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Eighteenth session

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN TRUST TERRITORIES

(Report by the Secretary-General)

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relating to the Status of Women.

INTRODUCTION

1. At its third session (1949) the Commission on the Status of Women invited 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 (E/1316, para. 18 (2)).^{1/}
2. At its seventh session (1953) 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" (E/2401, para. 48).
3. In pursuance of these requests the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission at the fourth to the sixteenth sessions reports containing information on various aspects of the advancement of women in these territories.^{2/}
4. At its fifteenth session (1961) the Commission decided that these reports, and the reports containing information on the status of women in Non-Self-Governing Territories, should be made biennially, and be staggered, so that the Commission would receive a report relating to Trust Territories one year, and a report relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories the following year (E/3464, paras. 205 and 206). As there was no session of the Commission in 1964, however, both reports have been prepared for the eighteenth session.
5. The present document covers the period 1961-1964 and contains information on developments relating to the status of women in Trust Territories which has been transmitted by the Administering Authorities since the previous report on this question was submitted to the Commission at its sixteenth session (1962).
6. The relevant documents and records of discussions of the Trusteeship Council are listed in the annex.

^{1/} The territories under the International Trusteeship System at the end of 1964 were the following:

Under Australian administration: Nauru* and New Guinea;
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.

^{2/} E/CN.6/138 and Corr.1, 163, 182, 210, 235, 260 and Add.1, 273, 288, 319, 338, 352, and Add.1, 370 and 387.

I. STATUS OF WOMEN IN GENERAL

A. Nauru

7. Nauruan women have the same status as men and the same rights. They enjoy the same educational facilities, share the land resources of the island equally, receive a vote at Council elections at the same age, and are eligible for election.

8. The status of the women of the immigrant communities, consisting of Australian, Chinese and other Pacific Islanders, is the same as that obtaining in their own countries.^{3/}

B. New Guinea

9. The status of women in indigenous society varies according to social groups and a woman's influence in social matters is governed, to some extent, by such local circumstances as whether she lives after marriage in her husband's village, or that of her own group. Where inheritance of property is based on matrilineal descent the status of women may be higher than in patrilineal society. Generally women own and may inherit various forms of property. Women are not deprived of any essential human rights.^{4/}

10. The status of women is rather higher than first impressions sometimes indicate. The roles of men and women are different and complementary, and neither may enter the preserve of the other. It is probably true that some men consider the woman's role inferior in some respects, but there is little evidence that the women consider it so. Politically their activities do not have the same degree of publicity as those of the men and local leadership is nearly always confined to men. This was a necessary condition in primitive society where warfare was an important function of leadership. Nevertheless, the political system took women into account by means of discussion in the home and village, and their influence was not insignificant. With the elimination of warfare the traditional social system has remained, but is gradually being adapted to the new conditions. Many women have

^{3/} Report for 1962-1963, p. 28.

^{4/} Ibid., pp. 93 and 94.

exercised the right to pay local taxation and qualify as electors and many of these have been and continue to be accepted as candidates for election to native local government councils, but to date only one has served a term on a council.^{5/}

11. Where women appear to have a harder life than men, this is largely because they are in settled areas where peace has resulted in the virtual disappearance of the roles of fighting, protection and weapon-making, which formerly took up a great deal of the men's time, while there has been no corresponding diminution in women's work, which is mainly directed towards the most important tasks of food production and the care of the young children. With the spread of education this disparity is being reduced, partly by men taking up paid employment, and partly through the expansion of cash cropping and other new forms of economic activity. That men in many areas now do less work than women is not generally a sign of an inherently lower status of women, but of the fact that the institutions of a traditional society take time to adapt themselves to sudden changes in surrounding conditions. The relative pace of advancement among women compared with men reflects the fact that it is the men who mainly go out to work and who, in general, have contact with more diverse and advanced indigenous and expatriate elements of the population.^{6/}

12. The educational opportunities for girls have helped produce a marked degree of self-confidence and a change in many social practices. More and more girls are marrying at a later age than formerly, and are seeking partners of equivalent educational status. The various organizations for the advancement of women have produced an awareness of the political powers of women and this has also been stimulated by attendance at a number of overseas conferences.^{7/}

C. Pacific Islands

13. Women in the Trust Territory are equal in law with men. Traditional social patterns which involve division of labour between the sexes may still relegate women to a subordinate position in certain areas. The matrilineal pattern of descent

^{5/} Report for 1962-63, p. 94.

