

Detailed Programme for Students on Commonwealth
Youth Enterprise 1977

Wednesday 13th July 1977

Coach leaving Quorn at approx 8.00a.m. to collect students from International Hall, Brunswick Square at 10.30. Arrive at Quorn Hall in time for lunch at 2.15. After lunch an explanation of the fortnight. Give out County and other information, bus passes etc. Then some time to settle in. Dinner at 5.30. Evening free.

Thursday 14th July

Breakfast. Then by bus to Loughborough Market. Morning spent by students in Loughborough. Pick up by Kinches Coach from Loughborough Market at 12.00 mid-day. Then by coach to the Belfry Inn for lunch and then onto Mount St. Bernard's Abbey for 2.10. Optional service at 2.15. Return to Quorn Hall at 4.00 approx. Dinner. Evening Free/Youth Club visit.

Friday 15th July

Breakfast. 9.30 Jim Dutton speaking at Community College. Lunch. 12 students to Radio Leicester leaving Quorn Hall at approx. 2.15 to arrive at Radio Leicester, Charles Street 3.15. Return to Quorn Hall at 5.00. Pack and prepare for visit to Brooksby College. Bus leaving Quorn at approx 6.00 to arrive at Brooksby at 6.30. Dinner at 7.00. Unpack, settle in short meeting explaining the weekend. Evening free after this.

Saturday 16th July 1977

Breakfast. Talk by Mr. E.F.R. Stern on Brooksby. Talk by either Mr. D. Kerr of Mr. Macmillan. Browse. Lunch. Then visit to Sutton Bonington School of Agriculture. Leaving Brooksby at 2.00 - 2.30. Visit to Sutton Bonington School ending at approx 4.30. Return via Rempstone Steam Fair for High Tea at approx 6.30. Evening Free.

Sunday 17th July

Breakfast. Pack and prepare for return to Quorn. Coach to leave Brooksby at 10.30 approx. Visit to Broombriggs Farm at 11.00. Return to lunch 2.00. at Quorn Hall. Afternoon and evening free, but suggest Jazz Night at Blacksmith's Arms.

Monday 18th July

Breakfast. Meeting with Ken Webber at 10.00 Quorn Community College. Speakers from Youth Organisation. Plenary talks also for Wednesday and Thursday Nights. Lunch at 2.00. Afternoon free. Dinner. Evening Youth Club visit.

Tuesday 19th July

Breakfast. Then in morning four teams with Rawlins Playscheme. Lunch at 2.00. Afternoon free or with playscheme. Tea at 5.00. Coach leaving Quorn Hall at 6.30 for Nottingham Playhouse Ballet Rambert.

Wednesday 20th July

Early breakfast. Coach leaving Quorn Hall at 8.30 to arrive in Luton - Vauxhall Motors at 10.00. Visitors to tour Car Assembly Plant, Press Shop, etc. Return for lunch at 2.00. Evening visits to Leicester Youth Organisation as organised on Monday morning. Tea 5.00. Bus leaving Quorn at approx 6.30.

Thursday 21st July

Breakfast. Visit of $\frac{1}{2}$ students to Woclaton Park. $\frac{1}{2}$ students working with Playscheme. Lunch 12.30. (Packed lunch for visitors) Evening meal at 5.30 12 students to Highfields Community Centre. Remainder Ice Skating in Nottingham. Coach to leave Quorn for Nottingham at 6.30. Mini-bus to Leics.

Friday 22nd July

Visit of 4 students to Wickstead Park. Half working at Quorn Playscheme. Lunch 12.30 (Packed lunch for visitors). Formal reception at County Hall at 6.30. Coach to leave Quorn at 6.00.

Saturday 23rd July

Breakfast. FREE DAY.

Sunday 24th July

Breakfast. Morning free. Lunch at 1.00 approx. Coach to take students from Quorn Hall at 2.30. for visit to Great Central Railway. Return at 4.00. Tea at 5.00. Evening Free.

Monday 25th July

Breakfast. Coach leaving Quorn Hall at 9.30. Day spent in Stratford-upon-Avon. Packed Lunch/Tea. Evening Theatre visit 7.30. Return after evening performance. ✓

Tuesday 26th July

Breakfast. Alvaston Castle visit. Lunch on return. Afternoon shopping in Leicester. Evening meet at 6.00. Party at Quorn Community College. ✓

Wednesday 27th July

Breakfast. Packing preparation for leaving. Lunch, at usual time. Coach leaves Quorn at 8.00 8.00 am.

SWIMMING

At Rawlins Community College

Membership 75p then you pay 20p each time you swim.

OPENING TIMES

Weekday

2.00 - 2.45 p.m.
2.45 - 3.30 p.m.
4.30 - 5.15 p.m.
5.15 - 6.00 p.m.
6.30 - 7.15 p.m.
7.15 - 8.00 p.m.

Saturday

2.00 - 2.45 p.m.
2.45 - 3.30 p.m.
4.00 - 4.45 p.m.
4.45 - 5.30 p.m.



COMMONWEALTH YOUTH CONFERENCE 1977



LEICESTER - Sharen Romeo (Montserrat)

I must, for the sake of honesty, begin this report with an awful confession. When I learnt that my group was going to Leicester my heart sank. What could one do in Leicester for two whole weeks? Surely, Cardiff or Edinburgh would have been ten times more interesting. And I was not the only one of this opinion. Not a very enterprising start you might rightly say.

