

Mr. Austin, C.B.E.,

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21st-24th SEPTEMBER, 1962.

C O N T E N T S

REPORT OF CONFERENCE ..	Pages 1 to 6
	<u>Appendix No.</u>
ATTENDANCE ..	1
BIENNIAL REPORT, 1960-62 (with Appendices I - IV) ..	2
SCOUT/GUIDE CO-OPERATION ..	3
AIMS AND RULES ..	4
SCOUTING IN THE EMERGENT COUNTRIES	5
EUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN ..	6
SCOUT AND SCOUTER TRAINING COURSES	7
BLOCK (NEW HOUSING) SCOUTING ..	8
SCOUTING AND UNATTACHED YOUTH	9
SCOUTING IN RELATION TO OTHER SOCIETIES AND YOUTH ORGANISATIONS	10
RESOLUTIONS ..	11
SPEECH BY COMMONWEALTH CHIEF SCOUT	12
FINAL ADDRESS BY M. PIERRE FRANCOIS	13.

1. VENUE.

At the invitation of the (British) Boy Scouts Association, the Second European Boy Scouts Conference was held in England, September 21st to September 24th, 1962. The Executive Committee of the Conference was fortunate in securing the generous offer of the excellent facilities at the Town Hall, Hove, Sussex. The delegates and guests were accommodated at the New Imperial Hotel, Hove and at the Norfolk Hotel, Brighton respectively. (See Resolution Numbered 1).

2. ATTENDANCE.

The Conference was attended by 70 delegates representing 20 member countries. In addition, there were 24 observers, guests and speakers including members of the World Committee, the Director and Deputy Director of the Boy Scouts World Bureau, Colonel J.S. Wilson, the Director of the World Guide Bureau, the Chairman of the Inter-American Regional Committee and a representative of the Council on Student Travel. (See Appendix 1, Resolution Numbered 5).

3. PROGRAMME.

The programme of the Conference was as follows:-

September 21st:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 18.30 hrs. | Civic Reception for Members of the Executive Committee and guests. |
| 18.00 and
21.00 hrs. | Optional - Scout Films and Film Strips. |
| 20.30 hrs. | Optional - Visits by delegates to local Troop Meetings. |

September 22nd:

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 09.30 hrs. | Official Welcome and Opening of the Conference. |
| 10.30 hrs. | Report of Executive Committee. |
| 11.30 hrs. | <u>SESSION I</u> Scout/Guide Co-operation. |
| 12.15 hrs. | <u>SESSION II</u> Report on 'Get-Together' of European International Commissioners. |
| 14.30 hrs. | <u>SESSION III</u> The Constitution. |
| 16.30 hrs. | <u>SESSION IV</u> Study Groups:- <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Scouting in the Emergent Countries.2. The Form and Content of the European News Bulletin.3. Scout and Scouter Training Courses - How to Encourage More Candidates. |
| 19.00 hrs. | DINNER by The (British) Boy Scouts Association. |

September 23rd:

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 10.30 hrs. | 'SCOUTS OWN' |
| 11.30 hrs. | <u>SESSION V</u> - Business Session <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Venue of European Conference, 1964.2. Election of new Members to the Executive Committee. |

September 23rd:

- 12.30 hrs. GROUP PHOTOGRAPH
- 14.30 hrs. EXCURSION by motor coach
- 20.30 hrs. SESSION VI - New Problems for Scouting:-
1. Block (New Housing) Scouting.
 2. Scouting and Unattached Youth.
 3. Scouting in Relation to Other Societies and Youth Organisations.

September 24th:

- 09.00 hrs. SESSION VII - Open Discussion on Session VI -
New Problems for Scouting.
- 09.45 hrs. SESSION VIII Open Session.
- 11.15 hrs. RESOLUTIONS.
- 12.00 hrs. FINAL ADDRESS
- 12.30 hrs. CLOSE OF CONFERENCE
-

(a) OFFICIAL OPENING OF CONFERENCE.

Short speeches of welcome were made by the Mayor of Hove, Councillor W.R. Smith, J.P., and by Sir Charles Maclean, Chief Scout of The (British) Commonwealth, in the course of which the Conference was assured of the active interest and support of the Civic Authority and reminded of the hopes and purpose of its Meeting. A special welcome was accorded by the Chief Scout to the delegates of Cyprus, which had become a member country since the previous Conference.

Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, gave the Opening Address, which was received with appreciation. He spoke about the European Common Market and N.A.T.O., and related how the aims and purposes of the Scout Movement continued to fit the need of good citizenship in all countries. (See Resolution Numbered 2).

(b) REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The report, including a Statement of Accounts, had been circulated in advance to all delegates and was introduced by Sir Rob Lockhart, Chairman of the Executive Committee. No questions were raised on the report. (See Appendix 2 and Resolution Numbered 10).

(c) SESSION I - SCOUT/GUIDE CO-OPERATION.

M. Jean Salvaj based a carefully prepared opening talk on the replies received from European Scout Associations to a questionnaire which had been circulated by the World Scout Bureau. The discussion which followed was mainly directed towards the merits, or otherwise, of having one National Association for Scouts and Guides. The majority of those who spoke to the Session favoured co-operation,

but there was a fair minority who supported the Swedish and Israeli pattern of one Association for both Scouts and Guides. (See Appendix 3 and Resolution Numbered 11).

(d) SESSION II - REPORT OF 'GET-TOGETHER' OF INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONERS, 1962.

The report of the 'Get-Together' which was held on September 20th and 21st, partly at the home of Colonel Robin Gold and partly at the Town Hall, Hove, was given by Colonel Gold.

At their meeting the International Commissioners witnessed a demonstration of the work of a British County International Representative; discussed the simplification of the procedure and the exchange of information as a help to camps and visits to other countries; a European Scout "Mix"; the extension of the 'Explorer Belt' scheme; the possibility of a European Patrol Leaders' Camp in 1964 or later and the 11th World Jamboree, 1963. The report contained a decision by the International Commissioners to continue to meet for three to four days every two years - the next 'Get-Together' to take place in Ireland in May, 1964. (See Resolution Numbered 12).

(e) SESSION III - THE CONSTITUTION.

Considerable discussion took place on a draft Constitution and Rules of Procedure for the Conference which had been circulated in advance to all delegates for consideration. To this delegates freely contributed their views and opinions. The Conference rejected the adoption of a Constitution and set up a small drafting Committee to consider fresh Rules of Procedure and to submit a revised draft of this document.

The drafting Committee thereafter succeeded in submitting a document entitled 'Aims and Rules', which provided that the Secretariat shall be provided by the 'Host Country' of the next Conference and which, with the exception of the clause concerning Finance, was at once approved by the Conference. The situation at this point reverted, in fact, to that when the original proposal on Finance was put to the Conference. It may be sufficient to record that, after further discussion the Conference finally approved a proposal that the expenses of the Secretariat be met by a contribution from each member country supplemented by a grant from the World Committee. (See Appendix 4 and Resolution Numbered 13).

(f) SESSION IV - STUDY GROUPS.

The delegates present at the Conference divided their attention into the three following Study Groups:-

1. Scouting in the Emergent Countries.

The opening Paper given to this Group outlined the contribution of Scouting to the needs of the particular economic and social situation in the new countries and dealt with ways in which the Scout Associations of Europe could help. A useful exchange of views and ideas ensued, which, in the main, was contributed by the delegates of the countries primarily concerned. (See Appendix 5 and Resolution Numbered 14).

2. The Form and Content of the European News Bulletin.
The opening Paper delivered to this Study Group contained a number of questions on the usefulness, form and content of such a bulletin. Delegates were invited to give their views and opinions and their conclusions are recorded. (See Appendix 6 and Resolution Numbered 15).
3. Scout and Scouter Training Courses, - How to Encourage More Candidates.

The introductory talk given at this Study Group included an outline of some of the more important points for discussion on Scout Training Courses - within, and outside the Scout Troop/Group; the indisputable need for trained adult leaders; obstacles to be overcome and other relevant considerations. (See Appendix 7 and Resolution Numbered 14).

(g) SESSION V - BUSINESS SESSION.

- (i) Venue of Third European Conference, 1964.

It was decided by vote that the Third Conference should meet in Finland. (See Resolution Numbered 16).

- (ii) Election of new Members of the Executive Committee.

The following were elected:-

Dominique Francois

Paul Koenig

Philip Tossijn

The ex-officio members are:-

Robin Gold

Yrjo Hongisto (See Resolutions Numbered 17 and 18).

(h) SESSION VI and VII - NEW PROBLEMS FOR SCOUTING.

There were three problems -

- (i) Block (New Housing) Scouting.
- (ii) Scouting and Unattached Youth.
- (iii) Scouting in Relation to Other Societies and Youth Organisations.

The opening speakers were allotted fifteen minutes each in which to introduce their 'problem'. The discussion on these problems took place at Session VII on the following day, but only a very few delegates, who made useful contributions to these matters took part. This may have been due to the interval between the opening speeches and the discussions. (See Appendices 8, 9 and 10 and Resolutions Numbered 20, 21 and 19).

(i) SESSION VIII - OPEN SESSION.

The following subject matters were contributed:-

- (i) A statement on the work of the Council on Student Travel;
- (ii) Statements and information on the arrangements for the 11th World Jamboree and 19th World Conference in Greece, 1963.

- (iii) A talk given by a representative of the United Kingdom Delegation giving examples of more venturesome activities undertaken by Senior Scouts.
- (iv) An announcement that a European Conference of National Scout Commissioners will be held in Brussels 22nd to 25th February, 1963.
- (v) An announcement by the United Kingdom Delegation that Sir Rob Lockhart was retiring as its ex officio member of the Executive Committee of the Conference and that his place will be taken by Robin Gold.
- (vi) A short Address of Greetings from the Director of the World Bureau.

(j) RESOLUTIONS.

The Resolutions as submitted by the Resolutions Committee in French and passed by the Conference are attached to this Report under Appendix 11.

Note. These are translated into English in compliance with the accepted practice.

(k) FINAL ADDRESS.

This was given by M. Pierre Francois, Acting Head of the Division of Adult Education and Youth Activities, UNESCO.

The Chairman, in the course of his introduction, and in his final remarks, paid very warm tributes on behalf of the Conference to M. Pierre Francois for the pleasure given to the Conference by his presence, for his most excellent and instructive address and, also, mentioned the high personal regard in which he is still held by Scouting throughout the World and, in particular, by so many Scouters in Europe. (See Appendix 13 and Resolution Numbered 2).

In closing the Conference the Chairman said:-

"I do not feel that you will want me to attempt to sum up and I am not going to, but I do just want to say this, that we have done two things in this Conference - we have given the Conference and the Committee a guide book for the future. It will be of great help to the Committee, I am quite certain that they now have some firm ground to stand on and will be able to give their full attention to the other objects besides drawing up rules of procedure. Also from the many discussions and talks we have had, the Committee will have ample material to discuss in the years ahead. I have admired the spirit in which this Conference has been conducted which shows once again that we can frankly debate anything without ever being anything but brothers together.

Finally, if I may, I cannot leave this Conference without just saying thank you all very much, not only for the honour you did me in having me as your Chairman, but for all the happiness and many other benefits that I have derived from contact with all of you, not only in these two years in this European Conference but in many other places at international gatherings. I wish you all continuing success in all your efforts.

The Conference is closed."

Note: A complete set of the opening papers and/or synopses of the addresses given at the Conference Sessions is attached to this Report as Appendices for the purpose of record.

4. DISPLAYS.

One feature of the Conference was the exhibition of training aids, literature etc. of member National Scout Associations. This variety of material was displayed on stands in the spacious Conference room for the information of delegates and proved of interest.

5. SHOWING OF SCOUT FILMS AND FILM STRIPS.

VISITS TO LOCAL TROOP MEETINGS.

These activities were carried out during the evening prior to the start of the Conference as an optional interest for delegates. The film strips and commentary by Mr. George Witchell (Travelling Commissioner, The (British) Boy Scouts Association) on a number of his contacts with Scouting in some of the emergent countries of Africa was of particular interest, and the conducted visits to some of the Troop Meetings that were being held that evening in Hove were favoured by a number of delegates.

