



World Organization
of the Scout Movement
Organisation Mondiale
du Mouvement Scout

Report of the 14th European Scout Conference

Helsingborg, 26 - 28 May 1992



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Contents

page

- 1 Introduction**
- 3 Report of the Chairman of the European Scout Committee
1989 - 1992**
 - Anton Markmiller
- 13 Towards 2002**
 - Proposed orientation for
the European Scout Region
- 31 Resolutions on WOSM and WAGGGS Cooperation**
- 33 Resolutions proposed by the Resolutions Committee**
- 35 Resolutions proposed by national associations**
- 36 Election of the European Scout Committee**
- 37 Address of the newly elected Chairman**
 - Thijs Stoffer
- 41 Address of the Secretary General**
 - Jacques Moreillon
- 49 Programme of the Conference**

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Introduction

The 14th European Scout Conference took place in Helsingborg, Sweden from 26 - 28 May 1992.

The Conference was chaired by Mr Anton Markmiller, Chairman of the European Scout Committee.

Resolutions Committee

W Garth Morrison
Roger Richter
José António Warletta

Tellers

Marios Christou
Anders Kjellman
Eugen Nägele

Host Committee

Swedish Scout and Guide Council

Tommy Rosengren, Chairman
Christer Persson
Torbjörn Lundell
Bertil Rantoft
Jan Ahlgren
Annika I-Nilsson
Kerstin Ekström
Pia Svensson
Fredrik Krantz
Göran Hägerdahl

Report of the Chairman of the European Scout Committee

Anton Markmiller

1. Introduction

The 1989-1992 triennium was certainly, for our Region, that of all the changes.

The "Iron Curtain" that divided Europe into two blocks collapsed and, as a consequence of this, we have been able to communicate freely with these important centres of European culture that are Budapest, Prague, Bratislava, Warsaw, Bucharest, Sofia, Belgrade and even Kiev, Minsk, Saint Petersburg and Moscow.

It is not only Germany, my country, that has put an end to its division, but the whole of Europe. Since our previous Conference, in Cyprus, in addition to San Marino, we have officially welcome two new member countries during the World Conference in Paris. These are Hungary and Czechoslovakia that sit in our Conference for the first time and I welcome their delegations. In addition, without counting the Republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States represented here by delegates from the Scout Federation of Russia and the Association of Ukrainian Scouting, 12 new national organizations have been created or re-organized, and most of them are represented here: Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Yugoslavia. They are preparing for their admission within the World Organization of the Scout Movement and we support them in this respect. I take this opportunity to greet all our Scout brothers and sisters representing those parts of Europe which have been recovered, and underline the personal involvement and self determination that they have shown to restart their Scout organizations so rapidly and I welcome them among us, on behalf of the whole Conference.

However, the current changes are also related to the progress of European integration: the reinforcement of the European Community with the Maastricht agreement, the signing of the agreement between the EC and the European Free Trade Association which creates the European Economic Space - the World largest free trade zone of persons and goods, the agreement of association between Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the European Community, and also their memberships within the Council of Europe. All of this constitutes a great hope for the future. This increased integration should strengthen cooperation and peace in Europe and put an end - as we all hope - to the conflicts that bloodstain some parts of our Region, such as the Balkans. In this respect, the presence among us of our Croatian, Slovenian and Yugoslavian friends, brought together by the common bond that is Scouting, constitutes a great hope for the future.

Three years ago, during our previous Conference in Cyprus, nothing could have let us imagine that such dramatic and sudden changes would occur in Europe. Obviously, our objectives and plans, based on the recommendations then adopted, have had to be revised to be able to respond to the new situation. This is why in Strasbourg, in November 1990, during the meeting of the leaders of all national organizations, which was somehow pompously called a "Summit Conference", we introduced a revised action plan that took into consideration the specific objectives of the World Strategy as adopted by the Paris Conference. This action plan was well received and widely approved by the leaders of the European associations, meeting there. But this meeting was also the starting point of a new awakening: that of the necessity to reach an integration between Scouting and Guiding

in Europe. Our Region is, in fact, in a paradoxical situation. Half the Scout and Guide associations in Europe (more exactly 38, out of 73) are merged and belong to both the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts and the World Organization of the Scout Movement, whilst every one of the the World Organization of the Scout Movement only associations (21 in all) are open to both girls and boys. Logically, such a situation should lead to a merger of the two Regional organizations, whilst retaining the respect of everyone's specific natures, especially those of the 14 Guide associations that are open to girls only. This is what the "Summit Conference" in Strasbourg in November 1990 spelt out, requesting the two European Committees to develop a project that should be jointly introduced to the two European Conferences.

This request had not been expressed so forcefully at the Cyprus Conference, one year earlier. This led us again to revise our priorities.

Consequently, in the course of the last triennium, the Committee has had to revise its objectives several times, under the pressure of events. It was fascinating and difficult work that has required 15 plenary meetings of the Committee, in addition to some restricted meetings.

This Committee, which I had the honour to chair, comprised:

- Daniel Robinsohn, Vice-Chairman, who, unfortunately, decided to resign for personal reasons at the end of 1991;
- Tom Andersen, in charge of *Growth and membership management*;
- João Paulo Feijoo, in charge of *Adults in Scouting*;

- Fernando Salinas, in charge of the *Youth Programme*;
- Thijs Stoffer, in charge of *Communications and Public Relations*;
- and our Honorary Treasurer: Franz Dunshim.

I would like to report, as briefly as possible, on the mandate that we were given. Firstly, I would like to recall the main objectives that were identified, the structures that were set up to reach them, and finally, I will try to evaluate the work that has been undertaken and the results that have been obtained.

2. Starting objectives

In Cyprus, in 1989, the joint Scout & Guide Conference adopted a series of recommendations that were to be used by the two Committees, as guidelines to establish their own objectives. Broadly, the objectives were as follows:

- Establish a new long term plan that would be based on the "Trends" document;
- Develop new working methods to bring together more closely some experts from various national associations in the achievement of Regional objectives;
- Pursue the work initiated in the field of programme development with a special emphasis on the adolescent age range;

In this respect, the focus should be on:

- the promotion of discovery and travel programmes,

- the involvement of young people in the decision making process,
- environmental education and, in this respect, the use of Scout centres,
- community development and development education,
- the spiritual dimension,
- peace education.

The Conference also asked the Committees to give the priority to:

- adult leader training and especially training of those leaders working with the adolescent age range,
- the setting up of a communication system to speed up the information process and ensure a better dissemination, among the associations, of experience and studies,
- the development of a PR strategy aimed at reinforcing the Scout/Guide image in Europe,
- the strengthening of our participation within the European Institutions, with, in particular, an improved consultation amongst the Scout/Guide representatives within the National Youth Councils,
- and finally, the reinforcement of our North-South cooperation, particularly through our recognition within the Europe-ACP programme of the European Community.

3. The structures

3.1 The Core Groups

In May 1989, the new Committee met in Geneva and started to set up, in cooperation with the Guide Committee, new working structures and, in particular, the "**Core Group**" system.

To respond to the wish expressed by the joint Conference, the intention was to replace the Working Group system which was heavy and not effective enough, by three "Core Groups", each of them being composed of five persons (2 Guides, 2 Scouts and one Executive).

Core Group A was essentially requested to pursue the research on trends and to identify the evolution of European societies, on which the long term plan of our organizations could be based. This Core Group was regarded as a "think tank". On the Scout side, it was composed of Marios Christou, from Cyprus, and Søren Nielsen, from Denmark. Yrjö Gorski was in charge of the secretariat. João Paulo Feijoo ensured the liaison with the European Scout Committee.

Core Group B was requested to work more specifically on the social commitment dimension within the Scout Programme. That is to say Community Involvement, Development Education, ecology and environmental education, North-South cooperation, Scouting/Guiding and less privileged youth, etc. On the Scout side, it was composed of Ulrich Bauer, from Germany, and Derek Twine, from the United Kingdom. Mateo Jover acted as consultant. The liaison with the European Scout Committee was ensured by Tom Andersen.

Core Group C was asked to work on the development of the Scout/Guide image, on communications and on public relations. On the Scout side, it was composed of Pekka Koskinen, from Finland, and Jean-Luc De Paepe, from Belgium. The secretariat was provided by Jean-Pierre Isbendjian and the liaison with the European Scout Committee by Thijs Stoffer.

Therefore, the priorities set by the Conference were shared among three ad hoc groups, lighter and meant to be more effective.

This system was completed by three "Service Functions", composed of experts who could be called upon for the following topics:

- Programme development,
- Communications,
- Support and training of adult leaders.

The Core Group system has been assessed and the results published in a document. Therefore, I will not extend on the subject. Let's simply say that it is a very innovating framework which has probably suffered from too little visibility and the difficulties that can result from a cooperation between two organizations that are different. It has however achieved significant results and, as a method, it should be pursued and improved upon during the next years.

3.2 The Finance Working Group

The European Scout Committee maintained a Finance Working Group, responsible for setting and following up the financial objectives, in close liaison with the Committee. This working group was composed of Franz Dunshirn, our Honorary

Treasurer, who assumed the chairmanship, Daniel Robinsohn, Jos Loos, Thijs Stoffer and the Regional Executive.

3.3 The European Office

The European Office, which constitutes our professional support, is the corner-stone of the Regional structure. It has also undergone important changes over the last three years.

In December 1989, Patrick McLaughlin, who assumed the leadership of the Office during 15 years and who largely contributed to defining the identity of our Region, announced his decision to answer favourably to an interesting working offer that was made to him in Great Britain and to leave his job shortly thereafter. After some research undertaken jointly with the Secretary General of the World Organization of the Scout Movement, the Committee decided to choose Dominique Bénard as Patrick McLaughlin's successor. Dominique took up his position in September 1990, after an interim period ensured by Jean-Pierre Isbendjian, who was then nominated Deputy Regional Executive.

- In September 1991, Mateo Jover who, within the Office structure, was for many years in charge of development education and largely contributed to bringing this subject to European associations, re-entered the World Bureau to take on responsibility for the Centre for Prospective Studies and Documentation, newly created in cooperation between the World Bureau and the European Region.

- In February 1991, in the light of the new tasks that the Office had to manage with the renaissance of Scouting in Central & Central and Eastern

Europe, the Committee decided, in agreement with the Secretary General, to create two new Executive positions; one responsible for communications - which constituted a weak point in our work - and the other charged with supporting developments in Central & Central and Eastern Europe.

- In December 1991, Ray Saunders, formerly Programme & Training Executive for The Scout Association, in Scotland, became European Executive in charge of Communication.
- In January 1992, Yrjö Gorski, became Executive in charge of Central & Central and Eastern Europe and a call for candidature was made to recruit a new Programme Executive.
- Starting in September 1992, Jacqueline Collier will join the European Office to take up the function.

At the end of this evolution, the European Office will be composed of 6 professionals: the Regional Executive, Dominique Bénard, his Deputy, Jean-Pierre Isbendjian in charge of "Adults in Scouting", Yrjö Gorski, in charge of Central & Central and Eastern Europe, Ray Saunders, in charge of communications, Jaqueline Collier in charge of the Youth Programme, and Marc Lombard who shares his work between the management of Kandersteg International Scout Centre and that of the European Scout Centres Network. The also team includes two Secretaries, Elena Levy and Aileen Zalapi, of whom we can appreciate their discreet and yet effective presence.

4. Actions undertaken and results obtained

Let's move now to the assessment of the actions undertaken by the Committee. For this purpose, I will make reference to the action plan introduced in Strasbourg, in November 1990, which, for most it, covers the recommendations adopted in Cyprus, with the addition of objectives from the World Strategy and the new priorities related to the renaissance of Scouting in Central & Central and Eastern Europe.

4.1 The growth of the Movement

In Paris, the World Conference requested each Region of the World Organization of the Scout Movement to develop a growth plan and to introduce it at the next World Conference in Bangkok. Core Group A has developed, on the basis of the Trends document produced during the previous triennium, a working tool that will help associations develop their own plan for the future. The notion of membership management, which is also suggested by Core Group A, is of particular relevance to support this work. Unfortunately, we have not been able to organize, before the Conference, the seminar that we had planned to run on this subject. It will now intended that it will take place before the end of the year. As a first step, you will be able to participate here, during the Conference, in a workshop on "membership management", during which several associations will communicate their varied experiences in this field. This topic should certainly remain one of our main priorities for the next triennium.

4.2 Youth Programme Development

4.2.1 Core Group B has probably undertaken the most interesting development among the new working methods, by creating a network of skilled leaders, able to intervene on the main themes that are in its scope of responsibilities: Community Involvement, Environment and Peace Education. A special Scout & Guide publication - The Networker - is distributed to the members of the network to facilitate the flow of information. Core Group B has organized the "Adolescent Networkshop", in Jambville, in June 1991, and is working on the preparation of a larger event - "Encontro" - which will take place this summer, in Portugal.

4.2.2 In addition, during the last triennium, several **European seminars and events** have taken place on Programme related questions, among these were the following activities:

- How to help young people face social changes (24th June - 1st July 1989, Strasbourg)
- Eurofolk '89 (30th July - 8th August 1989, Bassano del Grappa)
- Guiding & Scouting in the inner cities (7th - 13th October 1989, Hannover)
- Intercultural learning: old problems, new challenges (25th November - 1st December, 1989, Strasbourg)
- Environmental Education in Practice (22nd - 28th September 1990, Kandersteg)

- Human Rights: Rights of the Child
(6th - 12th October 1990, Strasbourg)
- Environment: when the borders no longer exist!
(20th - 26th April 1991, Strasbourg)
- Equal Partnership
(10th - 16th February 1992, Strasbourg)
- Scouting for the 16-22 age group in a changing Europe
(16th - 22nd March 1992, Bratislava)
- The Spiritual Dimension
(20th - 26th March 1992, Venice)

4.2.3 I would like to mention, in this context, two associated organizations that make significant contributions in the development of the spiritual dimension and of the Youth Programme: these are the "International Conference of Catholics in Scouting - Europe Mediterranean" and "Christianity in Guiding and Scouting" of which I wish to greet the members present.

