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INFORMATION CONCERNING THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN TRUST TERRITORIES

(Report by the Secretary-General)

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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 to the Commission at each session, from the fourth to the fourteenth inclusive.^{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

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

^{2/} The Territories under the international Trusteeship System are the following:

Under Australian administration	:	Nauru* and New Guinea
Under Belgian administration	:	Ruanda-Urundi
Under British administration	:	Cameroons and Tanganyika
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.

The Territory of the Cameroons under French administration became independent on 1 January 1960, of Togoland under French administration on 27 April 1960 and of Somaliland under Italian administration on 30 June 1960.

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

^{4/} E/CN.6/138, 163, 182, 210, 235, 260, 273, 288, 319, 338 and 352 and Add.1.

fourteenth session of the Commission (E/CN.6/352 and Add.1).^{5/} The chapter dealing with educational status contains information on developments which have occurred since the publication of the report presented to the thirteenth session in 1959 (E/CN.6/338).^{6/}

5. Documents and records of discussions of the Trusteeship Council containing information concerning the status of women are listed in the annex.

^{5/} The report on the Trust Territories of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian administration for the year 1959 and the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration for the year 1959 has not been received by the Secretary-General at the time of the issuance of this report.

^{6/} See E/CN.6/340, para. 9 and E/3228, para. 150.

I. STATUS OF WOMEN IN GENERAL

A. Pacific Islands

6. Attendance of Micronesian women delegates at the triennial conference of the Pan-Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association in Japan, in August 1958, sparked added interest in community betterment and home improvement. Three delegates, one from the Marshall Islands District, one from the Truk District, and one from the Ponape District, attended. Each represented a different field of activity and returned with a keen interest in promoting the ideas for improvement and betterment which they had gained from the conference, the theme of which was "The Role of Women in Community Development in Pacific and Southeast Asia Countries".^{7/}

7. Girls' and women's clubs have been established in both Ponape and Palau under the leadership of women who several years ago were Trust Territory representatives to the Manila Conference of the Pan Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association. One of the delegates to the Conference from Ponape District has, within the past four years, organized thirteen clubs there with a membership of almost two hundred women.^{8/} The main purpose of these clubs is to teach girls and young women home improvement, child care, craftwork, health, and nutrition; their chief concern is that of raising the standard of living in all phases of community life.^{9/}

8. An annual convention of the women's associations of the Ponape District was held in 1959, and some 135 women were in attendance out of a total membership of 210 of the 13 clubs. Officers were elected and a varied programme was presented including discussions of ways and means of promoting health, education and community living standards in the islands.^{10/}

9. In Palau District the women's associations still function in age groups of old women, middle-aged women, and young women. These societies carried on their traditional activities of meeting together in their "abais" (meeting house) and assisting in community projects such as the building of a school. An art show for

^{7/} Report for 1959, p.80.

^{8/} Ibid., pp. 123-124.

^{9/} Ibid., p. 123.

^{10/} Ibid., p. 79.

Micronesian talent, sponsored by the Palau Museum Committee during the annual Palau Fair, attracted the interest of many Palauan women. The enthusiasm stimulated by the show indicates a trend toward broader interests and greater participation of women of this district in cultural and co-operative activities.^{10/}
10. A notable excursion into an untried avenue was made by a young Trukese nurse, graduate of the Trust Territory School of Nursing, who participated on an equal basis with the male members of an Administration team of sanitation, education, and public health workers carrying out a pilot health education project at an outlying island of Truk District.^{11/}

B. Tanganyika

11. Apart from the numerous missionary societies, a number of other non-governmental organizations are engaged in social activities. The Tanganyika Branch of the British Red Cross Society has divisions and groups in most centres of the territory and a membership of over 2,000 of all races. Health, education, welfare and relief work form a major part of the Branch's service to the community. A total of 34 girls from Tanganyika have now been sent by the Red Cross for nursing training in the United Kingdom. Four of these girls completed their training in 1959 and started post-graduate work prior to returning to Tanganyika as State Registered Nurses, whilst another, who had qualified as a Queen's Nurse, returned to the territory and is employed as a district nurse in Dar es Salaam.^{12/}

12. The Girl Guide movement continues to make progress but is impeded by the lack of adult leaders. It is hoped that this need will be met by the gradual increase of qualified African and Asian leaders as the present programme of training advances. Though numbers have not increased significantly during the year, there is a growing awareness of the necessity to achieve a high standard and a greater appreciation of the wider aspects of world Guiding.^{13/}

13. The Trusteeship Council at its twenty-sixth session had before it the Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1960 (T/1532). The Mission observed that the only department primarily concerned

^{11/} Report for 1959, pp. 79-80.

^{12/} Report for 1959, Part I, p. 71.

