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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:  
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED  
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER. REPORT  
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Other Territories

GIBRALTAR<sup>1/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1332 (XIII) this summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

NOTE: The following symbols are used:

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Three dots (...) | information not available              |
| Dash (-)         | information negligible or non-existent |
| Slash 1948/1949  | crop or financial year                 |
| Hyphen 1948-1949 | annual average                         |

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

Gibraltar is a narrow mountainous peninsula with an area of two-and-a-quarter square miles (six square kilometres) connected to the south-west coast of Spain by a low-lying sandy plain.

At the end of 1946, the resident civilian population, almost entirely of European origin, numbered 21,233; at the end of 1957, it was estimated at 25,403. Under the Right of Residence in Gibraltar Order, 1956, the right to reside without a permit in the Territory is restricted to Gibraltarians and to British subjects in government service. Many workers residing in neighbouring Spanish towns enter the Territory every day, returning to their homes at night.

Vital statistics<sup>a/</sup>

|  | <u>1946</u> | <u>1952</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Birth rate per 1,000 population              | 22.2        | 23.4        | 21.8        |
| Death rate per 1,000 population              | 10.2        | 9.6         | 9.9         |
| Infant mortality, rate per 1,000 live births | 33.4        | 41.7        | 14.5        |

<sup>a/</sup> Rates based on total births and deaths but computed on resident civilian population.

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The land is unsuitable for either agriculture or animal husbandry and there are no forests, fisheries, minerals or other natural resources. The Territory is largely dependent on the tourist traffic, on re-exports and on the work provided by the dockyard, the service departments, the Government and the City Council. Local industries are tobacco and coffee processing. A fish and fruit canning factory was established in 1950 and several pilot plants covering a wide field have also been started.

No special machinery has been created for general economic development. A Port Development Committee, established in 1946 and reconstituted in 1953 with an unofficial majority, advises on matters connected with the port. Plans have been

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prepared for comprehensive port improvements costing £500,000<sup>2/</sup> to be carried out with the assistance of a £300,000 grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

#### Public utilities

In 1946, the electricity undertaking of the City Council had a total capacity of 8,150 kw, and 5 1/4 million kwh were supplied. A comprehensive scheme of modernization costing nearly £400,000 was undertaken in 1947. In 1957, 20 million kwh were supplied.

The City Council purchased the Gas Undertaking from a private company in 1945. Production has increased from nearly 79 1/2 million cubic feet in 1946 to nearly 120 million cubic feet in 1954, thereafter declining to 99 million cubic feet in 1957.

#### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

There are no railways. There are approximately twelve and a half miles of roads, the upkeep of which is for the most part the responsibility of the City Council. A total of 3,863 motor vehicles (including motorcycles) were licensed on 31 December 1956.

Gibraltar is an important port of call for cargo and passenger ships. Arrivals were 3,826 in 1946 and 5,581 in 1952, with a net registered tonnage (commercial) of 8,672,884, and 10,137,189, respectively. The number of arrivals decreased to 3,459 with a net registered tonnage of 8,916,651 in 1954, rising again to 8,566 with a net registered tonnage of 10,039,042 in 1957. There is a ferry service to Tangiers and to Algeciras. The commercial harbour is well equipped; a ship repair yard and drydocks are available.

Sea or air postal services are maintained with many countries. Telegraph and radio are operated by a private company.

The automatic telephone system, to which 1,300 telephones were connected in 1956 compared with 800 in 1946, is owned by the City Council.

There is no civil airfield, but use of the military aerodrome is permitted. Civil air services have expanded and facilities improved since 1946, when one

<sup>2/</sup> The currency is the Gibraltar pound which is at par with the pound sterling and is equal to \$US2.80.

company maintained twice weekly services to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In 1957, four companies were operating frequent services to the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Tangiers and West Africa. Aircraft arrivals and departures were 2,043 in 1952 and 3,542 in 1957; 34,199 passengers were landed and 222,942 kilos of freight set down in 1957, compared with 17,974 passengers and 127,555 kilos of freight in 1952.