4.2.4 The development of international Scout centres was one of the important elements of the action plan of the Region in the field of Programme, especially for the adolescents. Two projects received special attention:

- The creation of a sea activities Centre, at Port Irta, in Spain
- and the development of the Kandersteg Scout Centre.

Since its first meeting, 19th - 21st May 1989, the new Committee was concerned about the feasibility of the Port Irta project and decided to undertake a more detailed study of the project. An experimental camp was organized in August 1989, with

some 300 participants, but consisted rather of a promotion activity that did not bring specific answers. In March 1990, the Committee held an extraordinary meeting, in London, and decided to establish a more detailed budget, in order to assess the capacity of the Fund for European Scouting to cover the foreseen expenditure. The magnitude of the investment - around US\$ 10,000,000 - raised some doubts. In the course of March and at the beginning of April, representatives of the Committee and members of the Office staff met, on the one hand, with the Regional authorities in Valencia and, on the other hand, with the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company in New York. The conclusions were very clear: the required investment, even reduced to a minimum of US\$ 7,000,000, would have led to a yearly disbursement of US\$ 760,000 out of a yearly income from the FES of about US\$ 900,000. It became obvious that the investment required for the Port Irta project would have jeopardize the quasi totality of the operational budget of the Region. On 28th April 1990, the Committee, at the end of another extraordinary meeting, decided to definitely abandon the Port Irta project. A letter of explanations was sent to the associations and information was given verbally during the Regional meeting at the beginning of the Paris Conference, in July 1990. We can only regret that this decision had not been taken sooner. It would have saved important financial resources. However, the selling of the land in Port Irta should reduce the consequent loss. You will find precise information on the subject, in the financial report.

In October 1990, the Committee decided to create a **European Scout Centres Network**, of which Kandersteg would constitute the corner-stone. This network could provide support and coordinate any initiatives taken and benefit from the means

already invested by national associations. The Network, coordinated by Marc Lombard, currently comprises 9 Centres and has been granted an annual budget of US\$ 60,000 with the aim of developing the quality of the activities offered and in particular those addressed at the adolescents. Because of the scale of available resources, the financing of major investment is unfortunately impossible.

Regional cooperation between Scout Centres has also been intensified through **European Scout Centre Managers' Conferences**:

- the first one took place in Kandersteg, 13th - 17th September 1989,
- the second one in Vassarö, in Sweden, 17th - 22nd December 1991.

4.2.5 Several exchange and travel programmes have been launched during the last triennium. I would like to mention the **Adventure North Challenge** and the **Columbus Project**. These programmes received much attention, but became very expensive due to the limited number of young people involved and there were only small repercussions on programme development in the associations. The **Tour of Europe** Project, as developed by Core Group A, which aimed at setting up a European travel programme for the Rover & Ranger section, was carefully studied by the two Committees, but could not be realized for financial reasons. The European Scout Committee considers that it is not the function of the Region to organize youth activities directly. It seems that a better choice is to support the initiatives of national associations. It was from this perspective that the seminar "Scouting for the 16-20 age group in a changing Europe" was organized. One of the

objectives of the European Scout Centres Network is to facilitate and to support travel programmes initiated by associations.

In a broader context, it is important to note the evolution of needs. In the past, the Region only had to organize Regional activities in the field of Youth Programme. Today, the requests are more orientated towards tailor-made assistance for such or such association, in the area of Youth Programme development. It is on this basis that the job description of the new Programme Executive has been established. It is also in this perspective that a Panel of Youth Programme experts is being set up.

4.3 Adults in Scouting and Management

In this area, the work undertaken by the Region during the past triennium has been rather limited. The Forum of National Training Commissioners which was foreseen has not yet been organized and has now been postponed until November. We could however mention several European seminars on the issue:

- The role of professionals in a volunteer organization
(10th - 16th June 1989, Geneva)
- Workshop on Fund raising
(16th - 19th November 1989, Amsterdam)
- The management of human resources in a volunteer youth organization (3rd - 9th February 1990, Oslo)

In addition, 5 multipurpose seminars, dealing with youth programme, recruiting, adult leaders training and management, have been organized in Czecho-

slovakia, Greece, Hungary, Romania and Turkey. Finally, a panel of experts in the management of adult resources is being set up.

4.4 Communication and Relationships

Several European seminars have tackled this subject:

- Seminar of Scout/Guide representatives on National Youth Councils (20th - 25th February 1990, Strasbourg)
- Public relations in a youth organization (17th - 23rd November 1990, Antwerp)
- Publications of youth organizations: what information for which public? (30th March - 5th April 1991, Bologna)
- Study session for representatives on National Youth Councils (September-October 1991, Strasbourg)
- International Commissioners' Forum (19th - 22nd September 1991, Vari)

A Scout & Guide Working Group on European Institutions has been re-established to coordinate the work of our organizations in this area. This is of great importance to us, due to the role played by Scouting & Guiding, on the one hand vis-a-vis the European Community, within the Youth Forum and with the Task Force on Training, Human Resources and Youth, of the European Commission; and on the other hand with the Council of Europe, with the European Youth Foundation and with the European Youth Centre.

However, in the face of the importance of the other tasks that the Region had to address, the improvement of the information and internal

communication system suffered from some delay. We can even speak of a certain regression, in as much as publication of Europe Information ceased between July 1990 and March 1992.

Conscious of this problem, the Committee approved the creation of a position of Communications Executive, which was filled in December 1991.

While a new communication and publication policy was being developed with the involvement of Core Group C, the creation of a computer network was considered which led, in March 1992, to the signing of a contract with General Electric Information Services for the setting up of an experimental project to take place in the second half of 1992. During this Conference, a workshop will give the participants the opportunity to get acquainted with this new form of communication and to appreciate its strengths.

4.5 Renaissance of Scouting in Central & Central and Eastern Europe

It was in February 1990, in Geneva, that a first joint meeting was organized to examine the changes taking place in Central & Central and Eastern Europe and to consider ways of supporting the renaissance of Scouting in that part of the World. During the subsequent two years, the Region devoted an increasing part of its human and financial resources to respond to this unexpected historical evolution.

In May 1990, the Scout & Guide Committees decided to set up a joint Task Force to coordinate the work in this field. A joint working method was developed on the basis of leaders selected among

the national associations to serve as "liaison members" with the various countries in Central & Central and Eastern Europe.

In July 1990, the operation "Solidarity with Chernobyl Children" was launched with the participation of 17 member countries of the Region which, with an effectiveness that has been admired by our partners, has organized everything within a few weeks to welcome, during summer camps, over 2,000 children who had suffered as a result of the Chernobyl catastrophe. This operation, run together with UNESCO and the Swiss foundation "Pro Victimis", was repeated in 1991.

However, in front of the magnitude of the requests and needs, the European Scout Committee soon realized that the method of the liaison members was not sufficient and that the European Office had to play an increasing and direct role, and in particular when undertaking the necessary fact finding missions in those countries that opened up to Scouting.

A distribution of tasks took place between, on the one hand, the World Scout Bureau which, through the creation of a Scout information centre in Moscow, coordinated directly the support given to the former USSR, which evolved into the CIS, and on the other hand, the European Region, with the responsibility to support all the other countries in Central & Central and Eastern Europe.

Intensive work was undertaken by the Office staff between 1990 and 1992: a count of no less than 35 missions. These were to Albania (2), Bulgaria (3), Czechoslovakia (4), Estonia (3), Hungary (4), Latvia (2), Lithuania (3), Poland (4), Romania (4), Yugoslavia (3), Russia (2); multipurpose seminars in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Russia;

workshops on Programme development in Albania, Bulgaria and Romania.

The leaflet "Scouting is ..." has been translated and published in Albanian, Romanian, Bulgarian, Serbo-croatian, Slovenian, and Russian, while fundamental the World Organization of the Scout Movement documents have been translated into Polish and into Russian.

Direct material and financial assistance was provided by the Region to various new associations, such as Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania and Hungary. In addition, the Office has attempted to coordinate the significant support given by various established associations such as the United Kingdom in Hungary and Russia; France in Romania, Ukraine and Byelorussia; Austria in Hungary and Czechoslovakia; the Netherlands in Czechoslovakia; Italy in Slovenia, Romania and Albania; Greece in Bulgaria and Albania; Norway, Finland, Sweden and Denmark in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland; Germany in Poland; Switzerland in Romania and Czechoslovakia; Belgium in Romania; etc. The projects have been so numerous and varied that I apologize in advance if I have forgotten to mention your association.

We also have to mention the support given by our Korean friends to the effort made by the Region to facilitate, for the first time since 1947, the participation in the 1991 Jamboree of delegations from Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Russia and Ukraine.

The results of this work is now tangible:

- Hungary and Czechoslovakia are full members of the World Organization of the Scout Movement and are among the largest member

associations in Europe with over 20,000 Scouts in Hungary and over 90,000 in Czechoslovakia.

- In all other countries in Central & Central and Eastern Europe, a national Scout Organization has been created or re-organized and preparing for its recognition within the World Organization of the Scout Movement.

Who could have imagined, during our previous Conference, that three years later, the European Region would include two new member countries in Central Europe and would be preparing itself to welcome another 15 associations? It has been a radical change and of which we have probably yet to appreciate the full dimensions.

In any case, the work initiated must continue. We have to help the new associations to reinforce themselves, to develop their Youth Programme and their infrastructure. You have received, with our Conference documentation, a document called "Renaissance of Scouting in Central & Central and Eastern Europe" which sums up the actions undertaken over the last triennium and suggests, for each country, an action plan to implement and the financial resources that must be found.

4.6 Cooperation with other Regions and Development Cooperation

4.6.1 In the field of Cooperation with the other the World Organization of the Scout Movement Regions, I would like to greet our friends from the Boy Scouts of America, who have continuously extended through the years their friendly and effective support for our Region.

The Columbus Project and the Adventure North Challenge, as well as the European Camp Staff

Programme, have come to symbolize over the last few years the privileged ties that we have developed with the Inter-American Region. The European Camp Staff Programme is an on-going programme. However, in the future, we will have to find other ways to develop youth exchanges. A proposal that is very dear to us is to suggest to our American friends that they join the computer network that we are currently setting up, in order to facilitate and intensify direct communication between national associations.

One of our projects was to create a framework for cooperation between our two Regions with the aim to encourage initiatives from the associations and advise them. At the beginning of the month, a meeting took place in Geneva with European associations running cooperation projects in Latin America and representatives of the two Regions to reach an agreement in this field.

Our friends from the Iberic peninsula, Portuguese and Spaniards, are of course among the pioneers in this Euro-American cooperation. The Euro-American Conference to take place in Granada and the Euro-American meeting of International Commissioners, to be organized in Madeira, in July this year, will provide many European associations with the opportunity to contribute to this privileged relationship.

4.6.2 The European Region also maintains privileged ties with the Arab and the African Regions, our Southern neighbours.

The Arab Region has given its support to several projects aiming at offering Scouting to young Europeans of migrant origin and particularly to young Muslims. On our side, we wish to have an increased cooperation and more exchanges within the Mediterranean zone.

With the African Region, a strong bilateral cooperation has been established for many years, initiated by countries such as Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Luxembourg, France, United-Kingdom, Denmark, Italy, Ireland, etc. During the last triennium, we have tried to extend and further develop this cooperation by reinforcing its multilateral dimension.

The Euro-African seminar, which took place in Nairobi, has provided 36 African and European Scout and Guide leaders with an opportunity to study this question. Our aim is that the European as well as the African Scout associations be recognized as agents of development and to play an active role in the Europe-ACP programmes financed by the European Community. We actively participate in the specialised Working Groups of the Youth Forum of the European Community and, in this respect, we have set up a Europe-ACP Group of European and African experts. This group met in Nairobi, last January, and here, in Helsingborg, on 24th May. This group has developed a plan of action for the next few years. If you attend the North/South Cooperation workshop, you will be able to discuss these items with the members of this Group and receive new ideas to reinforce your work in the field of development cooperation. Before I finish on this point, I would like to welcome our friends Kiraithe Nyaga, Regional Executive for Africa, and Abdoulaye Sene, Programme and Training Executive, and thank them for their ever friendly and effective cooperation.

4.7 Scout/Guide Cooperation in Europe

During the whole triennium, an intensive, frank and loyal cooperation has been operating between the two Regions, the two Committees and the two Offices. However, the will of the associations as expressed at the Summit Conference held in Strasbourg, in November 1990, led us to try and set up a project of institutional integration between Guiding and Scouting in Europe. In doing so, we have invested an important part of the Committee's and the Office resources, even if the results, for the time being, do not correspond to the effort made. You have already received much information on the topic. I simply would like to recall some important points to remember.

According to the ideas developed in Strasbourg, the European Scout Committee proposed to the Guide Committee, as early as February 1991, to undertake a merger between the two Regions, as a first step towards a merger between the two World Organizations. The Guide Committee, after having considered the proposal with much interest, has expressed the wish that any reference to a World merger be deleted, on the ground that the World Guide Committee does not share this vision.

At their following meeting in Vienna, in June 1991, the two Committees adopted the outline of a project of institutional cooperation which was not a merger *per se*, as it maintained two structures with the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts and the World Organization of the Scout Movement. This project was developed in detail and sent to the European associations, in December 1991. From the European Scout Committee point of view, it was clear that the project has value in so far as it constituted a first step towards a more ambitious institutional integration.

In their meeting in Oslo, in December 1991, the merged associations, belonging to both the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts and the World Organization of the Scout Movement, heavily criticized the project which did not appear to them as corresponding to the wish expressed in Strasbourg: "one Region, one Conference, one Committee, one Office".

The associations that belong to the World Organization of the Scout Movement only, met in Paris in February 1992, and reacted in their turn to oppose the establishment of any joint structure at a European level, without a definite commitment from the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts for a future merger at World level.

The World Scout Committee had also made its opinion known, regretting that the project as introduced, while requiring constitutional changes, did not quite represent a solution for a merger. The Committee also expressed its concern regarding the danger of blocking the effectiveness of any decision making process, since the structures of two different organizations were maintained.

