

Document Symbol:

E/CN.6/273

Best copy available

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.6/273
10 January 1956

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/
FRENCH

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
Tenth session

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN TRUST TERRITORIES

(Report by the Secretary-General)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
INTRODUCTION	1 - 5
I. POLITICAL STATUS	6 - 8
A. Cameroons under British administration	6 - 7
B. Togoland under British administration	8
II. SOCIAL AND LEGAL STATUS	9 - 51
A. Cameroons under British administration	9 - 13
B. Cameroons under French administration	14 - 21
C. Nauru	22
D. New Guinea	23 - 26
E. Pacific Islands	27 - 28
F. Ruanda-Urundi	29 - 34
G. Somaliland under Italian administration	35 - 41
H. Tanganyika	42 - 43
I. Togoland under British administration	44
J. Togoland under French administration	45 - 49
K. Western Samoa	50 - 51
III. EDUCATIONAL STATUS	52 - 65
A. Cameroons under British administration	52
B. Cameroons under French administration	53
C. New Guinea	54
D. Pacific Islands	55 - 56
E. Ruanda-Urundi	57 - 58
F. Somaliland under Italian administration	59 - 62
G. Togoland under British administration	63
H. Togoland under French administration	64 - 5

ANNEX

56-00689

INTRODUCTION

1. At its third session, the Commission on the Status of Women adopted a resolution^{1/} inviting the Secretary-General to transmit to it at each session any information relating to the status of women contained in the annual reports made by the Administering Authorities to the General Assembly on the administration of the Trust Territories.^{2/}
2. At its seventh session, the Commission further requested the Secretary-General to transmit to it "all relevant documents of the Trusteeship Council relating to this subject, as well as records of all discussions in the Trusteeship Council concerning the status of women in Trust Territories".^{3/}
3. In pursuance of these requests, information on various aspects of the political, social, economic and educational advancement of women in these territories has been submitted by the Secretary-General to the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth sessions of the Commission.^{4/}
4. In the present document, the Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women information on the developments relating to the status of women in Trust Territories transmitted to him by the Administering Authorities since the publication of the report which was presented to the ninth session of the Commission (E/CN.6/260). No reference has been made to cases where little or no change has taken place.

^{1/} Document E/1316, para. 18 (2).

^{2/} The Territories under United Nations trusteeship are the following:

under Australian administration	: Nauru* and New Guinea
under Belgian administration	: Ruanda-Urundi
under British administration	: Cameroons, Tanganyika, Togoland
under French administration	: Cameroons and Togoland
under Italian administration	: Somaliland
under New Zealand administration	: Western Samoa
under United States of America administration	: The Pacific Islands

* Nauru, although administered by Australia, is under the joint authority of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

^{3/} Document E/2401, para. 48.

^{4/} Documents E/CN.6/138, 163, 182, 210, 235 and 260.

5. Documents and records of discussions of the Trusteeship Council containing information concerning the status of women and published since the ninth session of the Commission are listed in the Annex.

I. Political Status

A. Cameroons under British Administration

6. The franchise throughout the territory is extended to all adults who are taxpayers and who either have a residency qualification in the electoral district or are natives of it. In the case of elections to the House of Representatives, an additional qualification is possession of the status of a British Subject or a British Protected Person.

7. All adult males are liable to pay tax and are thereby eligible to vote. All women are competent to pay tax but they are not obliged to do so. Unless they pay they may not vote; in practice they do not pay.

B. Togoland under British Administration

8. Women are entitled to hold public office and discharge public functions, but they rarely do so. There is one woman member of the Legislature: she does not come from Togoland. Both the Dagomba and Mamprusi have a certain number of women chiefs, and women generally are taking an increasing interest in public and political affairs.

II. Social and Legal Status

A. Cameroons under British Administration

9. In the Southern Cameroons, there is a trend towards an increasing independence for women which has the encouragement of the Southern Cameroons Government. Women were eligible to vote and to stand for election during the elections held to determine members of the House of Representatives whilst certain of the Native Authorities make special provision for a woman representative. The recently appointed Southern Cameroons Scholarship Board has one women member who possesses authority and responsibilities equal to those of the male members of the Board.