^{6/} Ibid., p. 94.

^{7/} Ibid., p. 94.

found in most of the Territory has made the traditional position of women strong in the local societies. Women have equal rights with men to hold public office, exercise public functions, and exercise voting rights. The Administering Authority offers the same opportunities for education and the same rights to work of both sexes.^{8/}

II. POLITICAL STATUS

A. Nauru

14. Under the provisions of the Nauru Local Government Council Ordinance 1951-1959, every Nauruan resident in the Territory, whether male or female, over twenty-one years of age, may apply for enrolment as a voter in the district of residence. Any Nauruan is eligible for election as a councillor for the electoral district in which he or she is enrolled.^{9/}

15. At its thirty-first session (1964), the Trusteeship Council adopted the following recommendation:

"The Council hopes that the age for women voters will be reduced from twenty-one to eighteen years."^{10/}

B. New Guinea

16. In general, women have equal rights with men to hold public office, exercise public functions and exercise voting rights. In 1961, two women were appointed members of the Legislative Council and served until the new constitutional arrangements came into being at the beginning of 1964.

17. The report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly covering the period 27 June 1963 to 29 June 1964 (A/5804) contained the following observation concerning New Guinea:

^{8/} Report for 1962-1963, pp. 82 and 83.

^{9/} Report for 1962-1963, p. 14.

^{10/} Report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly (A/5804) for 1963-1964, paragraph 269.

"Chapter II. Political Advancement -

Development of Universal Adult Suffrage and Direct Elections

Under the Electoral Ordinance 1963, the franchise was open to any man or woman (subject to certain usual disqualifications) not under twenty-one years of age who either had a home in an electorate or had resided in an electorate for more than twelve months. Enrolment was compulsory, but voting was not."

18. At its thirty-first session (1964) the Council adopted the following conclusions and recommendations:

"The Council commends the Administering Authority on the successful organization and conduct of elections to the legislature on the basis of universal adult suffrage and a common roll, which it regards as an important milestone in the territory's political evolution. It suggests that, for the future elections, consideration should be given to reducing the minimum age for women voters to eighteen years."11/

C. Pacific Islands

19. As yet, there are no territorial statutes controlling suffrage. Each district of municipality still prescribes its own electoral regulations. No discrimination in voting exists on the basis of race, sex or religion. Women participate in political life to varying extents in the different island societies. In the Marshall Islands and Palau Districts women have been elected to serve on councils and legislative bodies. Electors must be eighteen years of age or over in addition to being residents of the municipality in which they vote.12/

20. In the Marshall Islands and Palau Districts women sit as equal members of the advisory legislative bodies of these districts. Traditionally in Micronesia, chieftainships usually are reserved to men; but in many areas women, as heads of the lineage lines, exert considerable influence. In 1958 in Ifalik, an atoll in the Yap District, the female head of the ranking lineage assumed the chieftainship role upon the death of the male chief of the island, and still holds this position. This event, though somewhat unusual, has been accepted by all concerned and demonstrates the considerable influence that the ranking female head of a lineage can wield if she is so inclined.13/

11/ Report for 1963-1964, paras. 52 and 56.

12/ Report for 1962-63, p. 30.

13/ Report for 1962-63, p. 97.

III. STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW

A. Nauru

Legal Capacity

21. A husband is responsible for his wife's debts when she has incurred them in the purchase of necessities, or when she has acted, with his authority, as his agent. The wife, however, is not responsible for debts incurred by her husband. Wives are not compellable witnesses in actions against their husbands.^{14/}

Marriage Customs

22. As the indigenous inhabitants of Nauru are Christians, polygamous marriages do not occur. Male Nauruans under eighteen years of age and female Nauruans under sixteen years of age wishing to marry must first obtain the consent of parents or guardians. In marriages where both, or either, of the contracting parties are Nauruans a certificate signed by the Head Chief and the Secretary of the Nauru Local Government Council showing that the Council has consented to the marriage must be obtained.^{15/}

B. New Guinea

Legal Capacity

23. Under the laws of the Territory women have equal rights with men. They can sue or be sued, may own or dispose of property, enter into contracts or practise any profession. A wife is not responsible for her husband's debts, but a husband is liable for his wife's debts. In indigenous custom women's legal capacity is varied to some extent by tribal requirements but they may own and inherit various forms of property including, in a number of places, land.^{16/}

^{14/} Report for 1962-1963, p. 28.