In February 1992, at the next meeting of the two Committees, the European Scout Committee conditioned its agreement on the project with two elements:

- a. the project had to be modified to avoid any constitutional change,
- b. the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, at European and World levels, should clearly state that the project constituted a first step towards a merger of the two organizations, at European level.

Satisfaction was given on the first element, while no concrete answer was given concerning the second one. Moreover, the World Committee the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts requested to modify the project, which could only be interpreted as a weakening of it. It was no longer an "agreement" but a "method of work" and the expression "Guide & Scout Region" was replaced by "framework of cooperation".

The project of institutional agreement was reduced to nothing and did not represent anything more than the current level of cooperation. Under these circumstances, it was obvious that no institutional agreement could be found. As a consequence, the two Committees felt unable to go any further with it.

Finally, the European Scout Committee considers that the creation of a joint Regional Office, without any definite institutional agreement, bears the risk of being a decoy.

It is therefore necessary to go back to the Conferences to ask for a clear political orientation for the next triennium. The European Scout Committee wishes to maintain a close cooperation with the Guide Committee, on a clear basis of defined precise objectives establishing clear divisions between the fields of cooperation and those of specific actions. The Committee is convinced that the solution of a merger of the two organizations, at European and World levels, is the one that would best respond to the needs of young people and of national organizations, while respecting their specific choice. In this respect, it also fully endorses the vision of the future as expressed by the World Scout Committee.

TOWARDS 2002

Proposed orientation for the European Scout Region

Introduction

The European Scout Region is the last one to have been created within the World Organization of the Scout Movement, possibly because it is composed of national associations that, for the most part, have a very old and strong tradition. However, over the last 15 years, the European Region has succeeded in building its identity with numerous international activities such as seminars and international events, like "Euro-folk", and by developing a solid cooperation between Scouts and Guides. Henceforth, a new step is to be made, responding to the double pressures, both external and internal.

External : Our continent is undergoing changes. The acceleration of European integration and the fall of the Soviet Empire contribute to create a totally new situation with substantial implications for the future of young people. The European Scout Region has seen its surface area multiplied by at least three times and will, over the next three years, welcome some 15 new national associations. Such change means that we are suddenly faced with hundreds of new needs and challenges.

Internal : In Europe, the changes in mentality have re-opened the debate on educational structures. All the national associations that are member of WOSM are now open to both boys and girls. A strong lobby is made for unifying the European structures of WAGGGS and WOSM. At the same time, the World Organization of the Scout Movement has entered into an ambitious strategy to give itself the ability to respond in a significant way to the tremendous needs of the youth of our planet, as they are expressed, "at the dawn of the third millenium". The European Region is expected to play its full role in this Strategy Towards 2002.

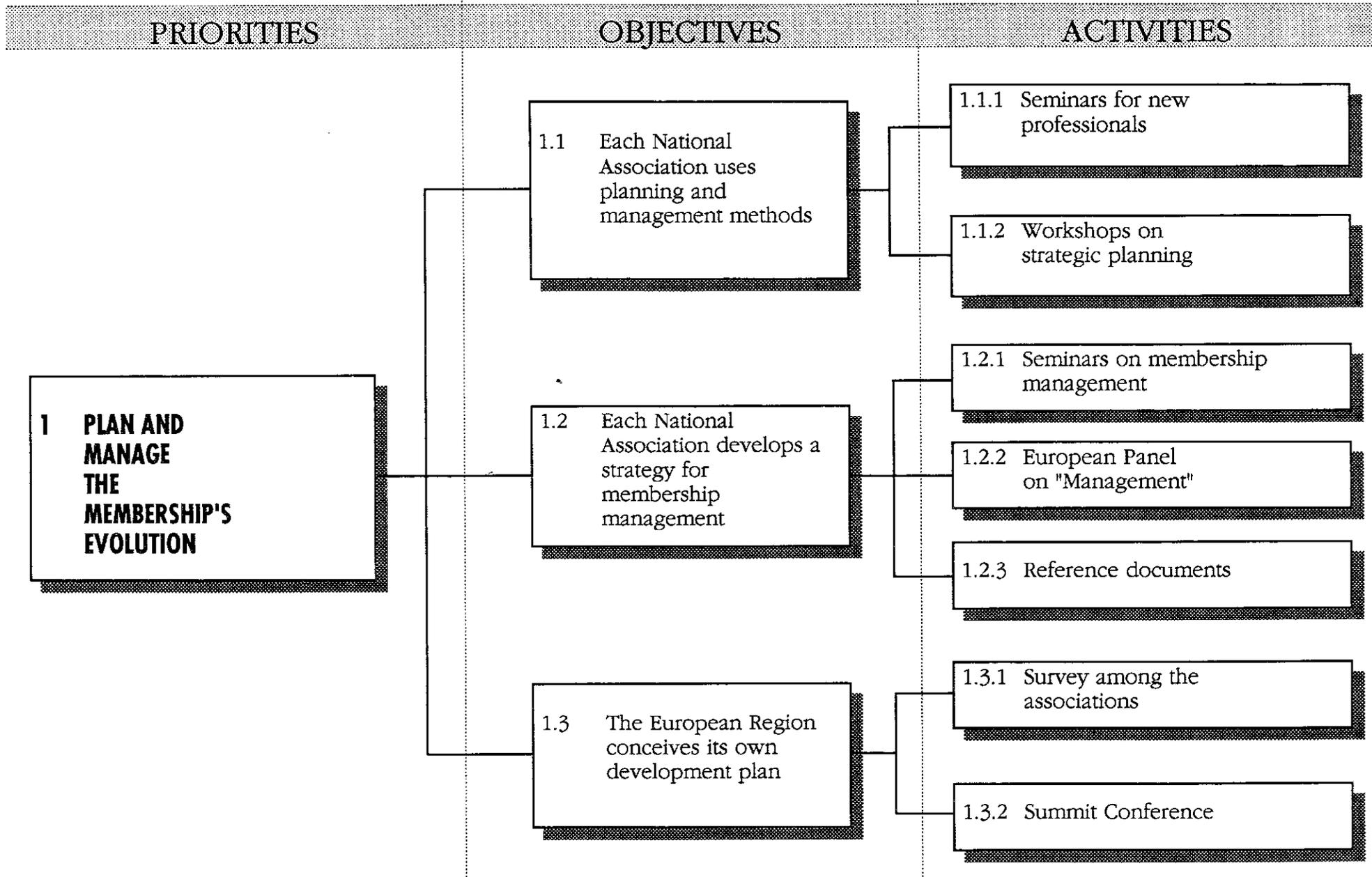
To respond to this situation, the European Scout Committee offers, on the one hand, a project for institutional agreement with the Europe Region WAGGGS, along with joint objectives for the next triennium. This set of objectives will be introduced to both European Conferences.

On the other hand, specific objectives to give the European Scout Region the opportunity to play its role fully within the Strategy Towards 2002 as developed by the World Organization and to better respond to the needs of European national associations member of WOSM. These objectives will also be submitted, for approval, to the European Scout Conference in order to give guidances for the work of the next European Scout Committee. The expression of specific Scout objectives should not be considered as being in conflict with Scout-Guide cooperation. To be effective and attractive, such cooperation should not be based on the lowest common denominator, but, on the contrary, be enriched by the specific and complementary contributions of each partner.

The proposals introduced in this document are related to 6 fields, largely corresponding to the framework of the World Strategy. Most of them relate to the themes discussed at the "Summit Conference" in Strasbourg, in 1990. To facilitate both the reflection and the discussions, each topic is introduced by a diagram underlining :

- i. the priority*
 - ii. the corresponding objectives*
(expressed in terms of results or situation to reach)
 - iii. the actions to be taken to reach each objective*
- and is followed by a short written explanation.

Growth & Membership management



1 Plan and manage the membership's evolution

"Better Scouting for more young people!"

The Paris Conference, in 1990, unanimously adopted a resolution requesting each National Association to develop, between then and the World Conference, in Bangkok, in 1993, a growth plan stating growth objectives for the year 2002, year of the first World Scout Conference of the third millenium. The sum of these objectives will then become the objective of the whole Movement.

Many European associations have already entered this process. Others have expressed some reservations concerning an objective that appears to be essentially quantitative. Some might suppose that quality and quantity are necessarily contradictory. However, there is no example in our Region of an association that has increased its membership by sacrificing the quality of its Scouting. Moreover, the experience of these last few years shows that when an association robs Scouting of its excitement, it loses its identity and, far from reaching new members, it loses members.

The reflection should not just take place on the overall growth, but on the best possible balance among the memberships of the various sections. The biggest danger that we are facing is to become, over the years, a Movement which has three quarters of its membership aged less than 12 years old. As the last European Conference strongly re-affirmed, the essential mission of Scouting is to assist young people to find a place in adult society. This implies that the 14 plus should constitute a significant percentage of the membership of the Movement. It is not just a matter of absolute growth, nor of overall penetration rate, but of **membership management** in order to achieve a healthy balanced between the various sections, with the highest penetration rate being in the adolescent age range.

These are the reasons why we offer you, for consideration, the following objectives :

1.1 Each national association uses modern planning and management methods

Harmonious membership management requires long term provisions and planning. Each national association or federation should develop a vision of the future for Scouting in its country and conceive the necessary action plan to realise that vision. This requires the European Scout Region to propagate modern methods of analysis, planning and management which are as indispensable to volunteer organizations as they are to institutions and companies. In order to reach this objective, the European Scout Region should develop the following activities, in the course of the next triennium :

1.1.1 Seminars for new professionals

At least two seminars should be organized to introduce to newly appointed professional Scouters the necessary planning and management techniques needed to properly undertake their basic mission: that is, to provide volunteer leaders with effective support.

1.1.2 Workshops on strategic planning

At the beginning of the next triennium, in 1992 and 1993, the Region should organize "workshops" especially conceived to introduce to national leaders the analytical and planning techniques that are necessary to develop a long term plan.

1.2 Each national association develops a strategy for membership management

It is the responsibility of each national association to define what "public" (in terms of numbers and quality) it should try to reach to fulfil its mission to the best of its ability and which will best serve the youth of the country.

On the basis of an analysis of the situation within the association and of the possible evolution of society, we have to select, among several options, what strategy would be most appropriate to implement the mission of Scouting: which age group should constitute the priority? what should be the social environment? what financial means are required? To assist the national association to succeed in undertaking this process, the Region should organize the following activities:

1.2.1 Seminar on membership management

This seminar will aim at developing a practical strategy of membership management according to the analysis of the needs and resources. It should be organized around September-October 1992 and addressed to national leaders.

1.2.2 European Panel on "Management"

As a follow-up to the seminar, a panel of skilled leaders will be organized to assist national associations establish their own strategy.

1.2.3 Reference Document

A reference document will be published in order to support the associations in the process of developing a strategic plan on the basis of several European examples.

1.3 The European Region conceives its own development plan

On the basis of the orientations and objectives set by the national associations, the Region should develop a **regional plan**. In this context, it would be useful to undertake the following activities:

1.3.1 Survey among the associations

In order to benefit from the work undertaken at national level.

1.3.2 "Summit Conference"

A meeting of the Presidents or National Commissioners assisted by the International Commissioners would be useful to assess the analysis of the collected data and to agree on the main lines of a regional plan.

2 Contribute to developing the Youth Programme

2.1 75% of the National Associations implement the world Programme policy

To remain consistent with itself, Scouting cannot remain unchanged and set rigidly in the past. It has to adapt to the needs of each society. In each association, the youth programme should be regularly assessed and an overall review should take place every 5 to 10 years.

This is the meaning of the World Programme Policy as adopted by the Paris Conference, in July 1990. The Conference asked every National Association to reinforce the area of the youth programme development. The European Region should support this objective, especially through the following activities:

2.1.1 European Programme Panel

The European Scout Region is committed to assisting national associations to implement programme development policies. The "European Programme Panel" has been formed, in the first instance, from the European members of the World Programme Committee.

Members of the Panel are selected for their competencies in this important area and will participate in the running of workshops and seminars, in the drafting of reference documents and in the overall support given to the associations. They will be assisted in their task by the appointment of a new Programme Executive.

2.1.2 Seminars and workshops

In the course of the next triennium, the Region will organize, every year, a seminar on Programme development, focusing on a given section.