6. SOCIAL OCCASIONS.

- (a) The members of the Executive Committee of the Conference, together with a number of guests and observers and members of the host Delegation and their wives were most kindly entertained by the Mayor of Hove at a Reception at the Town Hall on Friday evening, September 21st. (See Resolution Numbered 1).
- (b) The delegates attending the Conference and their ladies were entertained to Dinner by The Chief Scout of the (British) Commonwealth and The (British) Boy Scouts Association on Saturday, September 22nd, and the Conference was most appreciative of this hospitality. The occasion was made memorable by the splendid speech of the Chief Scout of the (British) Commonwealth when proposing the toast of the Conference. At the request of a number of delegates, copies of this speech are made available (See Appendix 12 and Resolution Numbered 3).
- (c) An informal programme of visits for the pleasure of the wives of delegates was arranged by the District Commissioner for Brighton and this was very much appreciated by those who availed themselves of it. (See Resolution numbered 7).
- (d) During the afternoon of Sunday, September 23rd, the delegates and their wives visited, by motor coach, Arundel Castle and Lancing College. The tour was accompanied by Lt. Colonel R.C. Giles, R.M.(Rtd.) County Commissioner for Sussex and was a great success. (See Resolution numbered 7)

7. ADMINISTRATION.

The Secretariat of the Conference was fortunate in having at its disposal the voluntary services of a number of Scouts and Scouters of Hove and Brighton to assist with the work of shorthand-writing, duplicating, orderly and messenger work. (See Resolution Numbered 7).

R.M.M. Lockhart - Chairman

R.S. Thomas - Secretary

November, 1962.

2nd BOY SCOUTS EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

A T T E N D A N C E SMEMBER COUNTRIES

<u>ARMENIAN SCOUTS</u>	DR. KOURKENE MEDZADOURIAN	
<u>AUSTRIA</u>	HERR WALTER WEISSENSTEIN HERR RICHARD TREML DIPL. ING. JOHANNES FIGL DR. ALFRED FISCHER	(LEADER)
<u>BELGIUM</u>	DR. PAUL VAN REMOORTERE DR. ED. DUVIGNEAUD M. PH. TOSSIJN M. C. SCIMIT M. F. MERTENS M. P. DOUTREPONT M. M. LOUSBERG	(LEADER)
<u>CYPRUS</u>	MR. D.G. DIMITRIOU, S.B. MR. SAVVAS KOKKINIDES MR. BULENT SALIH	(LEADER)
<u>DENMARK</u>	THE REV. G. MOLGAARD HERR NIELS ENGBERG DR. JORGEN KRINGELBACH	
<u>FINLAND</u>	PROF. M.D. SVEN E. DONNER DR. YRJO HONGISTO MR. OLLI ARRAKOSKI	(LEADER)
<u>FRANCE</u>	M. JEAN ESTEVE M. DOMINIQUE FRANCOIS M. MICHEL RIGAL M. HENRI BOURREAU M. ERIC GRAHAM M. ROBERT MUNNICH M. B. DUMONT MADAME de LUFFIAC	
<u>GERMANY</u>	DR. FRIEDRICH KRONENBERG DR. PAUL KOENIG PASTOR JOEST BESSER DR. GOTZ GIESE PASTOR JOCHEN SENFT HERR EBERNARD KRUGER HERR KURT KIESSLICH	(LEADER)
<u>GREECE</u>	M. D. MACRIDES M. D. ALEXATOS DR. N. CONSTANTOULIS	(LEADER)
<u>ICELAND</u>	MR. FRANCH MICHELSEN	
<u>IRELAND</u>	MR. E.J. MONTGOMERY MR. FC. SCOTT	(LEADER)
<u>ISRAEL</u>	MR. YEHUDA BARKAI	
<u>ITALY</u>	DR. ING. ALDO MARZOT ING. FERRUCCIO MUGNAI	(LEADER)
<u>LIECHTENSTEIN</u>	H.S.H. PRINCE EMANUEL OF LIECHTENSTEIN RODICHE KLAUS	

LUXEMBOURG

M. RAYMOND THEVENIN (LEADER)
 M. GEORGES E. HAUSEMER
 M. ETIENNE MEYER

NETHERLANDS

MR. E.J.H. VOLKMAARS (LEADER)
 DR. P.A.M.E. VAN VELZEN
 MR. W.G. WEIER
 IR. H. TEN BOKKEL HUINING
 MR. RADemaker

NORWAY

HERR JOHN MESSELL

SWEDEN

HERR ERIK ENDE
 HERR CARL-AXEL AXELSSON
 Lt. COL. HARRY TYNDAL
 MR. STIG NYGREN
 HERR SVEN H. BAUER

SWITZERLAND

M. JEAN SALVAJ (LEADER)
 M. ALFRED RENOU

UNITED KINGDOM

MR. A.W. HURLL, C.B.E. (LEADER)
 MR. OSWALD BELL, M.A.
 Lt. COL. R.M. GOLD
 MR. C. DYMOKE GREEN, O.B.E.
 MR. E.G. NEATE, C.B.E.
 MR. J.D. STEWART

OBSERVER COUNTRIES

Transatlantic Council of America - MR. J. HOWARD KAUTZ

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE

MR. ROB LOCKHART, K.C.B., C.I.E., M.C., D.L. (CHAIRMAN)
 MR. ERIC GRAMAM (SEE FRANCE) ING. ALDO MARZOT (SEE ITALY)
 MR. YRJO HONGISTO (SEE FINLAND) M. P. TOSSIJN (SEE BELGIUM)
 MR. PAUL KOENIG (SEE GERMANY) MR. E.J.H. VOLKMAARS (SEE NETHERLANDS)
 MR. R.S. THOMAS, M.B.E. (SECRETARY)

FIELD COMMITTEE

MR. DEMETRIOS ALEXATOS (SEE GREECE) MR. C.C. MOJERWU
 MR. ROSSLIN BANAI MR. C.R. NICHOLS, O.P.E.
 MR. W.D. CAMPBELL SIR H.B. REYES
 MR. J.F. COLQUHOUN, O.B.E. M. JEAN SALVAJ (SEE SWITZERLAND)
 MR. FEDERICO DIAZ LEGORBURU M. P. TOSSIJN (SEE BELGIUM)
 MR. E.J.H. VOLKMAARS (SEE NETHERLANDS)

CHAIRMAN OF REGIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Inter-American - DR. GUSTAVO J. VOLLMAR

BOY SCOUTS WORLD BUREAU

MR. GEN. D.C. SPRY, C.B.E., D.S.O., C.D. MR. R.T. LUND
 MR. ROBERT BUEHLER

GUESTS

MR. ROGER DARMON (Field Representative), DAME LESLIE WHATELEY, D.B.E.,
 Council on Student Travel. Director, World Guide Bureau.
 MR. COL. R.C. GILES, R.M. (RTD.), COL. J.S. WILSON, C.M.G., O.B.E.,
 County Commissioner, Sussex. Chief Scouts Comsr., The Boy Scouts Assn.

GUEST SPEAKERS

MR. PIERRE FRANCOIS, Division of Adult Education and Youth Activities, UNESCO SIR EVELYN SHUCKBURGH, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office.
 The Revd. G. MACKENZIE, M.A., M.B.E., T.D. MR. K.H. STEVENS, Dep. Chief Executive Comsr.
 The Boy Scouts Assn. representing the
 Camp Chief, Gilwell Park.
 MR. CHARLES MACLEAN, Bt. H.M.L., J.P. Mr. George WITCHELL, H.Q. Travelling Comsr.
 Chief Scout (British) Commonwealth The Boy Scouts Association.

THE BOY SCOUTS EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

1960 - 1962

OF THE

BOY SCOUTS EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE BOY SCOUTS' EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT (1960 - 1962)
of
THE EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

I. APPOINTMENT AND COMPOSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. Appointment

The First European Conference met at Altenberg, Germany, in May, 1960. One of its acts was to appoint an Executive Committee to which it gave the following terms of reference:

- (i) To carry out the decisions of the European Conference and to further its terms of reference.
- (ii) To arrange meetings of the European Conference

2. Composition

The Conference further directed that:

- (i) The Executive Committee should be composed of five members with power to co-opt up to two (more); each member to come from a different country;
- (ii) The membership of the Committee should comprise:

One member from the host country of the last European Conference (In 1960-Germany).

One member from the host country of the next European Conference (In 1962 - United Kingdom).

One European member of the Boy Scouts World Committee.

One member from each of Belgium, France and Italy.

(This, it should be noted, made a total of six members).

3. Appointment of Members

At Altenberg, Mr. Jan Volkmaars was appointed as the World Committee member. The remaining members were nominated by their respective countries later on.

They were:

Belgium	M. Ph. Tossijn
France	M. E. Graham
Germany	Hr. H. Fischer
Italy	Ing. A. Marzot
United Kingdom	Sir R. Lockhart

(See also paragraph 5(c))

II. MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

4. The Executive Committee met three times, as follows:

- 1st Meeting, Paris, December, 1960
- 2nd Meeting, Dusseldorf, October, 1961
- 3rd Meeting, London, April, 1962

5. The First Meeting

(a) For various reasons it was not until December, 1960 that the Executive Committee was able to meet for the first time and enter upon its duties.

(b) Sir Rob Lockhart was elected Chairman and Mr. R.S. Thomas, International Secretary, The (British) Boy Scouts Association, was appointed Secretary.

(c) The Committee decided to co-opt one member from a Scandinavian country and to invite all the Scandinavian National Organisations to consult together and nominate one Scouter to fill this vacancy. Later, Hr. E. Ende, International Commissioner, Sweden, was, owing to short notice, deputed to attend the 2nd Meeting of the Executive Committee; but eventually Dr. Yrjo Hongisto, (Finland) was nominated as the co-opted member. He attended the 3rd Meeting of the Executive Committee.

6. Matters dealt with by the Committee

The main items dealt with by the Committee at its Meetings are dealt with under their appropriate headings in later sections of this Report.

7. Membership of the Conference

A list of Member countries and of those countries which the Executive Committee recommend should have observer status is attached as Appendix I.

8. World Bureau Representation at Committee Meetings

The Committee had the advantage of the presence of Mr. P. Siebold at its Second Meeting and of the Director, General Dan Spry at its Third Meeting.

9. Matters Arising from the "Conclusions" of the First European Conference

One of the first concerns of the Executive Committee was to consider what action it should take on the various decisions of the Conference at Altenberg. These are dealt with in the immediately following paragraphs.

10. Rules of Procedure

(a) It was agreed at Altenberg that the Executive Committee should draw up Rules of Procedure for the European Conference and submit them for approval to the Conference in 1962.

(b) The Executive Committee, therefore, directed the Secretary to submit a draft of such Rules. The Secretary sought the advice of the World Bureau. The Bureau, in its reply recommended one publication embodying a Constitution, Bye-Laws and Rules of Procedure as the best method of dealing with the subject.

(c) A document based on this advice was accordingly drafted and submitted to the Executive Committee. The Committee, having regard to the European Conference's directive to draft Rules of Procedure only, had doubts about submitting anything more to the Conference. Ultimately, it decided to submit a Constitution and Rules of Procedure and to leave it to the Conference to decide whether to adopt more than the Rules of Procedure.

11. Conferences of National Commissioners of Cub, Scout, Senior Scout, etc. Sections. (First European Conference, - "Conclusions". The Future, paragraphs 1(a) and 1(b)).

It was unfortunate that throughout its first nine months of office in 1961, the Committee found itself without the means to further the wishes of the First Conference by promoting any very real activity under this head. The reason for this was that its

Secretary was not in a position to free himself sufficiently from his full time work with the (British) Boy Scouts Association to do very much for the Committee until 1st October, 1961. This accounts for the slow start, for which we seek your indulgence.

Wolf Cubs. The Committee at its meeting in October, 1961, expressed the view that there was most probably no need, for the time being, to hold a sectional Conference for the Wolf Cub branch.

Rovers. The Committee is pleased to report the holding by Scoutisme Français of a Conference of European Headquarter Commissioners for Rover Scouts at Jambville, France, 19th/21st October, 1962. It looks forward with keen interest to the results.

Boy Scouts. The Committee also has pleasure in reporting the holding by the Intérfédérale Belge du Scoutisme of a Conference of European Headquarter Commissioners for the Boy Scout Section in Brussels early in 1963.