^{15/} Ibid., p. 28.

^{16/} Ibid., p. 95.

Marriage Customs

24. Marriages are usually arranged by the parents in consultation with the bride and groom and other relatives; political, social and economic consideration are all taken into account. However, the bride's freedom of choice is less limited since more and more girls are marrying at a later age than formerly and many seek partners of equivalent educational status. The Native Administration Regulations provide that every marriage between indigenous people, which is in accordance with the custom prevailing in the tribe or group to which the parties to the marriage belong, shall be a valid marriage.

25. Marriage otherwise than in accordance with indigenous custom is regulated by the Marriage Ordinance 1935-1936. Under this Ordinance the legal age for marriage is sixteen years.

26. Marriage between an indigenous person and a non-indigenous person may not be celebrated without the written consent of a district officer. Polygamy forms an integral part of certain indigenous social systems. Although it is widely practiced, its incidence is decreasing as the structure of society is undergoing certain changes. The question of polygamy must be dealt with carefully because of the need to safeguard the rights of women who have entered polygamous marriages and of the children of such marriages.^{17/}

C. Pacific Islands

Legal Capacity

27. Women have equal access to courts and equal rights to own property, to control earnings, to act as guardians and to engage in business. Spouses are not responsible for each other's debts, either in civil law or local custom.^{18/}

Marriage Customs

28. Polygamy is prohibited by law. Arranged marriages were previously common, but at the present time, young people in general make their own choice of marriage partners.^{19/}

^{17/} Report for 1962-1963, pp. 94 and 95.

^{18/} Report for 1962-1963, p. 83.

^{19/} Ibid., p. 83.

IV. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS

A. Nauru

Employment

29. There are no laws debarring women from any occupation and the principles adopted in most enlightened communities regarding the employment of women are followed in the Territory. Nauruan women and girls are employed in occupations such as nursing, teaching, clerical work and domestic duties.^{20/}
30. As of 30 June 1963, the total number of Nauruan women employed in the Administration, the British Phosphate Commission, the Nauru Co-operative Society and the Nauru Local Government Council was sixty-eight.^{21/}
31. Adult females receive 75 per cent of the adult male wage. Junior females receive 80 per cent of the corresponding wage rate for junior males.^{22/}

Social Security and Welfare Services

32. The Social Services Ordinance 1956 provides for the payment of widows' pensions for Nauruans. Provision is also made for the payment of a wife's allowance (not exceeding £35. 15s. a year).^{23/}

Women's Clubs

33. Women's Interests Clubs have been established in all the Nauruan districts. This development followed the return of the Nauruan women delegates from a Women's Interest Training Seminar conducted by the South Pacific Commission in August 1961.^{24/}

Public Health

34. During 1963, two Nauruan nurses continued their training in Australia; training of nurses continued at the Nauru General Hospital. A Nauruan Mothercraft

^{20/} Report for 1962-1963, p. 28.

^{21/} Ibid., p. 80.

^{22/} Ibid., p. 29.

^{23/} Ibid., p. 31.

^{24/} Ibid., p. 28.

nurse received special instruction in the operation of the Baby Health Service in order to take over from the Australian Welfare Sister. Nursing training included lectures on dietetics. While this training was principally directed to the nutrition of hospital patients, nearly all nurses left the service to be married and thus carried their knowledge into the Nauruan community. A Nauruan woman was sent to a South Pacific Commission Course on Home Economics, which was held in Suva.^{25/}

Maternal and Child Care

35. There are eleven maternity clinics and child health clinics. One is located at the main hospital and the others are conducted at suitable locations in the various districts. Nearly all Nauruan mothers attend the ante-natal clinics and all children up to the age of two years attend the child health clinics.^{26/}

36. The report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly covering the period from 27 June 1963 to 29 June 1964 contains the following observation:

"At its thirty-first session (1964) the Council was informed that, in addition to the health education methods to improve nutrition, a programme had been instituted with weekly articles published in both English and Nauruan language newspapers, which were designed to impart the general principles involved and lectures to the district Women's Clubs, which demonstrated the practical application of these principles. Arrangements have been made through the Nauruan Teacher Training Centre to intensify the teaching of nutrition as well as other subjects of public health importance of all schools."