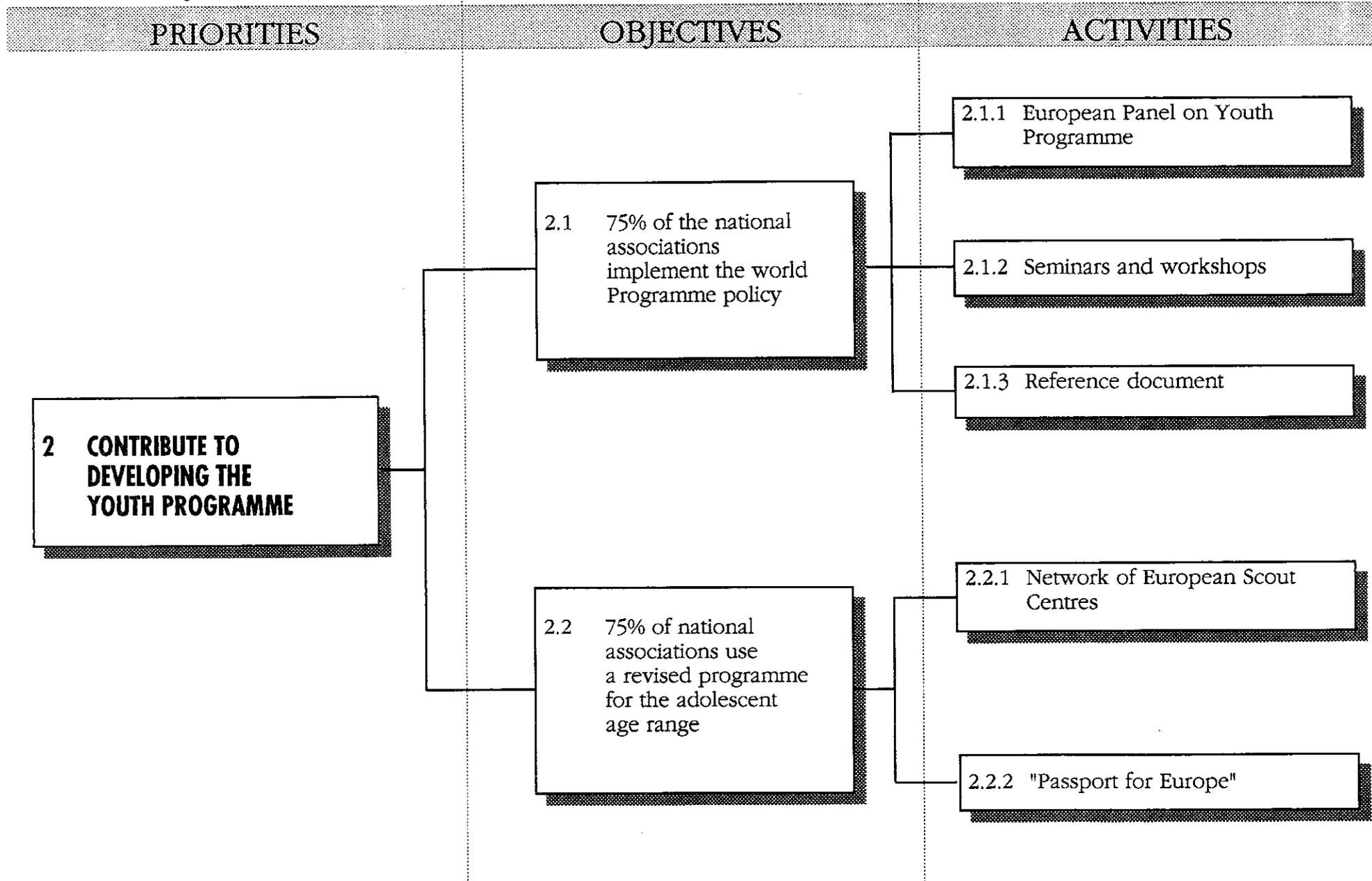
- 1992 - Senior section
- 1993 - Scout section
- 1994 - Cub Scout section
- 1995 - Senior section
- 1996 - Scout section

In addition, Programme development workshops will be organized to respond to the specific needs of national associations or of groups of associations. Such workshops could be addressed to sub-regional areas with some cultural similarities.

2.1.3 Reference Document

The Region will publish a reference document on Programme development in Europe, in order to spread around the most valuable experiences as well as the work produced in seminars and workshops.

The Youth Programme



2.2 75% of the National Associations use a reviewed Youth Programme for the adolescent age range

The previous European Conference had already decided to give the priority to the development of the adolescent sections within the Region. This priority should be pursued, with better adapted and more practical means. Among others, it is important to conceive activities that help young people understand the social and economic problems faced by their country and to help them address those problems. In this respect, we should particularly emphasize the intercultural dimension, the protection of the environment, international solidarity and skills of self-expression (expression techniques, analysis and decision process, project management, etc.).

2.2.1 Network of European Scout Centres

The network of European Scout Centres was created in 1991. It is currently composed of 9 centres, selected by the European Committee, according to specific criteria. The network carries out three main functions:

- i. Experiment and develop new activities, particularly adapted to the adolescent age range, with a special emphasis on the following elements:

- *nature and the open air*
- *protection of the environment and ecology*
- *historical and cultural discovery*
- *self-expression and "life skills"*
- *spiritual development*
- *education in the field of democracy*
- *career and social skills*
- *inter-cultural communication*

- ii. To support youth travel programmes around Europe, by offering interesting and varied stop-over points.

- iii. To offer expertise to national associations, to assist with the creation and development of activity centres.

The budget put aside for the network comprises a common promotion of the centres and the development of activities (improvement of the equipment for activities, publications, volunteer staff). It will be necessary to expand the network to accommodate new centres in the future. Priority will be given to centres in Central, Eastern and Southern Europe.

2.2.2 "Passport for Europe"

European integration is a reality that is becoming more and more tangible each day. Without disregarding at all their own cultural heritage, young Europeans must be prepared to face the challenges of this new reality and to find their role in society. In this way, they will become those active and enterprising citizens that Europe needs. The seminar held in Bratislava, in March 1992, has opened the door to developing together the European dimension of the programme for the Senior section. A cooperation between national associations, at the Regional level, will facilitate:

- i. the promotion and improvement of a progressive scheme which encourages young people to develop their attitudes, knowledge and skills and which prepares them for their role as active citizens in tomorrow's Europe,
- ii. further encouragement for youth exchanges and related activities involving young people traveling throughout Europe and discovering it for themselves.

3 To develop adult resources

3.1 75% of national associations implement the "Adults in Scouting" policy

The World Conference in Paris decided to institute a "world policy on adult resources" that aims at providing the Movement, at all levels, a sufficient number of adults, men and women, motivated and competent to develop quality Scouting. It is first necessary to disseminate and implement, to the greatest possible extent, the orientations decided upon by the World Conference. In this respect, the Region will develop the following activities :

3.1.1 European Panel "Adults in Scouting"

A "panel" of competent people in the fields of recruitment, training and management of adult leadership has been set up with the European members of the World Training Committee. It would be useful to enlarge this panel in order to establish a network of experts able to produce documents, to run courses or seminars and to assist national associations.

3.1.2 Survey among the associations

In Europe, the situation in terms of management of adult resources is very varied. Some national associations complain about having a too old and restricted leadership; others have leaders who are too young and amongst whom the turn over is too high. Some associations develop an active recruiting policy targeted outwith the Movement, others prefer to rely on young adults coming out of the Senior sections. In order to gain the clearest picture, it is necessary, as a first step, to undertake an assessment of the situation by collecting data concerning the various situations, problems and needs.

3.1.3 Workshops and seminars

Each year during the next triennium, the Region will organize a seminar related to the aspects of the policy on adult resources:

- i. Generation of adult resources
- ii. Training and personal development
- iii. Management of adult resources

Additional specialised workshops will be organized in response to requests from national associations or groups of such associations. These workshops could be addressed to sub-regional areas which share some cultural similarities.

3.2 Develop methods and make them available to national associations

In close cooperation with the Training Department of the World Scout Bureau, the Region contributes to the production and dissemination of methods that will help the associations to make progress in this work.

3.2.1 Documents - how to generate adult resources

- recruitment of adult leaders
- contracts and mandates limited in duration
- appointment

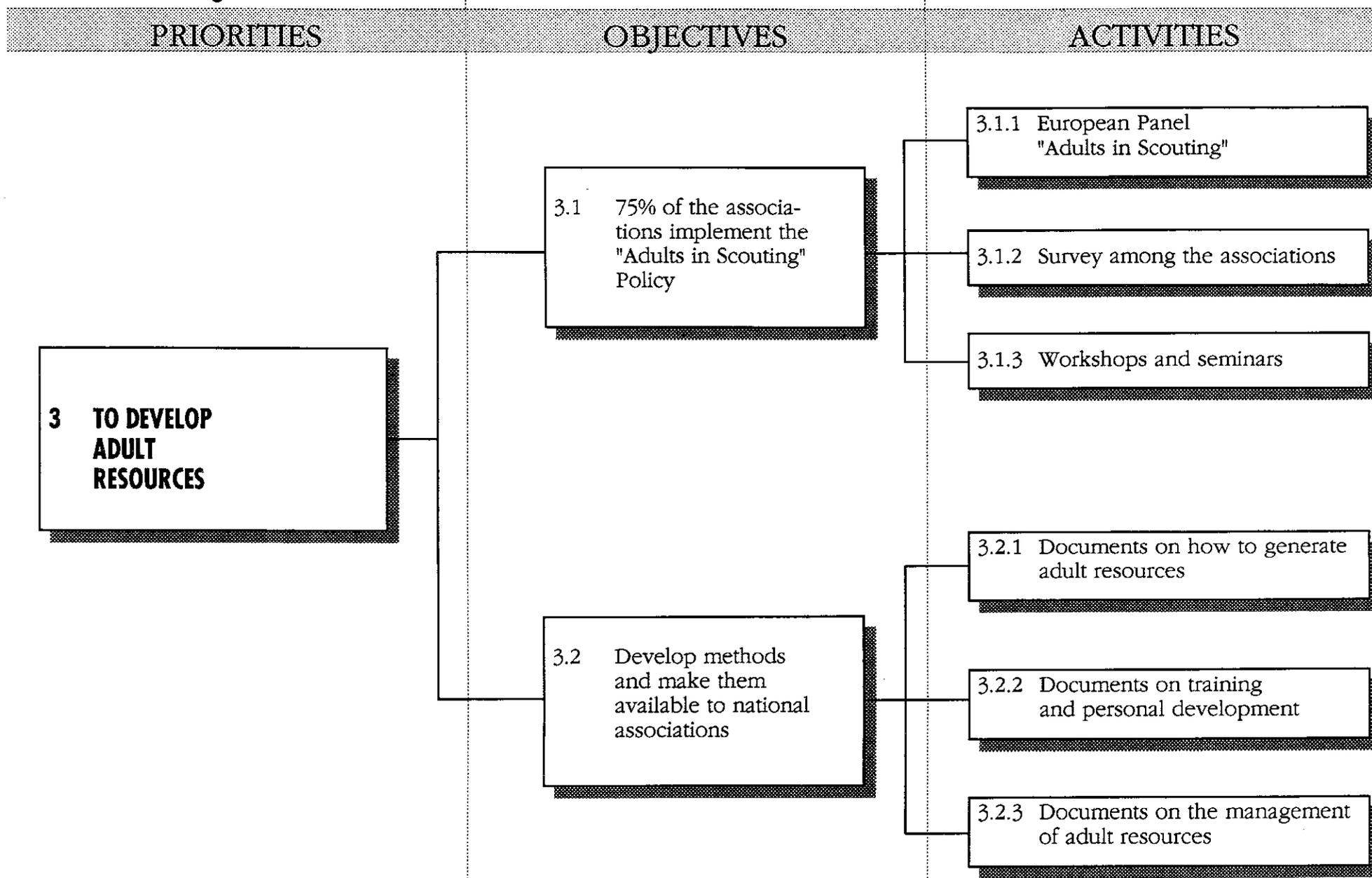
3.2.2 Documents - training and personal development

- Integration
- Training
- Support

3.2.3 Documents - management of adult resources

- Performance appraisal
- Renewal
- Reorientation
- Departure

Adults in Scouting



4 Improve communication

4.1 An interactive communication system is established between the associations and the Region

Over the last two years, communication and circulation of information have certainly constituted one of the weak points of the Regional organization, the majority of the resources having been mobilized for the renaissance of Scouting in Central & Eastern Europe. It is now necessary to re-address the balance and to provide the Region with a new policy and with modern and effective communication tools. Since the end of 1991 a new Executive has been appointed to undertake this task within the Regional Office.

4.1.1 Information bulletin for decision makers

The first priority is to create an information bulletin specially designed for decision makers within national associations. This bulletin will be developed together with a more rationalised mailing of circular letters.

4.1.2 Reference publications

In each field of the strategy, the Region will have to produce documents designed to give to national associations useful reference points for their work.

4.1.3 Communication network through computers

A demonstration of the possibilities for communicating using an computer network was made in Vari, Greece at the International Commissioners' Forum, in September 1991. Participants expressed interest and a few weeks later a questionnaire was sent to all European associations. About 10 associations have agreed to participate in a pilot phase which aims to define the possibilities and the running cost of such a system. A very favourable contract has been signed with

General Electric Information Services (GEIS) for 1992. Towards the end of the pilot phase, an evaluation will be made to consider the possibilities for entering the network to all associations, and also within individual national association.

4.2 Associations receive effective support from the Region in order to elaborate and implement communication policies

The Region should provide the associations with some support in the field of internal and external communication. In this respect, two types of activities have been initiated:

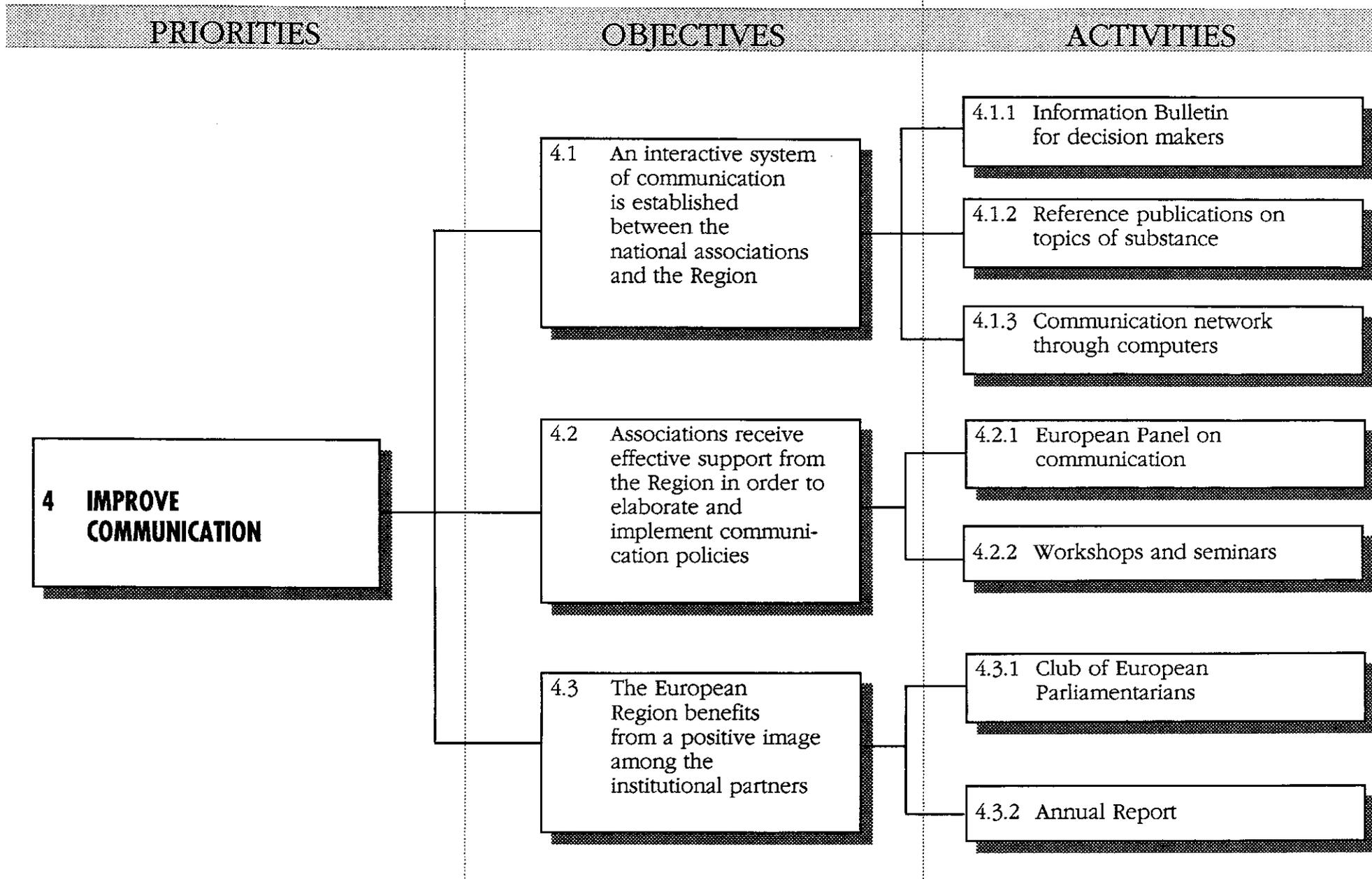
4.2.1 European Panel on communication

A "panel" of competent people in the field of communication and publications will be set up to support national associations in an effective way.

