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COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
Sixth session

WOMEN IN PUBLIC SERVICES AND FUNCTIONS

Supplementary Report of the Secretary-General

Introductory note

1. In addition to the material on women in public services and functions which is contained in a tabulated form in document E/CN.6/158/Add.1, prepared for the sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, pursuant to the resolution (385 G (XIII)) of the Economic and Social Council the Secretary-General has received information from the following Governments: China, Iraq, Lebanon, Netherlands, Norway and Syria.
2. The Secretary-General has the honour to submit this information to the Commission in the present document. Chapter I - Civil Service - contains information on Iraq, Lebanon, Netherlands, Norway and Syria. Chapter II - Military and Labour Service - contains information on China, Iraq, Netherlands, Norway and Syria. The Governments of China, Iraq and Syria have answered to the questionnaire on Jury Service, stating that the system of jury service does not exist in their countries.

/CHAPTER I -
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CHAPTER I -- CIVIL SERVICE

Country	1. Are Civil Service positions open to women on an equal basis with men, with regard to:										2. Are diplomatic and consular posts open to women on an equal basis with men with regard to:								3. If religious positions are civil services are they open to men and women on an equal basis?	4. If teaching is a civil service position are such positions open to men and women on an equal basis?	5. Are there civil service positions to which only women are eligible?	6. Is there representation of women on the:	7. Are the retirement and allowance provisions the same for men and women civil servants with regard to:							8. Are there maternity benefits for women civil servants and what are they?	Observations
	a) recruitment	b) qualifications	c) disqualifications	d) examinations given	e) preference in appointments	f) quotas	g) type of position open	h) duties	i) remuneration	j) opportunities for advancement and promotion	a) qualifications	b) disqualifications	c) quotas	d) examinations	e) type of position	f) opportunities for advancement and promotion	g) any other points	a) examination committee	b) civil service committee in charge of appointments	a) age requirements	b) length of service requirements	c) amount of money	d) provision for surviving spouse	e) provision for surviving children	f) disability provisions						
Iraq	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	See obs. 1	Yes	Yes	No			Yes	Yes	Yes	See obs. 2	Yes	Yes		1/ The Iraqi Vice-Consul in New York is a woman. 2/ The surviving husband is not entitled to pension, because - according to the Iraqi Civil Law - the wife is not required to support her husband. The widow, on the other hand, is entitled to pension unless she remarries or is appointed to a pensionable government service.			
Lebanon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	See obs. 2		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	See obs. 3	1/ Civil service positions have been open to women since the end of the First World War; no restrictive conditions have been put to their employment. 2/ There is no legal provision forbidding or allowing women's representation. In practice, women are represented on the Examination Committee of the Board of Education. 3/ There are no maternity benefits under the law but women are generally granted leave on the basis of medical certificates.				
Netherlands	See obs.	See obs.																										Under Article 97 of the General Civil Servants' Regulation, upon marriage the woman civil servant is dismissed. Excepting the law regulating university education, all educational laws provide that married women are only eligible for appointment, provided this is stipulated by Royal Decree, either in a special case or for teaching special subjects. As a consequence of the shortage of teachers, these rules are not strictly observed and married women are accepted for temporary service. Women entering into a marriage have to terminate their contracts for permanent service although they may be reappointed in temporary service. According to statistical returns the situation on 1 January 1950 was as follows: I - Number of men in Government service: 134,157 Number of women in Government service: 27,947 Number of married women in Government service: 3,015 II - Number of men in Provincial service: 5,830 Number of women in Provincial service: 1,098 Number of married women in Provincial service: 93 III - Number of men in the municipal service: 119,962 Number of women in the municipal service: 28,150 Number of married women in the municipal service: 4,636 However no such post is at present held by a woman.			
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes																									There is no statutory quota for women			
Syria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	See obs. 3	1/ Religious positions are open to women, except those of Monasteries and Iman from which women are excluded in accordance with a prayer made by them. 2/ Midwives employed by the Ministry of Public Health. 3/ Maternity benefits consist in a 4-monthly leave with pay.			

1. Are women: a) allowed b) required to enter armed forces	2. Are the provisions for women in the armed services the same as the provisions for men in regard to: a) control and administration b) age limits c) qualifications d) exemptions e) articles f) remuneration g) retirement and compensation provisions h) child-birth benefits i) any other points	3. May women be conscripted for forced labour: a) in time of war b) in time of peace	4. Is conscription for labour of women on the same basis as men in regard to: a) age limits b) exemptions c) types of work to which conscripts may be assigned d) areas within which conscripts may be assigned e) remuneration f) any other points	5. Is there any other type of compulsory service or training for women	Observations
<p>Yes No -- See obs. 1 --</p>	<p>No Yes No legal provisions No legal provisions See obs. 1 Yes see obs. 2</p>	<p>Yes No see obs. 3 except for assistance in air defence work</p>	<p>Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>1/ From 1 January following their eighteenth birthday to 31 December following their forty-fifth birthday, women in the Republic of China may volunteer for auxiliary military service but are under no obligation to enter the armed services. 2/ Women perform auxiliary military services only. 3/ Women may be conscripted for the following three kinds of forced labour: (i) Labour conscription. In time of war or when war is imminent the army, navy and air forces in requisitioning for military needs, all means of transport and institutions such as shipyards, hospitals and factories may at the same time conscript persons operating such means of transport or employed in such institutions. (ii) Air defence duties. (iii) In assisting in general mobilisation However, the performance of military and labour service by women has not yet become a general practice.</p>
<p>No No</p>	<p>See obs. 1 Yes see obs. 2</p>	<p>No No</p>		<p>No</p>	<p>The Women's Military Section (Milva) has been established which will gradually supersede the Women's Auxiliary Corps and the Netherlands' Nurses Corps. Part of the personnel shall serve in continuous active military service, but shall only undertake to attend military exercises and lectures in the evening or on Saturday, in order to acquire the necessary military training (the latter category may be compared with the National Reserve). The "Milva" shall comprise five divisions, viz., the administrative division, the communications division, the medical division, the air force division, the anti-aircraft division division.</p>
<p>No, see obs. 1</p>		<p>Yes No see obs. 2</p>			<p>1/ However, it should be mentioned that a committee has been appointed to prepare a draft for a statute relating to military service for women in times of war or threat of war. 2/ Statute No. 7 of 15 December 1950 relating to special measures in times of war, threat of war and similar emergencies, empowers the Government to make regulations providing for the conscription of labour for military and civil purposes. However, no such regulations have yet been issued. It may be added that the Ministry of Social Affairs is at present preparing a statute relating to obligatory labour service of general application to both men and women in times of war and threat of war.</p>
<p>see obs.</p>		<p>Does not exist</p>		<p>Does not exist</p>	<p>Women do not participate in armed forces. They are not compelled to enter them, even though Article 13 of the Statutes of the Army, No. 152, of 22 June 1949, and Article 14 of the Law on Military Service, of 11 March 1950, refer to "every Syrian", without indicating that the reference is to men only.</p>