10. In professional activities, there is an increasing number of women entering Government or commercial firms as nurses, clerks, teachers and telephone operators; the Southern Cameroons Government recently engaged its first female clerk who had been selected in preference to a large number of male applicants. Women employed in the salaried professions are granted identical conditions of service to their male counterparts.

11. The consequence of this tendency for women to exercise a greater degree of independence than heretofore, some of the lesser educated women are drifting away from their villages and the traditional way of life and seeking an easier and more comfortable existence living with workers on the plantations. This trend has caused a difficult social problem in those areas where men already outnumber women and no solution has yet been found.

Maternal and child welfare

12. The maternity and child welfare mobile unit, in the Victoria Division, is in the charge of a Nursing Sister, fully trained not only as a nurse but as a midwife and Health Visitor. She has under her a Nigerian midwife and a number of Cameroons girls who are learning to be community nurses; they receive instruction in midwifery, general hygiene, elementary nursing and health visiting. All government and Mission hospitals carry on pre-natal and maternity work, and at many of them there are regular child health clinics. The Government Health Visitor in Adamawa travels extensively and makes the welfare of mothers and children her special concern, instituting clinics on the larger villages, and training staff for them. Besides the Roman Catholic Maternity home at Shisong now recognized as a training school for Midwives, the new Baptist Hospital at Banso has a very well-planned Maternity Unit with 14 beds.

13. In the north, the Maternity Clinic held by the Medical Officer at Mubi offers facilities for pre-natal treatment and advice on child health. The Government Health Sister from Yola holds regular maternity and child welfare clinics at Mubi, Nichika, Madagali and Jada and similar clinics are held by the Sister in charge of the Welfare Centre at Sugu. Medical attention during confinement can normally only be obtained at Mubi, but skilled nursing attention is also available at Sugu. Abnormal cases reported to the Health Sisters can, of course, be transferred to the nearest hospital for treatment.

B. Cameroons under French Administration

14. The decree of 14 September 1951 confirming the applicability of local custom to marriages between persons under French administration in the Cameroons does not abolish the payment of bride-price, a custom to which the inhabitants are attached and which they regard as being more or less sacramental in character. Nor does it lay down a maximum rate, which it would be difficult to establish on a basis that would be equitable in all cases and which it would be practically impossible to enforce. The decree does however provide for measures to eliminate abuses in cases where brides are prevented from marrying by the excessive demands of their families. Adult women and women whose previous marriages have been dissolved may marry freely, and no one may claim a bride-price by reason of the marriage. In the case of women under age, the courts of first degree may authorize marriage without the consent of the parents if the parents have withheld consent because of failure to meet their excessive demands in the matter of bride-price. The Head of the Territory is empowered to determine the level above which demands for bride-price are to be considered excessive. Under an order of 1 March 1954 this amount was fixed at 5,000 francs C.F.A.

15. The regulations have had a cool reception in indigenous circles. The resistance comes both from heads of families, who receive the benefit of the bride-price, and from the girls themselves, whose vanity is flattered by the amount paid for them.

16. The problem has, however, been taken up by public opinion. The steady propaganda in favour of a more liberal system by the chefs de circonscriptions, the religious missions, the Press and the more advanced inhabitants, and the lessons given in schools are bearing fruit and resulting in a change in the outlook of the local populations. It is to be hoped that girls and women will make increasing use of the legal remedies available to them to ensure that the institution is properly used, and that faced with this threat, parents will begin to take a sounder view.

Maternal and child welfare

17. The arrangements for the operation of clinics for expectant mothers, infants and pre-school children are unchanged. The facilities were expanded during the year.

18. One noteworthy development has been the steady increase in the number of confinements in maternity hospitals and supervised confinements outside maternity hospitals. In 1954 the figure was 20,003 as against 8,890 in 1950. As in previous years, funds provided under a special heading of the services budget were used for maternal and child welfare propaganda activities. The appropriation for 1954 was 7.5 million francs, the same as for 1955. It was used to distribute milk, soap, salt, meat, babies' clothing, etc., to women who regularly attended the clinics.

The employment of women

19. Women have the right to work on a footing of complete equality with men. The only special provisions regarding women in the existing regulations are designed to give them greater protection. Provision was made for the inspection of women's work to ensure that the work required of them was not beyond their strength (Decree of 7 January 1954, article 6; Decree of 23 August 1945, article 61).

