the advice of its Urban Design Group on land-use requirements in the city, and on some of the complex city planning problems on the proposed site.

11. The Board of Trustees supports the conclusions drawn by the Physical Planning Committee that, while the report of the Fund shows that the project as now conceived is physically possible, all economic implications cannot be determined at this point with sufficient precision. The Board therefore agreed that, as the next step, the School must now determine, by working with an investor/builder,

^{c/} Represented on the Fund for Area Planning and Development, Inc. are, among others, the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller brothers, the United States Mission, the City of New York and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

the architects, and engineering and construction consultants, the elements of an actual development agreement for the project's realization.

12. To this end, the Board of Trustees has authorized further architectural studies and engineering tests, with cost analyses, on this site. A report on these substantive studies will be available to the Board early in 1969. This report would be the basis for negotiation of a binding development agreement among all concerned (the School, the Consolidated Edison Company and the selected investor/builder, who will develop the entire project and manage the apartment buildings). This schedule would still allow construction to begin in the next building season, and to be completed before the lease on the 54th Street school expires in 1972.

13. The interim buildings for the School at East 51st Street and East 54th Street, although not physically fully satisfactory, will guarantee smooth operation of both primary and secondary schools for the present, and will serve the purpose of experiment and expansion of the School during this transitional period.

14. Negotiations are under way with the City of New York for the extension of the lease for the East 25th Street site, in order to hold this site as an alternative, pending a final decision on building the School either at East 39th/40th Street or at the East 25th Street site.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

15. The School's educational possibilities have been enlarged somewhat by its improved physical environment. The two interim buildings have contributed to sound learning practices and harmonious relationships, which were previously imperilled by the crowded conditions at East 70th Street.

16. Innovation in the development of a better curriculum, and the academic standards it demands, has been the subject of evaluation this year. On the instructions of the Educational Policies Committee, the staff of the School has prepared an extensive self-appraisal - both quantitative and qualitative - of the adequacy with which the programme and teaching methods have achieved the aims of the School's curriculum and the needs of the students whom it serves. On the basis of this draft, the Committee proposes to make an extensive inspection of the

School and to issue a complete report on its findings. This will be done for the secondary school this year, and for the primary school next year. In this way, it is proposed to confirm and strengthen the high standards which the School presently maintains. It will further the degree to which the School's courses of study meet the real needs of the United Nations community, and review and make even more effective the efforts which the Director and his staff have already exerted in the improvement of the curriculum.

17. During the past year a fully bilingual section, in English and French, was initiated, in the junior school in Manhattan. This has been recognized by the French Ministry of National Education, and French children attending it are eligible to receive bursaries from their country.

18. The School continued to provide instruction in mother tongues after regular school hours this year in: Arabic (three classes), Chinese (three classes), Hebrew (one class), Hindi (one class), Portuguese (one new class), and Spanish (one class). Two classes in Hindi and one class each in Spanish, Swedish and Urdu have, however, been discontinued following the decision to raise the minimum class size for tuition-free instruction from five to ten students and institution of a graduated charge for smaller classes. The policy and financial issues involved are being reconsidered.

19. This year marks the beginning of the International Baccalaureate course in the last two years of the curriculum. As reported a year ago, the decision to do this was made contingent upon international acceptance of the Baccalaureate. Since then, it has been recognized for admission to universities during a trial period from 1970-1976 by several educational authorities or universities, namely, the Bulgarian Ministry of Education; the French Ministry of National Education; the Conference of Ministers of Culture in West Germany; the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and sixteen others in Great Britain; and all the major universities in Australia, Canada and New Zealand. In addition, a number of distinguished American universities (Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, etc.) have agreed to treat its papers similarly to the French Baccalaureate, or Advanced Placement Examinations. Acceptance is anticipated from the Scandinavian countries and many universities in Africa, Asia and the Middle

East. The Ford Foundation has made a further grant to finance this trial period. In these promising circumstances, the Board of Trustees judged it wise to proceed with an international examination which so well fits the School's own programme. Some nine students will take the full Baccalaureate in 1970, and over thirty will sit for certain subjects in it.