4.2.2 Workshops and seminars

Workshops and seminars will be organized according to the needs expressed by the associations in fields such as : development of publications and newsletters, improvement of public image and public relations, communicating via computers.

Communication



4.3 The European Region benefits from a positive image among the institutional partners

It is important to pursue the effort initiated over the previous years to improve the image of the Movement among our institutional partners and reinforce the identity of the European Region. Two types of activities are considered in this regard :

4.3.1 Club of European Parliamentarians

The aim is to continue and conclude the work already undertaken to create a club of European Parliamentarians who are former Scouts, in order to obtain additional recognition and support within various European Institutions.

4.3.2 Annual Report

A report will be published each year and widely distributed among our partners to publicise the achievements of the European Region.

5 Develop the Movement in Central & Eastern Europe

The democratization and opening-up of Central & Eastern Europe constitute a crucial step in European history that our generation has the chance to witness. Since September 1990, the largest part of the resources of the European Scout Office have been mobilised in support of the renaissance of Scouting in the 12 new countries that, apart from the Commonwealth of Independent States, are directly the responsibility of the Region* : Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Yugoslavia. In each of these countries, volunteers are operating, often under very difficult condition, to re-start the Movement. They are entitled to benefit from our active solidarity. The European Region should create the necessary conditions to re-build the unity of Scouting in Europe and to welcome into the world brotherhood all the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. The following objectives are proposed :

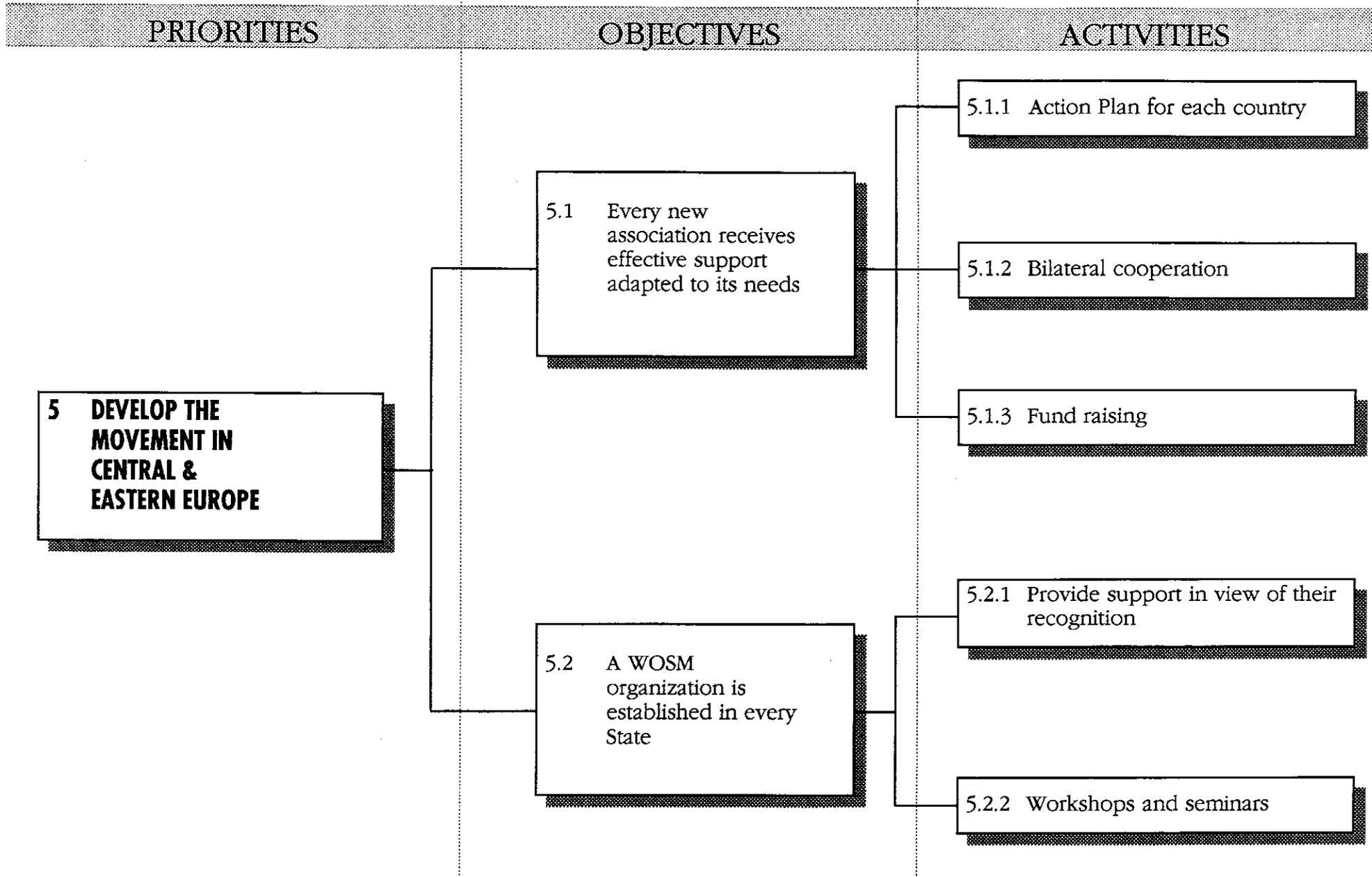
5.1 Every new association receives an effective support adapted to its needs

The European Scout Office, alone, cannot respond to the scale of the needs. The contribution of established associations is essential. The task of the Region is to identify the needs of each new association and to coordinate the support coming from the various partners.

5.1.1 Action plan for each country

An Executive with responsibility for developments in Central & Eastern Europe has been appointed. The main task is to gather all available information in order to identify needs and elaborate an action plan for each country.

Scouting in Central & Eastern Europe



5.1.2 Bilateral cooperation

The European Office will publish information concerning the needs of the new associations and will facilitate bilateral agreements that will allow national associations in other parts of Europe to set up actions of solidarity based on clearly defined objectives.

5.1.3 Fund raising

The Fund for European Scouting gives the basic financial means to support the development of Scouting in Central & Eastern Europe, but this cannot cover the scale of the needs. It is therefore necessary to identify potential partners to support our action and to undertake an active fund raising policy.

5.2 A WOSM organization is established in every State

Our fundamental goal must be the setting-up, in every country of Central & Eastern Europe, a national Scout organization that is autonomous and is a member of the WOSM.

5.2.1 Provide support in prospect of their recognition

Over the last two years, a first significant step has been made, as there is already at least one national Scout association in each of the 12 States mentioned above. Now our task is to assist in the development of these associations and to support them in the process towards their recognition by the World Organization. The World Conference, in Bangkok, represents, in this respect, a very important step.

5.2.2 Workshops and seminars

Special workshops and seminars will be organized to respond to the specific needs of the new associations in fields such as : development of structures, management, development of an adapted youth programme, publications, recruitment and training of adult leadership, international relationships, etc.

** the World Bureau is directly responsible for the CIS Republics*

6 Europe open on the world

The historical changes that Europe has undergone should not influence our Region towards restricting itself to its own objectives and closing itself to the rest of the world. On the contrary, Europe must play the role that is expected from it within the World Organization and to further develop and deepen its on-going relations with the other Regions.

6.1 A multilateral frame for North-South cooperation is implemented and recognized by Governmental Agencies

The Euro-Africa seminar, held in Nairobi, in December 1991, with representatives of WOSM and WAGGS associations from the African and European Regions, underlined the necessity to give a new impetus to the North-South cooperation. If bilateral cooperation is to be pursued and reinforced, it is important to place it in a multilateral frame which is the only one which can offer an equal partnership between participants and provide the prospect of our action being recognized by Governmental Agencies. This objective will be implemented through two types of activities :

6.1.1 Europe-ACP Working Group

A Working Group, composed of members of the European and African Offices and of representatives of associations from the two Regions will try its best to open new ways of development cooperation, particularly in the context of mid and long term programmes. The Working Group will also look at ways of having the action of Scouting recognized by the public partners (Governments and the European Community) within the framework of the EC-ACP agreements.

6.1.2 Workshops and seminars

Workshops and seminars will be organized, at the initiative of the Europe-ACP Working Group, in order to share the experience and publish the results obtained.

6.2 Exchange programmes operate with the other Regions

The Region will have to play an active role in the promotion of exchanges between European associations and those of the other Regions.

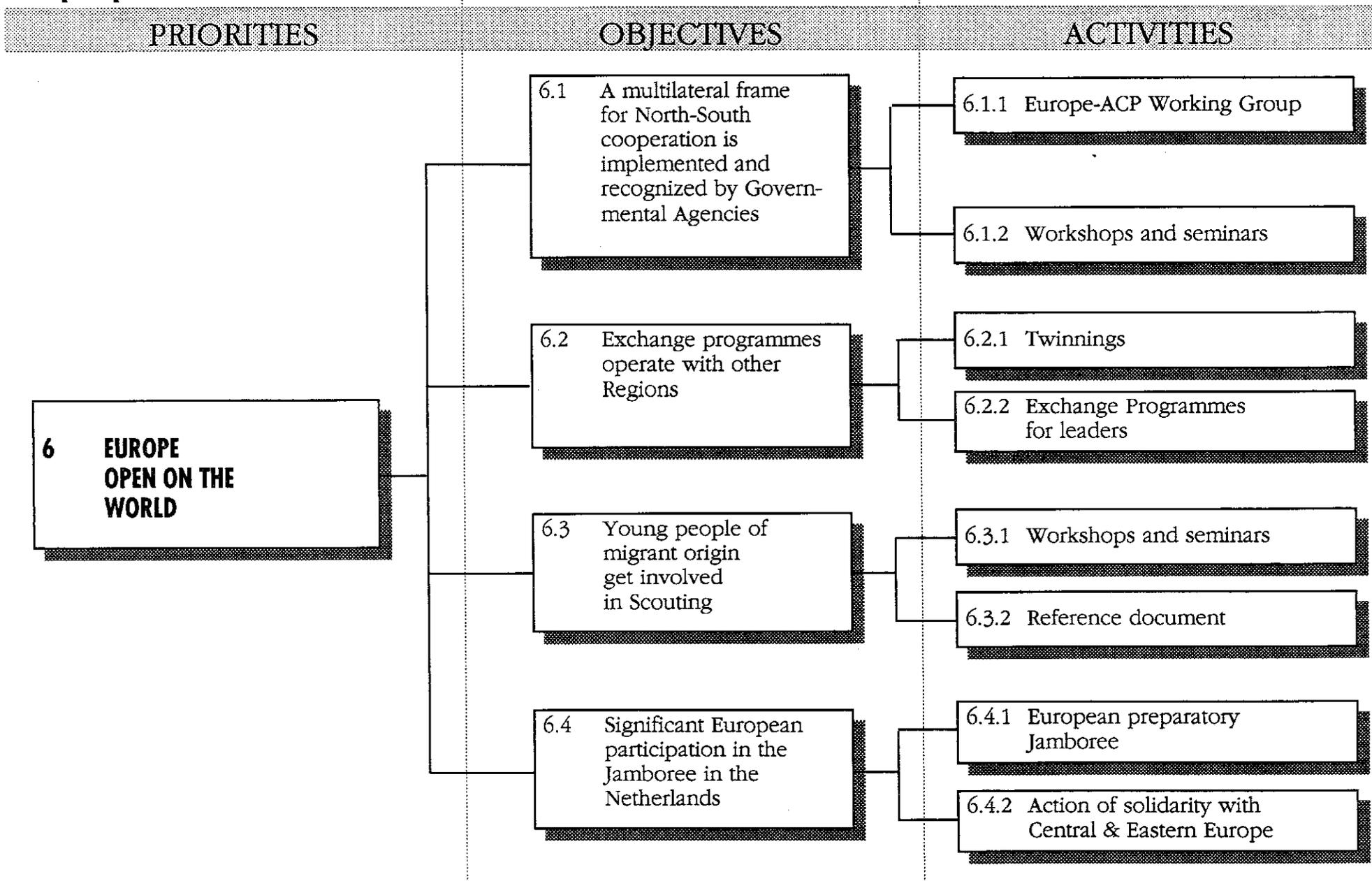
6.2.1 Twinings

Twinings between associations will be further encouraged, particularly with the African Region, Latin America and within the Mediterranean area (Arab Region).

6.2.2 Exchange Programmes for leaders

The European Camp Staff Programme, that currently operates with the Inter-American Region, will be continued. We will consider the possibility of developing programmes of a similar kind with other Regions, particularly with the Asia-Pacific Region.