#### PUBLIC FINANCE

The first government loan was floated in 1948. At the end of December 1957, the public debt, increased mainly for housing purposes, amounted to £1.8 million.

#### Revenue and expenditure (thousand pounds)

|  | <u>1946</u> | <u>1952</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Revenue  | 545.1       | 954.8       | 1,266.3     |
| Expenditure  | 751.6       | 859.4       | 1,261.6     |
| Main heads of revenue:                                   |             |             |             |
| Customs  | 290.3       | 362.3       | 543.8       |
| Income tax   | -           | -           | 124.0       |
| Lottery (net profit)                                     | -           | 92.2        | 107.5       |
| Rents of government property                             | 26.3        | 75.1        | 102.6       |
| Main heads of expenditure:                               |             |             |             |
| Social services (including housing and town planning) a/ | 399.7       | 277.9       | 628.9       |
| Public works   | 125.0       | 135.2       | 156.5       |
| Justice (Judicial, Police, Prison)                       | 58.0        | 111.1       | 148.5       |
| Public debt  | -           | 86.4        | 103.9       |

a/ In addition, housing expenditure from loan funds from 1948 to the end of 1955 totalled £1,650,579.

#### City Council revenue and expenditure (thousand pounds)

|             | <u>1951</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Revenue     | 432.0       | 547.2       | 663.0       |
| Expenditure | 416.3       | 533.2       | 694.2       |

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The financial responsibilities of the City Council cover fire preventions, sanitation, road maintenance, public markets, water, electricity, gas and telephone services.

### Taxation

Traditionally, the bulk of internal revenue was derived from low customs duties on a limited range of commodities, i.e., alcoholic beverages, perfumed spirits, motor spirits and tobacco. Since 1946, rates of duty on these commodities have been substantially increased; fuel oil and coffee were made dutiable commodities before 1950, and in 1955 a number of luxury goods were made subject to ad valorem import duties. An export tax on fuel oil has also been introduced. Income tax was introduced in 1953 with rates ranging from 2 1/2 to 20 per cent of taxable income. The estate duty was revised in 1954, both exemptions and rates of duty being substantially increased. Stamp duties are payable in the same circumstances and at the same rates as in the United Kingdom.

About one-third of City Council revenue derives from rates and the remainder from payments for public services.

### INTERNATIONAL TRADE

|                                   | <u>1946</u>           | <u>1952</u><br>(thousand pounds) | <u>1957</u> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| General imports                   | 3,743.5 <sup>a/</sup> | 7,522.9                          | 9,066.7     |
| Dutiable re-exports <sup>b/</sup> | ...                   | 4,034.8                          | 4,269.0     |

<sup>a/</sup> Approximate value.

<sup>b/</sup> Wines, spirits, tobacco, coffee and petroleum.

The principal source of imports is the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth. Domestic exports are negligible. The bulk of re-exports consists of goods taken out by Spanish workers, crews of naval and merchant vessels and tourists. There are appreciable "invisible" exports, such as the provision of services for ships, civil aircraft and the Armed Services.

There has been substantial relaxation in import controls since 1954.

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## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

There are no problems of race relations. The status of women is comparable with that of women in the United Kingdom.

## LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The Department of Labour and Social Security, established in 1947, administers social insurance and welfare services in addition to being responsible for all matters relating to labour. It is the policy of the Government to maintain full employment for Gibraltarians. They are given priority in employment opportunities, by the Control of Employment Ordinance, 1956, employment of non-Gibraltarians is restricted.