20. The inspection system was reorganized by order No. 961 of 27 February 1954 concerning the employment of women and children, issued pursuant to the provisions of title V, chapter III, of the Labour Code, which came into force on 1 January 1953. The order of 27 February provides in particular that women may not be employed on night work, prohibits their employment on work beyond their strength or dangerous to their health, and lays down stricter regulations concerning the protection of expectant and nursing mothers. The right to rest for confinement and nursing purposes, guaranteed by articles 116 and 117 of the Labour Code, was confirmed by the promulgation, by order No. 2128 of 3 May 1954, of the International Convention concerning the Employment of Women before and after Childbirth.

21. The principal measures applied are as follows:

The provisions concerning rest for confinement and nursing purposes, guaranteed by articles 116 and 117 of the Labour Code, are as follows:

On confinement every woman is entitled to take leave from work for 14 consecutive weeks (including six weeks after the confinement) and such interruption of service may not be deemed to constitute a cause for breaking contract; she may prolong the said leave by a further three weeks in the event of duly certified illness resulting from the pregnancy or confinement. The employer is not entitled to dismiss the women during this period.

For a period of 15 months following the birth of the child the mother is entitled to nursing breaks; the total duration of the breaks may not exceed one hour per working day.

The employment of women for more than eight hours a day is prohibited. The day's work must be interrupted by one or more rest periods totalling not less than one hour.

C. Nauru

22. A maternity ward, with its own equipment, was established during the year, and one infant welfare clinic and two ante-natal clinics.

D. New Guinea

23. The practice of polygamy still exists in a number of communities, but it is decreasing owing to changes in indigenous social and economic systems and to the evangelization work of the missions. Though polygamy has, in the past, been practised in a large number of the Territory's communities, the number of persons entering into plural marriages has been small in each community. Customary local laws concerning marriages vary greatly among different cultural groups. There also exist differences in the accepted minimum age for marriages. Recognition is given to such variation in the New Guinea Native Administration Regulations, section 65 (1), which states:

"Every marriage between natives which is in accordance with the custom prevailing in the tribe or group of natives to which the parties to the marriage or either of them belong or belongs shall be a valid marriage."

24. In the majority of the Territory's communities, the wishes of the parties concerned have considerable influence on marriage arrangements. Since marriage customs among the indigenous people involve a variety of acts and transactions carried out by the kinship groups of the parties concerned, the consent of parents and, usually, the co-operation of other relations are necessary for the customary recognition of the marriage. A marriage between a Native and a non-Native may only be celebrated with the written consent of a District Commissioner. Written consent is required as an assurance that the Native understands the implications of such a marriage.

25. So-called bride-price, which frequently involves gift-exchange giving recognition to a new alliance between the kinship groups of the parties concerned, still exists in most of the Territory's communities. In a number of communities, the value of items customarily exchanged under these circumstances between two kinship groups is approximately equal and, in such cases, the transaction cannot be taken as involving the purchase of wives.

26. In some areas, particularly those in which Native Village Councils are operating, indigenous people themselves have been considering and dealing with the regulation and limitation of marriage gift transactions. The Administration is dealing with this matter with great care, as it has been found that rapid change in customary marriage arrangements can have considerable effect in damaging the stability of marriage, with consequent undesirable effects on family life.

E. Pacific Islands

27. Women have the same right to work as men, and the same facilities and opportunities for vocational training and guidance are assured to both sexes. Government employment is open to both sexes on an equal basis, but local customs so closely regulate occupations entered into by men and women that discrimination on the basis of sex is rarely a problem. By local custom, women do not usually engage in certain economic activities, just as men refrain from intruding in feminine spheres of activity. The administration respects indigenous ideas as to proper activities of the two sexes. For example, loom-weaving is restricted to women in all the islands except Yap, where both sexes formerly wove, and in Kapinagamarangi, where chiefly the men work with the loom. There are many such customary specializations according to sex.

28. The few existing women's organizations are for the most part organized for religious purposes. In a few communities, mothers of school children have organized in female parent-teacher groups. Membership fluctuates and no records are maintained by most groups.