Europe open on the World



6.3 Young people of migrant origin get involved in Scouting

The European Region is an area of immigration and intercultural mixing. It constitute a source of enrichment, but, unfortunately, it is also a source of tensions and racial hate. Scouting, according to its principles of brotherhood and openness, should play a pilot role to respond to the needs of young people of migrant origin, and help them to find a place in society, without losing their cultural and spiritual roots or diversity. Scouting must also help those of European origin to open themselves to other cultures, to other spiritualities and to reject chauvinism and xenophobia. This objective will be implemented through the following activities :

6.3.1 Workshops and seminars

Workshops will be organized and data collected concerning the actions undertaken by European associations in favour of young people of migrant origin. The most relevant programmes will be studied and the results made available to national associations. Special workshops will be organized to help any given association that wishes to undertake similar types of actions.

6.3.2 Reference Document

The Region will publish a reference document on Scouting and young people of migrant origin in Europe. It will aim at disseminating the most relevant experiences as well as the work produced in seminars and workshops.

6.4 Significant European participation in the World Jamboree in the Netherlands

The next World Jamboree will take place in the Netherlands in 1995. It is believed that this event will be particularly important for our Region as it will be the first time, after so many years of separation, that young people from every part of Europe will get together to celebrate a great world festival of international friendship. Of course, our Dutch friends will take up the responsibility of organizing the Jamboree; but the whole of the Region should be mobilised to ensure the largest possible participation of young Europeans.

6.4.1 European preparatory Jamboree

The Dutch Association has offered to organize in 1994, i.e. one year before the World Jamboree, a European preparatory Jamboree which would constitute its rehearsal. It is our duty to study this project further. It could also constitute a valuable opportunity to try out the first results of the national policies of programme development and to reinforce the identity of the European Region among young people

6.4.2 Action of solidarity with Central & Eastern Europe

In order to ensure the largest possible participation of young people, the Region will have to set up a system of solidarity through which established associations can support the participation of young people from Eastern and Central Europe in these European and World Jamborees.

Resolutions on WOSM and WAGGGS Cooperation

1 PROPOSAL FOR WORLD CONFERENCES

The 7th European Guide and Scout Conference recommends to the European Guide and Scout Committees that they invite their respective World Committees to put on the agenda of the World Conferences of each organization to be held in 1993 the question of cooperation between WAGGGS and WOSM as well as the specific situation of the European Region.

Proposed by :

Guidisme et Scoutisme en Belgique

Secoded by :

Mouvement Scout de Suisse

2 PLAN OF ACTION FOR ONE EUROPEAN GUIDE AND SCOUT REGION

INTRODUCTION

The Conference has carefully listened to all presentations concerning co-operation, and has considered the different proposals. The Conference recommends that the Committee implement the following **plan of action** :

I STATEMENT

It is recognised that the needs of member Associations within Europe can best be met through the establishment of one European Guide and Scout Region with one Conference, one Committee and one Office.

This one European Guide and Scout Region is a response to the contemporary situation in Europe. As a European solution, it is not intended that it be considered as a precedent for other regions in WAGGGS or WOSM.

The freedom of each Guide and Scout Association to adopt the structure of its choice on national level must be respected.

The Committee should adequately reflect the variety and differences amongst the European Scout and Guide Associations.

- Aims, objectives and methods -

The aim of the European Guide and Scout Region is to develop and promote Guiding and Scouting in Europe, in order to meet the needs and aspirations of young Europeans more effectively, through the practice of Guiding and Scouting.

The European Region must develop one European long-term plan, incorporating priorities of both WAGGGS and WOSM. This long-term plan should address the needs of every type of Association and consider the interests and educational principles of all Associations on national as well as European level.

The plan of action should include working for genuine partnership and equal participation at all levels between men and women, and between WAGGGS and WOSM.

It should also be based on mutual support and respect for the differences and specific characteristics of member Associations and take into account both WAGGGS and WOSM methods, ways of working and activities.

II STRUCTURE

- European Conference -

The European Guide and Scout Conference will be composed of a single Guide and Scout delegation from each country, representing European member Organizations of WAGGGS and European member Organizations of WOSM.

Each country will decide upon the composition and size of its delegation.

Each delegation will have 12 votes; 6 WAGGGS and 6 WOSM.

Resolutions/recommendations will be adopted on an absolute majority (50% of votes + 1) of the Member Organizations present and voting.

The Conference will be presided over by four persons:

- the 2 Committee chairpersons,
- 2 Conference chairpersons (from Organizations), proposed to the Conference by the Committee, and approved by the Conference at the start of the Conference.

- European Committee -

The European Guide and Scout Committee will be composed of 12 persons of whom 6 should be members of WAGGGS and 6 should be members of WOSM.

A maximum of two-thirds of the members may be of the same sex.

The European Guide and Scout Committee will be elected by the European Guide and Scout Conference.

The European Guide and Scout Committee will designate two chairpersons among its members, one member of WAGGGS and one member of WOSM. They will chair the Committee jointly.

The quorum will be four members of WAGGGS and four members of WOSM. Decisions are adopted by a 50 % + 1 majority of those present and voting.

- European Office -

There will be one European Guide and Scout Office, with one management.

The Office will co-operate with both WAGGGS and WOSM World Bureaux.

- Finance -

The European Region will have one single budget and one single financial report.

III IMPLEMENTATION

This Conference is committed to acting within the bounds of the constitutions of both WAGGGS and WOSM.

After this Conference, the two separate Guide and Scout Committees will set up a single task group of expert individuals to carry out research and to prepare draft documents which reflect the experimental structure proposed in this resolution/recommendation. The selection and terms of reference of this task group will be decided jointly by the two committees.

Proposals for the new experimental structure will be submitted in an appropriate manner to the next World Conferences of WAGGGS and WOSM for any necessary ratification.

Following ratification, the two separate Guide and Scout Committees will begin to act as a single European Guide and Scout Committee for a trial period of two triennia, including the current one beginning in May 1992.

The European Guide and Scout Conference in 1995 will be run as a single Conference. The new European Guide and Scout Committee will be elected at this conference.

The trial period will continue for the following triennium. At the end of this time the European Guide and Scout Conference will decide whether to request WAGGGS or WOSM World Conferences to sanction the formal creation of a single European Region for Guiding and Scouting or to develop other working arrangements.

IV EVALUATION

There will be an ongoing process of evaluation on all levels during and at the end of the trial period including a report to the European Conference in 1995.

The evaluation process should be carried out by members of the Committee together with representatives of all types of Associations in the Region.

This text has been :

Proposed by :

Scouting Nederland; Norges Spejderforbund;
Mouvement Scout de Suisse

Seconded by :

Faellesradet for Danmarks Drengespejdere;
Guidisme et Scoutisme en Belgique

As amended by Conference on adoption of an amendment proposed by The Scout Association, and seconded by Scouting Nederland.

Incorporating subsequent drafting adjustments as recommended by the Recommendations Committee and **accepted by Conference.**

Resolutions

*proposed by the
Resolutions Committee*

Thanks

The 14th European Scout Conference records sincere thanks to the following who played a very important role in the success of this Conference:

a) Mr. Eugene (Bud) Reid, Chairman of the World Scout Committee for his address to the Conference;

Dr. Jacques Moreillon, Secretary General of the World Organization of the Scout Movement for his address on the World Organization;

Mr. Thomas Voûte, Director of the World Scout Foundation, for his report to the Conference;

Mr. Bertil Tunje, Vice-Chairman of the World Scout Committee, Mr. Jean-Luc De Paepe, Mr. Hartmut Keyler, Mr. Garth Morrison and Mr. Neil Westerway, Members of the World Scout Committee, for their participation and encouragement.

Dr. Kongsak Charoenruk, representative of the National Scout Organization of Thailand for his presentation on the 33rd World Scout Conference.

Mr. Luis Filipe Vasconcelos, as representative of the European Community.

b) Svenska Scoutrådet and its Host Committee for the excellent organization of the Conference.

c) The following guests for their presence:

Mr. John Donnell, BSA International Commissioner; Mr. Clifford Eng, BSA Administrative Director; Mr. Michael Hoover, BSA Assistant Chief Scout Executive; Mr. Ben Love, BSA Chief

Scout Executive; Mr. Alfred Morin, BSA Director of International Division; Mr. Kiraithe Nyaga, Regional Executive - African Region; Mr. Luc Panissod, Deputy Secretary General, WSB; Mr. Abdoulaye Sene, Programme & Training Executive - African Region.

d) All the Scout representatives from the following countries of Central & Eastern Europe:

Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Ukraine and Yugoslavia.

e) All the staff members of the European Scout Office for their support.

In favour : 150

Against : 0

Abstentions: 0

Reports

Chairman's Report

The Conference accepts the report of the Chairman of the European Scout Committee for the years 1989-1992 and expresses its thanks to the Committee members who served in these years.

In favour : 150
Against : 0
Abstentions: 0

Treasurer's Report

The Conference accepts the report of the Treasurer. The audited financial statements for the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are approved.

In favour : 150
Against : 0
Abstentions: 0

Financial Matters

Regional Registration Fees

The Conference approves that, starting with the fiscal year 1993-94, the rate of the regional registration fee will be increased to 19 Swiss Centimes per uniformed member.

In favour : 150
Against : 0
Abstentions: 0

Minimum Registration Fees

The Conference approves that, starting with the fiscal year 1993-94, the minimum regional registration fee per National Organization will be increased to 300 Swiss Francs.

In favour : 150
Against : 0
Abstentions: 0

Resolutions

*proposed by
national associations*

European Jamboree

Considering

- that the 18th World Jamboree will be held in the Netherlands, in 1995;
- that it is essential to put the Jamboree site and the operations to a test through a preparatory event, to be held in 1994;
- that to prevent competition with the World Jamboree itself, this event should focus on European Scouts and Guides, in the age group 11/12 - 15/16 years old;
- that the programme of the 1994 event will be designed according to the interest of this age group, will focus on the new relations between Eastern and Western Europe and will also be in line with the programme priorities of Scouting and Guiding as outlined by the European Scout and Guide Conference,
- that the operation and administration of the European Jamboree will be the full responsibility of Scouting Nederland, in consultation with the European Committees.

Decides that, on an exceptional basis, a European Jamboree will be held in the Netherlands in 1994.

*Proposed by Scouting Nederland
Seconded by The Scout Association*

In favour : 138
Against : 12
Abstentions: 0

Towards 2002

The Conference receives with appreciation the document "Towards 2002", Proposed Orientation for the European Scout Region 1992-1996. However, it recommends strongly that Priority No 3 on "Adults in Scouting" include a reference to the role of women in Scouting.

The Conference notes that nearly all WOSM-only associations in Europe are now co-educational and urges all associations to ensure equal opportunities and proper recognition of the role of women in Scouting.

The Conference also requests the Committee to recognize the need for equal opportunities in all aspects of the Committee's work, by making a commitment to equal partnership in their strategies for the future.

*Proposed by The Scout Association
Seconded by Federation of Irish Scout Associations
and
Federação Escutista de Portugal*

In favour : 150
Against : 0
Abstentions: 0

Election of European Scout Committee

Candidate	Number of votes
<i>Elected members</i>	
Tom Anderson	104
João Paulo Feijoo	101
William Windram	84
Thijs Stoffer	82
Wolf Kuhnke	66
Eoghan Lavelle	55
<i>Not elected</i>	
Luc Van Cauter	48
Constantinos Tsantilis	46
François Daubin	43
Andrea Ambrøzy-Kerkovits	36
Fernando Salinas	22
Altan Varol	6
<i>Total votes cast</i>	<i>693</i>

The newly elected members of the European Scout Committee selected Thijs Stoffer as the Chairman and João Paulo Feijoo as Vice-Chairman.

The appointment of Franz Durnshirn as Honorary Treasurer was confirmed.

Address of the newly elected Chairman

Thijs Stoffer

First of all, I would like to thank the Conference for giving the newly elected European Scout Committee the mandate for fulfilling the tasks that have been given to it. I am convinced that we have a good team, which is ready to take up its responsibilities and which is willing to do a job in a Region where many challenges are to be met.

Secondly, I thank the outgoing Committee for the work it has done. I think the triennium in which this Committee had to function was not an easy one. Tony has mentioned several of the aspects in his report to the Conference, so I will not elaborate further. I would specifically like to thank Tony for leading this Committee through difficult times. Things have not always been easy but I do sincerely think you have done a fantastic job which will be difficult to match. Tony, and also Fernando, please stand up. I invite the Conference to pay tribute to what you have done by giving an applause.

Now I will turn to the work of the Region.

As I already mentioned, the Region is in a process of change. Many new demands are to be dealt with in increasingly diverse circumstances. The developments in Central and Eastern Europe I need hardly mention, the implementation of the World and European priorities, financial policies, the improvement of communications and a re-thinking about the role and function of the Region as regards the new demands placed on it, are of paramount importance.

That is why I think a system of work has to be created which gives the maximum of clarity in terms of communication, coordination, balancing priorities, and judging available means and effectiveness, involving all those concerned.

Here we enter into the *file rouge* of the functioning of the Region. You, the associations, are the clients of the products produced and the services rendered by the Regional level. Associations put demands to the Region and expect a good product to be produced and an adequate service to be rendered. For this you are financially contributing. There is not very much more to it: you, as clients of the Region, therefore have a right to be given the appropriate response to those needs and demands that you have voiced.

With the change and growth of the Region as I have described just now, the demands placed on the Region change in diversity and in intensity.

This logically leads to my conclusion that the services rendered by the Region should be more diversified. In this respect I am, for instance, thinking about the seminars. I could very well imagine a situation evolving when seminars can be organized with a specific aim, serving specific needs of specific associations in a specific part of the Region involving local experts. The time that we can offer one homogeneous product to all associations in the Region, is over. A further adaptation, in fact the implementation of marketing techniques, will, I think, better meet the needs.

But of course not all of this should be offered to associations without having extensively used the expertise of associations and its individuals in doing the preparation for the implementation of this work. I have used the example of a seminar, but surely, the thinking I am putting forward also applies to all the other outputs of the Region.