Insured wage-earning labour force<sup>a/</sup>

|                        | 1946<br>(Jan.) |               | 1952<br>(Dec.) |               | 1957<br>(Dec.) |               |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
|                        | <u>Male</u>    | <u>Female</u> | <u>Male</u>    | <u>Female</u> | <u>Male</u>    | <u>Female</u> |
| Gibraltarians          | 5,000          | 700           | 4,895          | 1,205         | 4,692          | 1,245         |
| Other British subjects | 500            |               | 567            |               |                |               |
| Aliens <sup>b/</sup>   | 6,000          | 2,300         | 8,272          | 4,961         | 7,921          | 3,706         |

<sup>a/</sup> Persons earning less than £500 per annum.

<sup>b/</sup> Mainly Spanish daily workers and Spanish women in domestic employment

The decrease in the number of compulsorily insured male British subjects is due to salary increases whereby their incomes tend to exceed the £500 per annum insurability limit.

Over 45 per cent of the labour force is employed by the dockyard, the Armed Services, the Government and the City Council, collectively known as the official employers, in a variety of occupations, including ship and vehicle repair and maintenance, building, civil engineering and municipal services. Other sources of employment are the distributive trades, hotel and catering, shipping services, building industry and domestic services. Since 1953, the number of workers employed in industry not connected with the metropolitan or territorial Government has decreased.

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Since the establishment of the employment exchange in 1949, the number of British subjects registered as unemployed in any one week has averaged less than one hundred.

There is no appreciable inflow of immigrant workers on a permanent basis; many Spanish workers, resident in Spain, have temporary work permits and skilled workers are recruited in the United Kingdom for work in the dockyard.

#### Conditions of employment

Wages and other conditions of service of industrial workers among the official employers are co-ordinated by an Official Employers Consultative Committee, formerly the Standing Wages Committee, on which each official employer is represented. An agreed uniform basic wage structure has been maintained throughout the period under review. Wage rates consist of a basic wage increased by a cost of living allowance.

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Weekly wage rates for adult male workers employed by official employers

|           | 1946              |         |                                 |                    | 1952              |         |                                 |                       | 1956 <sup>c/</sup> |         |                                 |                       |
|-----------|-------------------|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
|           | <u>Basic wage</u> |         | <u>Cost of living allowance</u> |                    | <u>Basic wage</u> |         | <u>Cost of living allowance</u> |                       | <u>Basic wage</u>  |         | <u>Cost of living allowance</u> |                       |
|           | s.d.              | s.d.    | s.d. <sup>a/</sup>              | s.d. <sup>b/</sup> | s.d.              | s.d.    | s.d. <sup>a/</sup>              | s.d. <sup>b/</sup>    | s.d.               | s.d.    | s.d. <sup>a/</sup>              | s.d. <sup>b/</sup>    |
| Unskilled | 37.6              | to 40.0 | 14.0 <sup>a/</sup>              | 30.0 <sup>b/</sup> | 40.0              |         | 24.0 <sup>a/</sup>              | to 48.0 <sup>b/</sup> | 57.0               |         | 24.0 <sup>a/</sup>              | to 48.0 <sup>b/</sup> |
| Skilled   | 45.0              | " 60.0  | 14.0 <sup>a/</sup>              | 30.0 <sup>b/</sup> | 51.0              | to 72.0 | 24.0 <sup>a/</sup>              | " 48.0 <sup>b/</sup>  | 73.0               | to 94.0 | 24.0 <sup>a/</sup>              | " 48.0 <sup>b/</sup>  |

a/ Aliens.

b/ British subjects.

c/ On 1 January 1958 a flat increase of 5 shillings per week was made in the pay of male adult workers.

Women generally are paid two-thirds of the male rates.

Collective agreements govern wages and conditions of employment of stevedores, coal handlers and some other groups of workers. The Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance, 1954, provided for the establishment of joint industrial councils and for the regulation of wages and conditions of employment, by means of General Standard Orders or Wage Council Orders, recommended by a Regulation of Conditions of Employment Board and a Wage Council, respectively.