However, when on the 13th of July we arrived at Quorn Hall which was to be our home for the next two weeks, we were treated to such a scrumptious meal (rescuing the reputation of English cuisine which had suffered at the hands of cafeteria chefs thus far) we began to concede that maybe it wasn't going to be too bad after all.

But we will not leave you under the impression that gastronomy was our only delight in Leicester. Over the 14 days of our stay our varied programme took us to Stratford-upon-Avon and an excellent production of Henry VI, to Nottingham, Birmingham, a steam fair, several local markets, Vauxhall Motors, the Ballet Rambert, a Cistercian abbey, and to a few local pubs where we extended our social and cultural horizons. In short, there was something to interest each person.

Our social life was characterized by a flexibility and family atmosphere largely creditable to our hosts the county of Leicestershire, the local people with whom we came into contact and especially our much loved group organizer. Bob Maynard.

Within a remarkably short time, 20 young people from 17 different countries were rubbing shoulders with cultures they had not even heard of before, and finding most often, to their surprise and delight that they loved it, and that gift horses are much the same under the national wrapping.

We were given many opportunities to visit, observe, and take part in activities in local youth groups, and regret only that we did not have quite as much contact the British youth of our own age group as we might have liked.

We attended regularly one Youth club at Quorn where we got to know some of the youngsters and learnt a great deal from our experiences with them.

We had more than one opportunity to speak with leaders of youth organisations in the area and found the exchange, and sometimes clash of ideas, stimulating and constructive.

As a group we tended to be interested in the newer approaches to youth organisations developing locally and nationwide, as the traditional approach to youth groups was already familiar to most.

We found much to praise and all were specially impressed by the work of Mrs. Patel, a local lady whose job involves giving advice and assistance to Asian girls, and frequently also to their families when they find themselves in social and personal dilemmas, particularly those arising from their sense of being in a cultural limbo, one of the growing pains of Britain's new multi-racial, multi-cultural society.

What struck us most about Mrs. Patel's work is the unique way in which it extends the traditional frontiers of youth work which tends to limit its concern to the youth only. Here, the young person is not considered as a separate and troublesome part, but rather as an integrated cog in the social machine.

Here we saw an attempt to do something that has been so sadly lacking in youth movements to date - the involvement of the family, friends and relatives, recognising the fact that the answer to the problems of youth today very often lies in the breakdown of communication, the lack of understanding in both the older and the younger generations.

And from what we have seen of the local authorities' attitude in Leicester this concept of education governs their policies.

Their aim is to break down the artificial barriers in education, to question the unwritten laws of custom that would restrict the process of education to a certain period of the individual's development. Education as they see it is a lifelong process, as essential to the child as to the old-age pensioner. Their adult education programme run on the basis of a community college is one big step in this direction.

Unfortunately, and perhaps I should emphasise, inevitably, we cannot truly say that we have been totally delighted by all that we have encountered in the field of youth work, though as I hope we have indicated, we have come away with much that is positive.

Perhaps our major preoccupation has lain in the area of the structure and administration of youth organisations.

We consider partly to blame the perpetuation of the old motto "keep them off the streets" as the main aim of many youth movements.

The perpetuation of such an attitude in many organisations has meant that there has survived too much of the patronising "worried uncle" image in the leaders of youth organisations.

Leaders forge ahead with ideas (for the most part well-intentioned) that they think will be "good" for the youth in their care.

But how often are these ideas imposed upon youth without adequate and sympathetic consideration of the tastes and interests of the youth themselves.

How little time is often devoted to finding out what the youth really want, what they consider their needs to be in the context of the rapidly evolving society in which we all live?

The potential of our youth is too seldom tapped and too frequently frustrated by those who claim to know best simply on the merit of "age and experience".

We are NOT for a moment clamouring for the abolishment of older leaders. None of us denies the support afforded by wisdom accumulated over the years.

We simply ask NOT to be patronised, not to be treated merely as troublesome children who must be kept quiet with activities, who do not know our own minds.

We ask those in a position to do so not only to help us but to help us to help ourselves. A child does not learn to walk by being carried all his life.

We, the children of today, the men and women of tomorrow, simply ask of those who can already walk, "Will you please help us to discover our feet?".

COMMONWEALTH YOUTH ENTERPRISE 1977

Organising Committee:

Chairman
Lord Grey of Naunton

Members:

Bryan Davies MP
Richard Luce MP
Very Rev. Martin Sullivan, Dean of St. Pauls
John Callender Philip Noakes
Eric Hopwood Cdr. Peyton Jones
Martin Kenyon Prunella Scarlett
Roy Manley Dennis Stevenson



Reply to:

The Executive Secretary
Commonwealth Youth Exchange
Council

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LONDON SW1A 1LR, England
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Our Ref: CYE/4/458

10th February, 1978

Dear

Pat

Here is our report on Enterprise '77. I hope that you will find it interesting reading and will show it to your friends.

I hope too that it will remind you of ways in which you and your contemporaries can serve the needs of your community and foster a spirit of international fellowship and understanding.

Many of you have written to your British hosts praising the event and expressing your gratitude for their hospitality. Thank you for doing this; it has been much appreciated. For their part, I know they enjoyed having you.

Taken as a whole it seems generally agreed that the Enterprise was an outstanding success.