So, to a greater extent than perhaps before, I would like to see the new Committee use the strong points of associations and individuals in the

realization of the proposed orientation "Towards 2002". When supplemented with a financial paragraph and with a worked out plan of implementation, this excellent piece of substantial policy prepared and presented by Dominique Bénard, will provide a sound basis for the work in the coming years.

Working in the European Region is a serious job. It is therefore necessary to have a clear and agreed scheme of responsibilities. Based on this clear division of responsibility, communication should be possible with other responsibilities within and outside the Region.

I am specifically thinking about the clear wish of this Conference for cooperation with the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.

Let there be no misunderstanding about my interpretation. The new European Scout Committee is going to function as it should. It is elected to serve the Region, to fulfil the resolutions of this Conference and to implement the priorities of the World Organization of the Scout Movement. The resolutions for cooperation with the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts give the new Committee a clear - not to be misunderstood - political orientation for the near future. This does not mean that we will be able to change ways of work tomorrow. The new Committee will carefully study the resolutions and will do that in close cooperation with the Europe sub-Committee, the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts and with the World Scout Committee.

And I am particularly pleased that the Secretary General - in the name of the World Scout Committee - supports the wishes of the European Scout Region and the European Scout Committee.

The crucial factor as I see it today is that we are facilitating the start of a democratic process. And if there is one thing that recent history and political science has taught men, it is the fact that such a process cannot be stopped.

The cooperation resolution is a result of a democratic process in the Region. It should be allowed to develop to the maximum utility of our "client-associations". Constitutions should reflect the reality. But they can never reflect the future. If and when the democratic process has reached a status where constitutions have to be adapted to meet reality, then let us do that. I think that the proposals that were tabled today form a good basis for the discussion which will lead to finding ways of implementing the wishes of associations in the European Scout Region. At no point however, should the independence in existence and decision making of national associations be discussed.

There is something else I want to add in this respect: maximum clarity means maximum clarity. The Regional Scout Office should not be put in a position where it is no longer clear who is deciding on priorities and who is not. This could influence the way the Region operates and serves the associations.

Talking about clarity and openness, communication is a two-way process. In order to get responses from our clients, the Region has to communicate. But before that is possible, one has first to define what one is going to communicate.

I think we will not have many problems here. If we are talking about a Region where many things are happening and where new challenges are put to the Regional level, there is bound to be communication.

The implementation of decisions of the Conference, but also of the Committee, is in the interest of our clients. The decisions are made by you or they affect your work. You consequently have to be informed. I am thinking in marketing terms here as well. The Region cannot deliver the best product or render the best service, without doing its own research and analysis amongst its target group.

I can promise you that the Committee will keep the dialogue with associations open and going to the maximum extent. You as a consumer of that information also have, of course, your own responsibility to participate.

To conclude, a few remarks. There are two things I would like to underline.

First point, the representation within the committee of the francophone countries. I am convinced that the committee which the conference has elected recognizes this phenomenon and will do its utmost to ensure a fair representation of the francophone interests.

Second point, the representation of the Southern European countries. I am very pleased that the vice-president of the committee is my friend João Paulo Feijoo who has enormous experience in this area. Moreover, I would like to assure the Conference that the Committee has a clear perception of this issue and will take it into adequate account.

Finally, I wish to express my appreciation for the European Scout Office team. I have seen them work during this Conference. I am pleased that by amendment to resolutions earlier on, this feeling is shared. Their work may not always be visible to you. Jean-Pierre, Ray, Yrjö, Marc, Jacqueline, and the often forgotten secretaries, Elena and Aileen,

who have been working all night to prepare your resolutions and recommendations, under the leadership of the man who never seems to be tired, Dominique, is an impressive team. Their work should be highly appreciated and recognised. Without their efforts and stamina, your Committee could not work. I trust that the new Committee will agree with me on this point and I am sure that you as delegates also agree with this point.

I finish by stating that the developments in Europe, the increasingly diversified demands of associations and the implementation of the Regional and World policies, will be the main concern of the Committee in this triennium. You have put us here in your position, so - in close dialogue with you - I am convinced that the individual members of the Committee, each and every one of them, are only too willing to get to work.

Address of the Secretary General

World Organization
of the Scout Movement

Jacques Moreillon

1. Introduction

Three years have passed since the Cyprus Conference and my first contact with European Scouting. At that time, although I was a former Scout, I had been in office as Secretary General of the World Organization of the Scout Movement for barely six months.

Since then, I have attended Regional Conferences on all five continents, as well as the Paris World Conference. My participation in this Conference is exactly my one hundredth mission for our Movement, one-third of these missions having been undertaken in fifteen European countries.

So I am starting to have a better understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of World Scouting and of its complexity, particularly in Europe. I realize that I still have much to learn since even if one is "very much a Scout" in one's youth - as I was - one has to learn to discover our Movement, which does not reveal itself easily, being a Movement of great modesty in its brotherhood, which does not unveil itself immediately, a Movement where the "unspoken" and the unwritten rules are almost as important as the printed texts and the Constitution.

But perhaps this offers me the opportunity to continue to enjoy a certain freshness vis-à-vis Scouting and to be able to view the Movement, its strengths and weaknesses from a point of view which remains relatively new.

Today, I would like to share with you certain concerns and projects of the World Scout Committee in respect of the World Organization of the Scout Movement as a whole, as this is a good opportunity (for us Europeans) to acquire a global

vision of Scouting. I shall also look at some issues concerning Europe, but without dwelling on them, since it is in particular about the rest of the world that I want to talk to you. Having said that, events taking place in the East are the object of the close attention of the World Committee, and we should also look at these together.

Much has happened in the world - and in Scouting - since the last European Conference. For example:

- The changes in Central and Eastern Europe and the rebirth of Scouting in that part of the world.
- An increased awareness of the role of women within the World Organization of the Scout Movement and the re-examination of our relations with the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.
- The Paris Conference and its mobilization in favour of the growth of the Movement, an additional dimension in our World Strategy.
- A new emphasis on the relationship between Scouting, the environment and nature.
- An increased role for the young people in our Movement.
- The birth of the World Scout Parliamentary Union.
- Greater North-South and East-West solidarity.
- And, of course, the superb World Jamboree in Korea.

The World Committee has followed all of these events very closely, and I would like to develop some of them here. I won't bring up again the question of girls in Scouting and relations with the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, which has already been widely dealt with. I would,

in fact, like to consider five subjects with you, which constitute priorities for the World Committee:

- Our efforts towards a strategy for Scouting
- Scouting, the environment and nature
- The role of young people within the Movement
- The World Scout Parliamentary Union
- And solidarity within the World Organization of the Scout Movement

I'll start with the strategy.

2. Towards a World Strategy for Scouting

I have chosen to begin with the Strategy, on the subject of which you have just seen a short audio-visual presentation, as it represents the general framework into which the rest of the World Organization of the Scout Movement's work fits. I only intend to mention the main developments of the Strategy. Adopted at the Melbourne World Conference in January 1988 following a long work of preparation by the World Committee and World Bureau, the Strategy, with its four strategic priorities:

- Youth Programme
- Adults in Scouting
- Management of National Associations
- Financial Resources of the World Organization of the Scout Movement

formed the leitmotiv of the World Organization

of the Scout Movement's work between the Melbourne World Conference and the Paris World Conference in July 1990. The agenda of the Paris Conference was established on the basis of the Strategy, and the adoption of several resolutions - notably those concerning the World Programme Policy and the principles of Adults in Scouting - constitute an important step forwards in the implementation of the Strategy. In addition, the Paris Conference adopted a fifth strategic priority, the growth of the Movement, which represents a new quantitative dimension aimed at strengthening the qualitative priorities. As was the case for the Paris World Conference, the agenda of the 33rd World Conference in Bangkok in 1993, the theme of which is "Objective 2002", will also be built around the Strategy.

I do not want to conclude this brief reminder on the Strategy without mentioning the excellent document prepared by the European Committee and European Office entitled "Towards 2002": Proposed orientation for the European Scout Region 1992-1996", a document which you received with the agenda for this Conference. This is an ideal tool, which takes the World priorities and adapts them to the needs of the European Region. The importance of this document, which will be presented to you tomorrow, will not escape you, and I hope that each of you will take the time to study it carefully.

3. Scouting, Nature and Environment

This is a very important issue in the eyes of the World Scout Committee.

3.1. The degradation of the environment is a pressing global threat. It is an issue to which young people are particularly sensitive. Protecting the environment represents a significant challenge for young people. It has both a universal and spiritual dimension and it is a determining factor for the future quality of individual and social life. Actions to protect the environment can and should be used as a priority vehicle for the educational goals of Scouting and as such make the Scout Movement more attractive to more young people. This must involve explicit environmental education and action, but must also be reflected in activities that go beyond what we traditionally think of as "the environment".

Since 1989, the World Scout Committee and the World Scout Bureau have been seeking ways to strengthen the environmental dimension of Scouting. A special three-year Nature and Environment programme is now being implemented, the early results of which will serve as a major focus of the next World Scout Conference and hopefully motivate the entire Movement to take up the environmental challenge with fresh vigour.

Our aim is to build on the fundamental part that Nature plays within Scouting's educational method and use that dimension - people in harmony with their environment - to its full potential to strengthen the Movement and make it, both in reality and in perception and at all levels, more fully relevant. In so doing, we contribute the most valuable resource of the World Organization of the

Scout Movement to the future of our planet Earth: young people who are sensitive to their role and place in their communities and who accept their responsibilities as stewards of their environment.

The following principles have been developed to guide the World Organization of the Scout Movement's future work in the environmental field:

a) As an educational Movement for young people, young people themselves must play a key role in all aspects of environmental education and action. This means finding ways to enable young people to take part in decision-making, and facilitating and encouraging the implementation of their own ideas and initiatives. This also implies a recognition of the greater potential of forces for change which come from the bottom up rather than top down and the consequent need to make this "change in direction" possible.

b) For the World Organization of the Scout Movement the environmental dimension should be more than just another project. It should be a driving force in order to:

- protect the environment,
- contribute to sustainable development,
- improve the quality of Scouting.

c) The environmental dimension should be seen as something larger than "just environment". It should become the "yeast in the bread" and be conceived as a way to affect all aspects of Scouting, such as:

- youth programme: the totality of what Scouts do in Scouting [the activities], how it is done [the Scout method] and the reason why it is done [the purpose],

- adult leadership: not only training, but the overall development of the adult resources of the Movement, to improve the effectiveness, commitment and motivation of the leadership to produce better programmes for young people.
- our drive towards growth in all its aspects: attracting more (and other types of) young people and leaders, image building, world consciousness, management, fundraising, etc.
- d) The environmental dimension should affect all dimensions of our organization: style, systems, structures, strategy, skills and staff; it must be integrated into the World Strategy for Scouting and it must influence it decisively.

3.2. The three-year programme includes:

- provision of "seed money" for small scale grassroots environmental projects, conceived and organized principally by Scouts themselves;
- the publication of the Global Development Village "how to" kit which contains plans and activity ideas to enable young people to plan and implement a Global Development Village at their local or national Scout camp or Jamboree. (The first Global Development Village, you may remember, was set up at the World Scout Jamboree in Korea in 1991 and was a great success)
- production of new educational materials for use in the development of youth programmes and in support of adult leadership in national Scout associations;
- special seminars or workshops, organized at regional and national level to ensure the

successful introduction and implementation of the new educational materials and the sharing and assimilation of experiences;

- the development and dissemination of promotional materials highlighting the role of Scouting in educating young people in an environmental context;
- active participation in the World Youth Forum on Environment in Costa Rica and the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil, where the World Organization of the Scout Movement will be represented by two young people;
- strengthening relations with other organizations active in the environmental sector;
- and mobilizing concerned individuals to provide support at all levels.

The programme includes one particularly innovative thrust - the establishment of the World Scout Environment Network. And that leads me to my next topic: youth involvement in the World Organization.

4. Youth involvement in the World Organization

This is another subject in which the World Committee has taken important initiatives recently. The creation of the World Scout Environment Network is one of these initiatives.

4.1. The World Scout Environment Network is an experiment in full youth participation to determine answers to the questions "What can Scouting do for the environment?" and "What can the environment do for Scouting?"

The objectives of the network are:

- to encourage initiatives for environmental action from young people by listening to their expressed needs, facilitating their plans of action and providing appropriate start-up funding for micro-projects at grassroots level;
- to mobilize the many young people who are already Scouts for concrete, local community involvement in the protection of the environment and the promotion of environmental information;
- to refocus the traditional educational methodology of Scouting, orientating it towards a holistic approach to Scout activities, building a healthy human environment for young people, and the notion of a learning community of adults and young people working together in a partnership of enthusiasm and experience;
- to facilitate the sharing of ideas and resources for programme development on the environment between Scouts, the national Scout organizations and the World Organization of

the Scout Movement, using modern means of electronic communication, taking advantage of support available through existing environmental networks to link Scouting to others in the environmental sector.

The network is being coordinated by a young volunteer and bypasses many of the formal structures through which Scout programming has traditionally occurred; it goes straight to the young people themselves, to hear what they have to say. The network has its focus outside the World Scout Bureau; the coordinator, who is a volunteer and works from home, is a law student in the USA. Various means of telecommunications are being used to facilitate contact between network members and to help them plan and carry out their projects. While beginning in a small way, the multiplier effect of the network is expected quickly to have substantial impact on the Movement at large.

4.2. But beyond the Environment network, other initiatives are underway to strengthen the role of young people in the decision making processes of the World Organization of the Scout Movement.

- World Scout Forums continue, with one successful event held during the World Moot in Australia and another being planned to coincide with the next World Moot in Kandersteg this summer. These events provide an opportunity for young members of the Movement aged between 18 and 26 to express their views on issues of relevance to them and to the future of Scouting.

Clearly, there is enormous potential in such consultative gatherings for valuable and helpful advice and guidance to be given to those who are responsible for the future development of the Movement

at all levels. But, more than that, among the motivated young people who are members of our Movement, including the delegates who have had the opportunity to participate in a World Scout Forum, there exists a tremendous resource that the Movement should tap to strengthen its various approaches to decision-making. As an educational Movement for young people, we need to involve young people directly in making decisions both for themselves and for the Scout organizations that exist for their benefit: Scouting must be a Movement of young people, supported by adults, and not just a Movement for young people.