In 1946, persons employed by the official employers worked a forty-seven or forty-eight hour week, whilst persons in private employment worked from forty-eight (industry) to sixty (domestic services) hours; as from 1947, workers employed by the official employers have worked a forty-four hour week whilst in private industry the normal work week in most occupations is still forty-eight hours. There are statutory restrictions on the employment of young persons in shops and warehouses and on the employment of women and young persons at night.

#### Workers' and employers' organizations

Trade union legislation, providing for the compulsory registration of trade unions and for the appointment of a Registrar of Trade Unions, was enacted in 1947. At that time ten trade unions were registered, with a total estimated membership of 1,850 to 8,350; by 1952 the number of trade unions had grown to thirteen with an estimated total paid-up membership of 3,000. In 1957, fifteen trade unions were registered, eight of which were branches of United Kingdom unions, with total paid-up membership of 4,113. The number of employers' organizations increased from one in 1947 to three in 1957. There is an active Trade Union Council.

#### Industrial relations

It is the policy of the Government to encourage voluntary negotiation and self-government in industry. In 1952, a Labour Advisory Board, equally representative of employers and workers, was established; councils on the Whitley model have been established and a joint industrial council was being formed in 1957

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Trade disputes are settled by conciliation and arbitration; the number of man-shifts lost by strikes is normally insignificant among Gibraltarian workers; stoppages of work involving alien workers, who have not joined local trade unions, occur from time to time. There is a comprehensive body of labour legislation. In 1955, a Factories Ordinance was enacted which lays down standards of safety, health and welfare similar to those in the United Kingdom; the scope of the Ordinance was extended in 1957 to cover building and engineering operations. Thirty-four International Labour Office Conventions were applicable to Gibraltar in 1957.

#### Industrial training

Until recently, systematic industrial training was limited to a scheme of indentured apprenticeship in the dockyard and to unindentured apprenticeship in two government departments. In 1956, agreement was reached among all official employers to introduce an apprenticeship system with common entrance examination and common indentures. Apprentices who are recruited receive technical education at a technical school administered jointly by the dockyard and the Government. The new scheme is supervised by the Official Employers Apprentices Board. In 1957, twenty-five apprentices were recruited.

#### Cost of living

The cost-of-living index was based on the effect of the rise in the cost of living upon an adult unskilled worker with wife and three dependent children under fifteen years of age, and earning seventy shillings per week. In 1951, a Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended the introduction of an index of retail prices to take the place of the cost-of-living index. The new index is based on the price levels of January 1954 and on the average household expenditure budgets of a family group of man, wife and one child living on an income of about 120 shillings per week.

| <u>Cost of living index</u><br>(July 1939 = 100) |                                |                                | <u>Index of retail prices</u><br>(January 1954 = 100) |                               |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| <u>1946</u><br><u>December</u>                   | <u>1952</u><br><u>December</u> | <u>1954</u><br><u>December</u> | <u>1954</u><br><u>December</u>                        | <u>1957</u><br><u>October</u> |
| 173  | 223                            | 221                            | 102   | 113                           |

## TCWN PLANNING AND HOUSING

Towards the end of the war, steps were taken through a Resettlement Board to provide temporary accommodation to returning evacuees. In 1946, plans were prepared by the Government for the initiation of a permanent housing scheme, since repeatedly expanded, and the temporary housing programme was gradually discontinued. In 1955, a five-year housing plan, partly financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, covering the years 1956 to 1960 was approved. Since 1945, the Government has constructed or reconditioned 1,110 permanent dwelling units and has erected 423 temporary dwelling units. In 1957, fifty-six flats were completed and fifty-three temporary housing units were demolished.

## SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

In 1955, comprehensive social insurance legislation was enacted.

