

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.6/560
8 February 1972

Original: ENGLISH

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
Twenty-fourth session
Item 6 (a) of the provisional agenda

Dual distribution

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN TRUST AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Report by the Secretary-General

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Commission on the Status of Women, at its twenty-first session in 1968, in resolution 1 (XXI), requested the Secretary-General "to submit to it, biennially, beginning with the twenty-second session, a report containing information relating to the status of women in both Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, based on information received from the Governments concerned, and on any relevant reports and records of the Trusteeship Council and of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" (E/4472, page 74). The present report has been prepared pursuant to this request. It is the second report submitted to the Commission under the above resolution.^{1/}

2. The report is divided into the following chapters: chapter I, dealing with Trust Territories; chapter II, dealing with Non-Self-Governing Territories on which information is transmitted by the Administering Powers concerned;^{2/} chapter III, dealing with Non-Self-Governing Territories declared as such by the General Assembly, but on which information has not been transmitted by the Administering Powers concerned; chapter IV, dealing with a Non-Self-Governing Territory coming under the direct responsibility of the United Nations; chapter V, dealing with other Territories with which the Special Committee is concerned.

3. Each chapter of the report begins with a note on the documentation consulted in its preparation. This includes the information available up to 1 December 1971 from the sources mentioned in Commission resolution 1 (XXI). The available information relating to the status of women is presented, in each chapter, under the heading of the territory concerned. It may be noted that most of the information on the status of women is taken from the reports of the Administering Authorities, and that very little information was found in the many other documents consulted, including the records of the discussions in the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

^{1/} The first report may be found in document E/CN.6/509.

Reports dealing with the status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories have been submitted to the Commission since the third session in 1949 (E/1316, para. 18). Prior to the adoption of resolution 1 (XXI) these reports, in accordance with the request of the Commission, consisted primarily of excerpts from: (a) the reports of the Administering Authorities of the Trust Territories; and (b) the information transmitted under article 73 (e) of the Charter by Governments of Non-Self-Governing Territories. As a result of Commission resolution 1 (XXI) the new series of reports is broader in scope, both as regards the territories covered, and the documentation consulted.

^{2/} See document A/8520.

I. TRUST TERRITORIES

4. This chapter covers the period 1969 to 1971 and is based on the following documents: (a) reports of the Administering Authorities for 1969 and 1970; (b) reports of the Visiting Missions to New Guinea (1971) and the Pacific Islands (1970); (c) petitions received from the Trust Territories and observations thereon of the Administering Authorities concerned (none of these related to the status of women in the period under review); (d) summary records of the Trusteeship Council, 37th and 38th sessions. ^{1/} (There was no information expressly relating to the status of women at these two sessions.)

TERRITORY UNDER AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION

NEW GUINEA^{2/}1. Report of the Administering Authority^{3/}

5. The reports of the Administering Authority for 1969 and 1970 contained general information relating to the status of women which is identical with the information given in the Secretary-General's report to the Commission at its twenty-third session (E/CN.6/509, paragraphs 9 to 26) and has not been repeated here. New developments are given below.

6. Local welfare officers and assistants foster women's groups, give particular attention to ways in which the whole family may be involved in club activities, organize leadership 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.

7. The aims of the women's clubs are to raise village living standards through instruction in hygiene, nutrition, cookery, sewing, home nursing and infant and maternal welfare; to provide leisure time activities through new and old crafts, sports and social activities; and to help women improve their way of life and provide them with a formal channel for the expression of opinions.

8. Formal courses are provided for social welfare assistants and club leaders from all parts of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea at the training centre at Ahioma

^{1/} Held from 26 May to 19 June 1970 and from 25 May to 18 June 1971 respectively, A/8404.

^{2/} In resolution 2865 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 the General Assembly decided that, in accordance with the express desire of the peoples of the Territories, the name to be applied, for United Nations purposes, to the Territory of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea should henceforth be "Papua New Guinea" and requested the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to bear in mind the need to consider Papua New Guinea as a single political and territorial entity.

^{3/} Report of the Administering Authority for 1969-1970.

in Papua. All training courses deal with simple principles of group work, the functions of clubs, meetings procedure, work of office bearers, programme construction, programme content, cooking, sewing, child care, recreation, and the use of such aids as flannel-graphs. Selected trainees also attend the Community Education Centre at Suva, Fiji, which is conducted by the South Pacific Commission in conjunction with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

Adoption of children

9. Adoption of children in the Territory is now regulated by the Adoption of Children Ordinance 1968. Under the provisions of this Ordinance the adopting parent or parents assume the same rights and responsibilities as if the child had been born to the adopting parent or parents in lawful wedlock. The Ordinance applies uniformly to all races.

10. Although the customary adoption practices of the indigenous people are still recognized by the Administration, the Adoption of Children (Customary Adoptions) Ordinance 1969 provides for the recognition by a local court of customary adoption where the parties concerned desire such recognition. The Court may issue a certificate either declaring that an adoption has been agreed to, together with the customary limitations or requirements at the time, or declare the termination of an adoption agreement. The indigenous people thus have three alternatives from which to choose when seeking to establish a new relationship between adoptive parents and children. They may continue in the widespread practice of adoption by mutual agreement, they may seek recognition by a local court or they may formalize the adoption by application to the Supreme Court under the provisions of the Adoption of Children Ordinance.

Children born out of wedlock

11. The rights and status of indigenous persons born out of wedlock are determined by the customs of the community in which they live. To the knowledge of the Administering Authority no disabilities requiring legislative adjustment are placed on such persons in any community.

12. Non-indigenous persons born out of wedlock and not subsequently legitimated under the Marriage Ordinance 1963, which came into operation on 21 January 1965, are accorded the same civil rights and status as persons born in wedlock. In regard to private rights based on relationship, their position is distinguished, for instance, under the laws relating to devolution of property on intestacy.

Employment of women and juveniles

13. Provisions in the Native Employment Ordinance cover the employment of females and protect their health and welfare. Women may be employed under agreement for a specified two-year maximum period in 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 and tea picking). Females in career occupations

are employed by both Government and private enterprise. The agreement system is not used under these circumstances. Employment in heavy labour is prohibited and provision is made for the granting of maternity leave of absence and for rest periods. Minimum wages for females are the same as those for males.

Underground and night work

14. The Native Employment Ordinance applies to local workers employed in mining and this Ordinance and the Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance cover the regulation and inspection of mines and works, including the conditions of employment in underground workings. The legislation excludes women and juveniles from employment underground.

Vocational training centres

15. These have been developed to provide basic practical training for students who have completed primary school but have not qualified to undertake further secondary education.

16. Instruction is offered in a variety of areas including simple building skills, motor and vehicle maintenance, fishing, agriculture, furniture making, driving and trade store management. The training course for girls has been aimed at teaching those skills which would allow the girls to become better wives and mothers and include cooking, nutrition, baby care, sewing, community studies, and traditional arts and crafts. The attitude of students and community centres over the past year has been encouraging, resulting from the efforts made to ensure widespread understanding of the aims and objectives of vocational centres and the obvious success being achieved by many of them.