Where do we go from here? It is important that the many new friendships endure and that more contacts are developed. To this end CYEC is now discussing with the Commonwealth Secretariat in London and some international youth organisations the possibility of arranging a regional Enterprise each year, culminating in another full world-wide one like Enterprise '77 every three or four years. There may well be other ideas. However, as soon as a new concept is agreed, I will ensure that the authorities in your country, with whom we corresponded about your participation in Enterprise '77, are informed.

Meanwhile, your co-operation is sought in promoting more exchanges between groups of young people from your country and all other parts of the Commonwealth. If you think that CYEC can help you with any future exchanges with the United Kingdom, do please write to me at the above address.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

R.F. Gray,
Executive Secretary.

Distribution

All participants listed in Appendix A to our Enterprise '77 report.
All overseas observers listed in Appendix A to this report.

**COMMONWEALTH
YOUTH
ENTERPRISE
1977**

REPORT



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REPORT ON COMMONWEALTH YOUTH ENTERPRISE 1977

Held in Britain
10th-31st July, 1977

The Commonwealth Youth Exchange Council



192 young people from '47 Commonwealth countries.

ENTERPRISE '77

Commonwealth Youth Enterprise 1977 was a unique gathering of young people from every corner of the Commonwealth which provided an opportunity for them to live and work together, to exchange ideas and experiences, to learn from one another and to carry home a truer knowledge of other Commonwealth peoples.



The Jubilee Crown – one of the nicest mementos presented to each participant.



BUCKINGHAM PALACE

This special gathering of young people from all parts of the Commonwealth is meant to be a thoroughly enjoyable and rewarding experience for all who take part. There will be plenty to see, plenty to do, and plenty to talk about!

The success of the venture will largely depend on the active involvement of all participants in the varied programme of events, and I trust that this experience of shared and purposeful endeavour will promote a real understanding of each other's ways of life and thought, of their hopes and aspirations for the future, and of the needs of their home communities.

It is also my hope that this exercise in international living will bring a clearer perception of the community of interest linking member nations of the Commonwealth, and of the advantages to be derived from closer co-operation between its peoples.

Friendships formed on this and similar ventures can do much to sustain such relationships across national, racial and religious boundaries.

I am particularly pleased that this enterprise, the first venture of its kind, should be taking place in Britain in this Jubilee year, supported in part by funds from the Queen's Silver Jubilee Appeal, and I hope it may be a forerunner of other such gatherings organised elsewhere in the Commonwealth in the years ahead.

I would like to offer my greetings and best wishes to all our visitors and my thanks to those who will host them during their stay. I sincerely hope the whole exercise is happy and successful.

Charles

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales arriving for the Conference accompanied by The Lord Grey of Naunton (left), Chairman of the Organising Committee and Commander Peyton Jones (right), Chairman of the Commonwealth Youth Exchange Council.



H.E. Mr. Shridath S. Ramphal, Commonwealth Secretary-General.



COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

World peace and harmony will only evolve from a real understanding of and respect for the differences - of race, religion, colour, culture and ideology - which characterise mankind. That is why the Commonwealth, as a sample of the world community, must not be dissolved. Its diversity gives it a very special capacity for encouraging people-to-people dialogue in a spirit of mutual respect and for developing programmes of practical co-operation as a result. As an association of equal partners the Commonwealth provides a tool for improving the quality of human life by minimising the areas of potential conflict and by maximising the opportunities for productive effort.

The Commonwealth has about one billion people; 80 per cent of these live in developing countries. Of the world's 950 million absolute poor, 80 per cent live in the Commonwealth; and the majority are under the age of twenty-five years. These young people should not be seen as a problem - merely as a source of enormous social and economic concern. They are also a vast potential resource for good. Seeing the need to harness this youthful energy for national development, and realising the dangers of rising population and unemployment, with their attendant social tensions, Commonwealth Governments set up the Commonwealth Youth Programme in 1973 as a catalyst for practical action. This official programme is a complement to, not a substitute for, the vast amount of youth exchanges and co-operative projects run by voluntary organisations for many years. In the last resort, it is at this level that the people of the Commonwealth will become involved.

What better example than the imaginative venture by CYEC in 1977. The Commonwealth Youth Enterprise seems to me to touch the essence of the Commonwealth by bringing together young people to share experiences and ideas, and to learn from each other. It is my hope, and sincere belief, that these three weeks in Britain will be just the beginning; that friendships will endure; that experiences shared will be the basis for continuing understanding; and that in a very practical way each individual will be better equipped to participate constructively in the development of his or her own community and nation.

Shridath S. Ramphal

THE ENTERPRISE

PLANNING AND RESPONSE

The detailed planning and arrangements for the Enterprise, which was originally conceived in 1975, were undertaken by a committee under the chairmanship of Lord Grey of Naunton and by the officers and staff of the Commonwealth Youth Exchange Council.

In 1976 a letter was sent out to every member nation of the Commonwealth and to the Associated States and Dependencies of Britain, inviting them to participate. Letters were also sent to selected authorities in Britain seeking their agreement to host a visiting group for part of the time. The response from the overseas countries was wonderful. As can be seen from the list at Appendix A, 46 countries nominated 163 young people aged 18-25, of whom just over a third were temporarily resident in the U.K. Adding the young Britons from the eight hosting regions to these figures, the total participation was 47 countries and 192 young people.