^{13/} Ibid., p. 72.

with community development was the Department of Social Development. The Department had organized 338 women's clubs in fifty-one districts with aid from UNICEF in the form of free equipment. The Mission considered that there was a very definite need to increase this work. It placed particular importance upon the formation of women's clubs, and expressed a conviction that more extensive efforts should be made to break down conservatism among women and stimulate their interest in welfare and local development projects. It was encouraging to note that the organization of women's clubs had been received with enthusiasm in some parts of the Territory and it hoped that more funds would be made available to extend this work which, it believed, should form an essential part of any over-all programme of community development. The Council adopted the following conclusion:

"... It notes that women's clubs are being received with enthusiasm in some parts of the Territory and considering that their work should form an essential part of any over-all programme of community development, hopes that every effort will be made to extend and encourage their activities."^{14/}

C. New Guinea

14. A woman delegate and a woman adviser from New Guinea attended the Fourth South Pacific Conference, held in Rabaul, during April-May 1959.^{15/}

15. A central advisory committee consisting of ten members has been set up by the Administration for the purpose of correcting as speedily as possible the existing disparity between the advancement of women and that of men. District sub-committees comprising the district commissioner and other administration officers, representatives of the missions operating in the area, officials of organizations such as the Red Cross and the Girl Guides Association and leading members of the local indigenous population collaborate with the central committee in initiating and implementing district programmes. The committee acts as a clearing house for dissemination to all districts of information on women's work which is taking place throughout the Territory and overseas.^{16/}

^{14/} A/4404, Part II, Chapter I, paras. 177-178.

^{15/} Report for 1958/59, p. 95.

^{16/} Ibid., p. 96.

16. At the close of the year three welfare officers and three indigenous assistants were appointed. These officers visit districts and in conjunction with the sub-committees form women's clubs, organize courses for club leaders and arrange for the supply of teaching aids. Training courses include instruction in drawing up club programmes and in the use of visual aids.^{17/}

17. The welfare officer at Rabaul who has oversight of fifteen clubs with a membership of nearly 600 women, visits female prisoners in corrective institutions, arranges programmes for women in urban housing settlements, and runs sewing classes and sporting activities. At Wewak and Goroka, welfare centres which are used for club meetings, instructions classes, infant and maternal welfare clinics, and recreational activities have been built, and a further centre is planned for Iae.^{18/}

18. At its twenty-sixth session, the Trusteeship Council adopted the following conclusion:^{19/}

"The Council welcomes the special attention being given to the education and advancement of women, particularly the establishment of a central advisory committee for the purpose of correcting as speedily as possible the existing disparity between the advancement of women and that of men, and of ensuring their future progress on a basis of equality. From the report under review, it would appear that the women of New Guinea are taking increasing interest and a greater share in the life of the community as teachers and nurses and through the work of women's clubs ..."

19. Interest in youth organizations is strong, and as of 30 June 1959 the Girl Guides had a membership of 900,^{20/} comprising twenty-two guide companies and twenty-nine Brownie packs, compared with twenty-five guide companies and thirty-two Brownie packs at 30 June 1958. A full-time training course for indigenous guides was established at Port Moresby at the beginning of 1959 and was attended by two girls from New Guinea. At the conclusion of the course, the trainees returned to their districts as guide trainers to undertake the task of stimulating interest in guiding among indigenous girls. This is a new career for indigenous girls.^{21/}

^{17/} Report for 1958/59, pp. 96-97.

^{18/} Ibid., p. 97.

^{19/} A/4404, Part II, Chapter VI, para. 149.

^{20/} Report for 1958/59, p. 92.

^{21/} Ibid., p. 121.

II. POLITICAL STATUS

A. Pacific Islands

20. Three women were members of the House of Iroij (nobles) of the Marshall Islands during the 1959 session.^{22/} In Palau District, one woman was a member of the Palau Congress (Olbiil era Kelulau) during 1959^{23/} while two women were appointed members of the advisory council (Tebechelel Olbiil).^{24/}

B. Tanganyika

20. bis. The question of suffrage was included within the terms of reference of the Post Elections Committee. The Committee noted that it had received many representations in favour of adult or adult male suffrage and it recognized that under present world conditions any restrictions could not be maintained over any length of time. Within the limits of its terms of reference, the Committee therefore sought to provide a very wide franchise and with this aim in view proposed that in the case of men the payment of an exemption from personal tax should be a qualification. For women, who are not normally required to pay personal tax, it recommended four alternative qualifications: ownership of a house or homestead, payment of any direct tax or rate, possession of a business licence, or possession of sufficient literacy to fill in the application form for registration as a voter. The Committee recommended that these qualifications should replace the existing educational and income qualifications. It recommended retention of the office-holding provision, however, and its extension to include members of recognized village councils as well as past or present membership of any of the scheduled offices. The purpose was to bring within eligibility of voting a number of older women who played an important part in village community life but who would not be eligible under any of the other provisions. In drawing up the qualifications for voting which were subsequently adopted, the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated that he shared the desire for a substantial widening of the franchise but that to link the right to vote with the payment of personal tax would differentiate against

^{22/} Report for 1959, Appendix D, p. 167.