37. The Council adopted the following conclusions:

"The Council notes with approval the inauguration by the Administering Authority of an educational campaign on nutrition in schools and infant welfare clinics; it expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will continue its efforts to assist further the Nauruan people to improve their standard of nutrition.^{27/}

^{25/} Ibid., p. 33.

^{26/} Ibid., p. 32.

^{27/} Report of the Trusteeship Council for 1963-64 (A/5804), paras. 259 and 264.

B. New Guinea

Employment

38. The Public Service of the Territory essentially makes no distinction between the sexes in appointment to the various classified positions, but certain positions, e.g. nursing, are traditionally reserved mainly for women. Opportunities for indigenous women to enter the service of the Administration are still largely limited by a lack of education and training. The impact of accelerated teaching, nursing and infant and maternal welfare training, however, can already be observed.^{28/}

39. Women may be employed, under agreement for a two-year maximum period in specified occupations, e.g., nursing, teaching and domestic service; and as casual workers in these and other specified occupations, e.g. clerical work, factory work, and cocoa-, coffee-, or tea-picking.^{29/}

40. The employment of women and juveniles in underground work is forbidden by law. Provisions have been included in the Native Employment Ordinance 1958-1962 to encourage the employment of females while at the same time protecting their health and welfare. Labour legislation does not discriminate against women; the minimum conditions of wages, housing, rations and other benefits are prescribed for all workers, both male and female.^{30/}

Organizations for the Advancement of Women

41. The main agencies for promoting women's activities have been the Administration and such voluntary organizations as the Christian missions, the Red Cross and the Girl Guides, which have expanded their work in this particular field. Links have been established between Women's Clubs in the Territory and the Country Women's Association in Australia, by which a branch of the latter organization "adopts" a club and assists it with material for crafts and clothing.

^{28/} Report for 1960-61, p. 107.

^{29/} Ibid., p. 111.

^{30/} Report for 1962-1963, p. 100.

42. Welfare officers have been appointed to five districts. Assisted by indigenous assistants they foster women's groups, organize training courses, cooking and sewing classes and sporting activities, give special assistance to women in urban housing settlements and visit female prisoners in corrective institutions.

43. Training courses include instruction in preparing club programmes and the use of visual aids, and give particular attention to ways in which the whole family may be involved in club activities. The Department of Native Affairs provides funds for the payment of demonstrators and instructors and supplies equipment where necessary.

44. Welfare centres, which are used for club meetings, instruction classes, infant and maternal welfare clinics and recreational and other community activities, have been built at Wewak, Maprik, Angoram, Goroka, Madang, Mount Hagen, Minj, Kieta, Buin and Buka.

45. In January 1961, the first of a series of short residential adult education courses for married couples from native local government council areas was held at Vunadadir. The influence of local government councils in raising the status of women is most marked. Not only are councils encouraging the promotion of women's groups by grants of equipment and transport and the employment of welfare assistants, but they are serving as a spur to women's wider interests.

46. A women's show at Kavieng in November 1960 was attended by over 600 women who showed considerable interest in the wide range of handicrafts exhibited.^{31/}

47. At 30 June 1963, there were 184 Women's Clubs in the Territory. These Clubs are informed, stimulated and given publicity through the use of mass media. The broadcasting stations of the Territory feature regular programmes for women in English and in two dialects. The local monthly magazine and the local monthly news-sheet devote sections to women's interests. A monthly newsletter, containing information on club activities and other items of interest to women, and pamphlets, posters and booklets, prepared from time to time on particular matters are distributed to clubs.^{32/}

^{31/} Report for 1960-1961 and for 1961-1962, p. 107.

^{32/} Report for 1962-1963, pp. 95 and 96.