20. In 1967/1968, thirty-two students sat for the Ordinary Level of the University of Cambridge General Certificate of Education in eleven subjects, with a 71 per cent passing rate. Four students entered for the Advanced Level, two of them proceeding to universities in the United Kingdom. Fifteen students took Advanced Placement Examinations of the College Entrance Examination Board of the United States, nine of them obtaining advanced standing in their colleges. In June 1968, all forty of the graduating class were admitted to universities.

21. The School's secondary science courses have been greatly improved this year by the provision of first-class laboratory apparatus. This has made possible more practical and experimental work at all levels; in particular, advanced projects by able students. Most of the equipment has come from the equipment allotment of the Construction Fund for the Permanent Building, to be transferred eventually to the new school building.

22. One of the School's stated objectives is "the intelligent and comprehensive adjustment of the child to American life". For the present school year, the School has offered for the first time a series of Saturday morning excursions in New York which have been organized and conducted by parents, and which have been much appreciated by the students. In addition, the School has provided instruction during the week on its premises after school hours in ballet, fencing, guitar and piano playing, and judo. Parents of younger children may now leave them in supervised activities at the East 51st Street building until 6.15 p.m. These programmes, which are self-financing through corresponding charges, have been requested by the Society of Parents and Faculty Members of the United Nations International School, whose enthusiastic support of the School is welcomed by the Board of Trustees.

23. The increasing size of the School has led to administrative changes in Manhattan. The secondary school has been divided into two: a middle house of

students aged eleven to thirteen; and a tutorial house of students aged fourteen to eighteen. Principals have been appointed in charge of the junior and middle houses.

24. In administrative organization, in development of the academic curriculum, and in the enlargement of its extra-curricular service, the School has, in the opinion of the Board of Trustees, taken important and progressive steps.

25. Among recent significant donations, the French Government has made a valuable gift of 2,000 volumes to the secondary school library. The languages programme at this level has also been extended by the teaching of Russian, as a third language alternative to Spanish, at the twelve-year level. All language teaching has been enhanced by the use of the St. Cloud Method in the school's language laboratories, which are fully equipped with modern electronic apparatus. All teachers have received special instruction in this method; the intensive "immersion" course of English as a second language for students who arrive here without speaking English, has received special commendation. The United Nations Library is co-operating by making available to the School all of its duplicate copies of books and periodicals, this in addition to other generous staff services given by the United Nations.

RECOGNITIONS

26. The Board of Trustees is gratified by the various recognitions that have come to the School during the year under review from non-governmental sources. A number of grants have been received from smaller foundations in recognition of the School's high standards. These grants are to be used primarily for scholarships and bursaries at the School.

27. Further recognition has come to the School through the election of the Director and members of the faculty to various educational organizations and institutions. The Director was elected a member of the New York Guild of Independent Schools and also of the National Association of Country Day School Headmasters. He was appointed to the Council and Executive Committee of the International Schools Examination Syndicate, Geneva; to the Standing Committee on International Education of the College Entrance Examination Board; and to the Board of Trustees of the International Schools Services, New York. He was also

invited by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare of the United States Government as one of the 200 educators around the world to the international conference on "The World Crisis in Education".

28. The head of the Science Department was appointed a member of the Panel of Examiners in Chemistry for the Advanced Placement Examination of the College Entrance Examination Board. The Guidance Director has been elected a member of the Standing Committee on Guidance of that Board. The head of the History Department has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the International Schools Association, Geneva.

BURSARIES AND SCHOLARSHIPS

29. For the academic year 1967-1968, a sum of \$40,000 was allocated for bursaries. Financial help was given to 134 children, 94 of whom were from United Nations families. The distribution of the grants was \$19,325 for United Nations Secretariat staff children, and \$20,560 for delegates and non-United Nations children, making a total of \$39,885 for United Nations International School bursaries. In addition, scholarships totalling \$3,500 were awarded. The total awards for bursaries and scholarships were \$43,385.