^{23/} Ibid., Appendix E, p. 169.

^{24/} Ibid., Appendix E, p. 170.

women. He decided that, instead, three alternative qualifications should be adopted which would apply to both men and women. These were: (a) ability to read and write in English or Swahili; (b) possession of an annual income of £75; or (c) being the present or past holder of a prescribed office. At its twenty-sixth session, the Council adopted the following recommendation:

"... The Council, recalling its previous recommendations concerning the desirability of promoting the introduction of universal adult suffrage with the least possible delay and noting the desire in the Territory for a broader suffrage than at present, regrets that it was decided not to introduce universal adult suffrage for the forthcoming elections. The Council is pleased to note, nevertheless, that as a result of the recent reforms the number of persons registered on the electoral rolls has increased fifteen times. It is confident that the new Government which will enter into office after the elections will give this matter further attention and that the introduction of universal adult suffrage will not be long delayed." 24a/

21. At territorial level there are now four women members of Legislative Council. There is no doubt that there is a growing realization among the indigenous people of how much of the future depends on the educational and social advancement of women. 25/

C. New Guinea

22. The following table 26/ shows the number of eligible electors and those who exercised the franchise at the most recently conducted elections:

Council	Number Entitled to Vote		Number Voting	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ambenob	736	523	303	221
Takia	1,560	1,479	85	95
Waskia	1,421	1,362	449	479
Yabim-Kotte	842	625	360	396
Teop-Tinputz	829	38	575	28
Agulizakivi-Gwivahanie	3,273	3,113	2,019	2,075
Waiye	2,466	2,444	2,162	2,083

24a/ A/4404, Part II, Chapter I, paras. 35-40.

25/ Report for 1959, Part I, p. 77.

26/ Report for 1958/59, p. 39.

23. Women in some areas are entering into public life by offering themselves as candidates for election to native local government councils.^{27/}
24. At its twenty-sixth session, the Trusteeship Council adopted the following conclusion:^{28/}

"... the Council observes that the role of women in the Territory's political life, even at the local government council level, is negligible. It considers that no effort should be spared to encourage them to enhance their participation in the work of local government councils through the exercise of the right to vote in the elections to these councils and by seeking elections to them. It suggests that the Administering Authority consider the advisability of proposing to the councils that they might reserve a suitable number of seats for women members on these councils ..."

D. Western Samoa

25. Any qualified person may register by applying to the Registrar of Electors, who enters the applicant's name on the electoral roll. In the 1957 election 1,437 persons were registered and 1,134 persons (742 males and 392 females) voted.^{29/}

E. Cameroons under United Kingdom administration

- 25a. At its twenty-sixth session the Trusteeship Council adopted resolution 2013 (XXVI)^{29a/} in which the Council, inter alia, expressed "the hope that steps will be taken to extend the principle of universal adult suffrage to all future elections in the Territory".^{29b/}

^{27/} Report for 1958/59, p. 95.

^{28/} A/4404, Part II, Chapter VI, para. 149.

^{29/} Report for 1959, p. 31.

^{29a/} T/RES.2013.

^{29b/} Women have no right to vote for the House of Representatives in the Federation and in the Northern House of Assembly in the Northern Cameroons (see E/CN.6/352/Add.1, paras. 3 and 4).

III. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STATUS

A. Pacific Islands

26. Some departure from traditional practices occurs with relation to occupations of the sexes, particularly at the district administrative centres and in a few population centres where greater foreign influence has had the effect of weakening traditional sanctions and barriers. Women have equal opportunities educationally and today are employed in such fields as nursing, education, communications, weather bureau, and secretarial work.^{30/}

27. The number of Micronesian employees by sex and type of work as of 30 June 1959:^{31/}

	Male	Female
Professional, Administrative and Protective	802	175
Labour, Crafts and Domestic	1,290	28

B. Tanganyika

28. The provisions of the Employment Ordinance and its subsidiary legislation afford full protection for women in employment. The results of the labour enumeration census conducted by the Department of Labour on 31 July 1959 showed that 25,009 women were in employment as compared with 25,303 in 1958. There has been no significant change in the industrial distribution of women in employment.^{32/}

C. New Guinea

29. The minimum wage prescribed by the Native Labour Ordinance and the salary scales prescribed for members of the Auxiliary Division of the Public Service are in each case the same for both men and women.^{33/}

30. The employment of women and juveniles in underground work is forbidden by mining legislation.^{34/}

^{30/} Report for 1959, p. 85.

^{31/} Ibid., p. 198.

^{32/} Report for 1959, Part I, p. 83.

^{33/} Report for 1958/59, p. 96.

^{34/} Ibid., p. 101.