Public Health

48. As of 1962-1963, there were six girls from New Guinea among the group of nurses participating in a one-year post-basic course in obstetrics at the Rabaul School of Nursing.^{33/}

Maternal and Child Care

49. At the end of the year, there were 482 Administration clinic centres including thirteen main centres. Clinic activities include practical advice on food, weaning, and general care of the infant and child, with special emphasis on hygiene and the use of correct foods. An ante-natal service is included and women with illness or complications in pregnancy are referred to hospitals for further treatment. Immunization against certain diseases is also conducted through this service.^{34/}

50. The report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly, (A/5804) covering the period from 27 June 1963 to 29 June 1964 states (para. 137):

"The advancing status of indigenous women is perhaps best reflected by the interest shown in the establishment and successful operations of maternity hospitals, welfare clinics and women's clubs and by the increasing number of girls attending school and receiving vocational training. The various organizations for the advancement of women produced an awareness of the political power of women and this has been stimulated by the attendance of women at a number of overseas conferences. The influence of local government councils in raising the status of women is most marked. Not only are councils encouraging the promotion of women's groups by grants of equipment and transport and the employment of welfare assistants, but they are serving as a spur to women's wider interests. As an indication of this interest, the Council estimates for 1963 show an aggregate expenditure of over £3,000 on the promotion of women's activities. At June 1963, there were 184 women's clubs as compared to 157 in the previous year."^{35/}

51. At its thirty-first session (1964), the Council adopted the following recommendations:

^{33/} Ibid., p. 113.

^{34/} Ibid., p. 109.

^{35/} Op. cit., p. 10, para. 34.

"The Council, noting with satisfaction the improved status of women as reflected in the work of maternity hospitals, welfare clinics, women's clubs and the increased number of girls in vocational training, hopes that the Administering Authority will use its influence to encourage indigenous women to continue their education beyond the secondary level, that it will grant a considerably increased number of scholarships to them for study abroad and that it will request fellowships from the United Nations for women." 36/

C. Pacific Islands

Employment

52. Sex division of labour is common to the Territory as elsewhere, and certain occupations entered into may be regulated by custom and tradition. The Administering Authority offers the same opportunities and facilities for training and guidance and the same rights to work to both sexes. Government employment is open to both sexes on an equal basis. The conditions of wages, housing, rations and other benefits are the same for all workers.

53. Women have equal opportunities educationally, and today are employed in such fields as nursing, education, communications, weather bureau, secretarial work and administration. 37/

Women's Clubs

54. Women's Clubs throughout the Territory are continually expanding and taking an active interest in community affairs. Parent-teacher groups, in which mothers of school children meet together on an informal basis, increasingly are arising throughout the Territory. The participation of women in community and public activities is urged and strongly supported by the Administering Authority. 38/

55. Girls and women's clubs have been established in the Ponape, Truk, Marshall Islands, Palau, and Yap Districts. The leadership of women, who several years ago were Trust Territory representatives to the Manila Conference of the Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, has been outstanding in this field. These

36/ Report of the Trusteeship Council for 1963-64, para. 137.

37/ Report for 1962, p. 97.

38/ Ibid.

delegates have been the main organizers of women's clubs throughout the Territory. The main purpose of the 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. Micronesian women delegates have attended the Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Conference held at Manila in 1953, and in Tokyo in 1961. Each year sees an ever-expanding sphere of influence of Micronesian women in social and political affairs.^{39/}

56. Adult education work among women in the Trust Territory has expanded considerably in the past several years. Women's groups under the direction of women's interests officers in the Marshall Islands, Palau, and Ponape Districts and the community development officers in the other districts take an active part in community activities. These groups participate in such activities as co-operatives, health education, cottage industry, development of better marketing systems for vegetable produce and handicraft items, child and maternal care and in all phases of adult education.

57. Truk District has a professional women's club composed of Micronesian and American business and professional women, some of them administration employees, others engaged in commercial activities. The Marshall Islands District has twenty-two women's groups active throughout the district. District-wide handicraft production is organized through the women's clubs. The Fefan Women's Handicraft Co-operative was formed in 1963. This organization deals primarily with the marketing of handicrafts.