Scout Shops and Supply Services. Your Committee is greatly indebted to the National Scout Council of the Netherlands for holding at Ommen in April, 1962, a Conference of Managers of Scout Shops and Supply Services in Europe. It was the first Conference of this kind. The idea came from the Executive Committee of the European Conference. Eleven Scout countries were represented at the Conference by seventeen delegates. The Conference tackled questions of practical value and the National Scout Council of the Netherlands have sent copies of the full report of the Conference to all National Scout Organisations in Europe.

A small ad-hoc Committee was formed to examine the questionnaires that are being sent to European Associations to see if there is sufficient business and a desire to justify a further Conference.

12. Scout - Girl Guide Co-operation - Study Groups
(First European Conference - "Conclusions". The Future: paragraph 2(a))

While the general subject of Scout - Guide co-operation has been placed on the Agenda for the Second European Conference, the Executive Committee, because it was informed that the World Scout Conference was to discuss this subject in 1963, decided not to pursue at present the proposal for setting up study groups.

13. Co-ordination of National Events
(Altenberg. Conclusions. The Future, paragraph 2(c)).

The Executive Committee came to the conclusion that as there are so many local International Events in Europe, it would be impossible for the Committee to co-ordinate any international events other than those organised by the Headquarters of National Scout Organisations. So far no action has been taken on this item other than that Member Associations of the Conference have been invited to notify the Secretary of their forthcoming events for 1963 and 1964. It is, however, abundantly clear that the Committee can only succeed in any effort to co-ordinate and help avoid a clash of our international events if, and only if, the Member Associations of the Conference notify the Committee of their forthcoming events as far ahead as is possible.

14. Use of Charter Aircraft.
(Altenberg - Conclusions. The Future, paragraph 4(b)).

The Committee at its meeting in Paris in December 1960 recommended the charter of an aircraft as a help to National Associations with the problem of transportation for Rovers of Europe attending the 7th World Rover Moot in Melbourne, Australia, in December, 1961. The possibilities were investigated and an option on three air charters from Belgian, British and German Air

Companies at an approximate cost of £278 per passenger was circulated to all European Scout Associations in May, 1961.

The response was as follows:-

Netherlands	1
Germany	6
Sweden	1

The proposed charter was, therefore, abandoned. The (British) Boy Scouts Association, however, had already chartered an aircraft for their contingent of 76 Rovers from the United Kingdom and their invitation to accommodate the Rovers from the Netherlands, Germany and Sweden was, in the circumstances, gladly accepted.

15. Training

(Altenberg. Conclusions - Training)

(a) The Executive Committee agreed that it was not one of its duties to deal with the recommendations made under this heading at Altenberg. The Committee considered that they were matters for the Camp Chief. A short report by the Camp Chief is, however, attached (Appendix II).

(b) In the Autumn of 1961 Gilwell Park ran, as an experiment, an Administration and Organisation Course for Scouters. 55 Scouters from eight countries attended this Course, which was such a success that it has been decided to run a similar Course from 18th to 23rd March, 1963.

Details have already been sent to all countries and it is hoped that this second Course will meet with an even better response than the first.

16. Co-operation

(Altenberg - Conclusions - Organisation, 3(b)).

(a) Hr. Heinrich Karsch (Germany) very kindly attended, on behalf of the Executive Committee, the Girl Guide European Conference at Castle Mainau in May 1961.

16. (b) European Scout Duty to God Conference. The Committee has made touch with the Chairman of the European Scout Duty to God Conference with the object of bringing the deliberations and activities of this Conference within the sphere of interest of the European Scout Conference.

The Committee has noted with appreciation the desire of the Duty to God Conference to work in close collaboration with the European Conference.

An informal agreement has been reached with the Chairman of the Duty to God Conference that, in consultation with the Committee of the European Conference, proposals will be prepared, for submission to the next Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Duty to God Conference, for the desired integration of that Conference into the organisation of the European Scout Conference.

The Committee has been pleased to record its warm appreciation of the help and co-operation received from Mr. Charles Wood, Chairman of the Duty to God Conference.

(c) (i) Three members of the Executive were the guests of the Vlaams Verbond der Katholieke Scouts at their Jubilee celebrations in Antwerp in May, 1962. The VVKS are to be congratulated, not only on their Jubilee, but also on the excellence of the celebration ceremonies presented under the title 'S... Boom'.

(ii) The Svenska Scoutradet kindly invited the Chairman of Committee to attend their 50th Anniversary Jubilee on 6th-7th October, 1962. Unfortunately he was unable to accept.

(d) (i) The Executive Committee decided to publish twice yearly, a European Scout Bulletin giving information of current interest, experiments and new ideas and a list of forthcoming events.

- (d) (ii) As the Executive is conscious that it has not kept member countries informed of its activities, the Bulletin will also contain short notes on the more important items dealt with by the Executive Committee, both at its meetings and by correspondence.
- (iii) The first "sample" issue of this Bulletin, in English and in French, was published at the end of July 1962, and issued free of charge to all European Scout Associations with copies to members of the World Committee, Chairmen and the Offices of Regional Committees and the Boy Scouts World Bureau.

(III) OTHER MATTERS DEALT WITH BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

17. Second Boy Scouts European Conference

As all information will be in the hands of National Organisations before this Report is presented, nothing more need be stated here except that the Executive Committee devoted much time and thought to the planning of this Conference.

18. European International Commissioners

The Executive Committee much regrets that, owing to the number of other conferences taking place, at the time, the 'Get-Together' of the European International Commissioners, which had been planned to take place in Ireland in the Autumn of 1962, had to be cancelled.

At its meeting in London in April, 1962, the Committee received a request from the International Commissioners to consider the future of the 'Get-Togethers'. The Committee expressed its belief in the practical value of the International Commissioners meeting separately from other events, to discuss their problems and, if possible, to improve upon ways and means whereby more Scouts might take an active interest in the international aspect of Scouting.

The Committee was of the opinion that, in the future, the 'Get-Togethers' might be held separately in alternate years, i.e. one at the venue of the European Conference and one in the alternate year, which was, so far, free of any other World or International event. The Committee also thought that in the case of hardship, sympathetic consideration should be given to any

the World Committee to assist European Associations to meet the expenses of their International Commissioner attending the 'Get-Together'.

(IV) FINANCE

19. The question how the costs involved in carrying out the decisions of the First European Conference were to be met, was considered at the first meeting of the Executive Committee.

Various methods were discussed. For example:

- (a) Should the European National Scout Organisations be asked to share the actual costs incurred in the running of a secretariat, correspondence, etc?
- (b) Should the host country for the next Conference, which might normally be expected to provide the secretariat for the two years prior to that Conference, be expected to pay the costs involved, on the grounds that any one country would only be likely to be the host country at long intervals of time?
- (c) Would a combination of (a) and (b) be the best solution? that is, the host country would pay the expenses incurred and then recover the appropriate proportion of them from the other member countries.
- (d) Should financial aid which had been offered by the World Committee be accepted?

20. The Committee at this first meeting decided to recommend course (c) above.

21. It also decided that the World Bureau should be asked to provide money for special projects, but not for the normal expenses of the European Committee. Opinion on this point was not unanimous.

22. When these proposals were put to the (British) Boy Scouts Association, as host country for the Second European Conference, that Association was not favourably impressed. It considered that if it were to pay the costs of the European Executive Committee,

to attempt to recover such costs afterwards from member countries would be difficult, involve much correspondence and be likely to result in delays. Further, (British) Boy Scouts Association saw no objection to accepting financial aid from the World Committee.

23. (a) The Chairman of the European Committee therefore decided to consult all European member countries. In June 1961 he sent a letter to each National Organisation setting out the position and asking each country to vote whether or not it was in favour of accepting financial aid from the World Committee.

(b) Answers were received from 11 countries. Of these, 8 were in favour of accepting the offer of financial aid from the World Committee, 3 were against doing so, six countries did not reply.

24. The Executive Committee considered the position again at its Second Meeting (1961).

It agreed "to recommend to the next meeting of the European Conference

- (a) that some form of income should be contributed by European member countries;
- (b) that the Committee be empowered to accept, without prejudice for the future, funds from the World Committee to meet the cost or costs of special projects."

The Committee also agreed to bring the whole question before the 1962 Conference and meanwhile to ask the World Bureau to advance to the Committee the existing appropriation of £700 to meet the cost of the special projects on which the Committee wished to take early action, namely, the 1962 Conference and the publication of a News Bulletin.

25. There the matter rests. It is for the Conference to decide how the costs of carrying out its decisions are to be met.

26. Meanwhile the expenses incurred in the period 31st December 1960 - 30th June, 1962 have been advanced by the (British) Boy Scouts Association

These costs are set out in Appendix III and amount in total to £1,434. 0s. 9d.

The Estimated Budget for 'Special Projects' are set out in Appendix IV

(V) THANKS

27. The Executive Committee records its thanks to:

Scoutisme Francais

The Ring Deutscher Pfadfinderbunde

The (British) Boy Scouts Association

for the facilities provided for the meetings of the Committee, in their respective countries, and for their generous hospitality to the members of the Committee on these occasions.

R.M.M. Lockhart Chairman

R. S. Thomas Secretary

LONDON, AUGUST, 1962

THE BOY SCOUTS EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

MEMBER COUNTRIES

Armenian Scouts	Israel
Austria	Italy
Belgium	Liechtenstein
Cyprus	Luxembourg
Denmark	Morocco
Finland	Netherlands
France	Norway
Germany	Portugal
Great Britain	Sweden
Greece	Switzerland
Iceland	Tunisia
Ireland	Turkey

OBSERVERS

Canadian Scouts in Europe	Malta
C.E.C.A. (European Coal & Steel Community)	Monaco
Gibraltar	Transatlantic Council Boy Scouts of America

SECOND EUROPEAN SCOUT CONFERENCE

GILWELL PARK AND THE TRAINING OF SCOUTERS

DEVELOPMENTS

Developments to the Gilwell estate, some of which have been completed, some of which are in progress at the moment, and some of which are to be undertaken as soon as the finance is available, have become necessary due to the increasing demand from all over the world for training of various kinds at Gilwell Park. For many years Gilwell has been working to capacity commensurate with its facilities but nonetheless is increasingly unable to cater for all the Scouters who desire to be trained.

Last year the British Boy Scouts Association agreed to increase the staff at Gilwell, which was the first essential step, but that in itself was insufficient. Consequently it was decided, as announced at the World Conference in Portugal, to launch a Development Fund in conformity with a previous World Conference resolution. I quote:

"The Conference supports the proposal that all Scouters who have taken Wood Badge Training in any country should be encouraged to subscribe regularly and on a personal basis to the funds of the 1st Gilwell Park Group and asks that National Training Leaders should encourage them to do so."

Whilst the appeal is not to be launched until 1st September, the early response has been most encouraging. The appeal is commended to all Wood Badge holders in Europe in conformity with the World Conference resolution.

The early response was sufficient to make it quite certain that funds would be available to develop a new Training Ground, and that has now been done and the ground has been in use since July this year. This enables Gilwell to run three Wood Badge Courses simultaneously or, as will happen in the future, to run simultaneously two or three courses of different types.

The second development which will be completed this year is to provide additional office accommodation by building on to the North end of the main house, and above the offices there will be sleeping accommodation for visiting members of the Training Team.

Further developments will include the enlargement and modernisation of the kitchen and the provision of a Bunk House so that the winter training programme can be extended.

ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The last two years have seen the introduction of a Course in Administration and Organisation, designed to cater both for the full time professional and the part time volunteer who is concerned primarily with the organisation of Scouting. The first course was attended by men from nine countries although, in fact, there was a disappointing response from the European countries other than the United Kingdom. The second such course has been arranged for the period Monday, 18th March to Saturday, 23rd March, 1963 and the Conference is asked to give support so that the discussions and the exchange of experience can be on the widest possible basis.

GROUP SCOUTMASTERS' PART 2. WOOD BADGE COURSE

In conformity with the resolution of the World Training Advisory Committee, in October this year will be held the first Part 2. Wood Badge Course for Group Scoutmasters, a course which, incidentally, is equally appropriate to Commissioners. This is deliberately a Wood Badge Course, seeking to demonstrate in action typical practical parts of the programme of the four sections of the Movement. It must not be confused with the Group Scoutmasters' Preliminary Course which remains available, but is concerned only with the administration and method. It is important to realise that the conference decision was that the Group Scoutmasters' Course should not provide an easy physical alternative to anyone seeking to gain the Wood Badge.

The response for the first course has been tremendous and the second course is arranged for 23rd to 29th September, 1963.