D. Nauru

31. Occupational distribution of Nauruans, between the ages of 16 and 60 years, as of 30 June 1959: ^{35/}

	Males	Females
Group total	484	428
Employment		
Administration	293	51
British Phosphate Commissioners	105	2
Nauru Cooperative Society	22	...
Nauru Local Government Council	40	...
Others (including self-employed)	14	3

32. Occupational distribution of Chinese and Gilbert and Ellice Islanders ^{35/}

	Chinese		Gilbert and Ellice Islanders	
Nature of Employment	Male	Female	Male	Female
Administration	21	...	26	4
British Phosphate Commissioners	590	...	678	7
Others	7	...

IV. STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW

A. Tanganyika

33. Under Tanganyika law women enjoy equal rights with men. Under tribal law their legal capacity varies according to local traditional custom, but in general they are as free to go to court as men.^{36/}

B. Nauru

34. The Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1957 provides for the registration of births, deaths and marriages and for the solemnization of marriage.^{37/}

^{36/} Report for 1959, Part I, p. 77.

^{37/} Report for 1958/59, p. 14.

V. EDUCATIONAL STATUS

A. Pacific Islands(a) Secondary Education

35. The Pacific Islands Central School (PICS), which is the public secondary school of the Territory, completed its second year as a full-fledged, three-year secondary school in 1958. For the year 1957-58, the enrolment was 125 students of which 18 were girls.^{38/} For the year 1958-59, the enrolment was 119 students of which 23 were girls.^{39/}

36. A new curriculum has been approved for PICS and was implemented at the fall term of 1959. In the new programme all students, regardless of curriculum, take two years of vocational courses. For boys this will be one credit in agriculture and one credit in woodshop or mechanics; and girls will take two credits in home arts. Electives include such courses as Office Practice, Creative Writing, Introduction to Education, Dramatics, Speech, Boatbuilding, General Psychology, Zoology and Botany.^{40/}

(b) Adult Education

37. Expansion of the adult education work among women in the Trust Territory has continued. A Micronesian woman, who is Director of Adult Education in the Ponape District, has been a prime organizing force. Her sphere of activities has been extended to the remote but populous island of Kusaie in Ponape District and also to the Marshalls. At Kusaie, the pattern of women's activities was transformed with the arrival of the Adult Education Supervisor. As she gained the interest of one of two women from each village, these leaders shared with her their closely guarded "secrets" of oldtime weaving and other arts, and she in turn imparted new methods of homemaking and child care. Later these women returned to their village, and the new lessons in health, sanitation, and community co-operation began to take root. At the same time the heretofore "secret" methods of the older women were imparted to the younger women, and as a result general interest in handicrafts was heightened.^{41/}

^{38/} Report for 1958, pp. 122-123.

^{39/} Report for 1959, p. 132.

^{40/} Ibid., pp. 131-132.

^{41/} Ibid., p. 79.

38.

Number of Students

	Scholastic year ending June 1958 <u>42/</u>		Scholastic year ending June 1959 <u>43/</u>	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Elementary	6,372	5,129	7,208	5,700
Intermediate	991	557	1,058	555
Secondary	211	62	191	56

39.

Number of Teachers

	Scholastic year ending June 1958 <u>44/</u>		Scholastic year ending June 1959 <u>45/</u>	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Indigenous	390	131	439	136
Non-indigenous	36	52	35	57

B. Tanganyika

(a) Secondary Education

40. For Africans the secondary course begins at Standard IX. In 1959 there were 50 streams for boys and 6 streams for girls at this level. Fifteen of the boys' streams and two of the girls' continued up to Standard XII, at which stage the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate is taken. There are plans for the progressive extension of all these streams up to Standard XII. Higher School Certificate classes have been opened with a total enrolment of 92, of whom 4 are girls, in three boys' and one girls' school. The schools comprising the above-mentioned streams total 24 for boys and 4 for girls, and are managed both by Government and by voluntary agencies.^{46/}

^{42/} Report for 1958, Appendix XXII, p. 220.

^{43/} Report for 1959, Appendix XXII, p. 240.

^{44/} Report for 1958, Appendix XXII, p. 236.

^{45/} Report for 1959, Appendix XXII, p. 243.

^{46/} Report for 1959, Part I, pp. 110-111.

(b) Teacher's Training

41. The following indicates the number of qualified teachers who successfully completed their training since 1956:^{47/}

	Male	Female
1956	738	223
1957	624	250
1958	703	278
1959	458	188

(c) Adult Education

42. Literacy classes are fostered by women's clubs, sometimes with the assistance of African teachers or students in the vicinity. Cookery, needlework and child welfare classes are also organized by women's clubs. At Tengeru Natural Resources School a full course in house-wifery, cookery, laundry, and in child and infant welfare is held for the wives of the teachers at the school.^{48/}

43.

Number of Students

November 1958		November 1959	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls

(i) African Education

Primary Schools	245,276 ^{49/}	121,414 ^{49/}	246,153 ^{50/}	128,855 ^{50/}
Middle Schools	30,310 ^{49/}	6,310 ^{49/}	32,931 ^{50/}	6,940 ^{50/}
Secondary Schools	3,193 ^{49/}	306 ^{49/}	3,708 ^{50/}	424 ^{50/}
Technical and Vocational Training	1,791 ^{51/}	244 ^{51/}	1,633 ^{52/}	203 ^{52/}
Teacher Training	1,280 ^{51/}	504 ^{51/}	1,058 ^{52/}	409 ^{52/}

^{47/} Report for 1959, Part I, p. 145.