F. Ruanda-Urundi

29. With the development of education, there has been a corresponding change in the public services in recent years. In the past, although women were not barred by law from any occupation by reason of their sex, it was very unusual for them to show any desire to depart from their traditional role as wives and mothers. Attendance at hospitals, clinics and religious services is daily helping to liberate Mututsi women from their traditional seclusion. Education in the schools has awakened the minds and intelligence of girls.

30. The Catholic Missions have over 300 teaching Soeurs indigènes and at least the same number of qualified women monitors. There are in Ruanda and Urundi, for girls alone, five teachers' training schools (two-year course), four monitors' schools (three or four-year course), five post-primary domestic science schools and three intermediate domestic science schools.

31. The Sociaux Social welfare centres at Usumbura, Astrida and Nyundo employ 59 women instructors who teach knitting, sewing etc. to women attending the centre. In 1954, the Astrida Centre organized a rural programme on a chiefdom basis operating through branches in various parts of the area each under a woman instructor. Three branches have been opened at Gisagara, Nyumba and Runyinya. The Nyundo Centre will also launch a rural programme in 1955. A branch at Kisenyi has been in operation since 1953 for women of the extra-customary urban centre.

32. With financial support from the Indigenous Welfare Fund, the medical service has set up several schools for indigenous assistant midwives and, more recently, three schools for midwives. As soon as they have finished their course, the midwives will be employed in that capacity on the same basis as male auxiliary staff. At the end of 1954, three qualified assistant nurses, 40 qualified assistant midwives and 23 nurses were at work.

33. A married woman, whether her marriage was civil, religious or customary, may not take up paid employment without the express or tacit permission of her husband. This provision is attributable to the legislators' desire to refrain from undermining the husband's authority and causing a relaxation of family ties.

Maternal and Child Welfare

34. Government subsidized infant welfare and pre-natal clinics operate in Ruanda-Urundi under the supervision of government medical officers and approved physicians. In 1954, there were 57 infant welfare clinics in operation with a total of 49,128 registrations, compared with 43,998 in 1953. One million two hundred sixty-two thousand five hundred and sixty-one consultations were given in them, as compared with 1,174,370 in 1953, and the average weekly attendance was 25,423, as compared with 23,034 in 1953. Quinine for preventive purposes is distributed to all children attending the clinics. Thirty-six pre-natal clinics were also in operation during the year with 42,581 women registered with them as compared with 32,494 in 1953, and there were 157,210 consultations.

G. Somaliland under Italian Administration

Women's Associations

35. The formation and activity of women's sections of the various political parties, the increased number of girls enrolled in schools during the year and the recent opening of the girls' home economics school may be regarded as hopeful signs.

36. The Administration will make every effort to prepare the ground, through education and persuasion, for the grant of adult women's suffrage in the near future in accordance with the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council at its fourteenth session; similarly, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly in December 1954, it will examine the possibility of gradually improving the private-law status imposed on women by religion and custom.

Female Labour

37. On the concessions of the Juba and the Scebeli, some types of work are performed exclusively by women, such as carrying the banana stems from the plantations to the sheds, making up the pads used in packing the stems, etc., and women represent about half the labour force employed. In some towns women are beginning to work in industry.

38. Ordinance No. 4 of 27 February 1954 makes provision for the effective protection of working women, laying particular stress on maternal welfare, in accordance with ILO International Convention No. 3 concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth. The Ordinance is based on ILO International Convention No. 83 concerning the application of international labour standards to non-metropolitan territories and is in accordance with the principles contained in conventions Nos. 3, 4, 42, and 45 and in ILO Convention No. 14 concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings.

39. The principles underlying the Ordinance, which regulates the working conditions of all women employed in public or private undertakings on work of a commercial, industrial or handicraft character are as follows:

- the employment of women under 18 years of age on dangerous, heavy or unhealthy work is forbidden;
- the employment of women of any age on underground work in mines and tunnels with the exception of women holding posts involving managerial, health service or welfare duties who are not engaged in manual work;
- in the case of women under 18 years of age, physical fitness must be attested by a medical certificate;
- the employment of women of any age on night work is forbidden, except in the case of establishments where only members of the same family are employed or if the women hold posts involving managerial, health service or welfare duties and are not engaged in manual work;
- the hours of work may not exceed eight in the day, except that authorization may be given for women over 18 years of age to be employed for ten hours a day;
- the weekly rest period must be at least twenty-four consecutive hours, and where the daily hours of work exceed six there must be an interval for rest;
- the maternity leave is twelve weeks, including at least six weeks after confinement;
- subject to certain exceptions, women may not be dismissed during pregnancy;
- women must be given remuneration equal to half their wages during maternity leave;

- on their return to employment, women are entitled to a half-hour nursing break;

- the employment of women during pregnancy and for a specified period after confinement in carrying or lifting heavy loads or on dangerous, heavy or unhealthy work is forbidden.