WOOD BADGE COURSES IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

With the establishment of the new training ground one of the first innovations will be Cub and Scout Wood Badge Courses run at Gilwell in the French language. The dates of the Courses are:-

Cub	Monday 19th August to Saturday 24th August 1963
Scout	Saturday 10th August to Sunday 18th August 1963

The success of these courses will depend entirely upon the response from the European countries, and attention is particularly drawn to this new opportunity presented at Gilwell.

These courses will be run quite separately but coterminously with English-speaking courses.

SENIOR SCOUT AND ROVER TRAINING

The Deputy Camp Chief's Handbook for the Senior Scout Part 2. Course is now being printed and will be available to the Training Team early in 1963.

As many European countries start Rover Scouting at an age that is commensurate with the U.K. Senior Scout age, it is probable that this course is in many respects appropriate to Rover Scout Leaders, but, additionally, the Rover Scout Leaders' Course for the leaders of a Rover age group of 18 to 24 years will continue to be available.

SENIOR SCHOOLBOY COURSES

For many years Gilwell has offered Leadership in Scouting courses to boys from selected schools who are in their last full year at school. Up to now these courses have been attended only by boys from the United Kingdom but they are now sufficiently established for us to be glad to invite participation from Europe. The purpose of the course is to prepare for leadership in Scouting young men who have had the benefits of a good education. The courses are open to members of the Movement and especially to those who have been members or who display interest in leadership in Scouting.

TRAINING GENERALLY

The demand for leadership training in most countries continues at a high and increasing level but there remains a great deal to be done, first to make sure that every new Scouter appreciates his obligation to take training and second, to make sure that opportunities are available to him.

In some of the European countries there are occasions when it is obvious that training is misused, and it should be clearly understood that the function of training is to demonstrate existing policy. A training course is not a conference: it is not the place for policy changing dis-

cussions. Those who run training courses need to be reminded that their function is to train in line with the existing policy whether or not they personally agree with it.

ATTENDANCE ON COURSES AT GILWELL PARK

It is vital that all the European countries should endeavour to send a steady stream of Scouters, both to help in the running of courses at Gilwell and to take part in courses. The extent to which this has been done in the past varies rather too much between one country and another. It is suggested that every country and every Association in every country should try to be represented as a minimum on one Cub Course and one Scout Course at Gilwell each year. This is important, not merely from the point of view of their training, but so that their experience may be available to the Scouters from Asia and Africa in particular.

TRAINING THE TEAM COURSES

The establishment of the courses - which have now been attended by over 1,000 actual and prospective members of the Training Team - clearly filled a long felt want. Courses already planned within reach of Europe for next year include two at Gilwell (31st May to 3rd June 1963 and 2nd to 6th September 1963), one in Cyprus (which will be in Turkish and English) at the end of March 1963, and it is hoped to arrange a course in Italy in the Spring of 1964 although the dates have not yet been finalised.

These courses have proved their value in preserving and developing unity in Scouting, but the successful continuance of training in all its spheres depends upon all members of the Training Team attending these courses at regular intervals.

FINALLY,

We who are concerned with Gilwell were heartened by the Resolution passed at the last World Conference, which read:-

"The Conference records its gratitude to the International Training Centre, Gilwell Park, for the irreplaceable contribution which it has made, is making, and will continue to make to World Scouting. The Conference expresses its appreciation to the (British) Boy Scouts Association for making this contribution possible."

We regard this, not so much as a compliment, but as a challenge. What has been outlined above is Gilwell's effort to meet the challenge, and we invite from Europe continued loyalty, understanding and support.

John Thurman
CAMP CHIEF

August, 1962

APPENDIX III

THE BOY SCOUTS EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF THE SECRETARIAT AND ORGANISATION

FOR THE 18 MONTHS' PERIOD, 31st DECEMBER, 1960 to 30th JUNE, 1962

RECEIPTS

£. s. d.

Advanced by -

The (British) Boy Scouts Association 1,434. 0. 9

1,434. 0. 9

EXPENDITURE

£. s. d.

Proportion Secretarial Assistance

1,150. 0. 0

Travelling

37. 6. 3

Printing and Duplicating

26.14. 6

Stationery

70. 0. 0

Posts and telephones

150. 0. 0

1,434. 0. 9

APPENDIX IV

THE BOY SCOUTS EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

SPECIAL PROJECTS

ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 24th SEPTEMBER, 1962

RECEIPTS

£. s. d.

Boy Scouts World Bureau -

Grant in Aid for the three Quarterly
Periods Ending 30th September, 1962,
(£1,500)

532. 8.10

532. 8.10

EXPENDITURE

£. s. d.

£. s. d.

1962 Conference

Simultaneous translation service 300. 0. 0

Programme printing .. 40. 0. 0

Guest Speakers, Travel
& Accommodation and Staffing 135. 0. 0 475. 0. 0

"European News" Bulletin

First Issue - Printing 25. 0. 0

Postages 5. 0. 0 30. 0. 0

Balance 27. 8.10

532. 8.10

SECOND BOY SCOUT EUROPEAN CONFERENCE, HOVE, 1962.SESSION NO. IREPORTER: JEAN SALVAJ.CO-OPERATION BETWEEN BOY SCOUTS AND GIRL GUIDES.1. INTRODUCTION.

The European Committee of the Boy Scout Movement is well aware that co-operation between Girl Guides and Boy Scouts is a matter of current interest - as, indeed, are the World Committees of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movements.

Information is therefore required on:

- (a) the existing position in those organisations which have a common organisation for girls and boys;
- (b) the opinion - from the point of view both of Girl Guides and Boy Scouts - of those Associations who have a separate organisation - which include, in fact, the great majority of members throughout the world.

To this end, a questionnaire has been forwarded to Member Associations by the Headquarters of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts and the World Headquarters of the Boy Scout Movement.

2. STATISTICS.

A few statistics will help to clarify our present situation. Replies have been received from fifty-two Member Associations - and two Associations, Members of Federations - to the questions asked by the Headquarters of the two World Organisations.

Seven National Associations and two Member Associations of Federations, have a joint organisation for Girl Guides and Boy Scouts.

Forty-five National Associations have separate organisations. Their replies were made up as follows:

Fifteen were forwarded by the two National Associations of one single country to their respective World Headquarters.

Twenty-three were provided only by the Guides and were sent to the World Bureau of the Girl Guide Movement in London.

Seven were provided by Boy Scout Associations only and were sent to the World Office of the Boy Scout Movement in Ottawa.

3. SITUATION.

- (a) Mixed Associations of Girl Guides and Boy Scouts.

Analysis of reports received from these Associations shows that only Israel has a fully integrated organisation - i.e. one in which Movement policy, internal administration, financial affairs, publicity and the training of groups are jointly handled. It is only at unit level that some latitude is allowed in carrying out this co-educational programme. Owing to the administrative structure at World level (two World Offices) international relations are separate although decisions on these are jointly taken.

In the case of other mixed Associations from whom information has been received, joint activities are mainly at a national level.

In these Associations a joint National Council, or a co-ordinating Committee, generally provides for liaison between the National

Committees of the Girl Guide and Boy Scout Associations. Sometimes they have a joint Chairman or Chief Scout who controls the joint policy for the two Associations with the assistance of representatives from each of them.

There is no common policy as regards either finance or publicity. Some of the mixed Associations handle such questions jointly, while others deal with them individually.

In almost every case, Boy Scout and Girl Guide activities - and the programmes affecting these - are separate.

The position varies, so far as leader training is concerned, but generally speaking it is carried out separately.

Two of the Associations provide good instances of the different views which exist on methods of achieving combined action in the Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movements.

The administrative and training machinery is largely integrated in the case of the Israel Association of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

In the case of Sweden, the two National Councils work separately. On the other hand, there is a joint Committee for co-ordination purposes which forms part of a Central Council controlling the Swedish Girl Guides and the Swedish Union of Scouts. Questions affecting organisation, common policy, finance and, to a great extent, leader training are jointly decided. However, scouting activities remain separate so far as Wolf Cubs, Brownies, Scouts and Guides are concerned - it is only at the Rover/Ranger level that there is joint activity in certain spheres.

Some of those Associations which have a joint organisation have not replied to the questionnaire, so that it is not possible to comment on their situations here.

(b) Associations operating under separate Organisations:

The situation varies considerably so far as the forty-five Associations, operating under separate organisations, who answered the questionnaire are concerned.

However, they all have one point in common - the activities of the boys are invariably separate from those of the girls. Exceptions to this general rule are of a minor nature and seldom arise: social gatherings (especially in the case of Seniors), joint parades or services.

Publicity and public relations are normally conducted on a separate basis. In those cases where machinery exists for joint campaigns (Denmark, Holland, Norway, Philippines, Switzerland) it is seldom used, e.g. in the case of nation-wide campaigns or services.

As regards finance, most of the Associations function independently. Only a few countries have a joint financial organisation, Finland, for instance, pools its resources.

4. IDEAS AND PROPOSALS PUT FORWARD BY ASSOCIATIONS IN REPLYING TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

(a) Mixed Associations of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

National Associations and Member Associations of Federations, with a joint organisation, feel that the system they have adopted, on grounds of experience, is well suited to their local conditions, so that they do not contemplate any change.

The advantages to which they have drawn attention are as

follows:-

More broadly based experience is available at national or Commissioner level, since ideas come from both men and women.

Better understanding of the young is achieved through combined training.

Reduced operating costs (not unanimous) and more rational use of available facilities.

Ease of operation in small communities.

As a single movement, it is possible to present a combined front to the outside world.

The system assists the promotion of the Guide Movement in some countries.

There is joint preparation, by men and women, of programmes for young people.

Assistance is available to families - particularly so far as spare time activities and co-operation with the Movement are concerned.

The disadvantages reported are as follows:-

The influence of men on joint councils is disproportionate.

The influence of the Boy Scout Commissioners tends to spread too far afield.

There is a danger that the Boy Scout Movement will exert too great an influence on the Girl Guides' activities.

(b) Associations operating separate Organisations.

In reply to the question: "In considering the problem of co-operation between Girl Guides and Boy Scouts, do you feel that the trend should be towards a mixed community?" all but one (Iraq) of the forty-five Associations, operating a separate organisation, expressed their opposition to the idea of trying to achieve a single organisation.

On the other hand, a fairly widespread desire for closer co-operation between the two Movements may be observed, on the part of both the Boy Scouts and Girl Guide Associations.

Furthermore, it is noticeable that this wish for co-operation takes several different forms:

(i) The Cyprus Senior Associations (Scouts) - Jordan (Scouts) - Mexico (Scouts and Guides) - United Arab Republic (Guides) - Nigeria (Scouts) do not wish for any change and can see no reason for closer co-operation.

(ii) Brazil (Guides) - Burma (Guides) - Colombia (Guides) - Guatemala (although generally speaking opposed to the idea in principle - Guides) - Peru (Guides) - Philippines (Guides) - South Africa (are at present working on a plan, Scout and Guides) - Spain (Guides) - U.S.A. (Scouts and Guides) are in favour of closer co-operation but only at national level.

- (iii) The following Associations would welcome closer co-operation at the following level: National (N), Administration (A) Leaders (CH). Seniors (Seniors, Rovers, Rangers) (S):

Argentina (Guides)	(S)
Australia (Scouts and Guides)	(S only)
Belgium (Guides)	(S)
Canada (Guides)	no opinion expressed.
(Scouts)	(S)
Denmark (Scouts and Guides)	(S) (allow matters to take their course)
Finland (Scouts and Guides)	(N) & (S)
France (Scouts FFE)	(N) & (A)
Ghana (Scouts and Guides)	(N)
Great Britain (Guides)	at all levels
(Scouts)	(S)
Greece (Guides and Scouts)	(CH) & (S)
Korea	(S)
Monaco (Guides)	(N)
Netherlands (Scouts & Guides)	(N) & (S)
Nigeria (Guides)	(N)
(Scouts)	no view, see above
Norway (Guides)	(N) & (S)
Switzerland (Scouts and Guides)	(N) & (S)

- (iv) The following Associations do not contemplate co-operation other than on exceptional - and limited - occasions (parades, financial campaigns): Italy (Guides); Lebanon (Guides); New Zealand (only locally)

- (v) Lastly, the following Associations desire closer co-operation and do not define limits: China (Scouts); Germany St. Georg Scouts); Iraq (Scouts); Japan (Scouts); Liechtenstein (Scouts); Panama (Guides); Pakistan (Scouts).