^{48/} Report for 1958, p. 179.

^{49/} Report for 1958, Appendix XXII (facing page 362).

^{50/} Report for 1959, Part II, Appendix XXII, p. 113.

^{51/} Report for 1958, Appendix XXII, p. 363.

^{52/} Report for 1959, Part II, Appendix XXII, p. 114.

Number of Students

	November 1958		November 1959	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(ii) <u>Indian Education</u>				
Primary Schools	8,411 ^{53/}	7,806 ^{53/}	8,374 ^{54/}	7,498 ^{54/}
Secondary Schools	4,215 ^{53/}	2,777 ^{53/}	4,542 ^{54/}	3,274 ^{54/}
Teacher Training	-	-	7 ^{54/}	13 ^{54/}
Technical and Vocational Training	-	-	701 ^{54/}	455 ^{54/}
(iii) <u>European Education</u>				
Primary Schools	1,252 ^{55/}	1,104 ^{55/}	1,048 ^{56/}	1,044 ^{56/}
Secondary Schools	251 ^{55/}	180 ^{55/}	427 ^{56/}	339 ^{56/}
Technical and Vocational Training*			19 ^{56/}	68 ^{56/}
(iv) <u>Other Non-Native Education</u>				
Primary Schools	496 ^{57/}	462 ^{57/}	544 ^{58/}	505 ^{58/}
Secondary Schools	177 ^{57/}	184 ^{57/}	209 ^{58/}	182 ^{58/}
Teacher Training	-	-	4 ^{58/}	-
Technical and Vocational Training	-	-	59 ^{58/}	61 ^{58/}

* The figures indicate part-time evening students at the Technical Institute, Dar es Salaam, which is an inter-racial institution.

- ^{53/} Report for 1958, Appendix XXII, p. 365.
^{54/} Report for 1959, Part II, Appendix XXII, p. 116.
^{55/} Report for 1958, Appendix XXII, p. 364.
^{56/} Report for 1959, Part II, Appendix XXII, p. 115.
^{57/} Report for 1958, Appendix XXII, p. 366.
^{58/} Report for 1959, Part II, Appendix XXII, p. 117.

44.

Number of Teachers

	November 1958		November 1959	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(i) <u>African Education</u>				
Primary Schools	5,701 ^{59/}	763 ^{59/}	5,820 ^{60/}	784 ^{60/}
Middle Schools	1,445 ^{59/}	284 ^{59/}	1,600 ^{60/}	310 ^{60/}
Secondary Schools	178 ^{61/}	35 ^{61/}	208 ^{60/}	39 ^{60/}
Teacher Training	110 ^{61/}	57 ^{61/}	83 ^{62/}	49 ^{62/}
Technical and Vocational Training	115 ^{63/}	6 ^{63/}	135 ^{62/}	13 ^{62/}
(ii) <u>European Education</u>				
Primary Schools	32 ^{64/}	98 ^{64/}	21 ^{65/}	91 ^{65/}
Secondary Schools	10 ^{64/}	20 ^{64/}	38 ^{65/}	15 ^{65/}
(iii) <u>Indian Education</u>				
Primary Schools	301 ^{66/}	173 ^{66/}	315 ^{67/}	182 ^{67/}
Secondary Schools	226 ^{66/}	87 ^{66/}	226 ^{67/}	98 ^{67/}
Teacher Training	-	-	2 ^{67/}	1 ^{67/}
Technical and Vocational Training	-	-	1* ^{67/}	-
(iv) <u>Other Non-Native Education</u>				
Primary Schools	1 ^{68/}	41 ^{68/}	1 ^{69/}	32 ^{69/}
Secondary Schools	3 ^{68/}	15 ^{68/}	3 ^{69/}	14 ^{69/}
Technical and Vocational Training	-	-	1* ^{69/}	-

* The one teacher given under Indian and Goan education teaches an evening tailoring class for Indians and Goans at the inter-racial Technical Institute at Dar es Salaam.

- 59/ Report for 1958, Appendix XXII, p. 377.
60/ Report for 1959, Part II, Appendix XXII, p. 127.
61/ Report for 1958, Appendix XXII, p. 378.
62/ Report for 1959, Part II, Appendix XXII, p. 128.
63/ Report for 1958, Appendix XXII, p. 379.
64/ Ibid., p. 380.
65/ Report for 1959, Part II, Appendix XXII, p. 129.
66/ Report for 1958, Appendix XXII, p. 381.
67/ Report for 1959, Part II, Appendix XXII, p. 130.
68/ Report for 1958, Appendix XXII, p. 382.
69/ Report for 1959, Part II, Appendix XXII, p. 131.