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

31. For the academic year 1968-1969, an amount of \$53,500 was budgeted for scholarships and bursaries. As of 30 September 1968, \$50,600 has been committed as grants.

32. The year 1967 marked the widening of the scope of the scholarship programme. With the Secretary-General's donation of the money which he received under the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding, the Thant Scholarship Award has been established and recipients have been chosen for 1967-1968 and 1968-1969. Private foundations and individuals have made further donations

specifically for scholarships amounting to \$31,750, while an additional sum of \$46,250 has been pledged to be used over a number of years. These funds will be utilized according to the special instructions of the donors within the established policy and criteria for making scholarship grants to the School. The Board of Trustees is very appreciative of these contributions, which have enabled a larger number of deserving students to enrol at the School. It is hoped that additional funds for such scholarships will be forthcoming in order to meet the essential purpose of making it possible for students from different economic levels and cultural groups to make use of the facilities at the United Nations International School. It will also enable the School to accept more children from United Nations and delegation families who do not at present receive an education grant. A special fund-raising event is being planned for the spring of 1969.

DEVELOPMENT FUND

33. To ensure the financial independence of the School and to meet the matching-funds requirement of the Ford Foundation \$7.5 million grant, a \$3 million Development Fund is needed, as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session.^{d/} This would provide income for research, training, and special programmes that would guarantee the educational excellence of the School. It would also provide adequate funds urgently required to cover the ever-expanding bursary needs for families who are otherwise unable to send their children to the School because of the high tuition fees.

34. The number of Governments which have pledged cash contributions has increased only from forty-two to forty-three in the past year. Contributions or pledges now stand at \$348,052, of which \$319,519 has been paid (appendix II). Comparative figures for pledges and payments for last year are \$338,052 and \$305,519, respectively. Two additional Governments have pledged equipment or building materials and one has given science equipment valued at \$5,000.

35. Approximately \$120,000 was received this year toward the Development Fund from the private sector, making a total of \$940,948. This brings the combined governmental and non-governmental contributions pledged or paid since 1962 to \$1,284,000. This figure excludes the net income of \$89,000 from two benefit

^{d/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 19, document A/5834.

performances and other donations for specific purposes that have been used or earmarked for the bursary programme of the School. Expenses incurred during the period from 1962 to date in connexion with the planning for the permanent school leave a balance of \$985,000 pledged or paid, and paid contributions of \$526,081 as at 30 June 1968 in the Development Fund. Modest income derived from the portion already received from this Fund is being used in part for bursaries.

36. The Board of Trustees is sensitive to the fact that the Secretary-General's assurance to the Ford Foundation that the School had the ability to raise a \$3 million Development Fund has fallen far short of the goal. Although forty-three Governments have so far made contributions, the majority of the Member States have yet to share with the others their financial support for achieving the educational goals for the international community.

FINANCES

Financial year 1967/1968

37. The budget estimates for 1967/1968 included in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session^{e/} showed an estimated deficit of \$49,250. The actual deficit for 1967/1968, as shown by the audited accounts, was \$62,941 (appendix III) and this deficit was met by a transfer from the International School Fund. The status of the Fund as at 30 June 1968 is dealt with in paragraph 43 below. The main reason for the increased deficit was the necessity to take on more teaching staff as a result of the increased enrolment and the maintenance of two school buildings in Manhattan.

Financial year 1968/1969

38. The budget estimates for 1968/1969 (appendix III) are based on an average enrolment of 835 pupils, as compared to an average of 730 pupils for 1967/1968.

39. Faced with a rapidly rising student enrolment as noted above and the temporary necessity to maintain the school in three buildings, two in Manhattan and one at

e/ Ibid., Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 84, document A/6962, annex, appendix III.

Parkway Village in Queens, it has been necessary to expand the teaching staff from sixty-seven, including eleven part-time, to seventy-eight, including seven part-time. There has also been a substantial increase in the cost of maintenance, part of which is offset by a subsidy paid by the Ford Foundation in connexion with the 54th Street building.