17. A number of part-time courses have been offered during the year, including courses in management and supervision, institutional cooking, storemanship, commerce and vehicle maintenance. It is hoped to increase considerably the range of such courses in the future.

Youth organizations

18. The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides associations have a vigorous training programme and indigenous scouts and guides are serving as assistant commissioners and training commissioners. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association have both established centres in Port Moresby which cater to students from all parts of the Territory. The YWCA conducts a fifty bed hostel which, as well as providing low cost accommodation for young women, offers a wide range of educational and recreational activities.

2. Report of the Visiting Mission. (March 1971)^{4/}

Status of women

19. In the traditional society of New Guinea, the woman's role was the production of food and the care of young children, while the man's was fighting, protecting and

^{4/} Report of the Visiting Mission, March 1971, T/1717.

the making of weapons. This division of labour still affects the position of women today, even though the men's role has evolved with the cessation of tribal fighting and the spread of cash crops and paid employment. In most areas, one sees women hard at work cultivating the subsistence gardens or carrying heavy loads of foodstuffs in string bags slung from their forehead, while on the new highways men drive the lorries of the cash economy. It is true that women can be influential in the life of the village, especially in groups where inheritance of property is based on matrilineal descent. They may generally own and inherit property and are not deprived of essential human rights. But, the traditional inequities still remain.

20. With the spread of education, the disparity between men's and women's roles is being reduced, especially among younger people. In many areas, there is reluctance among parents to allow their daughters to attend school, especially if it means leaving home. Even so, girls form one third of total enrolments at all levels in the primary schools of the Territory. Girls are well catered for also at secondary and tertiary level. With the exception of four boys' high schools, all administration high schools are now coeducational, while the missions run a number of high schools for girls only. From the schools it visited, the Visiting Mission formed the impression that girls played a full and active part in the activities of these institutions. At Goroka Training College for secondary teachers, there is one girl to every four boys and, in 1970, a girl was president of the Students' Representative Council. Girls are also well represented at the University. In addition, an increasing number of girls are undergoing training as nurses, nursing aides, welfare officers and welfare assistants.

21. Women play a very small part in politics. There are no women members of the House of Assembly and the Mission did not meet any women members of local government councils. The Mission was struck by the paucity of women speakers at its public meetings, meetings, although, at discussions in schools and colleges, girls spoke up well. Women are, of course, eligible to vote in both national and local elections on the same basis as men. In some, though not all, local government council areas, they are assessed for taxes, but always at a considerably lower rate than men.

Family planning

22. Family planning is viewed with suspicion by many people, while others are against any form of birth control for religious reasons. Nevertheless, the Mission believes that at least in certain populous areas, measures for family planning such as the Administration has in hand are justified. The Mission also suggests that the growing need to check the movement of population into the towns adds strength and urgency to the case, already recognized by the Administration, for increasing employment possibilities in the rural areas, and to this end for seeking a solution to the land problem which often hindered agricultural development.

TERRITORY UNDER UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

1. Report of the Administering Authority

General information

23. According to the Trust Territory Code, there shall be no discrimination on account of race, sex, language or religion. 5/

24. Women constitute 24 per cent of Micronesia's gainfully employed labour force between the ages of 15 and 64. More than 150 women are currently attending colleges or other institutions of higher learning, as compared to 101 in 1969.

25. Notable among the women's organizations in the districts are the co-operatives in Truk, Ponape and Yap, where operations range from handicraft sales to laundromat operation. The more than three dozen women's clubs in the Marshalls have coordinated efforts to organize handicraft production and sales which have brought in several thousands of dollars in the review period. The Ponape Women's Association, founded fifteen years ago, helps to promote adult education among women.

26. A trend toward broader interest and greater participation of Micronesian women in cultural and cooperative activities is found in all districts. Women's organizations are helping to raise standards of living, arousing interest in adult education, and playing an ever-increasing and important role in providing community leadership. All districts now have an active women's interest programme, headed by a Micronesian women's interest officer on the Community Development staff. To coordinate an expanding programme for women, the Administration is currently recruiting a Headquarters Women and Youth Programmes Adviser. 6/

27. Women's interest activities are coordinated through the Community Development Division, and range from formal training courses to simple social gatherings to promote broader participation by Micronesian women in community life. 7/

Judiciary

28. The Judiciary has employed two Micronesian women who have completed a course in court reporter training at the East-West Center in Honolulu. These two women will continue to receive on-the-job training with the courts until they are fully qualified court reporters. 8/

Education

29. No fees are charged in the public schools. Girls are offered equal educational opportunities with boys. Enrolment of girls tends to be equal in the elementary

5/ Report of the Administering Authority for 1970, p. 90.

6/ Report of the Administering Authority for 1970, pp. 94, 95.

7/ Ibid., p. 140.

8/ Ibid., p. 29.

schools, but in some districts the female dropout rate is higher. Slightly more than 60 per cent of the public school students live in dormitories. 9/

2. Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission (1970)^{10/}

Status of women and women's organizations

30. As previous Visiting Missions have pointed out, the status of women in traditional Micronesian society is higher than in many societies throughout the world. On some islands, family descent or lineage is traced through a common female ancestress.

31. In Micronesia today, girls are taking increased advantage of the opportunities open to them through the education system. The Mission saw a striking example of this at the Outer Islands High School in Ulithi Atoll which is attended by girls from distant islands whose families follow traditional patterns of living but who accept a great break with the past in having a daughter going away to study in order that she may equip herself for changing social conditions. A considerable proportion of Micronesian students studying abroad at present are women.

32. There are no political barriers to participation of women in political life because men and women enjoy equal political rights. There are undoubtedly some social barriers or obstacles to women taking positions, official and private, in the Territory, but Micronesia is not unique in this respect and the opportunities for women to compete successfully are probably more promising in Micronesia than in many other parts of the world. Women have been elected to the district legislatures in Truk and the Marshalls.

33. Women's organizations have a particularly important part in keeping alive old traditions and customary practices and thus preserving a sense of continuity in Micronesian society, while at the same time, providing training for new tasks and jobs to which changing conditions are giving rise. The Department of Community Development is aware of the importance of women's organizations in this field and gives them assistance. The handicrafts industry is almost entirely staffed and run by women.

34. In the chapter of this report dealing with education, the Mission expresses its agreement with the many people who said that the Micronesian education system should make more provision for instruction in Micronesian history and social traditions. This is perhaps of particular importance when one considers the education of girls. It is after all the women who are the child's first teachers and who will give the child his first ideas of family and social life. It is more important that young Micronesian women today, in addition to having open to them opportunities to train for participation in the modern world, should know as much as they can about the traditional ways and strengths of their own society.

9/ Ibid., p. 129.

10/ Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission, 1970, T/1713, p. 80.

II. NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES ON WHICH INFORMATION
UNDER ARTICLE 73 (e) OF THE CHARTER IS TRANSMITTED
BY THE ADMINISTERING POWERS CONCERNED

35. This chapter is based on: (a) the reports of the Administering Powers for 1969 and for 1970 or, in some cases, for the administrative year 1967-1968; and (b) the records and documents of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work in 1970-1971.

36. No information on the status of women was available regarding the following territories: Ifni,^{1/} Antigua,^{2/} Bahamas, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica,^{2/} Grenada,^{2/} Pitcairn Island, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla,^{2/} St. Lucia,^{2/} St. Vincent.^{2/}

TERRITORIES UNDER AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

37. According to the statistics on education at 30 June 1970, there were 35 girls out of a total of 77 pupils in primary school attending the Home Island School. At the West Island School, there were 7 girls out of a total of 18 pupils in primary school, and 4 girls out of a total of 5 pupils in secondary school, making a total of 11 girls and 12 boys attending the West Island School.

PAPUA^{3/}

38. The information relating to the status of women in the report of the Administering Power covering Papua is essentially similar to that contained in the report relating to the Trust Territory of New Guinea (see paragraphs 5 to 22 above), and consequently has not been repeated here.

39. Information not included in the report on New Guinea is given below.

^{1/} See A/7896, p. 29.

^{2/} With respect to these Territories, the representative of the United Kingdom stated at the 1752nd meeting of the Fourth Committee on 15 December 1967, that having achieved the status of Associated States, they had achieved "a full measure of self-government" and that information on them would not be transmitted in future. A similar statement with respect to St. Vincent was made by the representative of the United Kingdom at the 1867th meeting of the Fourth Committee on 10 December 1969.

^{3/} In resolution 2865 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 the General Assembly decided that, in accordance with the express desire of the peoples of the Territories, the name to be applied, for United Nations purposes, to the Territory of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea should henceforth be "Papua New Guinea" and requested the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee to bear in mind the need to consider Papua New Guinea as a single political and territorial entity.

Family planning

40. Family planning is an integral part of the work of the Maternal and Child Health Programme and free advice and assistance is available to any couple who requests it.

Medical officers

41. The Papuan Medical College, which is associated with the Port Moresby General Hospital, has now become the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Papua and New Guinea. Eighteen male and five female students from Papua are enrolled at the College; 34 male and 7 female students from New Guinea; 5 male students from Tonga; one male student each from Samoa and Nauru; 2 male and 2 female Australian students.^{4/}

Nurses

42. There is a basic nursing training course which covers hospital nursing, public health nursing, mental health, obstetrics and maternal and child health. Girls with standard IV education are taught the basic nursing care of hospital patients and those aspects of public health which can be applied in the home and village environment. The training is also expected to be of value to girls after marriage and is designed to enable them to make a positive contribution towards improving village life. There are 316 girls in training as nursing aides in various schools in New Guinea.^{5/} Two New Guinean female students are in training as radiographers.^{6/}

TERRITORY UNDER THE JOINT ADMINISTRATION OF FRANCE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM NEW HEBRIDES

43. The Special Committee recommended that the Administering Powers intensify the economic, social and educational advancement of the Territory through a concerted effort and secure the active participation of representatives of the people in the process. It further recommended that they seek the advice and assistance of the specialized agencies of the United Nations in formulating and implementing plans for this purpose.^{7/}

44. Primary education supported by the British National Service is provided mainly by independent or mission schools, of which there were 187 in 1967, with an enrolment of 9,499 children. In addition, the British National Administration operated 2 primary schools, with an enrolment of 200 pupils, 119 of whom were indigenous. The French National Administration operated 30 schools in 1967, staffed by 102 teachers, 33 of whom were indigenous, and with an enrolment of 2,521 pupils, 2003 of whom were indigenous.

45. The French National Administration operates 2 secondary schools, with a total enrolment of 180 students. Construction of a third French secondary school, at Port Vila, was reported to be finished, and the school was scheduled to open in March 1968. This school was to have facilities for 400 students. The British secondary school had an enrolment of 55 pupils in 1967. There is also one independent secondary school, staffed by seven teachers, with a total enrolment of 84 students. In addition to the students in the Territory, 12 scholarship students were in British secondary schools overseas and 16 in French secondary schools overseas (13 in New Caledonia and 3 in France).^{8/}

^{4/} Report of the administering Power for 1969-1970, p.62.

^{5/} Report of the administering Power for 1969-1970, p.63.

^{6/} Ibid., p.63

^{7/} A/7623/Add.6 (part I), chap. XVII, annex I, p.37.

^{8/} A/7623/Add.6 (part I), chap. XVII, annex I, p.41.

TERRITORIES UNDER NEW ZEALAND ADMINISTRATION
NIUE ISLAND

46. According to the report of the administering Power for 1970, there is no discrimination under statutory law between the rights of men and women.^{9/}

Education

47. Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 to 14 years and most children remain at school until they reach 16 years of age. The Niue High School, which is the sole secondary school, is a co-educational institution with an intermediate department. All primary school level students are eligible to enter the Niue High School and to take English, social studies, general science, mathematics, singing and physical education. In addition, girls study homecraft and weaving, while the boys undertake woodwork and agriculture.

48. According to the statistics furnished, there are 691 boys and 668 girls in primary school, making a total of 1,359 pupils. In the secondary school there are 172 boys and 135 girls, making a total of 307 pupils. Of the short term in-service trained in New Zealand from April 1970 to March 1971, there was one woman (teacher) as against 14 trainees in different fields.

TOKELAU ISLAND

49. According to the annual report of the administering Power, the rights and freedoms of the inhabitants are ensured by law irrespective of race or sex. Reinforcing statute law, local custom, and usage also guarantee the rights of the individuals, no discrimination being made between men and women.^{10/}

Education

50. School attendance is reported to be very close to 100 percent. The Tokelau Administration awards scholarships to enable children and public servants to receive secondary education, teacher-training and in-service training in Western Samoa under the New Zealand Government Training Scheme.

51. According to the statistics furnished, long-term students and trainees under the New Zealand Training Scheme at 31 March 1971, included 21 men and 13 women, making a total of 34 in New Zealand and 4 men and no women in Avelé Agricultural College of Western Samoa and the Fiji School of Medicine. Other statistics concerning Tokelauans in training overseas show three women and one man in training at the Teachers' Training College in Western Samoa and two men and no women at the School of Medicine (Mental) in Fiji.^{11/}

52. The following table shows the destination of pupils who left secondary school in 1970.

^{9/} Report of the administering Power for 1970, page 38.

^{10/} Report of the administering Power for 1969, p.29.

^{11/} Report of the administering Power for 1970, appendix II, p. 43.