C. New Guinea

45. The social conservatism of the indigenous people towards the educational advancement of women and girls is gradually being broken down as indigenous women fill more and more positions as teachers and nurses, and otherwise take a more prominent part in social life. It has been observed that the appointment of a female teacher leads to an increased enrolment of girls at the school.^{70/}

46. There are two Administration girls' schools - one at Tavui (New Britain District) and the other at Dregerhafen (Morobe District) - with classes up to intermediate standard. A primary school for girls was opened at Madang (Madang District) and construction of a similar school at Brandi (Sepik District) was completed during the year.^{70/}

47. At 30 June 1959, the total enrolment of indigenous girls in Administration schools was 2,800, an increase of 496 over the enrolments at 30 June 1958. A further nine were receiving teacher training in Papua. At the same date, there were 45,743 indigenous girls attending the mission schools - an increase of 2,736 over the enrolments at 30 June 1958. Included in the mission schools total were 69 girls receiving post-primary instruction, of whom 24 were studying for teaching qualifications.^{70/}

(a) Primary Education

48. Boys and girls at primary level follow the same syllabus except that in the higher classes the girls may be taught sewing.^{70/} Out of a total primary school enrolment of 123,089, during the year 1958-59, 49,313 were girls.^{71/}

(b) Post-Primary Education

49. During the year 1958-59, 1,445 boys and 125 girls were enrolled in intermediate, secondary, technical and teacher-training schools.^{71/}

^{70/} Report for 1958/59, p. 120.

^{71/} Ibid., Appendix XXII, p. 225.

(c) Adult Education

50. Indigenous women, under the guidance and sponsorship of the Department of Native Affairs, have formed clubs for educational as well as recreational purposes.^{72/} As of 30 June 1959, the number of these clubs has risen from 8 to 46.^{73/}

D. Western Samoa

51.

Number of students

	Year of 1958 ^{74/}		Year of 1959 ^{75/}	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary Schools	11,485	10,794	12,834	11,956
Secondary Schools	504	356	397	288
Vocational Schools	175	229	299	177

52.

Number of Teachers

	Year of 1958 ^{76/}		Year of 1959 ^{77/}	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary Schools	329	367	416	379
Secondary Schools	22	14	25	16
Vocational Schools	...	5	15	8

E. Nauru

(a) Vocational Training Overseas

53. Three students (two boys and one girl) were awarded Administration Cadetships at the beginning of 1959, and are now studying in Australia. This is the first occasion on which a cadetship has been awarded to a girl. She is attending a teacher's college.^{78/}

^{72/} Report for 1958/59, Appendix XXII, p. 97

^{73/} Ibid., p. 118.

^{74/} Report for 1958, Appendix XXII, p. 153.

^{75/} Report for 1959, Appendix XXII, p. 152.

^{76/} Report for 1958, Appendix XXII, p. 154.

^{77/} Report for 1959, Appendix XXII, p. 153.

^{78/} Report for 1958/59, p. 40.

(b) Adult Education

54. The policy of short courses of a technical nature for women has proved rewarding, and in the year under review five district dressmaking courses were organized in four districts. For these courses, up to eight Nauruan women per course meet in their own district once weekly and are given instruction on how to make clothes for themselves and for their children. A pleasing feature of these courses was that new students enrolled who had not previously attended any other adult classes. In the evening, classes meet at the Administration Secondary School for instruction in cookery and dressmaking.^{79/}

55. As of 30 June 1958, 400 boys and 374 girls were attending school.^{80/}

As of 30 June 1959, 453 boys and 431 girls were enrolled in school.^{81/}

F. Ruanda-Urundi

56. At its twenty-fourth session the Trusteeship Council adopted the following conclusion:^{82/}

"....The Council notes with interest the increase of the number of classes and of enrolment, in particular with respect to girls, and expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will intensify its efforts to attract into the schools a maximum number of children and to reduce the falling-off in enrolment among students before the completion of their studies, without lowering, however, the educational standards."

57.	Number of Schools (1958) ^{83/}		
	Boys	Girls	Mixed
<u>African curriculum</u>			
Primary and Secondary Schools	390	155	2,405
Domestic science training	-	16	-
Post primary training	1	-	-
Teacher training	11	7	6
Vocational schools	21	-	-
Higher education	1	-	-
<u>European curriculum</u>	2	2	12

^{79/} Report for 1957/58, p. 40.

^{80/} Report for 1957/58, Appendix XXII, p. 83

^{81/} Report for 1958/59, Appendix XXII, p. 84

^{82/} A/4100, Part II, Chapter II, para. 194.

^{83/} Report for 1958, p. 462.

58.

Number of school children (1958)^{84/}

	Boys	Girls
Primary Schools	174,641	71,888
Secondary schools	1,010	410
Domestic Science training	-	792
Teacher training	1,529	507
Vocational schools	595	-
Higher education	4	-

59.