58. Three women leaders also attended a women's interests training seminar in Western Samoa under the South Pacific Commission sponsorship in 1962.

59. Women's clubs and associations are helping to raise the standard of living, to arouse interest in adult education and are playing an ever increasing and important role in providing community leadership. This participation of women in community and public activities is strongly supported by the Administering Authority.^{40/}

^{39/} Ibid., p. 128.

^{40/} Report for 1962-63, pp. 77-78.

Public Health

60. In 1963, there were sixty-six Micronesian graduate nurses, fifty-one on staffs of hospitals, eight in health centres and seven assigned to the public health team. A six-week Public Health Seminar for nurses, sanitarians and health educators from all districts was conducted during the year as a special project of the Nursing School.

61. Midwifery training is given at the District hospitals and in the Nurses Training Programme. Some eighty midwives received training at the Truk and Ponape hospitals during the year.^{41/}

62. Pre-natal clinics are held in all districts, both at the centre hospitals and at health centres. Well-baby conferences are held weekly in four districts and monthly in one district. Micronesian women have become accustomed to using the hospitals for childbirth. However, in remote areas, midwifery is still common. Health programmes are given in all schools, with emphasis on the teaching of health and sanitation practices. Free dental care is provided for all children in all schools. Medical and dental examinations of children are carried out at the district centres and at the outlying health stations.^{42/}

V. EDUCATIONAL STATUS

A. Nauru

63. Education is compulsory and free and, in Administration schools, secular. All schools are coeducational and no essential difference exists between the education provided for boys and that for girls - girls are given equal consideration with boys in educational advancement and in opportunities to gain scholarships overseas.

64. At the primary level, education is identical for both sexes. Some slight changes occur at the secondary level. In addition to the normal subjects taught, boys are trained in certain technical subjects such as woodwork or mechanical drawing while girls receive tuition in cookery, nutrition, household management,

^{41/} Ibid., pp. 90, 94 and 96.

^{42/} Ibid., pp. 94 and 95.

dressmaking, needlework, typing and shorthand. A full commercial course is now available for girls.

65. At the end of the 1962 school year, along with fourteen boys, fifteen girls from the Administration Secondary School passed the Victorian Junior Technical Certificate examination. Also from the same school, two girls passed the Melbourne University Intermediate Certificate examination.

66. Scholarships for overseas and higher education are offered equally to both sexes on the results of annual examination. Girls outnumber boys at the required educational level and official records show that during the school year 1962-1963 there were more girls than boys undertaking training overseas.^{43/} Special scholarships and cadetships providing for technical and professional training overseas were awarded in 1963 to one girl and five boys. As of 30 June 1963, four of the eleven students enrolled in higher secondary courses in Australia were girls. All were proceeding toward matriculation.^{44/}

^{43/} Ibid., pp. 42-44.

^{44/} Ibid.

67. Enrolment of school children in Nauru 1961 to 1963: ^{45/}

SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS AT 30 JUNE 1961 TO 1963

Administration				Mission				Total							
At 30 June	Schools Teach- ers		Pupils		Schools Teach- ers		Pupils		Schools Teach- ers		Pupils				
			Male	Fem. Per- sons			Male	Fem. Per- sons			Male	Fem. Persons			
1961	8	30	370	350	720	2	10	169	140	309	10	40	539	490	1,029
1962	8	38	412	396	808	2	12	180	162	342	10	50	592	558	1,150
1963	8	45	410	441	861	2	12	175	161	336	10	57	595	602	1,197

^{45/} Ibid., p. 90.

B. New Guinea

68. As their women take a more prominent part in social life, New Guinea people are gradually losing their conservatism and recognizing the importance of education for women. Official records show that, in 1963, female enrolment in Administration schools had increased by 1,523 over the 1962 enrolment. Present students attend classes more regularly and tend to remain at school longer than was previously the case.

69. The Administration conducts secondary girls' schools which provide courses in domestic science, sewing, mothercraft and laundry work in addition to general school subjects. Special Primary (T) schools for girls are situated at Madang and at Brandi. A new Primary (T) school for girls from all Highland districts was opened at Goroka. In 1964 this school will have one class at secondary level. It is planned to amalgamate it with the Goroka Boys' Junior High School into a coeducational school.