PUBLICITY

Every effort was made to publicise the Enterprise. The Commonwealth Youth Exchange Council issued two news releases to the broadcasting and press agencies in Britain; the Gemini News Service published a feature story for worldwide circulation; the Commonwealth Secretariat included the event in its Commonwealth Diary; and the British Council circulated a leaflet about it to all their overseas representatives in the participating countries.

In Britain there was little response at first. In June *The Times* briefly mentioned the Enterprise and the *Daily Telegraph* printed a longer article entitled *Commonwealth Youth on Working Visit*. When the participants were in the regions in July, the local press and radio provided some wider coverage.

But it was the Prince of Wales' presence at the Conference that attracted most attention. *The Times* printed a long report on its front page under the heading *Prince of Wales says it would not be a disaster if Britain left the Commonwealth*, and the popular national papers carried pictures of His Royal Highness as he left the Conference being waylaid by a Caribbean kiss.

For future publicity a twelve minute documentary film is being made and will be available on loan from the Central Office of Information or the makers, Scene Films Ltd, 27 Elphinstone Road, Southsea, Hants. It is also hoped that this Report will be circulated widely to all those interested in promoting further contacts between Commonwealth young people.

FINANCE

The financing of the Enterprise fell into three parts. The journey to Britain by participants not already living here was the responsibility of their governments. A grant from the Commonwealth Secretariat enabled the Commonwealth Youth Exchange Council to subsidise the travel of representatives from seven small and very distant countries.

The regional programmes were organised by the local government authorities and it fell to them to raise the necessary finance. They were assisted in this by offers of help from voluntary agencies in the neighbourhood, and, in all but one region, by subsidies from the Council.

The London programme, including accommodation, the Conference and the social events, transport in Britain, the regional subsidies already referred to and the administration of the whole Enterprise were covered by a special fund raised for the purpose by C.Y.E.C. The Conference itself, as well as certain parts of the programme, was separately sponsored. In all some 48 commercial, industrial and voluntary organisations responded to the Council's appeal for support of the Enterprise and they are listed in Appendix C.

THE LONDON PROGRAMME

The detailed programme is at Appendix B.

The participants spent two days in London before dispersing to different parts of Britain and then a further four days on their return, which included a two day Conference.

During these six London days they toured the city, went down the Thames by boat to Greenwich and watched the Guard Mounting at Buckingham Palace. They all went to the Royal Tournament and to one of three theatre shows of their choice. They were entertained at social functions by Members of Parliament, the Greater London Council and the Inner London Education Authority, the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Joint Commonwealth Societies - the Royal Commonwealth Society, the Victoria League, the Royal Over-Seas League and the English Speaking Union. The Lord Mayor of London attended their formal dinner during the Conference, and on their last night they had their own farewell party at the Commonwealth Institute. All these events provided excellent opportunities for informal contact.

Throughout this period in London the participants were accommodated at International Hall and travelled to the various functions by coach. There was some spare time for shopping and to visit friends and other places as they wished.

THE REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

GENERAL COMMENTS

Dispersal to Regions

For two weeks the participants were dispersed in groups to one of the following areas of Britain: Avon, Hampshire, Leicestershire, Lothian, Merseyside, South Glamorgan and West Yorkshire (Bradford and Leeds), where the local government authorities arranged their own programmes.

Multi National Groupings

For the first three days in London the young British hosts from these areas took every opportunity to tell them about forthcoming events and answer their queries. In this way the individuals were moulded together into multi-national groups as quickly as possible. To quote one spokesman: *"Within a remarkably short time, 20 young people from 17 different countries were rubbing shoulders with cultures they had not even heard of before and finding most often, to their surprise and delight, that they loved it."* Another group had established such a close friendship that by the fourth day they were referred to as the "Bradford Family", and the main complaint that the Merseyside group had was that on their return to London they could not remain in their same group for the Conference.

The British hosting organisations were most impressed and stimulated by this; all have reported their sincere pleasure at having the opportunity to receive such a unique multi-national group and have expressed a willingness to do so again.

The Welcome

Some participants had initial misgivings about going to the less well-known parts of Britain. *"But the warm welcome, the scrumptious food, the fantastic reception, the painstaking preparation - they even had the words 'welcome' and 'Commonwealth Youth Enterprise 1977' on the serviettes - and the local friendliness soon made any doubters concede that it was not going to be so bad after all."*

Accommodation

Where possible each group was accommodated together in the same building for most of the two weeks. This varied between a student centre, dormitories in a youth centre and rooms in a hotel. The group in the two dormitories thought that they were the best off, because it had a catalytic effect on the sharing of experience. A short stay in private homes was arranged for most of the participants which they appreciated.

Cultural Visits

In addition to the social functions arranged both by the hosting county authorities and local organisations, there were cultural visits to a wide range of places varying from ancient castles to local pubs. To quote one group's spokesman: *"These extended our social and cultural horizons; there was something of interest for everyone."* Another said that: *"These gave us an understanding of youth involvement in the community and enriched our work experience."* Two groups were fortunate to witness the Queen's special Silver Jubilee visit to their area.