Number of teachers (1958)^{85/}

	Men	Women
Indigenous	5,531	943
European	147	110

G. Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration(i) Southern Cameroons(a) Primary Education

60. In the Southern Cameroons there are now eight primary schools for girls and the girls' secondary schools at Okoyong in Mamfe Division enrolled a further class in 1958. Enrolment figures indicate that the prejudice against the education of girls is being rapidly overcome. One Mission has reported the significant fact that enrolment of girls in the highest primary class has increased by 66 per cent during the past 3 1/2 years, which points to the fact that parents are now prepared to keep girls at school for at least the full primary course.^{86/}

(b) Secondary Education

61. In the Southern Cameroons one of the ways in which over-all education policy is implemented is by the expansion of secondary education for both boys and girls.

^{84/} Report for 1958, pp. 463-464.^{85/} Ibid., pp. 468-469.^{86/} Report for 1958, p. 167.

The Girls' Secondary School enrolled its third class in January 1958, and the Southern Cameroons Protestant College also double-streamed its first class during the year.^{87/}

62. A total of fifty-eight secondary school scholarships were made during the year 1958, of which sixteen went to girls and forty-two to boys.^{88/}

(c) Vocational and Technical and Teacher Training

63. The appointment of a Cameroons woman Education Officer with a Domestic Science qualification has given an impetus to this subject and it is expected that the organization of a series of local courses will build up a more widespread interest in domestic sciences.^{86/}

64. Two women scholarship holders returned to the Southern Cameroons in 1958, one with a Diploma in Social Science and the other in Domestic Science. There are now six women receiving training outside Nigeria, two in domestic science, two in nursing, and two studying for education diplomas.^{86/}

(ii) Northern Cameroons

65. Prejudice against the education of girls and women "dies hard". Of nowhere is this more true than the Northern Cameroons, where there are only thirty-five more girls in school than in 1957 and only two more women in training as teachers than there were in 1957.^{89/}

66. There is a two-year Housecraft Course at Sugu run by the Roman Catholic Mission Sister; the girls, mostly from Bazza and Mapeo, Sapeo and Sugu areas, come in straight from the hill pagan villages, without having previously attended any kind of school, to learn simple cookery, babycraft, health and hygiene, and local crafts. At the end of their two years they can qualify for a Housecraft Certificate or, if they can read a little, a Certificate of Merit. "The girls usually marry at once on returning to their villages and they make excellent housewives."^{89/}

^{86/} Report for 1958, p. 167.

^{87/} Ibid., p. 213.

^{88/} Ibid., p. 220.

^{89/} Ibid., p. 166

67.		Number of Students, 1958 ^{90/}	
Type of School and Area		Male	Female
	Total	48,380	13,959
(i)	<u>Vernacular and Primary Education</u>		
	Southern Cameroons	42,190	12,654
	Adamawa	3,738	642
	Benue	173	19
	Bornu	1,014	474
(ii)	<u>Secondary Education</u>		
	Southern Cameroons	438	75
(iii)	<u>Teacher Training</u>		
	Southern Cameroons	601	59
	Adamawa	34	-
(iv)	<u>Vocational</u>		
	Southern Cameroons	192	-
	Adamawa	-	36
68.		Number of Teachers, 1958 ^{91/}	
Type of School and Area		Male	Female
	Total	2,030	251
(i)	<u>Vernacular and primary education</u>		
	Southern Cameroons	1,720	210
	Adamawa	141	5
	Benue	6	-
	Bornu	66	22

^{90/} Report for 1958, Appendix XXII, p. 378.

^{91/} Ibid., p. 380.

		Number of teachers 1958 ^{91/}	
		Male	Female
(ii)	<u>Secondary Education</u>		
	Southern Cameroons	30	5
(iii)	<u>Teacher Training</u>		
	Southern Cameroons	45	7
	Adamawa	6	-
(iv)	<u>Vocational</u>		
	Southern Cameroons	16	-
	Adamawa	-	2

^{91/} Report for 1958, Appendix XXII, p. 380.

ANNEX

Documents and records of discussions of the Trusteeship Council
relating to the Status of Women

1. Reports of the Trusteeship Council

Report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly covering the period from 2 August 1958 to 6 August 1959 (A/4100) concerning the educational status of women (which was not included in the previous report).

Ruanda-Urundi

Educational Status, Part II, Chapter II, para. 194.

Report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly covering the period from 7 August 1959 to 30 June 1960 (A/4404).

Western Samoa

Status of Women in General, Part II, Chapter V, paras. 161-163 and 174.

New Guinea

Status of Women in General, Part II, Chapter VI, para. 149.

Political Status, Part II, Chapter VI, para. 149

Nauru

Political Status, Part II, Chapter VII, para. 33.

Tanganyika

Political Status, Part II, Chapter I, paras. 34-40.

Status of Women in General, Part II, Chapter I, para. 178.

Cameroons under United Kingdom administration

Political Status, Part II, Chapter IV, para. 32.

Educational Status, Part II, Chapter IV, para. 68.