--	Male	Female	Total
Government employment			
Clerical	1	--	1
Nursing	--	1	1
Teaching	8	3	11
Public works	7	--	7
Private employment	1	1	2
Emigrated to New Zealand	7	6	13
Remained at home	52	49	101
Scholarships for further education			
New Zealand	1	3	4
Fiji	1	1	2
Total	78	64	142

53. Placement of former scholarship students and career trainees to date 12/

--	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture officers	3	--	3
Clerks	11	--	11
Medicine	1	--	1
Nurses	--	4	4
Programme trainee (broadcasting)	1	--	1
Telephone operator	--	1	1
Shorthand typists	--	6	6
Teachers - primary	4	11	15
secondary	1	1	2
Tradesmen	2	--	2
Radio technician	1	--	1
Scholarships terminated	7	3	10
Total	31	26	57

TERRITORY UNDER SPANISH ADMINISTRATION
SPANISH SAHARA

54. It was reported by the administering Power that during the 1967-1968 school year the territory had 73 primary schools, including 30 for boys, 20 for girls and 20 co-educational establishments which were attended by 1,142 European and 1,304 Saharwi

pupils. Of the latter, 1,091 were boys and 213 were girls. In addition, there were reported to be 994 and 1,134 indigenous pupils at the asistencia media level. At the beginning of the year, 103 teachers (73 European and 30 Saharwis) were working in the territory's primary schools.

55. During the same year, 6 schools which had been especially set up to cater to the needs of the nomadic school age population were attended by 168 pupils (138 boys and 30 girls). The faculty for these schools consisted of 6 European and 6 Saharwi teachers. 13/

TERRITORIES UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION

BERMUDA

56. All schools in Bermuda are co-educational, except two for boys and two for girls. 14/

BRITISH HONDURAS

Status of women

57. According to the annual report of the administering Power for 1969 and 1970, women have equal rights with men in all fields and services. They take their full share of responsibility in central and local government. There is a woman senator and an elected woman representative in the National Assembly. 15/

Unemployment

58. The unemployed are the unskilled workers, both male and female. 16/

59. The following tables show the rates of wages or earnings of men and women in a number of representative industries considered in a 48-hour week - 1969. 17/

13/ Report of the administering Power for 1970, and A/8423/Add.5 (Part II), paragraphs 24 and 25.

14/ Report of the administering Power for 1969, p.29.

15/ Report of the administering Power for 1969, p.22.

16/ Ibid., p.23.

17/ Report of the administering Power for 1969.

Industry and Occupation	Rates of Wages or Earnings
Citrus Orchard Worker M F	.48¢ hr. .30¢ hr.
<u>Manufacturing</u> Fish Processing: M F	\$18-\$27.50 wk. .30¢-.40¢ hr.
Citrus Canning: skilled M unskilled F	.88¢ hr. .30¢ hr.
<u>Bakeries</u> skilled M semi-skilled F unskilled F M	\$30-\$45 wk. \$18-\$24.50 wk. \$8.50-\$13 wk. \$8.50-\$13 wk.
Aerated Water M F	\$18-\$35 wk. \$15-\$21 wk.
<u>Tobacco Manufacturing</u> Cigarette Maker M F	\$18-\$35 wk. \$16-\$25 wk.
<u>Printing and Publishing</u> Press Operator M Machine Compositor F Hand Compositor F Bookbinder M Labourer (unskilled)	\$25-\$38 wk. \$25-\$35 wk. \$15-\$18.50 wk. \$150.00 mth. \$12-\$15 wk.
<u>Community Business Services</u> Hotels M Restaurants F	\$12-\$35 wk. \$9.00-\$30. wk.
<u>Cinemas</u> Projectionist M Ushers F	\$16-\$45 wk. \$9-\$15 wk.
<u>Commerce</u> Shop Assistants - Male Female	\$12.00-\$50 wk. \$9.00-\$55 wk.

59. Illiteracy in the territory was found among 10 per cent of the total population 10 years of age and over in 1969. According to the statistics furnished there are 172 primary schools, 161 of which are public coeducational schools and 11 are independent and coeducational; of the 18 secondary schools 2 are public and coeducational, 3 are for boys, 3 for girls and 10 are independent and coeducational.

60. The total number of teachers and professors in the public primary schools is 1,209, of which 397 are male and 812 female. In public secondary schools the total number of teachers is 141 of which there are 131 male and 10 female. In the vocational public schools there are 5 male teachers and no female, while in teacher-training schools there are 9 male and 10 female.

61. In the public primary schools the number of students is 29,676 of which 14,611 are girls and 15,065 are boys. In the secondary schools the number of students is 413, of which 222 are boys and 191 are girls, while in vocational schools all the 70 students are boys. In teacher education the total number of students is 99, of which 46 are boys and 53 are girls.

62. The total number of students in higher education is 198, of which 154 are boys and 44 girls. In independent schools the total number of students in primary schools is 1,000 of which 420 are boys and 580 girls, while in the secondary schools the number is 2,865, of which 1,301 are boys and 1,564 girls.

BRUNE

63. According to the annual report of the administering Power, under the ordinary secular law, women enjoy equal rights with men (e.g. in respect of property, voting, etc.), but Muslim women are also subject to their personal law (i.e. Islamic law). There has been no new legislation since the last report.^{18/}

Education

64. According to the statistics furnished in the report for 1970 illiteracy was estimated to be about 70 per cent of the population aged 10 and over (as against 67 per cent in the report for 1969). Of the total 1,554 persons attending literacy classes, 622 were male and 932 female (as against 835 male and 1,027 female mentioned in the report for 1969). The number of children of school age (i.e. 6-14 years old) attending school was estimated to be 95 per cent in both the 1969 and 1970 reports.

65. The statistics furnished in the report for 1970 show a total of 122 government coeducational schools and 2 such schools for girls only. Non-government schools are 34 coeducational and 3 for boys only, and 3 for girls only.

^{18/} Report of the administering Power for 1969, p.40.

66. The total number of teachers in the government primary schools is 977, of which 662 are male and 315 female, while in the non-governmental primary schools there are 213 teachers, of which 47 are male and 166 female. In the government secondary schools the number of teachers is 405, of which 313 are male, and 92 female, while in the non-governmental schools the total number is 127 of which 81 are male and 46 female. The 9 teachers in non-governmental vocational schools are male. There are 18 male and 6 female teachers in the teacher training schools, all of which are governmental schools.

67. The total number of students in government primary schools is 20,647; 10,623 are boys, and 10,024 girls. In secondary schools there are 7,765 students; 4,209 are boys and 3,556 girls; and in teacher training schools the number is 434, of which 244 are boys, and 190 girls.19/

CAYMAN ISLANDS

68. Full adult suffrage has been in force in the Islands since 1959, the first woman Justice of the Peace was appointed in 1969 and since 1962 one member of the Legislative Assembly has been a woman.20/

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

69. According to the annual report of the administering Power for 1969 and 1970, women in the territory are equal with men.21/

70. Following are the educational statistics: 22/

Number of pupils:

Government Primary Schools	Male	Female	Total
Stanley Schools	97	111	208
Darwin Boarding School	25	23	48
Port Howard School	5	9	14
Fox Bay East School	4	4	8
Chartres School	1	4	5
Hill Cove School	4	1	5
Itinerant teachers (East Falkland)	24	17	41
Itinerant teachers (West Falkland)	20	21	41
By parents (two families)	2	---	2
	<u>182</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>372</u>

Average attendance: 98 per cent.