The present social insurance system is based on three Ordinances: the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance, the Social Insurance Ordinance and the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance. The Employment Injuries Ordinance covers with some exceptions all manual workers and other workers whose income is less than £500 per annum. With minor exceptions, the Social Insurance Ordinance covers the same classes of persons and provision is made for persons who cease to be compulsorily insured to become voluntary contributors. Benefits under both Ordinances are financed from equal contributions paid by employees and workers, administrative expenses being paid by the Government. Benefits under the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance are financed entirely from Territorial revenue; the Ordinance, restricted to British subjects and persons domiciled in the Territory, supplements benefits under the Social Insurance Ordinance and provides unemployment benefits and transitional retirement pensions.

The three main types of benefit granted under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance are injury benefit, disablement benefit and death benefit.

The Social Insurance Ordinance provides for the payment of guardian's allowances, maternity benefits, death grants, widow's benefit and old age pensions: the two latter will not become payable until 1958 and 1965, respectively.

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Up to the present, unemployment benefit alone has been paid under the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefits Ordinance. The standard weekly rate is 24/- with an increase of 16/- for any one adult dependant and 5/- for each child, up to a maximum of four.

Social welfare services are administered by a welfare officer under the general direction of the Director of Labour and Social Security, who is assisted by an advisory Social Welfare Committee, established in 1946, and composed of government officers and representatives of welfare and charitable organizations.

In 1945, government welfare services consisted of the grant of a small weekly sum on an ad hoc basis to the destitute, of an establishment catering for the aged poor, of a tuberculosis relief scheme and of infant welfare centres providing free milk to necessitous mothers; these schemes were initiated in 1944 or 1945. In 1946, a Public Assistance Scheme for the aged or infirm was introduced which, in 1948, was extended to cover cases of financial hardship due to temporary sickness or unemployment. Official registration of blind persons commenced in 1947.

Public assistance expenditure was £5,000 in 1947, £21,426 in 1952 and £46,614 in 1957, not including assistance in kind. The average number of families in receipt of cash assistance in any one week was 137 in 1947, 374 in 1952 and 598 in 1957.

There is no health insurance, but the official employers operate non-contributory sick pay schemes, and provision is made for persons of inadequate means to receive treatment, including spectacles, surgical appliance, artificial limbs and invalid chairs, free or at reduced cost.

Welfare officers of the Department of Labour and Social Security are also Probation officers. Probation up to the present has been mainly applied to juvenile and young persons; at the end of 1957 there were twelve probationers. An improved system of probation, based on the relevant parts of the United Kingdom Criminal Justice Bill 1938, was introduced in 1946. A Young Persons Ordinance, enacted in 1955, provides for the protection, custody and welfare of persons under seventeen years of age who are in need of care and protection.

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## PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

The number of true cases of crime, mainly theft, reported to the police has increased moderately from 427 in 1947 to 516 in 1957; there has also been some increase in minor, particularly traffic, offences. The incidence of juvenile delinquency, with six to twelve court cases a year, is not high.

There has been a decrease, from 858 in 1947 to 787 in 1957, in the number of cases in which a conviction was obtained. A notable trend has been the decrease in the number of persons sentenced to prison (from 102 in 1947 to twenty-two in 1957). Women and juveniles are seldom sent to prison.

In 1953 a Discharged Prisoners Aid Scheme was established.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

The Territorial Government, advised by a chief medical officer, is responsible for the maintenance of hospitals and for the provision of child welfare, port health and school medical and dental services. Hygiene and sanitation are in the hands of the City Council which employs its own medical officer. An advisory Board of Health co-ordinates the activities of the medical services of the Armed Forces, the territorial Government and the City Council.