Report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands covering the period from 2 August 1958 to 6 August 1959 (S/4206):

Pacific Islands

Political Status, para. 43.

Status of Women in General, paras. 162, 165.

2. Report of the Visiting Mission to Trust Territories

United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories in East Africa:
Report on the Trust Territory of Tanganyika (T/1532) pp. 29-33, 91 and 96.

3. Other Documents

Observations of UNESCO concerning the examination of the annual report on the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi for the year 1958 (T/1495) pp. 6-7, 9 and 11.

Observations of UNESCO concerning the examination of the annual report on the Trust Territory of Tanganyika for the year 1959 (T/1525) p. 6.

Observations of UNESCO concerning the annual report of the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under the United Kingdom administration for the year 1958 (T/1524) pp. 6-7.

4. Petitions Concerning the Status of Women in Trust Territories

Western Samoa: T/COM.1/L.2

Ruanda-Urundi: T/PET.3/122

Cameroons under United Kingdom administration: T/PET.4/192.

5. Records of discussions in the Trusteeship Council

Records of the 23rd session of the Trusteeship Council give an account of discussions relating to the Educational Status of Women which was not included in the previous report with respect to the following territory:

Tanganyika

Educational Status

Verbatim record of the 950th meeting, p. 16 (in the English text)

Verbatim record of the 952nd meeting, p. 27 (in the English text)

Records of the 24th session of the Trusteeship Council give an account of discussions relating to the Educational Status of Women which was not included in the previous report with respect to the following territories:

Nauru

Educational Status

Verbatim record of the 977th meeting pp. 7, 31 (in the English text)

New Guinea

Educational Status

Verbatim record of the 1007th meeting pp. 36-40 (in the English text)

Verbatim record of the 1009th meeting p. 17 (in the English text)

Ruanda-Urundi

Educational Status

Verbatim record of the 990th meeting, p. 37 (in the English text)

Records of the 25th session of the Trusteeship Council give an account of discussions of interest to the Commission on the Status of Women with respect to the following territory:

Ruanda-Urundi

Political Status

Verbatim record of the 1047th meeting, pp. 3-6 (in the English text)

Records of the 26th session of the Trusteeship Council give an account of discussions on subjects of interest to the Commission on the Status of Women with respect to the following territories:

Western Samoa

Political Status

Verbatim record of the 1069th meeting, p. 26 (in the English text)

Verbatim record of the 1074th meeting, pp. 4-5; 21 (in the English text)

Tanganyika

Political Status

Verbatim record of the 1102nd meeting, pp. 21, 77 (in the English text)

Verbatim record of the 1103rd meeting, pp. 51-52 (in the English text)

Verbatim record of the 1104th meeting, p. 71 (in the English text)

Verbatim record of the 1107th meeting, pp. 78-80 (in the English text)

Verbatim record of the 1113th meeting, p. 7 (in the English text)

Nauru

Educational Status

Verbatim record of the 1055th meeting, pp. 63-70 (in the English text)

Verbatim record of the 1056th meeting, pp. 37-38 (in the English text)

New Guinea

Status of Women in General

Verbatim record of the 1073rd meeting, p. 61 (in the English text)

Verbatim record of the 1080th meeting, pp. 82-86 (in the English text)

Verbatim record of the 1081st meeting, pp. 2-6 (in the English text)

Verbatim record of the 1084th meeting, pp. 26; 37 (in the English text)

Political Status

Verbatim record of the 1075th meeting, pp. 62-65 (in the English text)

Educational Status

Verbatim record of the 1073rd meeting, p. 66 (in the English text)

Verbatim record of the 1080th meeting, pp. 23-25 (in the English text)

Cameroons under United Kingdom administration

Political Status

Verbatim record of the 1086th meeting, p. 4 (in the English text)

Verbatim record of the 1087th meeting, pp. 36-37; 57-69 (in the English text)

Verbatim record of the 1089th meeting, pp. 48-52 (in the English text)

Verbatim record of the 1090th meeting, pp. 7-10 (in the English text)

Verbatim record of the 1091st meeting, pp. 6; 24-25 (in the English text)

Verbatim record of the 1092nd meeting, pp. 41-43; 51-52; 56; 61-63; 66 (in the English text)

Verbatim record of the 1093rd meeting, pp. 68-70 (in the English text)

Provisional summary record of the 1094th meeting, pp. 3-5 (in the English text)

See also resolution 2013 (XXVI) contained in document T/RES/2013.

Social and Economic Status

Verbatim record of the 1089th meeting, p. 51 (in the English text)

Educational Status

Verbatim record of the 1089th meeting, p. 51 (in the English text)

Ruanda-Urundi

Political Status

Verbatim record of the 1119th meeting, pp. 5-7 (in the English text)

Verbatim record of the 1120th meeting, pp. 21; 82-86 (in the English text)

Verbatim record of the 1126th meeting, p. 27 (in the English text)

Verbatim record of the 1132nd meeting, p. 2 (in the English text)