19/ Report of the administering Power for 1970, p.31.

20/ Report of the administering Power for 1970, p.3.

21/ Report of the administering Power for 1969, p.5.

22/ Ibid., p.13.

GIBRALTAR

Labour

71. Women in industrial employment are paid approximately 85 per cent of the comparable male rates. In April 1969, female non-industrial employees of all the Official Employers achieved equal pay for equal work. 23/
72. The only regular night work for women is in connexion with hospital services. The employment of women and children at night in industrial undertakings is prohibited by the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance. 24/

Education

73. The policy of the Education Department is based on four main principles, one of which is the support of the requirements of the community by endeavouring to produce well-educated and well-trained men and women.
74. Female teachers received equal pay as from April, 1969. 25/
75. Co-education was introduced in all Government Primary Schools in September, 1969, and all these schools will be fully co-educational by 1973. Both the Services Primary Schools are co-educational.
76. All secondary schools are controlled by the Department of Education. On 31 December 1969, there were 40 boys and 30 girls in Sixth Forms. The Department also organized a qualifying examination for girls who wished to enter the Commercial School from secondary schools. 26/
77. The Commercial School offered a two-year course for secondary school girls who passed a qualifying examination. The girls are prepared for the Royal Society of Arts examinations. Special emphasis has been laid on improving standards in English, shorthand and typing. 27/

Social security

78. The Social Insurance Ordinance provides for the payment of maternity benefits. Old age pensions are paid to men at the age of 65 and women at the age of 60 who satisfy the required conditions. 28/
79. Maternity Benefit is a grant of £10 paid to a woman, qualified either through her own or her husband's insurance, for every child born to her.

23/ Report of the administering Power for 1969, chapter 2, p. 3.

24/ Ibid., p. 4.

25/ Report of the administering Power for 1969, chap. 7, p. 1.

26/ Ibid., p. 3

27/ Ibid., p. 6.

28/ Report of the administering Power for 1969, chap. 7, p.3.

80. Retirement pensions were specifically introduced in order to provide for the older insured persons who would not qualify for Old Age Pensions when payment of this benefit became operative in 1965. The weekly rate of retirement pension is 20/- with increases of 12/- a week for a wife under 60 years of age. A married woman or widow over 60 years of age may be entitled to a pension based on the satisfactory employment record of her husband or late husband. The rate of pension in such cases is 12/- a week for a married woman and 20/- a week for a widow. There are increases at the rate of 5/- a week for each child up to a maximum of four children.^{29/}

81. The statistics furnished by the administering Power show that the number of primary schools is 12. There are 2,810 students enrolled. 1,413 are boys and 1,397 are girls. In the six secondary schools there are 1,785 students, of which 894 are boys and 891 girls. The total number of students in the three technical and vocational schools is 50; 42 of them are boys and 8 girls.

82. The number of full-time teachers in public primary schools is 150; 21 are male (including 2 teachers in private schools); 129 are female (including 25 teachers in private schools). In the public secondary schools the total number of teachers is 113, of which 51 are male and 62 female. In technical and vocational schools and colleges there are 16 male and 2 female teachers.

83. In higher education the total number of students as of 30 June 1970 is 88, of which 45 are male, and 43 female.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

women's interests

84. The two full-time Community Field Workers sponsored by the Gilbert Islands Protestant Church continued to assist the Woman's Interests Officer by touring the islands and encouraging the development of Homemakers' clubs.

85. Sixteen additional Homemakers' clubs were registered, bringing the total number of such clubs in the Colony to 138 by the end of September. Almost a third of the total adult female population is estimated to belong to women's clubs, now established in twenty-six islands. One or two islands have pioneered Island Associations.^{30/}

Education

86. In 1959 the Elaine Bernacchi School for girls was established on Tarawa. It was planned to provide a 3-year course only. In 1965, arrangements were made for a limited number of girls to enter Form IV of the King George V School in order to complete a 5-year course and take the Cambridge School Certificate Examinations. While they

^{29/} Report of the administering Power for 1969; chap. 7, p. 6.

^{30/} Report of the administering Power for 1969, p. 43.

continued to lead their separate existences outside the teaching periods, the schools were then integrated for staffing and teaching purposes, thus ensuring greater economy in the use of qualified staff and thus also developing the concept of parity and equality of opportunity between boys and girls. The new arrangement was in fact the first stage of a progressive plan to integrate the two schools into a single co-educational college based on the principle of full co-education. The second and final phase of this development has now been completed.^{31/}

Teacher training ^{32/}

87. The Government Teachers' College at Bikenibeu, on Tarawa, continued to run a three-year primary teachers' course to qualify staff for both government and mission schools.

88. Enrolment and output at the Tarawa Teachers' College in 1969 were as follows:

Enrolment 1969	Male	Female	Total
Total	29 (15)	30 (19)	59 (34)
Output in December 1969			
Total	15 (6)	12 (8)	27 (14)

Police

89. The establishment of 103 Constables includes two Women Police Constables who are stationed on Tarawa and are employed primarily with the investigation of sexual offences and juvenile delinquency.^{33/}

HONG KONG

Labour and employment

90. According to the reports of the administering Power for 1969 and 1970, on January 1, 1970 the law on workmen's compensation was extended to cover domestic servants and agricultural workers, as well as non-manual workers earning up to \$1,500 a month.

91. Women form a substantial part of Hong Kong's labour force and the fourth stage of a progressive reduction of the hours of work for women and young persons employed in industry which began on December 1, 1970 their standard hours of work were reduced to eight hours 20 minutes a day and 50 hours a week. The final stage introducing an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week will start in December, 1971. Under new legislation women workers are also ensured a set period of maternity leave during which they may not be dismissed from their employment. Legislation has also been introduced laying down minimum ages for the employment of young persons on premises licensed to sell liquor.

^{31/} Report of the administering Power for 1969, pp. 35, 36.

^{32/} Ibid., p. 41.

^{33/} Ibid., p. 65.

One of the provisions makes it an offence to employ any female under the age of 18 in a bar or other licensed premise after 8 p.m.34/

Men and women receive the same rates for piece-work but women are generally paid less when engaged on a time basis.35/

92. On 1 December, 1967, amending legislation came into force which introduced a phased programme to reduce by 1 December 1971 the maximum standard hours for women and young persons to eight a day, and 48 a week. The first, second and third stages of this programme have been implemented without serious difficulties. The fourth phase came into force on 1 December 1970 and reduced the maximum standard working hours for women and for young persons aged 16 and 17 years to eight hours and twenty minutes a day and 50 hours a week. In addition to providing for maximum daily hours, regulations made under the ordinance provide for limited overtime, weekly rest days, and rest periods for women and young persons.36/

93. No woman nor young person is allowed to work at night or underground in any mine, quarry or in any industrial undertaking involving a tunnelling operation. Because of a continuing shortage of labour, a few large factories engaged in cotton spinning were authorized to employ women at night, but permission was restricted to those concerns which were able to comply with stringent conditions.37/

94. The Employment (Amendment) Ordinance which came into operation on 9 January 1970, provides for maternity protection in employment to comply in part with International Labour Convention No. 3 (Maternity Protection). All female employees covered by the principal ordinance and employed continuously by the same employer for not less than 26 weeks are entitled to unpaid maternity leave for four weeks before the expected date of confinement and six weeks after the actual date of confinement. An employer is prohibited from giving notice of termination of employment to a female employee from the date on which she gives notice of intention to take maternity leave until the expiry of that leave.38/

95. A demand by female nurses in government hospitals for equal pay with male nurses was accepted by the Government which undertook to introduce this by stages under an appropriate new salary scheme.39/

Public order

96. The scope of women police officers in the force was extended by introducing women police to take over duties in district and divisional control rooms to relieve male constables for outside duties. There was every indication that the scheme would

34/ Report of the administering Power for 1970, p. 5.