Maternal and child welfare service

40. Cwing to local customs affecting the social status of women it has been impossible to establish an independent maternal welfare service, but a woman doctor specializing in paediatrics is in charge of the paediatrics sections of the De Martino and Rava hospitals and give consultations in the Mogadiscio clinics.

41. Mogadiscio physicians qualified in midwifery and gynaecology, and all physicians in the interior, give consultations at the clinics attached to the health institutions and in the maternity sections of the hospitals. In all health institutions, the physicians and indigenous staff carry on active educational work, with the assistance of the indigenous midwives. At the Hamaruini general clinic at Mogadiscio, and also at Baidoa and Belet Uen (through the Fiocco Verde in the two last-mentioned places), free meals are distributed to needy mothers and children.

H. Tanganyika

42. There have been no fundamental changes during the year under review. The laws of the territory recognize no discrimination on grounds of sex against the women of any race, and no women are deprived of any essential rights. Among the indigenous population, the general position accords with that common to most Bantu peoples, with variations from tribe to tribe, but, in the main, the social position of women is still regarded as inferior to that of men. Even in the more primitive tribes, however, women have their traditional rights and privileges which are fully recognized and respected and during recent years the influence exerted by women has tended to increase. The gradual improvement in their status has been largely due to external influences such as the spread of education, the social and cultural activities of both governmental departments and voluntary agencies, increasing contact with the

manners and customs of other races and the impact of economic developments, but a most important factor is the evidence of a change in the attitude of the women themselves. In some areas in particular, they are no longer content to play a passive role but are actively exerting themselves in securing improvement in their status. In a number of cases, they have been the most enthusiastic participators in adult education and literacy campaigns, and there is little doubt that in certain areas the attitude towards such agricultural developments as the introduction of ploughing schemes has been materially influenced by women. In some tribes, the men are slowly but surely coming to realize how much their future depends on the educational and social advancement of their womenfolk.

43. Opportunities for African women to enter government service are still limited by a general lack of education, but the position improves with the expansion of educational and vocational training facilities. Numbers of women have been employed for some time by Government and native administrations as teachers, nurses and midwives, and more recently in various clerical capacities; the employment of African women in the book-binding section of the Government Press is proving most successful.

I. Togoland under British Administration

44. Excellent opportunities exist for women to train as teachers or nurses, and an increasing number of women have found employment in these professions. Others find such occupations as assistant Mass Education Officers, welfare workers, telephone operators, and increasing numbers are taking on clerical duties formerly undertaken by men. Some are beginning to train as agricultural assistants in government service. Training institutions exist in the Gold Coast for all these occupations and use of them is made by girls from the Territory.

J. Togoland under French Administration

45. With regard to the employment of women, previous reports have stressed the power of custom and the care that had to be taken in enforcing regulations based on modern ideas. There is no doubt that custom accords women a large share in heavy work. In particular heavy loads are invariably carried by women. Men do not act as porters. Hence, when a European undertaking is looking for labour to carry loads, the applicants are women.

46. The Labour Inspectorate has repeatedly attempted to take steps against this state of affairs in the hope of remedying it, but the women themselves have protested that they were being deprived of work which was within their powers. The Labour Inspectorate found itself obliged to confine itself to prohibiting the employment of girls or of women who are too old.

47. The enlightened section of the population of Togoland is beginning to turn against this exploitation of women, but the great mass of the people sees nothing to object to in it.

48. When the Labour Advisory Board met in August 1953 to consider the Order giving effect to article 115 of the Labour Code, it was generally realized that the proposed limitation of the weight of loads would deprive women of a source of employment they were anxious to retain. The Labour Inspectorate subsequently submitted the problem to the health service, and the decisions to be taken on the subject at the beginning of 1955 will be governed by its technical advice.