Work Projects

But for most groups these were minor events compared with the community and conservation work projects they were involved in for several days. These activities brought the participants into close contact with many types of young people, including those in immigrant communities who have grown up in Britain. *"For most of us our horizon has been broadened and we are grateful for the opportunity to see and experience at first hand what it is like to be handicapped and what it is to dirty one's hands for the benefit of nature. These unforgettable experiences are particularly useful for most of us who can make comparisons with what we have or have not back home."*

Final Thoughts

Some participants wished that they could have been more involved in community projects and seen fewer places of interest, and others would have liked to be more involved with British youth. However, there was overall agreement that in these two weeks the Enterprise's aim had been achieved.

THE PROGRAMMES

Avon

18 participants from 15 countries.

The Avon programme was designed keeping in mind the study group topics which were to be discussed later at the Conference in London. Two days were spent in youth clubs studying their work towards multi-racialism, schools were visited to see developments in British education, while another important aspect of youth service was seen at the Physically Handicapped and Able-Bodied Club. The YMCA of Bath organised a seminar on local problems and they also talked to Gold medalists of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award.

The group had a busy "conservation day" when they joined young British people at the Midge Nature Reserve. Here they worked hard in clearing paths through the undergrowth and putting up signposts.

Visits were paid to the British Aircraft Corporation (who built Concorde) and Filton Technical College. The group were entertained to civic receptions and to a social evening in Bristol, and were also taken on guided tours of Bath, Bristol and the surrounding countryside.

Hampshire

25 participants from 17 countries.

Six widely differing projects had been devised throughout the county and the group was divided amongst them. They included work at the Fernycroft Scout Activity Centre - building, paving, clearing bushes and generally improving the site; attending the Sparsholt College of Agriculture project for youngsters from urban areas; helping at Minstead Lodge (a Third World Community Development Centre) both in clearing the grounds and redecorating rooms, and also in rehabilitation work with people from psychiatric hospitals; inner city community work in a Southampton school catering for immigrant children; helping at Knowle Hospital, which provides a community for men and women incapable of work; and a handicapped children's project at Hayling Island involving both gardening and helping with the children.

Members of the group came together for a variety of excursions, including Winchester, the Isle of Wight and H.M.S. Victory.

The Vice Lord Lieutenant had greeted them on arrival and they also received mayoral welcomes in three cities. They were entertained by young farmers, the YMCA and several colleges and centres, and spent two days staying in private homes.

A seminar was organised towards the end of the fortnight to discuss experiences gained on the projects and also particular problems in Southampton relevant to the topics to be considered at the Conference in London.

Leicestershire

20 participants from 18 countries.

The group stayed throughout at Quorn Hall; but those who wished were invited to stay with local families for one weekend.

The Quorn Community College arranged a work project which involved working with their playschemes. At this they helped to amuse and organise the children - aged from about 6 to 13 - and took them on various outings. There were many opportunities to participate in activities with local youth groups, and indeed some of the group returned on their own to youth clubs where they had made friends and learnt a great deal from their experiences. They also appreciated the chance to exchange views with leaders of local youth organisations and to discuss the study group topics in the light of their experiences during the visit.

The group's programme took them not just around Leicestershire, but also to Nottingham, Birmingham, Vauxhall Motors, a Cistercian Abbey, Stratford-upon-Avon (including a visit to the theatre), a steam fair, a performance by the Ballet Rambert and several local markets. They were also invited to social evenings and a formal civic reception was given for them.

Lothian

21 participants from 21 countries.

An introductory talk and discussion session dispelled many of the group's illusions of Scotland as hide-bound by tradition, and during their stay they had the chance to see different aspects of Scottish life today. They toured a New Town - Livingston; learnt about the impact of North Sea oil from the General Manager and staff of the Royal Bank of Scotland at an informal buffet; they visited farms and were entertained by the Young Farmers' Association and the English-Speaking Union.

Then the group travelled to Aviemore in the Cairngorm mountains. Here they worked on a project building pools for wading birds at the nature reserve of Loch Inch, one of the largest marshland reserves in Europe. From this base they visited other places of interest and learnt much about the close co-operation between conservationist and economic interests to preserve the nature of the area, from talks with members of the Nature Conservancy and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.

On returning to Edinburgh they spent the weekend visiting local families and then all went to Graysmill School for discussion of the project and a farewell civic reception.

Merseyside

20 participants from 20 countries.

For the first few days the group stayed together at Burton Manor hostel, with a programme designed to introduce them to the countryside and the people. This took them to Blackpool, North Wales, Chester and the Derbyshire dales. It also included an International Evening and a Folk Song and Dance entertainment.

Then the group split up to undertake various working projects. These included: helping at Fourways centre for the physically disabled; entertaining and organising children aged from 5 to 13 at a playgroup at Leigh; helping to develop the Wirral Country Park by building paths, making a bridge and cutting steps; working at an adventure playground in the docks area of Liverpool; helping with a playgroup at a community centre in the heart of Liverpool; and painting murals at another play centre.

After working for five days on these projects, the participants either went off on sightseeing visits or enjoyed private hospitality with local residents before being reunited for a day's programme in Liverpool, ending with a civic reception at the Town Hall and a farewell dinner.

South Glamorgan

31 participants from 30 countries.

After a welcoming reception and dinner, and a day spent getting to know Cardiff, during which they were entertained by Barclays Bank and the County Council, members of the group were plunged into a day of study visits. These were planned to examine how the problems of urban areas are being tackled - by community education programmes, multi-racial work and in special schools for the handicapped.