5. CONCLUSIONS.

As regards the mixed Associations, I have just called attention to the advantages and disadvantages of the organisation they have adopted as reported by themselves. I have also pointed out that they are satisfied with the system and do not propose to change it.

Three main trends may be observed in the replies given by the forty-five Associations operating a separate organisation so far as co-operation between Guides and Scouts is concerned.

Five of these Associations are against any form of increase in joint activities. Of these five negative replies, one was submitted jointly by the Girl Guides and Boy Scouts Associations of one country, three came from Boy Scout Associations and one from a Girl Guides Association.

Seven Associations expressed themselves in favour of closer co-operation between Scouts and Guides, but with the proviso that there was to be no discrimination. In this instance, five of the replies came from Boy Scouts Associations and two from Girl Guide Associations.

The remainder, i.e. the vast majority of the forty-five Associations operating a separate organisation, who replied to the questionnaire, hold positive, albeit varying, views on increased co-operation.

Some of them are in favour of co-operation at the national level, while others desire effective co-operation between the Commissioners and Seniors of the two Movements.

The statistical evidence given above shows the different points of view which exist. It may, however, be said that the majority of the Associations operating a separate organisation are in favour of closer co-operation between the two Movements.

I wish to point out here that neither of the World Bureaux is prepared to enrol Associations of people of the opposite sex. Both of them operate completely independently.

Nonetheless, both World Committees are aware of the positive trend of the majority of the Associations in favour of closer co-operation. They have set up an ad hoc Committee to study these problems and analyse instances of integration and co-operation as they arise - or, rather, as they are submitted by the Associations concerned. This ad hoc committee is made up of two members of each of the World Committees and of the Directors of the two World Bureaux. It is prepared to undertake the study of problems arising in Member Associations of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movements and draw them to the attention of the respective World Committee.

Obviously, firm conclusions cannot be drawn from the fifty replies received from National Associations and two from Member Associations of Federations. As regards the Boy Scouts, for instance, there are seventy-two Associations and only about twenty replies were received. In spite of this, a fairly widespread desire for closer co-operation may be assumed at national level, and so far as management and administration are concerned. This is also true, though to a lesser extent, at the Commissioner level. In addition, quite a large number of Associations are in favour of more frequent meetings between Seniors, i.e. Ranger and Rovers.

6. EUROPE.

Since this report has been specially produced for the Second European Conference of the Boy Scout Movement, I may perhaps add that in Europe:

Only three National Associations and two Member Associations of a Federation state that they operate a joint organisation.

We know that others exist and we hope that additional information will be received at the Second European Conference from those who did not answer the questionnaire.

The same thing applies to Associations operating a separate organisation. So far as Boy Scouts are concerned, only nine European Associations have given their views on the questions asked. Here again, we hope that those who have not replied will give their views at the Conference.

Finally, I hope that those taking part in the Second Conference will consult their respective Associations and thus be in the position to make a useful contribution to the discussion on co-operation between Guides and Scouts.

This discussion should provide guidance on the basis of which we can try to find solutions better suited to the new trends in the relations between boys and girls in the Scout Movement, while still respecting the independence of National Associations.

JEAN SALVAJ.

THE BOY SCOUTS EUROPEAN CONFERENCEAIMS AND RULES

The representatives of the National Scout Organisations of Europe meeting at Altenberg in May, 1960, recognising the need for future periodical meetings decided that a European Scout Conference should thereafter be convened at regular intervals.

The following Statement of Purposes and Rules adopted by the Second European Scout Conference at Hove in September, 1962, is designed to give effect to that decision. Nothing in them shall interfere in any way with the right of every National Scout Organisation to full and direct relationship with the World Conference Committee and Bureau.

(a) PURPOSES.

"The purposes of the Boy Scouts European Conference shall be, through co-operation,

1. To provide an opportunity for leading European Scouters, including Chief Scouts, Senior Commissioners and Treasurers to meet and get to know each other.
2. To discuss measures to improve co-operation and liaison between European National Scout Organisations and the better development of European Scouting.
3. To consider problems of common European interest.
4. To take stock of developments in World Scouting.
5. To afford to the members of the World Committee an opportunity for meeting and getting to know Senior European Scouters."
6. The Boy Scouts European Conference shall encourage, co-ordinate and where necessary conduct other special Conferences, Meetings and Sectional Events.

(b) MEETINGS OF THE CONFERENCE.

- (1) The Conference shall meet between meetings of the Boy Scouts World Conference at such a date and place as may be designated by the Conference during its session or as arranged by the Committee.
- (2) Delegations from not less than half the recognised member National Scout Organisations in Europe shall be sufficient to constitute a quorum for any meeting of the Conference. National Scout Organisations shall appoint their delegations and shall inform the Secretary of the Conference of the names of delegates not later than four weeks before the date fixed for the Conference.
- (3) The Conference programme shall include the following essential features: reports, study papers, group discussions, election of members of the Committee.
- (4) The chairman for each business session of the Conference shall be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Conference. The Chairman's ruling shall be final.
- (5) Voting procedure shall be that adopted by the Boy Scouts World Conference.

(c) EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- (i) There shall be an Executive Committee of the Conference whose members shall consider the interests of the Movement as a whole and shall neither consider themselves nor be considered, as representing any particular country.
- (ii) The Committee shall consist of five members two of whom shall be ex-officio, one being nominated by the host country of the previous meeting of the Conference, and one being nominated by the host country of the next meeting of the Conference. The other three members shall be elected by the Conference.

All elected members shall serve until the conclusion of the next Conference.

(iii) The Committee shall have power to accept resignations and to fill vacancies in its membership until the next meeting of the Conference. The position of an elected member shall become automatically vacant when such member resigns or ceases to be a member of the National Scout Organisation of his country.

(iv) The Committee shall elect its own officers and its duties shall be as follows:-

- (a) to promulgate the decisions of the Conference and to further its purposes,
- (b) to arrange meetings of the Conference,
- (c) to keep the National Scout Organisations and the World Bureau informed of the activities and recommendations of the Conference and of its Committees.

(v) The Committee shall meet at such times and places as it may determine.

(d) RESOLUTIONS

The procedure shall be as adopted by the Boy Scouts World Conference.

(e) FINANCE

1. The country organising each Conference shall charge such Conference fee as shall completely cover the costs of the Conference, without imposing any burden on the Scout funds of that country.
2. The cost of the Secretariat responsible for implementing the decisions of the Conference and for carrying out its purposes as specified in paragraph (a) shall be met from a contribution of funds from member Associations conditional upon a supplementary grant from the World Committee.

(f) Amendments to the Constitution.

These rules may be amended by the Conference at any of its meetings by two-thirds majority vote of those present and voting provided notice of the proposed amendments is mailed to all registered organisations at least three months in advance of the time of the meeting.

SESSION IV

I.

THE SECOND BOY SCOUTS EUROPEAN CONFERENCE, HOVE, 1962

The Scout Movement in Developing Countries

- I. Past and present responsibilities of the French Scout Movement in the Scout Movements of under-developed countries in general, and in the new African States in particular:

The African Boy Scout Movements were born some 25 or 30 years ago through the initiative of European Scoutmasters dwelling in the colonies. The first Troops, modelled on those already existing in France, were created for European families who wanted to be able to give their children Scout training; these Troops belonged directly to the French Scout Associations to which the parents wished to entrust their children.

Teachers and instructors, who had themselves grown up in the Scout Movement, very quickly saw that they could use Scout methods to educate young Africans or Asians, especially as a supplementary training for those who had been to school and in whom family ties and the traditional upbringing had been somewhat weakened by reason of their school education.

These Troops were also attached to the various Associations in France, according to the origins of the Scoutmasters who formed them, and, sometimes combined and sometimes side by side with the Troops for Europeans, they formed "local units", "districts" or "Provinces" of these French Associations, observing their respective religious outlook - Roman Catholic in the "Scouts de France", Protestant in the "Eclaireurs Unionistes", and no particular denomination in the "Eclaireurs de France".

They had great success everywhere, especially among the African children, but it was in general intermittent since it was often bound up with the dynamic personality of a particular Scoutmaster and dwindled whenever he went on leave or had to move elsewhere for business reasons.

Little by little, however, local Leaders were trained, either in training camps set up on the spot in Africa, or else in France. In this way, in 1948, Africans took over entire responsibility for the "Eclaireurs de France" Movement in Senegal, also the "Eclaireurs Unionistes" in Madagascar and the "Scouts de France" in Madagascar and Dahomey; in many other countries, more and more of the Scoutmasters or Commissioners were Africans, thus gradually enabling local Scout Movements to function more or less independently of French Scout Leaders.

One might say that the Scout Movement was ahead of the general development of relations between these countries and Metropolitan France.

So much so that when in 1957-58 the African countries acquired internal autonomy, a step towards attaining independence,

based on the former areas of the French Associations, functioned independently, and joined forces locally to establish National Scout Organisations.

Only for training their senior Commissioners do they still partly depend on the French Scout Associations.

II. Continuity of the spirit and methods of the Scout Movement:

At the present time, all African countries where there is freedom to form Youth Associations have National Scout Associations entirely officered by Africans, with which French Scout Leaders living temporarily in those countries continue to be associated.

There are also units consisting entirely of European boys; they have the advantages of dual membership: the hierarchy and insignia of the country they are in, but programmes and courses of activity which are partly those of the French Association and partly in common with the Local Association.

They have founded National Scout Organisations and have all kept up very fraternal relations with the French Associations, which are thus in a position to confirm that they have remained true to the spirit and to the methods of Baden-Powell: manual, physical, social and moral training, mainly inculcated by contact with Nature through games and rivalry, within youthful communities, organised and supervised by adults who have been trained as Scouts, but actually run by young people brought up in the Movement.

This training provides an important supplementary contribution to the school educational systems of these countries, which are still inadequate; in particular it prepares the boys - and also the girls in the Girl Guide Associations - for their responsibilities in life as men and women.

It produces a type of African man who is notable for his more highly developed sense of honour, responsibility and initiative, and there is no doubt that it is this training which has enabled a great many African Scout Leaders to attain to very important positions in their country: ministers, ambassadors, high officials, and people in various fields of instruction, including priests and pastors.

Even in the countries where Scout Associations no longer exist, owing to the amalgamating of all Youth Movements (Mali - Guinea) officers of the former Local Scout Associations have staffed these unified Youth Movements, which maintain good relations with the French Scout Movement.

III. Meeting unusual needs:

However, one must not overlook the differences between Scouting as we know it and as practised in Africa. As we have just seen, these differences do not concern the fundamental methods and spirit, which are still those established by Baden-Powell, but rather the manner of applying them.

- (a) To all who are interested in African problems, it seems clear that these differences really stem from the special circumstances of these countries, whose distinguishing mark is under-development.

Under-development means this:-

- from the economic angle: inadequately equipped means of transport and production, a low national income, preponderance of farming and mining, over-inflation of the commercial and administrative sectors, low productivity in every field of action.

- from the demographic angle: conflict between the traditional family or village structural patterns, still very strongly rooted, and the individualism which develops chiefly in the towns and on the modern construction and development works; at the individual level, this conflict takes the form of uncertain behaviour, often hesitating between yearnings or demands for progress, considered mainly in its materialistic form, and nostalgia for the social and moral comfort which the close ties of the traditional communities used to provide: the result being a lack of sense of responsibility and initiative, and a perpetually dependent mentality.

One can see clearly how much the Scout Movement can contribute towards solving such a state of affairs. And this is probably the explanation of its success in Africa; but it is also understandable that:-

- dealing mainly with rural populations, its methods of teaching them contact with Nature differ from those for young people of Western European towns.

- dealing with populations of very low income and education levels, it rules out a certain number of expenses or subjects which seem to us at home to be an integral part of the Scout method.

(b) Unusual Scout activities:

The vital problem for the new African States is how to emerge from their state of under-development and, as a first step towards this end, to stir the people out of their torpor or their ancestral routine and direct them towards modern forms of activity that will contribute to their progress. The best Scout Leaders have understood this, and for nearly five years past, the foremost among them have been striving to apply the principles and methods of the Scout Movement so that ideas and techniques may be acquired, of a kind that will contribute to the progress of the people.