49. In any case, the new principles set forth in the Labour Code for the protection of working women, the absolute equality of civil and political rights and the efforts made to get girls to attend schools are beginning to enjoy the support of the more advanced circles, which is an important contribution to the achievement of the aims pursued by the French administration.

K. Western Samoa

Maternal and child health

50. The principal pre-natal clinic is at the Apia Hospital. During 1954, 646 expectant mothers made a total of 1,419 visits. This service is growing very rapidly without increase in staff. In 1954, 446 mothers were confined in Apia Hospital, compared with 349 in 1953, while 49 mothers were admitted for ante- or post-natal care.

51. There are no fully reliable figures concerning the extent to which mothers have skilled attendance either by midwife or doctor at the time of birth, although a notification system exists whereby all births coming to the notice of medical or nursing staff are required to be notified to the Director of Health. In 1954, 2,947 such notifications were received. All cases confined

in Apia Hospital were attended by a midwife or a doctor, or both. Of 2,947 district notifications received, 19 were from Samoan medical practitioners who attended the births and 3,928 were from district nurses who were present at 402 of the births.

III. Educational Status

A. Cameroons under British Administration

52. In 1953, in the Cameroons Province, there were 439 more boys at school than in 1952, and 468 more girls. Eight hundred and fifty-three boys and 132 girls completed a full primary education. In the Bamenda Province, the total number of pupils in primary and secondary schools rose by 16 per cent. In the northern part of the territory, where difficulties are the same in kind but worse in degree, the total number of children at school, which included 350 girls, rose by approximately 550.

B. Cameroons under French Administration

53. Education: number of pupils as on 31 December 1954

<u>Primary</u>		Boys:	162,981
		Girls:	53,080
<u>Technical</u>		Boys:	1,428
		Girls:	603
<u>Secondary</u>	Supplementary courses	Boys:	808
		Girls:	67
	Monitor's courses	Boys:	396
		Girls:	14
	Assistant teacher training schools	Boys:	495
		Girls:	118
	Secondary schools and colleges	Boys:	2,341
		Girls:	418

C. New Guinea

54. Education for girls is not looked on by the indigenous people as being as essential as for boys, and they are somewhat less willing for girls to be sent to boarding institutions. This attitude is, however, gradually being overcome. Education is free at all stages to both boys and girls, and in both Administration and mission schools.

Education for girls differs to the extent that manual instruction for boys may be replaced by domestic training for girls.

D. Pacific Islands

55. Education is free for boys and girls in the public elementary and secondary schools of the Trust Territory. No school fees are charged at any of the educational levels.

56. Local laws do not restrict education for girls, although girls do not yet have equal status with boys. While enrolment in the first years of school is usually about equal between boys and girls, girls make up less than one fifth of the total number of students. While both boys and girls have experiences in the schools designed to help them to live better in their Micronesian culture, there are some phases of education which are different. Boys have specialized training in vocational skills, and girls have experiences which tend to improve home-making skills.

E. Ruanda-Urundi

57. The main purposes of the schemes for developing public education are to train indigenous teachers to the standard and in the numbers required to advance elementary and primary education.

58. In this connexion, it may be noted that the Kitega monitors' school has been divided, a teacher's training school for girls and a female monitors' school directed by the Auxiliaires Laïques aux Missions have been opened at Muramba, teacher's training schools have been founded for girls at Kigali and for boys at Rusengo and the Buhembe monitors' school has been taken over by the Congregation of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

F. Somaliland under Italian Administration

Education for girls

59. The Administration makes no distinction of sex in schools and classes, which are mixed at both the primary and secondary levels. Where, however, the number of girls permits, separate classes are formed and these already exist in several schools.

60. In 1954, the number of girls enrolled in schools increased by about one third over the number enrolled in the previous school year. Considerable progress has been made since the opening of the girl's home economics school at Mogadiscio, and the large number of enrolments is making it necessary to extend the school.

61. Syllabuses are the same for both boys and girls. However, the boys' syllabuses include practical agricultural and craft work, while the girls are taught feminine subjects such as sewing, needlework and domestic science. Physical training is taught separately.