35/ Ibid., p. 19.

36/ Report of the administering Power for 1970, pp. 19, 20.

37/ Ibid., p. 20.

38/ Report of the administering Power for 1970, p. 21

39/ Ibid., p. 24.

prove successful.^{40/} Extensive and vital duties undertaken by 445 women police officers include welfare work, communications, prevention of crime and a hundred and one other tasks - all adding up to a vital contribution to the well-being of the community.^{41/}

97. There were 507 women police of all ranks.^{42/}

98. Beat and patrol duties by women police in both urban and rural areas resulted in a greater variety of casework being handled and friendly contact with members of the community being made. The scope of women police is no longer confined to matters affecting women and children, although their special aptitudes in this sphere are fully utilized. They are for the most part uniformed personnel engaged on operational duties, although opportunities also exist for periods of two to three years to be spent in all specialist branches of the force.

MONTSERRAT

Labour ^{43/}

99. In 1969, the employment situation in the Territory followed the same pattern as in previous years; the main sources of employment were as follows:

<u>Government undertakings</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Public Works Department	205	-	205
Agricultural Department	40	19	59
Medical and Health	43	44	87
Electricity	<u>17</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17</u>
Total	305	63	368

100. Women enjoy equal status with men under the law, but are debarred from Jury Service.^{44/}

Youth organizations

101. The Young Women Christian Association continued to play a vital role in organizing Vocational Centres in different localities. At these centres, young girls receive instruction in dressmaking, embroidery, and cookery.^{45/}

102. Following are statistics concerning employment and wages:

No. of Persons employed in Government Departments ^{46/}

<u>Department</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Public Works	205	-	205
Agriculture	40	19	59
Medical and Health	43	44	87
Electricity	<u>17</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17</u>
Total	305	63	368

^{40/} Report of the administering Power for 1969, p. 144.

^{41/} Ibid., p. 144a.

^{42/} Report of the administering Power for 1970, p. 140.

^{43/} Montserrat, Working paper A/AC.109/L.713, p. 11.

^{44/} Report of the administering Power for 1969, p. 22.

^{45/} Ibid., p. 37.

^{46/} Ibid., p. 23.

Wage Rates and Unit of Payment^{47/}

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Government</u>		<u>Private</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
	\$ / per day	\$ / per day	\$ / per day	\$ / per day
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>				
<u>Building and Roads</u>				
Foremen		-	15.00	-
Carpenters		-	8-10.00	-
			10-12.50	
Masons		-	8-10.00	-
			10-12.50	
Plumbers		-	Piece Work	-
Painters		-	7.20-10.00	-
Electricians (Wiremen)		-	Piece Work	-
Concrete mixers (Operators)	4.50-5.00	-	5.50	-
Lorry Drivers	6.00-6.25	-	Piece Work	-
Senior Foreman/Foreman/Time Keeper	4.80-7.50	-	6.00-10.00	-
Skilled Labourers (not specified)	5.00	-	5.00	-
Semi-skilled Labourers	4.50-4.80	-	4.50	-
Unskilled Labourers	3.50	-	4.00	-
<u>Equipment Operators</u>				
Bulldozers	1.10-1.50 p.h.	-	-	-
Road Rollers	5.75-6.10		7.50	
Graders	1.30 p.h.	-	-	-
Spray Carts	5.75		6.00	
<u>Agriculture</u>				
Bulldozer	.90-1.00 p.h.			
(Rock Rake)				
Bulldozer Assistant	4.00-4.50 p.d.			
Tractor	6.00-6.25		6.00 p.d.	
Sprayers	4.00-4.50 p.d.		4.24 p.d.	
Mechanics	1.05-1.40 p.h.			
Labourers	3.50-4.00	2.50	3.75	2.50

^{47/} Report of the Administering Power for 1969, p.24.

ST HELENA

103. The status of women is the same as that of men and they have equality of opportunity. 48/

SEYCHELLES

104. The report of the Administering Power states that the status of women remains unchanged, and gives the following information on education.

105. According to the statistics furnished, there were 35 primary schools (as at 31 January 1970). Of the 9,317 students enrolled in these schools 4,683 were male and 4,634 female. The total number of secondary schools was 13, and the number of students attending classes was 2,176; 1,002 of these were male and 1,174 female. There was one teachers' training school, in which 87 students were enrolled, 6 of them male, and 81 female. In the 5 technical and vocational schools there were 228 students; 73 male and 155 female. 49/

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS

Labour

106. A large proportion of the labour force consists of unskilled men, and there is an acute shortage of skilled workers. This has to be overcome by the employment of expatriates, there being, in all categories, a total of 1,120 enumerated at the end of June 1970 as compared with 1,010 in 1969. The figure for 1970 includes 263 expatriate women. 50/

107. Five hundred and eighty-seven Solomon Islands women were recorded as being in paid employment; in addition 250 were estimated to be in domestic service, making a total of 837. The proportion of workers who are accompanied by their families to the place of employment remains low although several employers are now offering better facilities for married workers. 51/

Education

Primary education. 52/

<u>Districts</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Central	1,118	480	1,598
Malaita	864	238	1,102
Western	1,202	718	1,920
Eastern	691	202	893
Totals (B.S.I.P.)	<u>3,875</u>	<u>1,638</u>	<u>5,513</u>

48/ Report of the administering Power for 1969, p.8.

49/ Report of the administering Power for 1970, part II, appendix K.

50/ Report of the administering Power for 1970, p.9.

51/ Ibid., p.10.

52/ Ibid., p.43.

Secondary education^{53/}

108. King George VI School, the largest secondary school in the Solomons, provides a five-year course of education up to Cambridge Overseas School Certificate level. New pupils joining the school in 1970 numbered 101, including 29 girls, and brought the total enrolment up to 305 (228 boys and 77 girls). At the end of the year there was a staff of 19 masters and mistresses.

Technical training^{54/}

109. Outside factors affected the popularity of some classes: book-keeping was not fully understood and enrolment was at first low, and competition reduced the number of girls available for typewriting.