Expenditure  
(thousand pounds)

|   | <u>1946</u> | <u>1952</u> | <u>1957</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Territorial Government                              | 80.8        | 115.2       | 159.2       |
| City Council  | 49.2        | 14.1        | 20.7        |
| Expenditure for health work of<br>other Departments | ...         | 67.2        | 90.0        |

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Medical and health staff

|  | <u>1946</u>                              |                | <u>1952</u>                              |                | <u>1957</u>                              |                  |
|--|--|----------------|--|----------------|--|------------------|
|  | <u>Govt. and<br/>Local<br/>Authority</u> | <u>Private</u> | <u>Govt. and<br/>Local<br/>Authority</u> | <u>Private</u> | <u>Govt. and<br/>Local<br/>Authority</u> | <u>Private</u>   |
| Registered<br>physicians                       | 7  | 7              | 10                                       | 13             | 9  | 25 <sup>b/</sup> |
| Licensed<br>physicians                         |  |                |  |                |  |                  |
| Dentists                                       |  | 2              | -  | 8              | -  | 9                |
| Nurses of senior<br>training                   | 23                                       | -              | 24                                       | 2              | 31                                       | -                |
| Certificated nurses                            | ...                                      | ...            | 9  | -              | 13                                       | -                |
| Midwives of senior<br>training                 | ...                                      | ...            | 20 <sup>a/</sup>                         | -              | 24 <sup>a/</sup>                         | -                |
| Certified midwives                             | ...                                      | ...            | -  | 5              | -  | 5                |
| Sanitary inspectors<br>(including<br>trainees) | ...                                      | ...            | 9  | -              | 9  | -                |
| Laboratory and<br>X-ray technicians            | ...                                      | ...            | 8  | 1              | 10                                       | -                |
| Pharmacists                                    | 1  | ...            | 3  | 20             | 3  | 18               |
| Partly trained<br>nurses and<br>orderlies      | 50                                       | ...            | 80                                       | 2              | 98                                       | -                |

<sup>a/</sup> Included under nurses of senior training.

<sup>b/</sup> Including service doctors registered as private physicians.

There is a general hospital with 147 beds, an infectious diseases hospital, usually empty, with thirty beds, a mental hospital, completely renovated and enlarged from twelve to sixty beds since 1946, and a chest hospital with sixty beds, opened in 1946; this hospital, originally designed for tuberculosis cases, now accommodates a large number of cardiac cases, owing to the decline in tuberculosis.

A clinic for patients on public assistance was opened in 1953.

A child welfare service was initiated in 1946; in 1957, there was an ante-natal clinic and three child welfare clinics where, in addition to free medical advice, milk and certain medicines are supplied free of charge to necessitous cases.

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Student nurses are trained at the general hospital. Successful candidates may be sent to the United Kingdom to become fully qualified sisters. The average number of students training in any one year is about twelve.

Pulmonary tuberculosis, which was a problem immediately after the war, has been brought under control: in 1957, for the first time, no death was caused by this disease.

An investigation conducted in 1947 revealed some malnutrition among children and evidence of ill-balanced diet among adults; remedial measures were taken and it is now considered that the state of health and nutrition are above average and comparable to the best found in most European countries.

Potable and brackish waters are supplied by the City Council. A Base Exchange Water Softening Plant was erected in 1949. There is a water-borne sewage-system. A refuse destructor was built in 1948. A successful rat eradication campaign was carried out in 1946. Health and sanitary inspectors carry out regular inspections of housing and foodstuffs.

The School Medical Service maintains compulsory vaccination in infancy and re-vaccination at the age of twelve.

Prior to 1945, education was denominationally controlled and financial assistance confined to financial assistance. As a result of recommendations made by a committee appointed in 1943, education became the responsibility of the Government. A Director of Education was appointed in 1944 and the educational system re-organized in 1945. In 1950, the educational system was remodelled to conform with that of the United Kingdom. Free and compulsory education between the ages of five and fifteen was introduced in 1951.