40. Income from tuition fees and other dues, such as admission fees and Association membership fees and other revenue including income from fund-raising events, dividends and other miscellaneous income, is estimated at \$1,063,800 as compared to the actual income of \$817,541 for 1967/1968. The main reason for this increase in income of approximately \$240,000 is the improvement in enrolment and the fact that for 1968/1969, the tuition fees for all classes have been increased by \$100 or \$150 per student. The range for tuition fees for 1967/1968 as compared with 1968/1969 is shown in the following table which reflects the change in class names between the two years:

| <u>1967/1968</u> | | <u>1968/1969</u> | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| <u>Class</u> | <u>US dollars</u> | <u>Class</u> | <u>US dollars</u> |
| Junior A | 800 | Junior A | 900 |
| Junior B, C, D | 900 | Junior 1-3 | 1,050 |
| Middle A, B | 1,000 | Junior 4-5 | 1,150 |
| Middle C | 1,000 | Middle 1 | 1,150 |
| Senior A, B | 1,250 | Middle 2-3 | 1,400 |
| Senior C | 1,250 | Tutorial 1 | 1,400 |
| Tutorial 1-3 | 1,300 | Tutorial 2-4 | 1,450 |

In addition to the income mentioned above, an amount of \$49,200 will be received as a subsidy from the Ford Foundation as referred to in paragraph 39. The total income is estimated at \$1,113,000.

41. Estimated expenditures for 1968/1969, including the special expenditures to be compensated by the Ford Foundation, total \$1,174,400 as compared to the actual expenditures for 1967/1968 of \$909,000. The main reasons for this increase of approximately \$216,000 (excluding the \$49,200 to be charged to the Ford Foundation Grant) are the increase in the number of teachers and the implementation as of 1 September 1968 of a new salary scale for the teachers which was negotiated in February 1967 (totalling \$177,000 approximately). The total of expenditures referred to above also includes bursaries for which an additional amount of \$10,600 has been

allowed, and automatic rebates in tuition fees for multiple enrolments, which show an increase of about \$10,000.

42. On the basis of the above figures, the operational deficit for the current school year is estimated at \$61,400.

United Nations International School Fund

43. In accordance with the Financial Rules for the International School Fund,^{f/} an audited statement of the Special Account of the Fund is contained in appendix IV to this report.

44. Under General Assembly resolution 2358 (XXII), an amount of \$49,000 was transferred to the International School Fund to cover the anticipated operational deficit of the School for the financial year ending 30 June 1968. A sum of \$10,000 was also transferred from the United Nations International School Development Fund. As shown by the audited statement appearing in appendix IV, the operational deficit for 1967/1968 amounted to \$62,941, leaving a balance of \$146.39 in the Special Account of the International School Fund.

45. To date, voluntary contributions to the Development Fund for the United Nations International School totalling \$348,052 have been received from forty-three Governments in response to General Assembly resolutions 2003 (XIX), 2123 (XX), 2176 (XXI) and 2358 (XXII); as noted in paragraph 34 above and appendix II. This amount has been transferred to the United Nations International School Development Fund.

^{f/} Ibid., Eighteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 61, document A/4541, annex, appendix I.

Appendix I

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND OF THE COMMITTEES
AS AT 15 OCTOBER 1968

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

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Dr. Julia Henderson, Associate Commissioner for Technical Co-operation and Director, Office of Technical Co-operation, United Nations | Chairman |
| H.E. Mr. Armand Bérard, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations | Vice-Chairman |
| H.E. Dr. Wahbi El Bouri, Permanent Representative of Libya to the United Nations | Vice-Chairman |
| H.E. Mr. Agha Shahi, Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations | Vice-Chairman |
| H.E. Mr. Bohdan Tomorowicz, Permanent Representative of the Polish People's Republic to the United Nations | Vice-Chairman |
| H.E. Mr. James R. Wiggins, Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations | Vice-Chairman |
| The Hon. Mr. Tore Tallroth, Consul-General of Sweden in New York | Vice-Chairman |
| Mr. A.A.S. Stark, CMG, CVO, Under-Secretary- General for Administration and Management, United Nations | Vice-Chairman |
| Mr. Bruce R. Turner, Assistant-Secretary- General and Controller, United Nations | Vice-Chairman |
| Mr. R.K. Basu, Deputy Chief, Section for Asia and the Far East, OTC Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations | Secretary |