The Diocese of Gizo announced plans for the establishment of a Community Development Centre at Monga, Kolombangara. The Centre would take boys and girls at post-primary level. ^{55/}

110. The development and expansion of women's clubs also falls under the aegis of the Social Welfare Service and considerable advancement in the organization and co-ordination of activities took place. There are now 93 registered women's clubs in the Solomons and the Women's Interest Officer and her four assistants are fully engaged in supervising their activities. ^{56/}

Agricultural information services

111. The "Solomon Islands Farmer" continued publication as a quarterly with articles written specially for the farmer himself, others on mothercraft for his wife and a section on learning farming aimed specifically at the children. ^{57/}

Broadcasting

112. Apart from Schools and Adult Education broadcasts there are programmes specially for women, for young people and for farmers as well as more general programmes about the work of various Government departments. ^{58/}

113. According to the information furnished for 1970 the number of registered schools as of 1 March 1970 was 418. In primary schools there were 13,527 male, and 7,743 female out of a total of 21,270 students attending. In the secondary schools the total number of students was 1,042, of which 791 were male, and 251 female.

114. The number of teachers as at 31 December 1970 was as follows: 872 teachers in primary schools; 677 were male, and 193 female. In secondary schools there were 47 teachers of which 31 are male and 16 female. In technical institutes the number of teachers was 29; 20 are male and 9 female. ^{59/}

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

115. According to the statistics provided in 1970 the number of children of school age was 1,660 indigenous students attending the 16 coeducational primary schools, and the only secondary school. In primary schools there were 11 male teachers and 74 female, while in the one secondary school the total number of teachers was 12; 7 were male and 5 female.

^{53/} Report of the administering Power for 1970, p.43.

^{54/} Ibid., p.78.

^{55/} Ibid., p.79.

^{56/} Ibid., p.56.

^{57/} Ibid., p.44.

^{58/} Report of the administering Power for 1969, p.44.

^{59/} Report of the administering Power for 1970, appendix XIV, p.32.

TERRITORIES UNDER UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION

AMERICAN SAMOA

Educational conditions^{60/}

116. In 1967/1968, there were twenty-seven public and five private elementary schools, one private and four public high schools and one public teacher-training school. A total of 7,283 and 1,620 students were enrolled in public and private schools, respectively, compared with 7,273 and 1,527 in 1966/1967.

117. A major programme launched during 1967/1968 involved 132 teachers and administrators who were trained in a five-week workshop to prepare for a two-month pre-school programme. The programme was to enrol about 800 children of pre-school age, or approximately 80 per cent of those entering school in September 1968. The Samoan language would be used exclusively to develop conversational abilities, questioning and understanding through oral communication - an infrequent practice between adults and the very young in Samoa. This programme was expected to stimulate the first graders' curiosity as well as increase their ability to learn English and other subjects.

Education

118. Early Childhood developed two separate, but complementary programmes. One is televised and directed to the homes and families of the children, while the other is a live, village-centred "in-school" for the children.

119. Village early childhood centres were established early in 1970 in village fales, with mothers and fathers trained as the teachers. There were no early childhood teachers available, and the training of the non-professional parents taught them to work with their youngsters, both in school and at home. ^{61/}

120. The programme also paid an unexpected dividend. Transportation is limited, so centres were located within walking distance of the villages. When children were accompanied by their parents or grandparents, the elders were invited to stay and watch.

121. There are now 2,200 pre-school children divided into village groups attending 85 village centres with 85 trained teachers from the ranks of parents. There are now 200 Samoan men and women in teaching training for the village programme. ^{62/}

^{60/} A/7623/Add.6 (part I), chap. XVIII, annex I, p. 60.

^{61/} Report of the administering Power for 1970, pp. 17, 18, 19.

^{62/} Ibid.

Administrative Structure of Government^{63/}

Table 1. Number of stateside employees classified by salary and sex as of 30 June 1969

<u>Department</u>	<u>Annual salary</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Total</u>
		M	F	
Office of the Governor	\$12,174 to \$30,239	10	1	11
Administrative Services	\$8,500 to \$16,946	11	1	12
Agriculture	\$9,500 to \$15,000	5	2	7
Education	\$3,984 to \$16,000	74	40	114
Legal Affairs and Public Safety . . .	\$4,880 to \$13,659	2	2	4
Medical Services	\$5,251 to \$21,000	10	8	18
Port Administration	\$8,500 to \$11,000	5	0	5
Public Works	\$3,948 to \$21,000	28	4	32
Judicial Branch	\$8,462 to \$25,711	5	0	5
Total		150	59	209

^{63/} Report of the administering Power for 1969, pp. 35 to 43.

Table 2. Number of Federal and Stateside employees by salary range, and sex as of 30 June 1969

Employees	<u>Annual salary range</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Total</u>
		M	F	
Federal employees	\$5,145 to \$30,239	13	0	13
Stateside employees	\$3,948 to \$21,000	137	59	196
Total		150	59	209

GUAM

Educational conditions^{64/}

122. School attendance is compulsory for all children between the ages of six and sixteen, inclusive. In the fiscal year 1967/1968, there were two senior high schools, five junior high schools, a trade and technical vocational school and nineteen elementary schools. The Territory has some 700 classrooms serving 11,915 elementary and 7,273 secondary school students.

Education

123. The Guam Vocational Technical High School had 365 students who completed the full year's programme. The school's Adult Education (evening) classes were extremely successful during its Spring semester. Of the students enrolled in the programme, 954 were local resident citizens, 90 were permanent resident non-citizens, 260 were from the US Mainland, and 10 from the Trust Territory.

124. During the past year, 19 new positions for Multi-Media Services were approved by the Civil Service Commission. ^{65/}

^{64/} A/7632/Add.6 (part I), chap. XVIII, annex I, pp. 54, 55.

^{65/} Report of the administering Power for 1970, p. 12.

GRADUATES - 31 MAY 1969^{66/}

Degree	Major areas	Male	Female	Total
A.A.	Police science	1	0	1
	Accounting	0	1	1
B.A.	Art	0	1	1
	Business	13	6	19
	Education - elementary	10	17	27
	Elementary - exceptional children	0	2	2
	Education - secondary:			
	Art	0	0	0
	Business	0	5	5
	Science and math	0	0	0
	Social science	1	3	4
	Language and literature	0	4	4
	Science and mathematics	8	0	8
	Social science	9	5	14
	Language and literature	3	1	4
M.A.	History	2	0	2
M.S.	Biology	1	0	1
	Total	48	45	92

Protection of life and property

125. The Female Unit, established in May 1969 as an emergency shelter care programme for pre-delinquent girls, provides protective custody and rehabilitation treatment for both juvenile and adult female offenders. Its average monthly population during the fiscal year was eight.

126. The Neighbourhood Youth Corps (NYC), a governmental programme designed to train youngsters in vocational arts and clerical positions, took in two of the female wards. Two others participated in programmes offered by the Vocational Rehabilitation Workshop, and two succeeded in obtaining employment in business firms which have been co-operative in giving work to girls awaiting release. ^{67/}

UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

Education

127. There is a programme for the community on family education, which provides classes in family budgeting, cooking, sewing, carpentry, etc., to approximately 3,500 people. ^{68/}

128. Of the full-time students enrolled in the College of the Virgin Islands, 233 were women and 187 men. In the part-time enrolment, 580 were women and 409 men. ^{69/}

^{66/} Ibid., p. 55.

