



History of World Scout Conferences

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Scouting was founded in 1907, based on an educational method developed by Robert Baden-Powell. It was not his intention to create an organization, but Scouting became very popular and spread quickly not only in the United Kingdom but spontaneously to many other countries.

After World War I, the Founder wanted to prove that young people of many nations could come together to share common interests and ideals. He organized what became the first World Scout Jamboree. During that event contingent leaders met and decided that some international framework was needed. Their informal meetings are now considered to have been the first International Conference. They decided that national Scouting leaders of all countries should meet together every two years.

The second Conference, in 1922, elected an international committee and defined their functions. A group was appointed to draft a constitution for World Scouting, which was adopted at the following Conference in 1924.

Aim

The aim of the Conference is to promote the Unity, Integrity and Development of the Scout Movement worldwide. This is achieved through a structure and content designed to:

- Facilitate exchanges of ideas and information between members.
- Formulate the general policy.
- Consider reports and recommendations from the World Committee and from Member Organizations.
- Conduct the formal business of the World Organization - elections, applications for membership, registration fees, amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, etc.

Past and Future Conferences

	Location	Date	Year	Member Countries attending	Participants attending
1.	London, U.K.	July, 29-30	1920	33	-
2.	Paris, France	July, 22-29	1922	30	-
3.	Copenhagen, Denmark	August, 18-20	1924	34	127

4.	Kandersteg, Switzerland	August, 22-28	1926	29	107
5.	Birkenhead, U.K.	August 7-9	1929	33	-
6.	Vienna-Baden, Austria	July, 27-29	1931	44	100
7.	Gödöllö, Hungary	August, 7-8	1933	31	-
8.	Stockholm, Sweden	August, 5-7	1935	28	100
9.	The Hague, Netherlands	August, 10-12	1937	34	-
10.	Edinburgh, Scotland	July, 26-28	1939	27	100
11.	Chateau de Rosny, France	August, 19-22	1947	32	150
12.	Elvesaeter, Norway	August, 8-10	1949	25	110
13.	Salzburg, Austria	July 31 - August 2	1951	34	150
14.	Vaduz, Liechtenstein	August, 8-12	1953	35	-
15.	Niagara Falls, Canada	August, 28-31	1955	44	-
16.	Cambridge, U.K.	August, 13-16	1957	52	226
17.	New Delhi, India	July 29 - August 3	1959	35	185
18.	Lisbon, Portugal	September, 20- 24	1961	50	203
19.	Rhodes, Greece	August, 13-18	1963	52	260
20.	Mexico City, Mexico	Sept. 26 - Oct. 3	1965	59	270
21.	Seattle, Washington, USA	August, 11-17	1967	70	317
22.	Otaniemi, Finland	August, 21-27	1969	64	325
23.	Tokyo, Japan	August, 12-17	1971	71	400
24.	Nairobi, Kenya	July, 16-21	1973	77	363
25.	Lundtofte, Denmark	August, 8-15	1975	87	464
26.	Montreal, Canada	July, 18-23	1977	81	500
27.	Birmingham, U.K.	July, 15-21	1979	81	600
28.	Dakar, Senegal	August, 10-14	1981	74	511
29.	Dearborn, Detroit, USA	July, 18-22	1983	90	600
30.	Munich, Germany	July, 15-19	1985	93	800
31.	Melbourne, Australia	January, 11-15	1988	77	573

32.	Paris, France	July, 23-27	1990	100	1000
33.	Bangkok, Thailand	July, 19-23	1993	99	1058
34.	Oslo, Norway	July, 8-12	1996	108	1028
35.	Durban, South Africa	July, 26-30	1999	116	1000
36.	Thessaloniki, Greece	July, 15-19	2002	125	1225
37.	Yasmine Hammamet, Tunisia	September, 5-9	2005	122	1254
38.	Jeju Island, Republic of Korea	July, 14-18	2008	150	1189
39.	Curitiba, Brazil	January, 10-14	2011		