This was followed by an energetic day at the Storey Arms Centre in the Brecon Beacons, involving canoeing, sailing, climbing and caving and then a day of home visits. Evenings were taken up with a traditional Welsh concert and meetings at a youth centre and an immigrant centre.

Most of the second week was devoted to working on special projects, either with physically and mentally handicapped children in local schools, or with young unemployed working on a "Prince of Wales Conservation Project" - regrading an old canal in a nature reserve. At the end of each day members compared experiences and exchanged ideas at informal seminars. They visited the United World College of the Atlantic, where they joined some of the students in outdoor activities and sports. A free day on Saturday was followed by a tour of Brecon Beacons and the Dan-yr-Ogof caves, and the final day's conference covered Welsh problems and also enabled participants to evaluate what they had learnt during the fortnight, ending with a farewell dinner at Rhoose Airport.

West Yorkshire (Bradford)

15 participants from 12 countries.

Although the group were based at the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Centre in Bradford, they joined up with the Leeds group for many activities, starting with a trip to the Leeds stadium where the Queen appeared during her Jubilee visit to Yorkshire. Joint visits to York and Scarborough were hosted by the British Council, and both groups attended the Great Yorkshire Show in Harrogate, spent a day in Blackpool and had two trips to the theatre.

In Bradford, the group visited several youth clubs and schools, including the Fairfax Community School for able and physically handicapped pupils. They spent a day with the conservation group of the ancient village of Tong, and, in contrast, visited the Bradford industrial museum and a modern wool mill. Three discussion sessions were organised where the study group topics and other subjects were covered.

Some time was spent exploring the local countryside and meeting local people: they were entertained to several social evenings and were given civic receptions in Bradford and Leeds.

West Yorkshire (Leeds)

11 participants from 10 countries.

In addition to the excursions undertaken with the Bradford group, a busy programme had been organised in Leeds, including a morning spent at Holt Park Community Complex, with its comprehensive school, shops and homes, with special facilities for the old and the handicapped. The group also worked with physically handicapped people at the Prince Philip Centre. Other visits included Radio Leeds, Bramhope Youth Club, local industries, a police station and the local market.

As over half the group had a special interest in teaching, they much appreciated their visits to various schools (including Primrose Hill High School which encourages its many pupils of foreign descent to keep their own cultures in the arts) and also their talks with members of the Education Department who held a reception for them.

A reception was also given by the Lord Mayor and the Lord Lieutenant, and the group appreciated the chance to stay with host families during their visit and learn more about life in Yorkshire.



(Left to right): Lord Grey, The Prince of Wales, Cdr. Peyton Jones and Mr. Martin at the Conference.

COMMONWEALTH YOUTH CONFERENCE

The two day Conference was held at the Commonwealth Institute in London and had as its theme:

"YOUTH IN THE COMMUNITY"

The Opening Ceremony

The Conference opened with a short but impressive flag ceremony in which a member from each country paraded his national flag in front of H.R.H. Prince of Wales. This vividly illustrated the remarkable extent to which the Commonwealth was represented at this event.

Commander Peyton Jones, Chairman of the Commonwealth Youth Exchange Council, then welcomed all those present and, in introducing His Royal Highness to them, referred to the concept of the Enterprise which it was intended would develop friendship and understanding among Commonwealth young people and provide a forum for responsible debate and discussion of the important issues of the day. This was in harmony with the Queen's Silver Jubilee Appeal and would, it was hoped, inspire similar gatherings of young people in the future.

OPENING ADDRESS BY H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Discussion not Violence

The Prince of Wales began his address by warning of the dangers of conferences being all talk and no resulting action. Nevertheless, he acknowledged the positive benefits of exchanging views and increasing understanding and went on to urge participants to inject some realism and common sense into their study group discussions, and to remember that there is always another side to any issue. The Prince recalled that when he was younger he had often thought there were simple solutions to problems that bothered him – but it did not take him long to realise that nothing in life is as easy as it first appears; whilst it is certainly possible to change people's attitudes, the process must inevitably be slow since one is dealing with human nature. He was saddened by the increasing numbers of young people who resort to violence to achieve their ends, instead of realising that in the end violence is always counter-productive.

The Queen's Silver Jubilee Appeal

The Prince then spoke of the Queen's Silver Jubilee Appeal, of which he is the Chairman, and described how the Queen was particularly anxious that the rest of the Commonwealth should benefit in some way from this appeal. As a result, a Youth Community Service project is to be launched under the auspices of the Commonwealth Youth Programme. The object would be for a number of young people from as many Commonwealth countries as possible to gather together, every one or two years, in order to carry out a community project in a specific member country, probably for three to four weeks. The host government would suggest the project.

"If you think this scheme is worth discussing," continued the Prince, "I would hope that you might have a chance to discuss it at the end of one of your study group sessions."

Belief in the Commonwealth

A scheme like this could do a great deal to improve the image of the Commonwealth and bring it to peoples attention. "I want to see the Commonwealth really meaning something to far more people" he said, so that they can "see what enormous potential the association has in terms of world peace and international understanding." This could be done partly through better public relations, but there were other possibilities too, such as Commonwealth festivals, particularly cultural and artistic ones.

"Above all though," declared the Prince, "I believe it is up to the young of the Commonwealth to show that they believe the Commonwealth has something to

offer to the modern world" – without their support and interest it could in time just fade away. He then urged the participants, when they returned home, to try to devise ways of bringing the Commonwealth more into the public eye: "it will not be easy – but do your best."