70. Girls attending junior high schools follow the New South Wales Home Economics Syllabus, which has been adapted to allow for the particular needs of the Territory students. A junior high school for girls has been recently completed near Rabaul. However, it is planned to amalgamate this school with the Malahinga Junior High School, thus making it a coeducational school.

71. There is now one full high school for girls near Lae. There are also special schools for training girls as nurses and teachers.^{46/}

72. In 1963, a Central Adult Education Council was established to replace the Central Advisory Committee on the Education and Advancement of Women. This Council is responsible for co-ordinating and developing all adult education activities in the Territory.^{47/}

^{46/} Ibid., pp. 125 and 126.

^{47/} Ibid., p. 95.

73. Schools, Teachers and Pupils, Administration and Mission, at 30 June 1961, 1962^{48/} and 1963

Administration			Mission					Total							
At 30 June	Schools	Teachers	Pupils			Schools	Teachers	Pupils							
			Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total					
1961	247	776	14,941	6,178	21,119	2,271	3,267	68,123	45,124	113,247	2,518	4,032	83,064	51,302	134,366
1962	284	886	18,655	7,938	26,593	2,621	3,441	72,564	48,318	120,882	2,905	4,327	91,219	56,256	147,475
1963	294	980	20,698	9,441	30,139	2,697	3,538	77,603	53,226	130,829	2,991	4,518	98,301	62,667	160,968

48/ Ibid., p. 280.

74. Administration and Mission Schools: Indigenous Pupils by
Academic Level at 30 June 1963 49/

Standard	Administration			Mission			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1. Primary "A"									
Preparatory	9	11	20	5	4	9	14	15	29
Grade 1	16	7	23	1	4	5	17	11	28
2	6	7	13	4	4	8	10	11	21
3	7	5	12	4	3	7	11	8	19
4	5	3	8	1	1	2	6	4	10
5	4	1	5	2	2	4	6	3	9
6	6	5	11	..	1	1	6	6	12
Total	53	39	92	17	19	36	70	58	128
2. Primary "T"									
Preparatory	3,317	2,164	5,481	13,717	10,869	24,586	17,034	13,033	30,067
Standard 1	3,608	1,793	5,401	10,546	7,576	18,122	14,154	9,369	23,523
2	3,718	1,647	5,365	8,096	5,499	13,595	11,814	7,146	18,960
3	2,679	1,174	3,853	5,196	3,220	8,416	7,875	4,394	12,269
4	1,806	744	2,550	3,286	1,902	5,188	5,092	2,646	7,738
5	1,344	499	1,843	1,783	1,009	2,792	3,127	1,508	4,635
6	1,143	221	1,364	1,029	453	1,482	2,172	674	2,846
Total	17,615	8,242	25,857	43,653	30,528 (c)	74,181	61,268	38,770	100,038
3. Post-primary									
Standard 7	..	..	..	89	49	138	89	49	138
8	..	..	..	8	1	9	8	1	9
9	..	..	..	9	..	9	9	..	9
Total	..	..	..	106	50	156	106	50	156

Administration and Mission Schools: Indigenous Pupils by
Academic Level at 30 June 1963 (continued)

Standard	Administration			Mission			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
4. Junior High									
Standard 7	218	110	328	199	49	248	417	159	576
9	..	..	..	19	..	19	19	..	19
Form 1	179	98	277	299	101	400	478	199	677
2	52	..	52	76	42	118	128	42	170
3	..	..	..	12	9	21	12	9	21
Total	449	208	657	605	201	806	1,054	409	1,463
5. Secondary									
Form 1	128	50	178	48	..	48	176	50	226
2	76	31	107	38	..	38	114	31	145
3	27	31	58	19	..	19	46	31	77
4	2	..	2	11	..	11	13	..	13
5	..	..	..	9	..	9	9	..	9
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	(b) 233	112	345	125	..	125	358	112	470
6. Technical									
1st Year	441	..	441	21	..	21	462	..	462
2nd Year	110	..	110	26	..	26	136	..	136
3rd Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	551	..	551	47	..	47	598	..	598
7. Teacher Training									
Course "A"	134	..	134	195	50	245	329	50	379
Course "B" 1st Year	..	..	..	25	5	30	25	5	30
2nd Year	..	..	..	4	13	17	4	13	17
Course "C" 1st Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd Year	..	..	..	8	..	8	8	..	8
Total	134	..	134	232	68	300	366	68	434