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| Mr. Gregory Bartels, Administrative Officer, Office of Personnel, United Nations | Treasurer |
| Mr. Alfonso de Silva, Director, UNESCO Bureau of Relations with United Nations, New York | Member |
| Mrs. Paulina B. Fernandez, Psychologist, New York University Medical Center | Member |
| Mrs. Murray Fuhrman, Chairman, Endowment Fund Committee, United Nations International School | Member |
| Mr. Karl-Erik Hansson, Senior Officer, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations | Member |
| Mrs. Derek Lovejoy, artist-printmaker | Member |
| Mr. Martin Mayer, author and Director, Study of International Secondary Education for 20th Century Fund | Member |
| Mr. Kouros Satrap, Chief of Division for Europe, Middle East and North Africa, United Nations Development Programme | Member |

2. In June 1968, four vacancies in the six elective offices were filled by election at the annual meeting of the Association for the United Nations International School. The three expired two-year terms were filled by election of Mr. R.K. Basu, Mrs. Paulina B. Fernandez and Mr. Karl-Erik Hansson. The one-year unexpired term vacated by resignation was filled by election of Mr. Kouros Satrap.

3. The membership of the committees of the Board is as follows:

Bursary Committee - Mr. Carlos Vegega (Chairman), Mr. Gregory Bartels, Dr. Pearl Foster, Mr. H.Y. Sung and Mr. Desmond Cole (ex officio).

Development Fund Committee - Mr. Paul Hoffman (Chairman), Mr. R.K. Basu, H.E. Dr. Wahbi El Bouri, Dr. Julia Henderson, H.E. Mr. Bohdan Tomorowicz, Mrs. Marietta Tree, Mr. Bruce Turner; and

Observers: Mrs. Murray Fuhrman, Hon. Mr. Tore Tallroth.

Physical Planning Committee -

United Nations: Mr. Ernest Weissmann (Chairman), Mr. Rudolph H. Knight (Deputy Chairman), Mrs. Murray Fuhrman (Secretary), Mr. Carl Brodnax (alternate: Mr. Abraham Sterman), Mr. Karl-Erik Hansson, Miss Julia Henderson, Mr. Dudley Madawela, Mr. Charles Taff.

United States Mission: Mr. W.H. Ziehl (alternate: Mr. R. Rosenstock).

Pakistan Mission: Mr. M. Yunus.

United Nations International School: Mr. Desmond Cole, Director.

Ford Foundation: Dr. Harold Gores (Educational Facilities Laboratory), Mr. Frank Bowles, Mr. Ralph Schwarz (Fund for Area Planning and Development, Inc.).

Others: Mr. T.H. Hagoort (United Nations International School Legal Adviser), Mr. Douglas Haskell (Architect Adviser), Mitchell/Giurgola Associates and Emery Roth and Sons (United Nations International School Project Architects).

Observers: Mrs. Derek Lovejoy, Mr. Martin Mayer.

Committee on Contracts - Mr. Ernest Weissmann (Chairman), Mr. Rudolph H. Knight (Deputy Chairman), Mr. Carl Brodnax (alternate: Mr. Abraham Sterman), Mr. Desmond Cole, Mr. Karl-Erik Hansson, Mr. Dudley Madawela (alternate), Mr. Charles Taff, Mr. W.H. Ziehl (alternate: Mr. R. Rosenstock).

Educational Policies Committee - Miss Julia Henderson (Chairman), Mr. Edwin Lawrence Antinoph, Mrs. Paulina B. Fernandez, Dr. William Lightfoot, Mr. Martin Mayer, Mr. Edward Meade, M. Edouard Morot-Sir, Dr. Vera Zorn.