- The World Programme Committee and the World Training Committee will hold their annual meetings this year in Kandersteg at the same time as the World Scout Forum, seizing the opportunity to meet with Forum delegates and strengthen the links between the committee's and the youth representatives.
- To encourage the participation of young members of the Movement in future World Scout Conferences, the World Committee has agreed in principle that the Conference fee for any delegates or observers under the age of 26 will be reduced by 25% compared to the normal fee. This policy will be applied for the first time at the 33rd World Scout Conference in Bangkok in 1993.

As will be evident from the above, it is clear that the issue of youth involvement in the decision-making processes of the Movement is one that is now being tackled afresh. The success of these initiatives, and similar ones at regional, national and local level, depends on all of us, young and old, sharing our views and ideas in a climate of mutual respect and understanding. Scouting, as the

largest voluntary educational Movement in the world, should truly be a Youth Movement and not simply a Movement for Youth.

5. World Scout Parliamentary Union

5.1. In general - and with some notable exceptions - active Scouts are not making full enough use of the support which they could get from former Scouts.

As I have now travelled to more than 40 countries for Scouting on all five continents in the past four years, one thing has always amazed me: the great number of former Scouts who happen to be people in key positions.

Whether in business, in politics, in social affairs or in communications, the percentage of former Scouts amongst decision-makers is much superior to the percentage of former Scouts in the community. When one thinks about it, this is not astonishing: Scouting attracts and produces certain types of individuals; those who like to take part, team members able to collaborate and to lead, individuals desirous to serve society. It is normal after all that they should be more numerous amongst decision-makers than amongst more passive members of society.

5.2. Amongst members of Parliament too, the percentage of former Scouts is quite high. And just as we should mobilize businessmen to support Scouting on our national or international growth plans, so should we capitalize on Scout parliamentarians to further our cause ... and more than our cause.

I say "more than just our cause" because Scouts and former Scouts are especially well placed to conceive and support the youth policy of a country. A true youth policy should be more than just a government policy, more than something to gain votes from the 18 to 20 age bracket for the next elections, but indeed "a project for society" that should gather around it the consensus of all trends in the nation.

Parliamentarians can and should play a key role in modeling such a youth policy and former Scouts amongst them could and should be at the heart of such projects.

5.3. Let us not forget that parliamentarians

- a) make the laws which shape the future, in particular those concerning youth, but also those dealing with current major problems, such as the environment or health, with which Scouting is concerned;
- b) are able to directly influence the executive power, either personally or through their position;
- c) constitute an impressive network of contacts, both in their own country and abroad.

Whenever laws concerning youth (and/or Scouting more directly) or other issues of interest to Scouting are discussed, Scout Parliamentarians can do a number of things such as

- a) obtain essential material assistance for Scouting from the government, be it in the form of subsidies, staff, sites, buildings or other resources necessary for the organization of Scout activities;
- b) discuss current youth problems and the ways in which Scouting can help solve them;

c) "open doors" and give active Scouts access to decision-makers (Scouts and non-Scouts) who could help the Movement to achieve its objectives;

d) circulate information concerning Scouting in order to improve its image, since it is well known that Scouting is often better than people tend to think, and Scouts do not always know how to "sell" their image.

We have recent examples in Great Britain where the Members of the Houses of Parliament Branch of the Scout Association have taken an active part and a "Scout like approach" to such laws as the Children Act, the Food Safety Act, the Charities Bill, the Environment Protection Act, the Health and Safety at Work Act, the Fire Precautions Act, the Data Protection Act and other Regulations which all may have consequences on Scout activities.

In each of your countries such Acts and Laws are being passed every day. How many of your Associations have parliamentarians who are former Scouts and who take a "Scout look" at these texts, as is the case in the United Kingdom, the oldest parliamentary democracy?

5.4. The World Scout Committee believes that Members of parliament can and should help the Movement without involving Scouting in political debates, in particular those concerning political parties. To ensure this, it is extremely important that National Scout Parliamentary Associations are composed of parliamentarians representing different parties. Experience has shown that the links of the Scout brotherhood can be stronger than the political differences separating members of parties. Indeed, National Scout Parliamentary Associations could rapidly become places where parliamentarians from opposing parties can discuss, in a Scout-

ing spirit, topics well beyond the realms of Scouting, thus increasing Scouting's contribution to peace!

Today some 25 countries from all five the World Organization of the Scout Movement regions have National Scout Parliamentary Associations. We hope that there will be 50 to 60 by the time the World Scout Parliamentary Union meets in Chile for its triennial General Assembly in March 1994, at the invitation of Chilean Scouting. Today I shall not go into what the World Scout Scout Parliamentary Union can do internationally for Scouting, but we feel that it can do just as much as National Unions can do in each country. You will find more in a brochure which is at your disposal here.

6. Solidarity within the World Organization

Solidarity within the World Organization is another major preoccupation of the World Scout Committee. There would be much to say on the subject, but I shall not enter into too many details at this stage ; I just want to make you realize that our fee system is simply not fair.

Let me give you one example, to illustrate what I mean: my son as a Swiss Scout pays 42 francs yearly fees; out of these, 8 francs go to Swiss Scouting at national level; out of these 8 francs Swiss Scouting pays the World Scout Bureau 50 Swiss centimes, that is to say the 1/16 part of what it receives

If my son were Pakistani, he would pay 10 Swiss centimes to be member of the Boy Scouts of Pakistan and they would pay 25 Swiss centimes to

the World Scout Bureau; this means that the Boy Scouts of Pakistan would pay to the World Organization of the Scout Movement 250% of what it receives from each boy, against 6% in Switzerland.

And to make matters worse, with 25 Swiss centimes in Pakistan, you can buy two Chapatis, that is to say a poor man's meal. In Switzerland, you buy the fifth of a cup of coffee.

Is it normal that we well-to-do Associations should pay as world fees the fifth of a cup of coffee and require our brothers in the South to pay the price of a meal? Evidently no. I do not want to launch a long debate on the subject now, but I just want to sensitize you that this is a subject which we will have to tackle in a different state of mind in the years to come.

7. The Commonwealth of Independent States

7.1. A final word about Scouting in Central and Eastern Europe. As you know, in terms of Scouting, in that part of the world, we should divide countries in 4 categories

- Those that have known Scouting until after the Second World War, in the late forties, until communism took over. This is Hungary and Czechoslovakia, where Scouting could start again quickly in the late eighties with the return of independence, because adults aged 50 or 60 had been Scouts in the late forties and were still in full shape to revive the flame of tradition.
- Those countries, the Baltic States and the Western part of Ukraine, where Scouting existed until 1939. There - as in Hungary and Czechoslovakia - you still have survivors of Scouting; only they were 10 years older than in Hungary and Czechoslovakia and life had been even tougher on them. These survivors have also kept the flame and are transmitting it to the younger generation. (There are more than 1000 Scouts in each of the three Baltic States).
- Those countries, Poland and Yugoslavia, where Scouting never stopped even during the communist period but where the communist regime tried to take over Scouting and control it. It partially succeeded but, at the base, most groups and leaders were not contaminated and it is now a question of going fully back to real Scouting. It may take still a little bit of time but things should be all right in a year or so.

(Perhaps during the question period, we could say a few words about Croatia and Slovenia).

- Finally you have those countries where there was nothing: all of the former USSR (except the Baltic States and Western Ukraine), Romania, Bulgaria (where Scouting had been prohibited in the thirties) and Albania.

In these countries we had to start from zero... but, amazingly, we were helped by an extraordinary spontaneous rebirth of Scouting from all places. Such a spontaneous phenomenon is hard to explain! Perhaps is it that "Scouting" was a "bad word" with the communist regime... so the youth of today tell themselves that it must be a "good thing"! Anyway, we have assisted these youth in getting organized and, today, there are some 10,000 Scouts in some 100 cities of the Commonwealth of Independent States, as the former USSR is now called.

7.2. I should like to dwell for a while on the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Together with Georgia and Mongolia, we are talking in that region of a population of some 285 million people, with 13 independent countries and, in Russia only, 18 Federated Republics.

This means a youth of Scout age of approximately 60 million. If we aimed at a 3% penetration rate (equal to World average) we would have 1,8 million Scouts in that Region.

For the time being this whole Region is still under the direct responsibility of the World Scout Committee. Whether one day it should be split between Europe and Asia or should it become - in all or in part - a 6th Region of the World Organization of the Scout Movement, is still an open question.

Today, to our knowledge, Scouting is actively present and partially organized in the Russian Federation, in the Ukraine, in Belarus, in Armenia, in Moldova and in Mongolia ... Existence of Scout troupes have recently been reported in Georgia, Kazakstan and Tadiikistan.

I could spend quite a bit of time speaking of the rebirth of Scouting in the former USSR, as it is a fascinating subject... and a very complicated one. To give you just an example: for almost two years there has been an average of five phone calls a week between the Geneva office and our Moscow representative to keep regulating the delicate mechanism of the rebirth of Scouting in that part of the world!

And still, so much stays to be done: the Scout spirit is not a natural thing to most of the youth of the C.I.S., a youth that tends to believe in nothing, neither God, nor politics, nor itself, a youth for whom anything voluntary is suspect, for whom initiative is often normally self-centered, for whom the notion of service to others rather than to oneself no longer comes naturally.

And yet, by some miracle, the ideals of Scouting have, somehow or other, floated through to some of these youth. And they need our help badly, like in these other countries where all traces of Scouting have been erased: Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, where there is no tradition on which to build anything, hardly anyone alive in the country who can transmit the flame of Scouting for having known it.

But we are progressing:

- leaders have been trained abroad and in the CIS
- a leaders' handbook in Russian will come out soon and Scouts from that region camp in Western Europe
- funds are being looked for and, sometimes, found.

A document on this Region is available here, along with the document sent to you by the European Region on the rest of Central and Eastern Europe and other handbooks are being prepared.

But this help must be co-ordinated; misguided or naive assistance can bring more problems than solutions, can create divisions and jealousies. We urge you to help but also to consult Geneva before helping. It is almost impossible for any one Scout Association to have a global vision of the priorities and problems in this vast continent and the best way to make sure that your support comes in the right manner, to the right people, in the right place and at the right time is to use the unique network of the World Scout Bureau to co-ordinate such support.

7.3. It is also time to definitely settle the marginal but painful question of the still existing Exile scout groups or associations. The exile time in Europe is over. I hope that these Exile scouts who are active all around the world will soon find ways to integrate themselves into the National Scout Organizations of their countries of nationality and residences it is already the case for a number of them, thus joining the World Scout brotherhood. I also hope that they will encourage and support the development of National Scout Organizations in their respective countries of origin. Their memories and

experiences are valuable and they should not be forgotten, but they need to be used appropriately and efficiently.

8. Conclusion

To conclude, I would like to share with you some thoughts on the relations between Scouting at World level and at European level.

If we are called the "World Organization of the Scout Movement", it is because we are indeed both an Organization and a Movement. It is important to maintain a balance between these two dimensions: if we become too much of an organization, we will lose the dynamics and creativity of a movement; and if we were only a movement, with no real organization, we would go off in all directions and lose all sense of cohesion.

It is this balance that the World Committee seeks to maintain at three levels:

- through the respect of the Constitution
- through dialogue
- through information

It is the Constitution that gives our Movement its cohesion; it sets us all the same Scouting aims, the same principles and the same Scout method. But the activities and organization may change considerably from one Association to the next.

Dialogue takes place first within the World Conference, where together, with all regions, we set the global priorities of our Movement in the fields of youth programme, adults in Scouting, organization, finance and growth. It can also take place during regional conferences such as this one, respecting the identity of each region.

Lastly, information is multiple, formal or not so formal, and is a permanent exchange which we seek to conduct with the Regional Committees and with each Association.

For its part, the World Committee has established a clear rule of conduct with all the regions: outside dialogue and information, it will only officially intervene either when the respect of the Constitution is in question or with regard to the implementation of World Conference Resolutions. Otherwise, each Region is free to set its own objectives and the means for achieving them, within the framework of the World Constitution. For example, if European Scouting decides that the Europe of Strasbourg should form its privileged framework of relations, or that Central and Eastern Europe should be its priority, or that it wants to increase its assistance to Scouting in Africa, the Arab Region or across the Atlantic, it is its decision and not that of the World Committee.

"Think globally, act locally" could be the organizational motto of World Scouting. And in the application of this motto, it is important to have a vision based on Baden-Powell's global approach to Scouting: even if the Scout method makes it possible for a Scout group or troop to exist and to practise good Scouting without having contacts with other Scouts, ultimately, there is no local Scouting without national Scouting. Likewise, national Scouting cannot survive if it has no link

with the Regional and World dimensions. In respect of this belonging to something which surpasses us all, let us recognize an essential dimension of our Scouting: "Being a brother to all Scouts" is to be, each and every one, a "world" Scout.

Programme

Tuesday, 26 May

Opening - Appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman. Election of Resolutions Committee and Tellers. Adoption of Additional Rules of Procedure.

Chairman's Report - Anton Markmiller.

Treasurer's Report - Franz Dunshirn.

Kandersteg and the European Scout Centres Network

Candidates for election to the European Scout Committee

A Strategy for Scouting . . . - audio visual presentation

Secretary General's Address - Jacques Moreillon.

The next World Conference - A preview of the venue for the next World Conference, to be held in Bangkok in 1993.

Wednesday, 27 May

Presentation of the Bronze Wolf - Recipient: Jos Loos

Towards 2002 - Dominique Bénard. Presentation of the proposed orientation for the European Scout Region 1992-96. Followed by time for discussion.

Election of European Scout Committee

Address by the Chairman of the World Scout Committee - Eugene F 'Bud' Reid.

The World Scout Foundation - Tom Voûte, Director.

Open Session - Including presentations by a number of European associations on their plans for the future related to the Strategy.

Thursday, 28 May

Announcement of new Chairman

Scouting and Guiding in Europe - Discussion and vote on resolutions concerning co-operation.

Resolutions for the next Triennium - Presentation, discussion and vote.

Chairman's Address - Thijs Stoffer