Administration and Mission Schools: Indigenous Pupils by
Academic Level at 30 June 1963 (continued)

Standard	Administration			Mission			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
8. Pre-entry and Auxiliary									
Training Branch									
Primary	478	15	493	..	..	..	478	15	493
Secondary	178	6	184	..	..	..	178	6	184
Total	656	(a) 21	677	..	..	..	656	21	677
Grand Total	19,691	8,622	28,313	44,785	30,866	75,651	64,476	39,488	103,964

(a) The female enrolment of this school is estimated at 3 per cent of total enrolments. (b) This figure includes 79 boys who are actually studying at Junior High Schools. (c) Pupils in Registered and Recognized schools only. In addition 54,560 pupils attend exempt schools.

C. Pacific Islands

75. The Code of the Trust Territory requires school attendance of all children between the ages of seven and thirteen or until graduation from an elementary school. All public elementary, junior or senior high schools are co-educational and education is free for all children.

76. Vocational education forms an essential part of the activities of girls in high school. They engage in food preparation, sewing, weaving, home nursing, infant and child care, and other courses in home making.

77. Enrolment of girls is nearly equal in the elementary schools but dropout becomes pronounced at the junior and high school level. Each year, however, more girls enrol in the high schools and go on for higher education. Girls are given equal consideration with boys in opportunities to gain scholarships overseas.^{50/}

78. Types of schools and enrolment classified by sex in Trust Territory
for the year ending 30 June 1963. 51/

Type of school	Number of Schools	Enrolment		
		Male	Female	Total
<u>Elementary</u>				
Public	172	7,450	6,416	13,596
Private	23	2,021	2,062	4,083
Total	195	9,471	8,208	17,679
<u>Junior high school</u>				
Public	7	948	375	1,323
Private	12	669	647	1,316
Total	19	1,617	1,022	2,639
<u>High school</u>				
Public	6	239	61	300
Private	4	153	42	195
Total	10	392	103	495
<u>Total school</u>				
Public	185	8,637	6,582	15,219
Private	39	2,843	2,751	5,594
Total	224	11,480	9,333	20,813

ANNEX

1. Reports of the Trusteeship Council

Report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly, covering the period from 20 July 1961-20 July 1962 (A/5204):

New Guinea: Social Advancement, Chapter II, para. 119.

Nauru: Political Advancement, Chapter IV, paras. 79-80.

Report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly covering the period from 20 July 1962-26 June 1963 (A/5504):

New Guinea: Social Advancement, Part II, Chapter IV, para. 138.

Nauru: Educational Advancement, Part II, Chapter V, para. 241.

Report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands covering the period from 27 June 1963 to 29 June 1964, para. 202 (A/5783):

Report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly covering the period from 27 June 1963 to 29 June 1964 (A/5804):

New Guinea: Political Advancement, Chapter II, paras. 52 and 56; Social Advancement, Chapter IV, paras. 135, 137, 140, 141.

Educational Advancement, Chapter V, para. 147.

Nauru: Social Advancement, Chapter IV, paras, 259, 269.

2. Reports of the Visiting Missions to Trust Territories

United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea in 1962.

Report on Nauru (T/1603), paras. 26, 122, 133, Appendix A, p. 21, Annex III, p. 26.

Report on New Guinea (T/1604), paras 49, 80, 244.

United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1964 (T/1620).

3. Other Documents

Records of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions of the Trusteeship Council give an account of the discussions on subjects of interest to the Commission on the Status of Women with respect to the following territories:

/...

(twenty-ninth session): New Guinea - Status of women in general:
Official record (T/SR.1180-1202 p. 26, para. 8;
p. 112, para. 20; p. 119, para. 1.

(thirtieth session): Nauru - Status of Women in general:
Verbatim record of the 1212th meeting, p. 6.
New Guinea - Verbatim record of the 1219th meeting,
p. 7 and of the 1223rd meeting, p. 81.
Pacific Islands - Verbatim record of the 1214th meeting,
p. 55.