Undertakings of this kind were in the nature of things first planned and carried out at the Rover level. This was what happened, for instance, among the Rover Scouts of the Central African Republic, who swarmed out of the towns, settled in the country villages and, while living on the produce from their own agricultural labour, started Scout units, gathering the boys together and offering them forms of collective living modelled on Patrols and Troops and suitable both for games and

leisure, and for work in the fields.

All kinds of examples can be quoted of this sort of activity, carried out within the African Scout Movements, in various countries and notably in Dahomey and Senegal.

When the Rovers in many Scout Movements turn towards this kind of activity, it stimulates and renews activity among Troops of Boy Scout age; thus one frequently sees Patrols of Boy Scouts engaging in tasks that are far less customary in our countries, such as work in vegetable plots, or tree plantations, or poultry-raising; these jobs are in a sense practice for the Rover Scouts' activities, which are themselves a preparation for the tasks which the grown men will have to fulfil in order to bring their country out of its state of under-development.

(c) Training of Leaders. Present tendencies:

The Scout Movements of Africa, and those of under-developed countries in general, did not turn overnight to these new activities, and indeed they are not yet all convinced that they should adopt them; it was through their continuous and persevering efforts to adapt Scout activities, as practised in the metropolitan countries, to African living conditions, that little by little they thought out these unconventional working methods and put them into practice. It required a great deal of reflection and imagination on the part of the Leaders, since even for Scouts it is always more difficult and less pleasant to blaze new trails than to allow oneself to be led along the beaten track. But a yet greater effort is needed to produce trained Leaders in sufficient numbers and quality and above all to give them sufficient knowledge of certain subjects on which Scout manuals give relatively little information, namely, agriculture, aborigines, stock-farming, navying and building.

With a view to giving their Leaders knowledge and training suited to the activities which they will have to practise in their countries, the Scout Associations of various African States endeavour to co-ordinate their training camps and to situate them in Africa itself; thus, in particular, the Scouts in 1960 created the B.R.C. - The Research and Co-ordination Bureau of the African Catholic Scout Movement - which has its quarters near Brazzaville; and this very summer a series of training camps were held at Balmayo in the Cameroons, for Boy Scouts from ten different countries.

Conclusion:

These constant endeavours to train cadres and to adapt their activities are too much for the Scout Movements of still-developing countries to carry through by themselves, on account of the resources available to them and the low population

density, which considerably increases transport costs.

It is, therefore, necessary for the Scout Movements of rich countries to agree to help their brothers in the new States; and they must see to it that they give this help in the only form worthy of relations between Scout Movements, by fitting them to need help no longer; that is to say, it is our duty to send our best instructors, and if possible equipment for maintaining training camps in the actual place where the future African or Asian Leaders will be exercising their authority; to encourage European Scout Leaders to go out to Africa, whose occupations are those essential to development (agricultural experts, teachers, doctors) and who will be able to devote their spare time to local Scout work.

Naturally, this presupposes on our side not only long practice of Scout life, and indeed of willingness, but also an effort of thoughtfulness and adaptability - one might say of humility - on the part of our instructors, so that they may be certain of acting within the scope of the problems which will have to be dealt with in Africa by those whom they will have helped to train.

At all events, that is the effort that we have had to make, in the various French circles (secular, Catholic or Protestant) who regard the Scout Movement as a singularly effective instrument for education and advancement; and we have to continue that effort unceasingly, for the problems of the new States develop very fast.

Other European Scout Associations have probably been faced with similar problems. It would no doubt be of general profit if the solutions applied to them were compared, and if the proposed methods of co-operation could actually be co-ordinated in Europe, if possible.

M. B. DUMONT.

SESSION IV GROUP 2SECOND EUROPEAN BOY SCOUT CONFERENCEEUROPEAN NEWS BULLETIN

The Executive Committee has decided to publish a half-yearly News Bulletin. The first number came out last July.

What is your opinion of:-

- a) The usefulness of such a bulletin.
- b) The frequency of publication.
- c) Its presentation.
- d) The fact that it is free.
- e) The number printed (at present 750 copies in English and 500 in French. Total cost price of one issue: £30.0.0.)
- f) The interest of the various items (general news, brief reports of European activities, publicity for European Scouting events, etc.)

N.B. The Bulletin "World Scouting" published monthly by the World Bureau - in English and French - will publish any urgent European news. This fact should be borne in mind when considering a) and b) above.

Should the Conference decide against the present form of the European News Bulletin, it might perhaps be worth considering the possibility of producing another type of European Scouting publication.

For example, what do you think of publishing a booklet of European Scouting information (Scout Digest), some features of which would be as follows:-

- a) Frequency of publication: three times a year, 16 to 24 pages.
- b) Presentation: Quarto size, vari-type printing.
- c) Languages: English or French, as the author chooses, with a summary in the other language at the end of each contribution.
- d) Number printed: 500 copies.
- e) Cost price: 6,000 BF or about £45 per issue.
- f) Contents: Detailed reports of Scouting experiences, new techniques, new types of training camps, etc.

SECOND EUROPEAN SCOUT CONFERENCE

Synopsis of Opening Talk to be given by K.H. Stevens
at the Discussion Group on "Scout and Scouter
Training Courses - How to Encourage More Candidates"

SESSION IV - STUDY GROUP 3IntroductionScout Training

Not all countries do this outside Groups; regarded as Scoutmasters' job; what is the justification for District, regional or national intervention in Scout training?; what is the object of Scout training outside Troop?; suggested types of suitable courses for such training - Patrol Leader, specialist pursuits, senior school boys' leadership courses, etc.; the conditions and facilities under which courses should be held.

Scouter Training

Indisputable need for trained leaders; object is to give training - some of our efforts discourage Scouters; need to impress new Scouter that he is one of a trained team. Initial or pre-Warrant training and Wood Badge Preliminary training a great help as an incentive if properly applied.

Some obstacles to overcome:

- (a) Finance
- (b) Time factor
- (c) Fear of failure
- (d) Conditions on courses too tough
- (e) Staff too well-known

Other relevant considerations

1. Wood Badge training the normal attainment of the average Scouter with sufficient experience to benefit.
2. Reliance on W.B. Part III procedure and other "follow up" methods.
3. Leadership of courses too much in the hands of professionals.
4. Training Courses must never degenerate into "conferences".
5. Achievement incentives - qualification insignia.
6. Use of modern techniques - visual aids, etc.
7. Over-all efficiency of team - trained trainers.

Recapitulation of discussion points.

SECOND EUROPEAN SCOUT CONFERENCESESSION VI - "NEW PROBLEMS FOR SCOUTING"Block (New Housing) Scouting

Brief summary of certain development action taken by the
Swedish Boy Scouts Association

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1. The situation with which Swedish Youth Organisations were faced.

The number of teenagers was drastically increased during the period 1950-1961. In 1950 there were 500,000 boys and girls of 13-19 years in Sweden as compared to 760,000 in 1961. During the same period the number of people in the traditional leader age, 18-25 years, showed the opposite curve and reached bottom when the teenager curve was at its peak.

The tendency of migration from rural areas to cities and towns has been stronger than ever during the post-war period. Now residential areas have developed around cities and towns, and have created a demand for spare time activities.

It is expected that 80% of the entire Swedish population will live in towns in 1980, and that 25% of the entire population will live in the three biggest cities and their suburban areas.

2. Demands on Youth Organisations.

Rapid expansion of the capacity of the organisation, and development of activity in new residential areas.

3. Philosophy behind the action.

The traditional recruiting of leaders by advancement was no longer sufficient to meet the increased demand for more leaders. A systematic method of recruiting leaders from outside the organisation must be created. The parents would be the obvious target of the recruiting action, because they can be expected to take the greatest interest in the training and education of their children. After all, the parents are the responsible party.

4. Method of the action.

An invitation to attend an information meeting is distributed within a certain area to all parents of children in the suitable ages. Much attention must be paid to the content of this invitation, in order to make it attractive. The object of interest for the parents, i.e. the children should be focused, rather than the need of leaders in Scouting. In our experience, the response to the invitations is about 20%. During the meeting, the present situation of the families should be discussed. The responsibility of the parents, and the influence on their children of other children during spare time should be emphasized. The speeches of the evening should have a "selling-power", focus the parents' interest on doing something for their own children, and eventually stimulate positive action.

Specially for this first meeting, a film has been made, showing how a family can take a common interest in Scouting when the parents engage in active leadership.

At the end of the meeting the participants are requested to tell whether they are willing to go through a training course and, as a result, take responsibility for, and actively carry on Scouting within the area.

The actual leader training will commence by the second meeting. In our experience, approximately 20% of those who attend the first meeting will be prepared to take the Scout Oath and be appointed Scout Leaders, after having passed a training course of two months.

The three phases of the action are:-

preparations,
the information meeting,
the training course.

The entire action must be thoroughly planned and prepared before it is started. The training course must be planned in detail before the information meeting, because it is important that the training should commence immediately after the first meeting.

A detailed manual has been prepared in order to secure that the proper method is applied on each such action as described above.

Within every Scout Region of the country there is a Committee for the achievement of quantitative development by means of this method and other activities. When several such actions are carried through at the same time at one place, professional commissioners assist up to and including the information meeting. About 50% of the Scout Regions have Regional Commissioners who continually assist at the development programme.

The number of members of the Swedish Boy Scouts Association increased from 27,500 to 46,000 during the eight year period December 31st, 1953 to December 31st, 1961 in great respect owing to the method of action described in this summary.

August, 1962.

In various Western European countries two characteristics emerge.

On the one hand, the representatives of the Public Administration and people who deal with youth problems doubt the efficiency of youth movements; they believe that youth movements are too self-centred and are closed to the mass of young people.

In order to reach the mass of young people and especially young people who are not organized and those not belonging to any movement or educational organization, more flexible outlets such as youth foyers, youth clubs etc. must be found.

On the other hand, we find that numbers are increasing considerably and that the Scout Movement is making appreciable progress. It continues to attract more young people. These young people, however, seem less keen to participate than previously. They wish to remain free to a certain degree and they refuse to commit themselves. The boys' attendance at meetings is less regular. They refuse to admit that Scouting is the "only way of life"... We have far fewer fanatics and I believe this is a good thing.

Not to us should praise for youth movements and Scouting be given. But if our faith in Scouting is intact, it is up to us to advise public opinion and all those interested in young people that the Movement is still alive and making progress and that it would be a mistake to give up the present system of youth movements in favour of transferring all efforts and assistance from the public authorities to Schemes for young people who are not yet organized.

The best service we can render to youth is to develop the Movement and to open its doors to all.

There are, however, a certain number of young people who are opposed to being organized. This section of young people refuse to accept the adaptation of youth movements to adult standards for various reasons: longing for freedom, family reasons, rejection of policies and methods laid down etc.....

This so-called "unorganized" youth is however, susceptible to a fruitful influence in the educational field thanks to various schemes which appeal more to their **aspirations**.

What is Scouting's mission in this field?

1. We believe that Scouting and Youth Movements cannot dissociate themselves from these problems. We must have them constantly in mind and we must interest our older members in these questions.
2. We have not only the right, but furthermore the duty to speak for this 'unorganized youth'. As representatives of the only organized youth movement, we have responsibilities towards all young people, even including those not belonging to our Movement.
3. Scouting's first duty is to enlighten public authorities and to assist them in solving the problems of 'unorganized youth'. It is in their capacity of experts about young people's problems that Scout Leaders must bring about a Scheme for young people which is acceptable to all.

4. I believe that Scouting has a great role to play in explaining to sports clubs their educational value to young people. This is a difficult task but one that we must tackle. Frequently large numbers of young people are gathered together in sports clubs where the environment cannot really be described as truly educational.
5. The framework of the Movements for 'unorganised youth' will have to be moulded by Scouting. We must supply the educational and canvassing experts. This opens up a field of activity for our Rovers. Furthermore, we shall have to lay the basic foundation for youth clubs, youth associations and playing fields.
6. It is only through co-operation between public authorities and the various youth movements and services that the problems of 'unorganised youth' can be solved. Scouting must take the lead in bringing about such co-operation.

Thus it is that altogether we shall integrate young people into society and change society so as to facilitate this integration.

Ed. DUVIGNEAUD

SECOND EUROPEAN SCOUT CONFERENCE

(SESSION VI - 3)

SCOUTING IN RELATION TO OTHER SOCIETIES AND YOUTH ORGANISATIONS

Synopsis of talk by J. F. Colquhoun

All I can do in fifteen minutes is to show the general position in the United Kingdom, and to hope that discussions tomorrow will produce valuable points from other countries.