62. A girls' home economics school was opened in 1954. It teaches Italian and Arabic, dressmaking, sewing and needlework, home economics, feminine occupations, female hygiene, food hygiene, child welfare and physical training.

G. Togoland under British Administration

63. Women students were admitted to St. Francis' Training College, Hohoe, for the first time, and a site for a women's training college at Tamale, which will serve the Northern Section, was obtained. Girls are to be admitted to the Mawuli Secondary School for the first time in January 1955.

H. Togoland under French Administration

64. Of a total increase of 4,712 pupils in 1954, girls accounted for rather more than 28 per cent, or 1,321 pupils. This percentage is higher than the present percentage of girls in the total school enrolment, which is only 22 per cent. The enrolment of girls has increased by 11.6 per cent and the enrolment of boys by 8.2 per cent. The rate of progress is, however, much too slow having regard to the part played by women in the evolution of human society.

65. Most conscientious and persistent endeavours have been made to overcome this lag by opening schools for girls only, taught by women monitors or teachers, and by efforts to persuade chiefs, notables and families.

ANNEX

Document and records of discussions of the Trusteeship
Council relating to the status of women

Reports

Report of the Trusteeship Council covering the period from 17 July 1954 to 22 July 1955 (A/2933)

pp. 2, 65, 69, 71, 72, 74, 95, 102, 104, 118, 119, 135, 137, 138, 142, 146, 148, 154, 164, 165, 181, 186, 187, 188, 189, 200, 201, 227 and 228.

Petitions

T/PET.5/494, T/PET.5/502, T/PET.5/512, T/PET.5/L.52, T/PET.5/618, T/PET.5/674, T/PET.5/783 and Add.1, T/PET.5/810, T/PET.5/818, T/CCM.5/L.127, T/PET.3/L.6, T/PET.7/471.

Summaries of the discussions in the Trusteeship Council of subjects of interest to the Commission on the Status of Women are given in the Official Records of the fifteenth session of the Trusteeship Council with respect to the following Territories:

Cameroons under British Administration

(Summary of 569th meeting, paragraph 40,
571st meeting, paragraphs 2, 7, 8, 18,
572nd meeting, paragraphs 15, 18, 19, 22, 41, 48,
573rd meeting, paragraphs 5, 11,
574th meeting, paragraph 7)

Cameroons under French Administration

(Summary of 566th meeting, paragraphs 74-80,
567th meeting, paragraphs 29, 30,
568th meeting, paragraph 61)

Ruanda-Urundi

(Summary of 600th meeting, paragraphs 10-12,
601st meeting, paragraph 17,
603rd meeting, paragraphs 14, 51)

Tanganyika

(Summary of 589th meeting, paragraphs 78, 79,
591st meeting, paragraphs 39, 41,
594th meeting, paragraph 22,
596th meeting, paragraph 25)

Togoland under British Administration

(Summary of 577th meeting, paragraph 69,
579th meeting, paragraphs 26, 37, 38,
581st meeting, paragraph 46,
582nd meeting, paragraphs 48, 53, 54)

Togoland under French Administration

(Summary of 574th meeting, paragraph 33,
576th meeting, paragraph 99,
577th meeting, paragraphs 25-27, 56,
578th meeting, paragraphs 2, 10, 32, 37, 41)

Summaries of discussions are given in the Official Records of the sixteenth session of the Trusteeship Council with respect to the following Territories:

Nauru

(Summary of 614th meeting, paragraph 40)

New Guinea

(Summary of 622nd meeting, paragraphs 34-36, 48, 49, 83-92, 126-129,
623rd meeting, paragraphs 7, 9, 10, 59, 60,
624th meeting, paragraph 13)

Pacific Islands

(Summary of 616th meeting, paragraph 67,
617th meeting, paragraphs 92-95)

Somaliland under Italian Administration

(Summary of 627th meeting, paragraphs 32-35, 68, 69,
631st meeting, paragraphs 1, 2, 25-32, 50, 52,
632nd meeting, paragraphs 30, 31,
634th meeting, paragraph 49,
635th meeting, paragraphs 5, 7, 36, 38, 44, 64,
637th meeting, paragraph 8)

Western Samoa

(Summary of 638th meeting, paragraphs 35, 36)