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Britain – Leader of the Commonwealth?

When asked whether Britain should continue to lead the Commonwealth, the Prince referred to the Queen's role as head of the Commonwealth which caused many people to think that Britain was still its leader. He pointed out that in fact it is now a wider family than it was and has become "The Commonwealth" and not "The British Commonwealth". From this point of view, he hoped that if need be it could survive without Britain.

In answer to a supplementary question about international co-operation and a possible lessening of Britain's responsibility, the Prince commented that closer co-operation is an ideal we all wanted to achieve, but that there is a difficulty in making the Commonwealth appear as a useful functioning association of countries. The recent Heads of Government meeting had shown that much could be made of this association. "You can make something of it if you want to; but it is no good just sitting there and saying: it is not doing any good for me." He concluded that Britain can do a great deal to help and encourage such co-operation between the nations of the Commonwealth.



Prince Charles talking to some of the participants during the Conference.

ADDRESS BY THE CONFERENCE DIRECTOR:

**Mr. Geoffrey Martin, an Assistant Director
of the Commonwealth Secretariat**



The Commonwealth Setting

At the outset, Mr. Martin declared his determination to chair the Conference "in the spirit of consensus which truly reflects the spirit of the Commonwealth today." Pointing out that the Commonwealth encompasses a quarter of the entire world population – more than half of them under 25 – and is involved in every major issue of concern to mankind, he stressed its genuine voluntary nature, its substantial shared understanding and the ease of communications between nations, which make it work effectively and with flexibility. "It is with facts such as these in mind that we begin this Conference."

The Importance of Service

In this Jubilee year various important initiatives have been taken in the field of Commonwealth youth affairs. "Her Majesty the Queen," he said, "wished especially that young people in the United Kingdom should be in a better position to stimulate community activity as a result of the celebration of her Silver Jubilee. She also hoped that young people in the Commonwealth might similarly emphasise the importance of service as fundamental to successful development." Part of that wish was being honoured by the convening of Enterprise '77.

Young People's Contribution

Turning to the importance of heeding the views of young people, Mr. Martin then uttered a word of caution. There were three elements in youth conferences which more frequently than not tend to detract from their impact. It is said that the delegates are seldom young, lack experience and, if they are both young and experienced, they cannot possibly be representative. "This Conference can disprove these attitudes."

He commented at some length on the matter of experience and "the popular assumption that young people should be listened to with tolerance rather than with enthusiasm". Increasingly the views of youth, which are often somewhat controversial, are influencing public opinion, "and participation by them in policy for-

mulation and decision making is recognised as an essential ingredient for successful social and economic advance."

He went on to mention that he had personally witnessed in recent years many examples of how the enthusiasm, initiative and idealism of young people can be committed to achieving national goals. Instead of being receivers they want to be contributors. They also want to be heard and "that is why this Conference is of interest not only as an educational experience but also as an important sounding board of Commonwealth opinion."

Youth Exchange Development

Bearing in mind the encouragement which the Commonwealth has given to young people in 1977, he then suggested that it might now be "an appropriate time to begin welding together the elements of Commonwealth youth exchange, youth dialogue and youth service, into a flexible but united whole, officially recognised and unanimously supported."

Youth Employment

Mr. Martin ended his address on a note, not of idealism but of reality. Referring to "The shocking spectacle of mass youth unemployment", he urged the participants to appreciate fully the opportunity that they had been given to exchange ideas, to learn and to discuss. They should not forget the grass roots. "Committed as we are to serve the community, we should remember", he said, "that as an integral part of that community there are others, neither more nor less equal than you or I, but much less fortunate, who do not now and may never have the good luck to find work, far less a chance such as this to give expression to their thoughts and ideals in a Commonwealth setting."

Personal Responsibility in the Future

"My hope for the outcome of this Conference is that each one of us will, as a result of it, accept a full measure of responsibility in our respective countries, in our communities especially, and in our organisations, to assist those of our brothers and sisters in the Commonwealth whose lives, unlike ours, are devoid of opportunity."

Regional Programme Reports

After these two addresses and in the presence of the Prince of Wales, High Commissioners, many other honoured guests and press reporters, a representative of each regional group described briefly the impressions they had gained during the previous two weeks. These meticulously prepared and excellently delivered talks greatly impressed all those present. They were perceptive, revealing and humorous. A summary of them has been included in the "Regional Programmes" section of this report, starting at page 12.

STUDY GROUPS

After listening to the regional reports, the participants split up into six groups to discuss one of the selected topics in which they had previously stated a particular interest. This occupied most of the remaining time – about five hours. It was concluded by two full assembly sessions at which each group presented its views to the others and invited their comments, and then discussed any wider issues.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION AND STUDY GROUP LEADERS

Education and Development: the Key Issues

Mr. Douglas G. Mwangi (Kenya) Education Attaché, Kenya High Commission.

Multi-Racialism: Policies and Problems

Mr. Gavton Shepherd (Guyana) Senior Youth Officer, Commission for Racial Equality.

National Liberation as a Continuing Process

Mr. Johnson M. Ndlovu (Zimbabwe/Rhodesia) International Affairs Division, Commonwealth Secretariat.

Unemployment: Willing Hands for What?