^{67/} Report of the administering Power for 1970, pp. 36, 37.

^{68/} Report of the administering Power for 1969, p. 104.

^{69/} Report of the administering Power for 1970, p. 53.

III. TERRITORIES WHICH HAVE BEEN DECLARED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
TO BE NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES WITHIN THE MEANING OF
CHAPTER XI OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, BUT ON
WHICH INFORMATION HAS NOT BEEN TRANSMITTED BY THE
ADMINISTERING POWERS CONCERNED

129. This chapter contains information based on the following reports and records of the Special Committee on the situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: (a) working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on each territory; (b) written petitions; (c) relevant summary and verbatim records of the Special Committee.

TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION^{1/}

130. The relevant records and reports of the Special Committee bear no specific reference to the question of the status of women in the Territories. Legislation in force in these territories and reviewed in the working papers prepared by the Secretariat reflected no discrimination on the basis of sex; it denied or upheld rights of the African people for men and women alike.

131. It may be noted that constitutional amendments, including those which incorporate the Colonial Act of 1933 entitled "Overseas Portugal" do not deal with the status of Africans living under customary law.^{2/}

132. In 1970, the Legislative Economic and Social Council approved several bills amending the Angola Labour Code to limit the work of minors and women in industry.^{3/} The new Labour Code does not, however, apply to domestic workers^{4/} of whom the majority are women.

133. In Mozambique, the building of the Cabora Bassa dam has made it necessary to move thousands of African families from the areas which will be eventually flooded. More than in the case of the other settlements, this large-scale regrouping of the local population is regarded as a "hypersensitive operation" and is being handled as such. This is due to the fact that various ethnic groups are involved and some of the people who used to live along the river banks will now be moved to dry areas where they will have to learn new ways of living. High priority is being given to

^{1/} Angola, including the enclave of Cabinda, Mozambique, the Cape Verde Archipelago, Sao Tomé and Príncipe and their dependencies, Macau and dependencies Timor and dependencies.

^{2/} A/8423/Add.4, chap. VIII, annex I.A, para. 38, 45.

^{3/} Ibid., annex I.B, para. 25.

^{4/} E/4953, para. 156.

educational and social welfare facilities. The Education Services and the Roman Catholic missions in the area are being equipped to provide schooling for eighty per cent of the 3,000 children of school age in the area. Social welfare programmes include child-care, home economics and improvement in nutrition habits, aimed particularly at the women. In 1970, the Legislative Council approved two bills dealing with education and training.^{5/}

134. In describing educational progress in Cape Verde over the past years the Governor stated, in February 1971, that primary enrolment had steadily increased since 1967-1968, rising from 12,473 to 23,988 in 1968-1969, and to 40,685 in 1969-1970. This latest figure, he said, brought the enrolment to ninety per cent of the children of school age. No official explanation has been given for the difference between these figures and previous data.

135. As a result of the increased school enrolment, 173 new teachers were appointed in 1970 on a temporary basis (professores eventuais). Of these, 46 were assigned to primary schools and 127 to school posts. In addition, 320 new monitors were assigned to school posts, and 64 teachers, to adult classes.^{6/}

TERRITORY UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

136. No information specifically relating to the status of women is available in the relevant records and reports of the Special Committee. However, certain legislation in force in the Territory and described in these documents bears on the status of women and family life.

137. Mention may be made of the "Land Tenure Act" evicting the Tangwena people from their traditional home which had been designated European land. In November 1970, it was reported that many of those evicted had gone into hiding in the nearby mountains rather than obey official orders to leave the area. Their leader, Chief Rekayi Tangwena, was reported to have stated that more than 1,000 men, women and children were living in the mountains in order to evade the police. On November 24, the Southern Rhodesian authorities destroyed 20 huts belonging to those Tangwenas who had refused to move.

^{5/} A/8423/Add.4, chap. VIII, annex I.C, paras. 70, 73 and 74.

^{6/} A/8423/Add.2.

IV. TERRITORY UNDER THE DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

138. This chapter contains information on the Territory of Namibia based on the following reports and records of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: (a) working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information concerning Namibia; (b) written petitions; (c) relevant summary records of the Special Committee.

Namibia

139. The non-white population has been placed in a situation which prevents its members from enjoying a normal family life. For economic reasons, a significant portion of male Africans must seek employment in the white area, and, because of the laws which limit the freedom of movement of the African population, they are not allowed to be accompanied by their wives and children in this area. As a result, large numbers of African families are split up during long periods.

140. The school system varies according to the different racial groups. The school system for Coloured and Basters in the Territory consists of primary and secondary schools and one high school. The school system for Africans consists primarily of lower primary schools and a small number of upper primary schools; secondary and teaching courses are offered at four schools and high school classes are offered only by one school.

141. In 1963, school enrolment among school-age white children was about 100 per cent; among Coloured and Basters, it was 90 per cent; and among African children, it was 47 per cent. However, it was expected that if the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission were to be fully implemented, over 60 per cent of school-age African children would be enrolled by 1970.

V. OTHER TERRITORIES WITH WHICH THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE IS CONCERNED

142. This chapter relates to the Territories of the French Territory of the Afars and Issas and Oman.

French Territory of the Afars and Issas

143. On 27 March 1959, the Government of France notified the Secretary-General that the French Territory of the Afars and Issas had attained internal autonomy, and, consequently, the transmission of information thereon had ceased as from 1957. The Special Committee considers questions relating to this Territory under its terms of reference.

144. In December 1970, it was reported that enrolment in the Territory's public primary schools had risen from 4,523 pupils (including 370 of European origin) for the 1969/70 school year, to 5,058 for the current school year. It was also reported that, despite the addition of twenty new primary schools, a large number of children had been unable to register in September 1970, including some 500 in Djibouti itself. This situation was said to reflect the ever-increasing number of girls now attending primary schools. Applications for places for girls had risen from 32 in 1950 to 1,125 in 1969 and could be expected to continue to increase in future years.^{1/}

Oman^{2/}

145. With regard to Oman, no information was transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter, but the Special Committee considers questions relating to this Territory under its terms of reference.

146. The relevant records and documents of the Special Committee consulted contain some relevant information relating to education. At the time of the coup in 1970 it was reported that primary school enrolment in Muscat and Matrah was between 800 and 900. There are now 12 primary schools open with an enrolment of 7,000, including a new girls school in Muscat, where 1,200 attend in two shifts. Twenty additional elementary schools are planned. There are about 220 teachers in the country at present.^{3/}

^{1/} A/AC.109/L.731, para. 26.

^{2/} Oman attained independence on 23 July 1971.

^{3/} A/8423/Add.5 (Part III) para. 27. See also paras. 84-86.