The problems of the relations of Scouting with other societies and youth organisations are mainly handled by the Relationships Department at Headquarters, which consists of:

- (1) The Relationships Commissioner, who deals with other youth organisations, the Churches and a large number of other societies.
- (2) The Education Commissioner
- (3) The Schools Commissioner
- (4) The Commissioner for Universities and Training Colleges.
- (5) The Grants Commissioner

All these are served by the Relationships staff.

Time will not allow me to deal with more than (1) above.

We start from the obvious point that Scouting does not exist in a vacuum; it is part of the national life. We desire to make the maximum number of contacts, but we find that limitations of staff necessitate a process of selection.

Other Youth Organisations

All the principal organisations for boys and girls - some 22 in number - are represented on The Standing Conference of National Voluntary Youth Organisations (known as S.C.N.V.Y.O.), which meets regularly to discuss common problems, measures of co-operation and liaison with the Ministry of Education and Local Education Authorities. The Ministry is represented by an observer.

Locally, our County organisations are in close touch with Local Authority Organisers and Youth Committees, but the pattern of operation varies

Wherever possible, we attempt to adopt a common policy with the Girl Guides.

Churches

We have maintained excellent relations with the heads of the Churches. Our religious policy was agreed with them by Baden-Powell in 1910, and has remained unaltered in principle since then. Our Religious Advisory Panel consists of representatives of all the principal Churches.

Most of the Churches have their own Advisory Councils, with which we maintain close contacts.

Headquarters is represented on the Youth Committees of most of the Churches.

Locally, County Commissioners appoint County Chaplains for the principal Churches.

Other Societies

These can be divided broadly into two types:

- (i) those that can be of direct help to us in our training programmes;
- (ii) those that ask for our help.

Of the first type, there are those who give us grant aid, such as the King George V Jubilee Trust, which assists in the building of Group Headquarters. And those who provide technical help, such as the British Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the Youth Hostels Association, the Central Council for Physical Recreation, and many others. Our contacts with them are maintained by our Training Department.

Of the second type, there are more than 400 societies with special aims who ask us for help from time to time by publicising their aims to Scouts, providing messengers, giving support to their meetings.

It is impossible to help so many without interfering with Scout training and imposing too heavy a burden on volunteer Scouters. Moreover, political implications are sometimes involved, and there are always the eccentrics.

We have to judge each case on its merits. Discretion is frequently left to our local Commissioners.

We help where we can, for example, by representation on the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, and the "Keep Britain Tidy" Group. This year, we have asked all our Groups to raise funds for the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, as we did two years ago for the World Refugee Year.

Lastly, there are the bodies concerned with international work, such as the United Nations Association, U.N.E.S.C.O., etc. We are represented on their Youth Committees where they exist. We are members of the British National Committee of W.A.Y. But our own obligations to the World Scout Brotherhood are very heavy and of more direct importance, and limitations of staff prevent our doing as much as we would wish.

I am conscious that this is very insufficient, and I have had to leave out much detail. But perhaps there may be an opportunity to answer questions during tomorrow's discussions.

J.F. Colquhoun

August, 1962

R E S O L U T I O N S

APPENDIX 11

Passed by the
SECOND BOY SCOUTS EUROPEAN CONFERENCE, 1962

THANKS

1. "The Second Boy Scouts European Conference expresses its most cordial appreciation and thanks to His Worship The Mayor of Hove, Councillor W.R. Smith, J.P. and to the Council and Municipality of Hove for their kind reception and for most generously placing at the disposal of the Conference the excellent accommodation and facilities of The Town Hall and for the services of its staff.

The Conference extends its warmest thanks to His Worship The Mayor for his most kind Reception given to members of the Executive Committee of the Conference and to their distinguished guests."

THANKS

2. "The Conference records its very sincere thanks to Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P., Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, and to M. Pierre François, Acting Head, Division of Adult Education and Youth Activities of UNESCO for their interest and participation in the Conference and for their valued contributions in addressing the Conference".

THANKS

3. "The Chief Scout of the (British) Commonwealth and The Boy Scouts Association.

The Conference expresses its sincere thanks to the Chief Scout of the (British) Commonwealth and The Boy Scouts Association of the United Kingdom, for their kind hospitality and for the Dinner given in honour of the Conference and its delegates."

THANKS

4. "The Boy Scouts Association.

The Conference records its warm appreciation of, and thanks for, The Boy Scouts Association's most generous financial help in meeting the costs of the Conference Secretariat during the time the Association was "Host Country" to the Conference."

THANKS

5. "The Conference places on record its very sincere thanks to Dame Leslie Whateley, Director of the World Guide Bureau, to the members of the World Scout Committee, the Director and

Staff of the Boy Scouts World Bureau, Colonel J.S. Wilson, C.M.G., O.B.E., and to its other guests in attendance for their interest and presence at the Conference."

THANKS

6. "The Conference conveys its sincere thanks to the Chairmen and Rapporteurs of the various sessions of the Conference for their valued services."

THANKS

7. "The Conference extends its very sincere thanks to Lt. Colonel R.C. Giles, R.M. (Rtd.) County Commissioner, and to the Scouters and Scouts of Sussex for their valued services to the Conference".

THANKS

8. "The Conference extends its sincere thanks to Mr. T. Pilley, The Linguists' Club, Messrs. Multitone Electric Company Limited and the Interpreters for their valuable contribution to the conduct of the Conference by the efficient translation of its proceedings".

GREETINGS

9. "The Conference records and reciprocates with the greatest pleasure the friendly messages of greetings received from the Far East Regional Boy Scouts Conference and its Consultative Committee and Staff, and from the Inter-American Boy Scouts Regional Advisory Committee."

BIENNIAL REPORT.

10. "The report of the Executive Committee of the Boy Scouts European Conference for the years 1961 and 1962, presented by Sir Rob Lockhart, was approved by the Conference. The work done by the Committee during the period under review is very much appreciated by the Conference, and the Conference thanks the Committee and the Secretariat."

SCOUT/GIRL GUIDE CO-OPERATION.

11. "The Conference listened with great interest to an address by M. Jean Salvaj on the problems of co-operation between Scouts and Girl Guides. The Conference decides that the Executive Committee shall appoint a Sub-Committee to organise a Conference or Study Group to consider the questions of co-education of boys and girls in Scouting to which Associations that so desire shall be invited, the results of this study to serve as a basis for discussion at a session of the next European Conference."

"GET-TOGETHER" OF INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONERS.

12. "On the recommendation of the International Commissioners the Conference, convinced that its paramount objective is to bring wider and better opportunities for International

- (a) to exchange through their International Commissioners and the European Secretariat all possible information of help to Scouts visiting, camping or hiking in their respective countries;
- (b) to co-ordinate through International Commissioners and in the simplest and most practical form the procedure governing the arrangement of Scout camps abroad;
- (c) to develop as fully as possible arrangements for the reception and welcoming of visiting Scouts from other countries."

CONSTITUTION

13. "The Conference decides against the adoption of a Constitution. Instead it approves the adoption of a document entitled 'Aims and Rules', designed to facilitate meetings of the Conference and so improve co-operation between its members. In particular these Rules provide that the Secretariat of the Conference shall be provided by the 'Host Country' of the next Conference. They also stipulate that the expenses of the Secretariat shall be defrayed by contributions from all European National Associations and by a grant from the Boy Scouts World Committee."

SCOUTER AND SCOUT TRAINING COURSES.

SCOUTING IN THE EMERGENT COUNTRIES.

14. "The Conference commends to its member Associations the Papers and discussions given at the Study Groups of the Conference on the subjects of Scouter and Scout Training Courses and Scouting in the Emergent Countries. The Conference stresses to its member Associations the need to continue the study of these problems."

'EUROPEAN NEWS' BULLETIN

15. "The Conference:
- (a) Thanks the Executive Committee for publishing the first issue of 'European News', which constitutes a valuable source of Scout news and information for member Associations.
- (b) Requests that in future the Conference Secretariat shall publish this Bulletin for the attention of the Headquarters of Member Associations for dissemination of the information through their magazines and periodicals.
- (c) Is of the opinion that the Bulletin could be printed in the economical form of roneoed press reports.
- (d) Stresses the importance of the Bulletin appearing as often as possible and, in any case, on 1st May, 1st June, 1st October and 1st December each year.

- (e) Agrees to all contributions to the Bulletin being published in French, English or German according to the choice of the contributors."

THIRD EUROPEAN SCOUT CONFERENCE, 1964

16. "The Conference decides by vote that the next meeting of the Conference shall take place in Finland in 1964".

ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

17. "The Conference elects by vote the following as members of the Executive Committee of the Conference for the ensuing two year term of office:-

M. Dominique François

Dr. Paul Koenig

M. Philip Tossijn

Lt. Colonel Robin Gold (ex officio)

Dr. Yrjo Hongisto (ex officio)"

OBSERVERS FROM OTHER REGIONS

18. "Having regard to the importance to World Scouting of better mutual understanding and of the exchange of information, the Conference recommends its Committee to invite to future meetings of the Conference, observer members of Associations from other geographical areas".

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS.

19. "The Conference recognises the necessity of closer co-operation with other international organisations working in the field of Youth Welfare and proposes that all member Associations should do everything possible to ensure complete and fruitful co-operation with them. The Conference trusts that the Boy Scouts World Committee also will devote its full attention to this matter."

BLOCK (NEW HOUSING) SCOUTING

20. "The Conference listens attentively to the reports of the successful introduction of Scouting into new towns and of the recruitment of Scoutmasters to form new units. Believing that the situation is common to many countries the Conference stresses the importance of exchanging information on these questions and is of the opinion that the promotion of such ways of development are likely to bring about a greater expansion of Scouting."

SCOUTING AND UNATTACHED YOUTH

21. "The Conference considers that it is the duty of member Associations to concern themselves with the problems common to all young people associated with Youth Welfare, including 'unorganised youth.'

The Conference is of the opinion that Scouting should take

the initiative in promoting co-operation, where it does not already exist, between all youth movements and public authorities, so contributing to helping unorganised youth and instituting a broad policy on youth welfare.

The Conference believes furthermore that Scouting should systematically study plans for the extension of the Movement to include the greatest possible number of young people.

The Conference is convinced that Scouting has an imperative duty to try new ways of assisting unorganised youth and to supply cadres to organisations dealing with this problem and that this task could be recommended to older members of the Scout Movement."

Speech by the Commonwealth Chief Scout on the occasion of
the Dinner given by The Boy Scouts Association to
The European Conference, 22nd September, 1962

The object of my speaking for a short while is to propose a Toast to the European Conference, and this I am extremely happy to do. However, a Conference such as yours is bound to involve everyone in a great deal of "listening", so I do not intend to say very much.

Some of you will know as Chief Scout of the Commonwealth, I travel much in many parts of the world. Because of this I see a good deal of Scouting in other lands. Some of these countries differ from Europe in many ways; in religion, form of Government, national traditions and indeed, in the very way of life. However, in all of them Scouting is, and I hasten to say always must be, on the lines as laid down by Lord Baden-Powell, and which are followed by all of us here in Europe. Many of these Countries which I have visited, and many more which I have yet to visit, look to European Scout countries where, on the whole, Scouting has been established for a long time. It is, therefore, obvious and most important that we in Europe set a standard of Scouting second to none. I know that in your own Countries you are doing wonderful Scout work, work which I often read about in many of your magazines which find their way upon my desk.

Differences in detail to suit local conditions there must be but the cause of the Scout Brotherhood must best be served by following the well-tried pattern as we have in the past. However, at the present time, I observe a certain common danger, and I ask this question:-

Are the wheels of the vehicle which has carried Scouting along so splendidly during the past fifty years and more beginning to find the road difficult to travel along freely? Is the road along which this vehicle travels becoming over-burdened with road signs; the signs which might read: Go Slow, Dangerous Constitution ahead; or Halt on approaching Rules of Procedure; or Do not Proceed, no Funds available.

We, my brother Scouts, must make it our business to see that nothing slows us up. The sign I should like to see on the road of Scouting would read: Proceed immediately at steady pace for next fifty years.