Constitution Review Committee - Mr. Shukri Salameh (Chairman), Mr. C. Cuenca, Mr. T.H. Hagoort, Mr. John Hogg, Mr. John Jones, Mr. M. Kooperstein.

Visiting Committee - Mr. Tore Tallroth (Chairman), Mr. Gregory Bartels, Dr. Pearl Foster, Mrs. Derek Lovejoy, Mr. Desmond Cole (ex officio).

Appendix II

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Governmental contributions as at 31 October 1968

| | <u>Pledged</u> | <u>Paid</u> | <u>Balance due</u> |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | <u>(In United States dollars)</u> | | |
| Algeria | 3,986 | 3,986 | - |
| Canada (\$C35,000) | 32,487 | 32,487 | - |
| Congo (Dem. Rep. of) | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| Cyprus | 557 | 557 | - |
| Denmark | 25,000 | 25,000 | - |
| Gabon | 4,000 | - | 4,000 |
| Ghana | 2,800 | 2,800 | - |
| Greece | 4,000 | 4,000 | - |
| Guinea | 2,024 | 2,024 | - |
| Holy See | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Hungary | 5,000 ^{a/} | - | 5,000 ^{a/} |
| India | 13,333 ^{a/} | - | 13,333 ^{a/} |
| Indonesia | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| Iran | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| Iraq | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| Israel | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| Italy | 1,600 | 1,600 | - |
| Ivory Coast | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| Jamaica | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Jordan | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Kenya | 500 | 500 | - |
| Kuwait | 40,000 | 40,000 | - |
| Libya | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| Luxembourg | 1,200 ^{b/} | - | 1,200 ^{a/} |
| Malawi | 279 | 279 | - |
| Malaysia | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| Mali | 500 | 500 | - |
| Morocco | 4,000 | 4,000 | - |
| Nepal | 500 | 500 | - |
| Netherlands | 36,000 | 36,000 | - |
| New Zealand | 12,300 | 12,300 | - |
| Nigeria | 7,000 | 7,000 | - |
| Norway | 13,986 | 13,986 | - |
| Pakistan | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| Poland ^{a/} | 5,000 ^{a/} | 5,000 | - |
| Saudi Arabia | 20,000 | 20,000 | - |
| Sweden | 40,000 | 40,000 | - |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| Tunisia | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Turkey | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Uganda | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| United Arab Republic | 15,000 | 15,000 | - |
| Yugoslavia | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| Zambia | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| | <u>348,052</u> | <u>324,519</u> | <u>23,533</u> |

^{a/} Poland has contributed \$5,000 in kind (permanent science equipment). The contributions pledged by Hungary and India will be made available in kind. Austria and Romania have also promised contributions in kind, but have not specified the amounts.

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

/...

Appendix III

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1968/1969 AND ACTUAL INCOME
 AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1967/1968 AND 1966/1967

| | Budget estimates 1968/1969 | <u>Actual income and expenditures</u> 1967/1968 1966/1967 | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|----------------|
| | <u>(United States dollars)</u> | | |
| <u>Income</u> | | | |
| Tuition and other fees ^{a/} | 1,007,600 | 781,175 | 687,288 |
| Donations and other income ^{b/} | 56,200 | 36,366 | 11,692 |
| Ford Foundation | <u>49,200</u> | <u>28,517</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Total | <u>1,113,000</u> | <u>846,058</u> | <u>698,980</u> |
| <u>Expenditures</u> | | | |
| Staff costs and related expenses ^{c/} | 893,000 | 693,030 | 585,686 |
| Rentals ^{d/} | 38,900 | 36,071 | 34,545 |
| Maintenance and alterations ^{e/} | 64,000 | 33,287 | 9,881 |
| Supplies and equipment ^{f/} | 35,100 | 26,009 | 21,688 |
| Physical education | 13,600 | 8,712 | 8,130 |
| Other expenses ^{g/} | <u>19,300</u> | <u>19,111</u> | <u>14,780</u> |
| | 1,063,900 | 816,220 | 674,710 |
| Bursaries and scholarships ^{h/} | 53,500 | 43,385 | 37,890 |
| Automatic rebates ^{i/} | <u>57,000</u> | <u>49,394</u> | <u>31,538</u> |
| Total | <u>1,174,400</u> | <u>908,999</u> | <u>744,138</u> |
| Operating deficit | 61,400 | 62,941 | 45,158 |
| <u>Less:</u> | | | |
| General Assembly grant | <u>-</u> | <u>49,000</u> | <u>48,900</u> |
| | 61,400 | 13,941 | + 3,742 |
| <u>Less:</u> | | | |
| Amount from United Nations International School Fund | <u>-</u> | <u>13,941</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Deficit or surplus | <u>61,400</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>+ 3,742</u> |