The language of the home is Spanish but the medium of instruction in the schools has been English since 1945. Illiteracy is negligible.

| <u>Expenditure</u><br>(thousand pounds) |             |             |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| <u>1946</u>                             | <u>1952</u> | <u>1957</u> |
| 39.5                                    | 65.6        | 138.4       |

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Schools

|                         | <u>1946</u>  |               | <u>1952</u>  |                 | <u>1957</u>  |                 |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
|                         | <u>Govt.</u> | <u>Indep.</u> | <u>Govt.</u> | <u>Indep.</u>   | <u>Govt.</u> | <u>Indep.</u>   |
| Primary                 | 10           | 2             | 16           | 2 <sup>a/</sup> | 16           | 3 <sup>a/</sup> |
| Secondary               | 4            | -             | 4            | -               | 5            | -               |
| Vocational or technical | 1            | -             | 2            | -               | 2            | -               |

a/ Not including sex nursery schools inspected by the Government.

Pupils<sup>a/</sup>

| <u>Schools</u>          | <u>1946</u> |              | <u>1952</u> |              | <u>1957</u> |              |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
|                         | <u>Boys</u> | <u>Girls</u> | <u>Boys</u> | <u>Girls</u> | <u>Boys</u> | <u>Girls</u> |
| Primary <sup>b/</sup>   | 843         | 758          | 1,066       | 919          | 1,331       | 1,240        |
| Secondary               | 366         | 331          | 610         | 612          | { 648       | 646          |
| Vocational or technical | 15          | 15           | 135         | 29           |             |              |

a/ Including non-Gibraltarians.

b/ In addition, about 120 children were attending independent primary schools in 1946, 485 in 1952 and 583 in 1957.

Teachers

| <u>Schools</u>          | <u>1946</u> |              | <u>1952<sup>a/</sup></u> |              | <u>1957</u> |              |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
|                         | <u>Men</u>  | <u>Women</u> | <u>Men</u>               | <u>Women</u> | <u>Men</u>  | <u>Women</u> |
| Primary                 | 14          | 57           | 12                       | 69           | 21          | 76           |
| Secondary and technical | 8           | 7            | 32                       | 26           | 33          | 24           |

a/ In addition, there were twenty teachers in independent schools in 1952 and twenty-three in 1957.

At the age of eleven, all children take Secondary School Entry tests for selection to either grammar, modern or technical secondary education; the latter, particularly, has been developed with the opening of the Technical and Dockyard School in 1949. Higher education is not available in the Territory but the number of students who continue their education in the United Kingdom has increased from six in 1946 to about forty in 1956; one scholarship annually for higher education in the United Kingdom is awarded by the Territorial Government and one

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or two annually by a private foundation. There is no teacher-training institution; however, the Government has increased the number of teacher-training scholarships tenable every year in the United Kingdom from six to eight.

The Department of Education conducts evening classes in commercial subjects and languages. A school for partially blind children was opened in 1954.

The Calpe Institute, a branch of the British Council, provides a variety of educational and recreational activities.

#### CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

There are three libraries in addition to six school libraries. There is one museum.

Branches of many United Kingdom cultural and recreational societies are active as are numerous local cultural and recreational societies and local units of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides movements. Religious denominations are active in youth work and have organized a number of voluntary charitable societies.

#### MASS COMMUNICATIONS

##### Newspapers and periodicals

|                         | <u>1946</u>    |                 | <u>1952</u>    |                | <u>1957</u>    |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                         | <u>English</u> | <u>Spanish</u>  | <u>English</u> | <u>Spanish</u> | <u>English</u> | <u>Spanish</u> |
| Newspapers              | 1              | 2               | 1              | 1              | 1              | 1              |
| Periodicals or weeklies | 3              | 3 <sup>a/</sup> | 2              | -              | 2              | -              |

a/ Including one bilingual.

Total circulation was about 9,350 in 1957.

There are four cinemas.

The duties of public relations officer are discharged by the Chief Assistant Secretary.

Since the closing down of Radio Gibraltar in 1945, a radiodifusion centre has been operated by the military authorities. In 1956, it was decided to establish a Government Broadcasting Service. There were 4,583 licensed receiving sets in 1957.