I know there must be bends and signs on the road of Scouting. Bends and signs at which we must slow down for safety's sake, but remember if your vehicle is over-loaded, it will take much longer time to regain speed once it is round the corner or past the danger sign.

It is essential to remember that we proceed on dangerous ground if Scouting becomes administratively too complicated. Had there been some sensible thinking Senior Scouts and Rovers present - and there are some sensible ones - during the discussion on your Constitution and the consequent voting, I believe some of them might have said: "Is all this really necessary to give Scouting to us as B.-P. gave it to his Scouts, or do you think perhaps you are all trying a little bit too hard? Well, I do not know, perhaps you do?!"

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SYNOPSIS OF ADDRESS BY M. PIERRE FRANCOIS.

-2-

On my travels I speak personally to many thousands of Scouts and Wolf Cubs. This is a phase from which I find out if Scouting is really working. I find very little, if any, fundamental difference from a boy of one country to a boy from another; they speak freely without fear or trepidation. It is sometimes interesting to observe how a Boy Scout may say something of great significance, not knowing he has done so. Recently, while in Africa I visited a most excellent Rally and Camp while making a tour of the area. Accompanied by the Mayor and other dignitaries we came across a multi-racial Troop of Senior Scouts. It was apparent that this came as a very pleasant surprise to some of the visitors touring the Camp who were not aware of this Scouting achievement. When one of the African Scouts was asked how they had chosen the colour for their scarf he replied: "We chose black and white, Sir, because they are two colours which go so well together." Not a remark to have much significance in certain countries but one of great significance in Africa at the present time. I do believe that this Scout's remark struck those who heard it like a shaft of brilliant sunshine through dark thundery clouds.

It is also interesting and important that we remember the more simple things in Scouting; the things for which we work and which bring us our reward. The simple heart-warming contacts with Boy Scouts. This is a letter I recently received from one in New Zealand:

"Dear Sir Charles,

I have now passed my second class, and am well on my way to first class.

Not long ago our Scout Troop went for a hike up the moonlight track (which is to the north of Queenstown). We stopped and had lunch with an old miner who gave us all a cup of tea and later showed us over his claim. On the way down we found an apple tree with large juicy apples on it, so we loaded up with these and carried on down.

I hope your health is holding out, and
P.S. You and I met in the Queenstown Park when you were touring New Zealand after the Jamboree.

Yours sincerely,
P/L ALAN KNOWLES"

You see, they do not change, do they, and herein lies a lesson. We must not always think that to change is to improve, to enlarge is to strengthen or that to deliberate is essential.

Thank you for having me with you, and it has been a joy for all of us of the British Boy Scouts Association to have the opportunity of entertaining you to this little Dinner. Brother Scouts, the Toast is The Boy Scouts European Conference.

"Mr. Chairman, Brother Scouts,

I should just like to say to you that I was very much touched by being invited by you to address the Conference and to take part in the Conference, and I am extremely glad to be back among you to find so many old friends with whom I have worked in the past. If I speak to you as a brother scout it is because I hope you feel that although I am not an active scout any more, I am a delegate if you like from scouting in another field. So far as my work is concerned, I am still in the heart of the Scout Movement.

First of all here I should like to make a statement and then give you some conclusions. The testimony is as follows. I want to assure you that the Scout Movement is really valuable, and the work I have to do at UNESCO, being the representative for Youth Activities, I am continually assisted by what I have learnt in the Boy Scout Movement. It would have been quite impossible for me to tackle my job of Education on an International level without this experience which I gained in the Boy Scout Movement. Wherever I go in various countries, different Continents of the World, I have great pleasure in finding everywhere faces of the Boy Scout Movement, indeed an existing live Movement, and the part it is playing in youth movement. In the different countries which I have to visit from time to time it is everywhere the rule that the Boy Scout Movement is the most important Movement, the basic Movement of everything which is being done for youth. I wish to testify to this here and now. Even if in certain countries new experiments are being made, new movements are being set up, wherever you go you find the foundation and the key to it is the Scout Movement, this applies especially not only in Europe but, for instance, in the different Asiatic countries. But the field I am concerned with particularly, that is to say, Education and Youth, - it is here relatively rare to find a leader who has not had Boy Scout Training. I have had a recent experience at a meeting at UNESCO Institute, near Munich. The purpose of the meeting was to find out the part played by youth movements, and when we went round the various representatives of all sorts of organisations it turned out that everyone of them, without exception, were trained initially in the Boy Scout Movement and yet a more astonishing fact was that they were not ashamed of admitting it.

There is another testimony which pleases me very much. This example was quoted the other day at a meeting and I think I can call all your attention to it. There was the General Secretary of the Pan-African Youth Movement. M. Gourahn who comes from Guinea. The spirit which guides the Pan-African Youth Movement is very violent to the ex-colonial powers and the wish of it is to cut itself off from everything which might be regarded as colonial intervention except this Movement. M. Gourahn stated quite categorically that he owed a great debt of gratitude to the Boy Scout Movement, and what is being done in Africa at the moment is based on what they had learnt in the Boy Scout Movement. One of the greatest things the Scout Movement has done is to give them an idea that they should be free before all.

These are a few instances of testimony. I want this to be a help to you. I know you all know that the Boy Scout Movement is valuable but perhaps these testimonies from outside the Movement may be encouraging to you and give you strength and reinforce your faith in the Movement.

Now I am coming to a few conclusions, a few findings after the meeting. Scouting is still original. It is still full of life. It is still full of energy and it will go on increasing momentum. Parts can be played by the Boy Scout Movement in all sectors of Society, through men who, with their origins in Scouting, have risen to the top. I often ask whether, in 20 years' time, the men who are

...man, - a man who says everything was fine in my day but these days nothing is of any value. But I do wonder whether this is the case. It is an objective question. Will those generations who are serving in our ranks at the moment produce the same generations of leaders of top men that we produced. This situation, this problem is not only a European problem. In the sense you have come together here as a European Movement, I should like to draw attention to the European situation. Europe has conferred the World. It has provided practically every idea which exists. It provided methods, it taught techniques, it handed out its wealth and now, largely, it has been rejected, - has been replaced in many parts of the World. It is rather the same sort of thing, (I think wrongly), with the Boy Scout Movement. Europe has an inferiority complex, it seems to me. We must change our conceptions, - our way of looking at things and in particular our system of setting up a sort of hierarchy of civilisation with higher civilisation at the top and then lower ones, 1, 2, 3 and 4 hierarchies. Lower categories who could learn from Europe about civilisation. This notion is old-fashioned. We must give it up. There are very few hierarchies in civilisation but there are many civilisations side by side, each has its own value, each can contribute to the heritage of humanity. All of them have much to offer. Then if this is the case, that Europe is not simply as a ruler but a collaborator on a level basis, it can contribute a great deal. We have values which are real values. These values should form the basis of Education for all young people. Naturally this is humanity. It is the Greek-Latin civilisation, - the Christian civilisation and tells us that you have to subordinate yourself to the requirements of humanity on the level of conscience of the mind and this is basic. It is a basic European idea and it is a basic idea of the Boy Scout Movement. You cannot over-estimate this in the development of youth Movements and this side, which tends to be forgotten when people think only of techniques and methods, expansion, and so on. You find the loss of a spiritual life and of a conscience. Personal resources which allow young people to meet the problems themselves and to find in their hearts the real spiritual resources which make it possible for them to surmount the difficult conditions which obtain; this is absolutely basic as far as Europe is concerned.

Lastly, Freedom. The use of Liberty, Democracy. Our friends, the English, are the originators of this. They invented proper Parliamentary discussion. The other day I saw some of you who were expressing their regret over the difficulties in discussion, when you could not make up your minds about the Constitution. You thought people were saying it is lamentable we are getting nowhere, but I should like to say, and I said it at the time, that you have done extremely well. I much prefer your stumbling discussion to some of the meetings I have been at recently where votes are taken without thinking. I much preferred what I saw here, some reflection and the airing of different points of view even if it did hold up our progress a little bit. This is a most important facet of education.

Another side of the European spirit, European culture and civilization is the desire to experiment to find out. Anxiety is really a Christian idea, the traditional attitude. You have no right to be concerned with young people unless you are constantly anxious. And now the other side of the question. How to turn the research carried out, the ideas, notions, into clear easily understandable language, - this is another European notion. I am coming to a side of European spirit, that is the publication of these ideas, not only in words but in actions. Once you have understood something, you should wish to make it a fact; it should be a true simple reality.

I should like to emphasize one of the treasures of Europe which we must maintain. That is the variety and the taste for variety, - the love for variety. We cannot imagine a uniform World where the same rules would apply to absolutely everyone. Europe is not the home of one single Constitution which can never be changed. It is the home of variety and the more I look into the question, I realise that you can have no international life or understanding unless, basically, you have the desire to maintain a different approach and liberty of action. The factors are at the basis of the Boy Scout Movement. It is a most

think it is in the spirit of the Movement by way of this Conference to find some sort of uniform system which could be adopted everywhere. This summer I paid a brief visit to a very large Scout Meeting, I was very much surprised by the silence there and the calm atmosphere when I arrived. The scouts in the workshops were extremely busy, but they were calm. I think I saw there, one of the main benefits the Boy Scout Movement has brought to us. This is an antidote. This is absolutely basic. For various reasons which we cannot go into now, there is a fundamental transformation of youth which makes it indispensable not to work simply as amateurs. Owing to the pressures of the modern World we must turn to those, who by reason of their scientific knowledge can assist us. God knows that I am afraid of scientists backroom boys, but I do feel, and I feel very strongly, that it is our duty as practical men to make proper use of the assistance we can get from scientists. It is our job to try and understand them. But I have to keep telling them, 'try to speak in clear precise English, try to speak clear French or good Spanish but make it clear.'

Recently UNESCO undertook an enquiry regarding the values in the minds of youth to-day. In the East and the West a Questionnaire was sent out to young people; there was the following question:- In what order would you classify Scientists, Heroes, Artists, Saints. It is quite odd to find that in practically every country where we carried out the survey, the categories given were more or less the same. First of all, you get the Scientist, immediately after him, the Saint, the Hero, who was indeed our model, they are not interested any more. The artist he comes last of the lot. So you get the Scientist and the Saint, -- you could develop theories on this. What does it mean. It's a question to be taken seriously. If they put the Scientist first, it means that they want to understand the present day World. It's our duty to help them understand science. I listened with appreciation to the Senior Scout's representative just now who was speaking of techniques in present days and the wishes expressed by young people.

At the same time do not let us forget they were concerned with Saints and I want to repeat that this could lead to a richer inner life. Teachers who believe that young people have become uniform, that they are materialists and that they are indifferent are wrong. I am absolutely certain that this is a testimony to Scouting. It's quite untrue that you no longer speak of moral values. It is absolutely essential that the Boy Scout Movement should turn more and more towards service to the Community. We have spoken of this question in some detail, the other day, we spoke about the part the Boy Scout Movement played in Africa.

Young people of these days want to serve. Serve together and do valuable work for the Community to improve social standards.

How can the Boy Scout Movement remain indifferent to these forms of development and expansions? It is absolutely essential that it should be concerned and indeed contribute its own spirit, its own Movement, and it is also important the Boy Scout Movement takes part in the international life.

I try to put myself in the position of the National Chief Scout and I feel sorry for him. He has to find the answer to everything. He has to consider liaison with scientists; how to put new ideas into practice; how to make contact with Public Authorities; how to be in touch with international life; and how these problems are to be met. They are very difficult, but it is no more difficult than the job taken on by the Founder of the Movement. If you think of the conditions in which the Movement was started. The social conditions, the public opinion conditions, the attitude of teachers, the attitude of professors in 1907; and it is amazing the progress that has been made due to the Founder of the Scout Movement, and then the other Founders in all the other countries. The tasks really don't require any more strength, or any more energy than before. The more the Movement refuses large scale responsibilities, the less progress you'll make, the less co-operation you'll get. If you state that you can take on these tasks, then first of all, men of value and ability will come to your assistance to back

I have been very clumsy, I have tried to sum up the job of Europe in the World to-day, - the job of the Boy Scout Movement in the World and in the Youth Movements of to-day. The real job of European Scouting is this:- I hope that your Conference will meet frequently and that there will be study groups so that all these questions can be discussed in detail; that there will be valuable exchanges of information between you so that you will find it easier to understand the importance of your own task. The great value of your job is not only for Europe but for the entire World.

Thank you very much."