(Foot-notes on following page)

(Foot-notes to appendix III)

-
- a/ Includes admission fees and Association membership fees as well as tuition fees (including fees for mother tongue instruction). The estimated income from tuition fees for 1968/1969 is based on an enrolment of 835 pupils, as compared with an estimated average of 720 pupils for 1967/1968.
 - b/ Includes a transfer for 1968/1969 of \$50,000 to cover bursary and scholarship grants to United Nations and non-United Nations children, from the financial results of a special fund-raising event. It also includes dividends and other miscellaneous income.
 - c/ Includes salaries and allowances of all personnel in the payroll: teachers (including part-time teachers for mother tongue instruction), office staff and maintenance staff. It also includes payments to the Health and Pension Plan, as well as recruitment expenses and travel on home leave.
 - d/ Covers the rental for the buildings in Manhattan as well as the apartments in Parkway Village.
 - e/ Includes the cost of maintaining the Manhattan buildings and the apartments in Parkway Village. Also included are the cost of utilities and repairs and alterations to buildings.
 - f/ Includes specialist equipment and furniture for laboratories, classrooms and lunchrooms, as well as textbooks, stationery and office and art supplies.
 - g/ Covers the cost of telephone, insurance, bus transportation, etc.
 - h/ Covers bursaries and scholarships to children of United Nations, non-United Nations and delegation families.
 - i/ Includes automatic rebates for multiple enrolment and since 1967/1968, also free tuition for the children of teachers.

Appendix IV

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL FUND (SPECIAL ACCOUNT) FOR UNITED NATIONS
 CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SCHOOL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE STATUS
 OF THE FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1967 AND 1968

| | <u>1966/1967</u> | <u>1967/1968</u> |
|---|------------------------------|------------------|
| | <u>United States dollars</u> | |
| Fund balance at beginning of fiscal year | 1,452.73 | 13,415.79 |
| <u>Add funds provided by:</u> | | |
| United Nations contributions pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 2176 (XXI) of 9 December 1966 and 2358 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 | 48,900.00 | 49,000.00 |
| Government contributions in response to the appeal for voluntary contributions contained in General Assembly resolution 1982 (XVIII) of 17 December 1963 | 27,085.94 | NIL |
| Transfer from the United Nations International School Development Fund pursuant to a decision of the Executive Committee of the International School Board | <u>NIL</u> | <u>10,000.00</u> |
| <u>Total funds provided</u> | <u>75,985.94</u> | <u>59,000.00</u> |
| | <u>77,438.67</u> | <u>72,415.79</u> |
| carried forward | 77,438.67 | 72,415.79 |

Appendix IV (continued)

| | <u>1966/1967</u> | <u>1967/1968</u> |
|--|------------------------------|------------------|
| | <u>United States dollars</u> | |
| brought forward | 77,438.67 | 72,415.79 |
| <u>Less</u> transfer of Government contributions to the United Nations International School Development Fund | <u>18,864.74</u> | <u>9,000.00</u> |
| <u>Total funds available</u> | 58,573.93 | 63,415.79 |
| <u>Less</u> funds applied to: | | |
| Subsidy to the Association for the United Nations International School for liquidation of the operating deficit sustained during the fiscal year | <u>45,158.14</u> | <u>62,941.48</u> |
| <u>Fund balance at close of fiscal year</u> | <u>13,415.79</u> | <u>474.31</u> |