Mr. Serajur Rahman (Bangladesh) Eastern Service, British Broadcasting Corporation.

Voluntary Effort: Who Looks After Us – Ourselves, Our Brothers or Our Governments?

Mr. Colin Ball (U.K.) Consultant, Voluntary Service Unit, The Home Office.

Why National Youth Service?

Mrs. Jacqueline J. A. Wynter (Jamaica) Counsellor, Jamaica High Commission.

REPORTS AND DISCUSSION

The following is a summary of the main points that were made in the study group reports and the general discussion.

EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT

In trying to define education, the group found that practices differ from country to country. They discussed all levels of education and stressed that parents should be involved at every stage, since they may need educating just as much as their children. Some felt that part of a school's role should be to compensate for parents' failings.

Helping Development

The group considered that education could help a country's development by ensuring that students achieved their full potential. They should be able to use what they had learnt and not be passive recipients of knowledge.

Prestige programmes can be a danger for developing countries, since development is not synonymous with industrial growth. Curricula ought to be relevant to the needs of the particular country and any innovations should have a practical application.

In the full assembly, the view was expressed that the image of manual and rural work ought to be improved so as to appeal to young people, and if necessary this should be done by government intervention in the communications media.

Voluntary Groups

The group agreed that education outside school was just as important as formal education and suggested that young people should organise themselves into voluntary groups to participate in projects not covered by the state, for example informal education and adult literacy.

Clear Objectives

The group concluded that it is important that a country should have clear, practical objectives in developing its education system; the quality of the education provided for the local community is of the utmost importance.

MULTI-RACIALISM

This was a subject which aroused animated discussion both in the study group and in the full assembly. Although it may appear to centre round issues relating to black and white people, several speakers stressed that some countries have three or more different races who all face difficulties. People can also experience cultural problems with others of their own race, where caste differences, for instance, still play an important role.

A Smaller World

The fact that the world is becoming smaller owing to better transport and communications is of obvious significance: more people are being exposed to different cultures, habits and life-styles to which they are not accustomed. This raises the question of multi-culturalism and the need for people of different backgrounds to live together in harmony. The problems involved are obvious. Speakers in the full assembly also emphasised such difficulties as the conflicting attitudes of parents and children, and the hardships that can face children in Britain whose "English" is almost a different language.

Economic Basis for Discrimination

Often conflicts which are sparked off by prejudice have their roots in the economic and social conditions of the respective groups. In certain advanced countries, where the concept of multi-racialism is at least talked about, it is not necessarily practised: some districts are occupied almost entirely by immigrants and very often are deprived areas.

Some of the participants drew on their experiences during their visits to the regions to illustrate this; but they also felt that the children they met had no racial prejudice and that sadly they must pick this up as they grow older. Lack of job opportunities and conflict with authority were not unusual in Britain and in other Commonwealth countries.

Role for Youth in the Future

Young people, it seems, are anxious to create a better and happier world where racial tolerance and harmony can prevail. Young leaders from the Commonwealth have their part to play in this process as agents of social change.

NATIONAL LIBERATION

The attainment of independence by former colonies did not immediately remove their social, political and economic problems, nor did self-determination bring with it political and national stability. The acquisition of political power is not important in itself: what matters is its proper utilization to improve the quality of life for all the people.

New nations have to eradicate those deep-rooted philosophies of life which are incompatible with the demands of liberation.

Process of History

The group noted President Nyerere's four stages in the liberation process. However, they disagreed with him in that they saw history, time and space as the determining factors affecting the pattern of liberation.

In Europe, national independence was achieved long ago whereas in the Third World nationalism only arose as an issue in the middle of this century. By then the lands had already been parcelled out between the super-powers and these often arbitrary boundaries were to become a source of internal instability.

Lack of both moral and educational preparation for the responsibility of self-government was another reason for instability.

Economic factors can affect the situation, for material wealth can produce intransigence in those in power. Where this occurs, the process of liberation might be a lengthy one, or more intense and violent than in relatively poor countries.

Animated Discussion

The topic of "national liberation" aroused considerable feeling. Whilst one speaker thought it would be more constructive to look forward rather than to keep talking about a liberation struggle which is now largely over, another felt that "colonialism" is an attitude of mind which can persist after independence particularly amongst older people.

It was agreed that "national liberation" did not necessarily imply a black/white conflict: regardless of colour an economically powerful minority would not willingly hand over their wealth to the majority.

It was suggested that the proper role for young people wishing to help liberation movements was not necessarily in the "front line"; but possibly in helping with education centres for refugees, or in trying to convince the international community of the need for true national liberation.

Finally, the group sought adoption by the Conference of a declaration: but shortage of time did not allow of its proper consideration.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The group considered that it is the duty of all governments to achieve the fullest possible employment. Unemployment not only spells disaster for the survival of an individual and his family; it may ultimately destroy the human dignity of part of the population of a country. Unemployment has an immense potential for creating social and political upheaval.

Possible Solutions

No single solution could work for all countries; but the group examined practical – rather than theoretical – means of tackling the problem and came to these conclusions:

Attitudes towards manual work should be radically changed and social status barriers removed. This implies a change in education systems towards a greater emphasis on vocational training.

In developing countries, the exodus of people from rural to urban areas could be reduced by creating craft centres, encouraging cottage industries and forming co-operatives to market the goods.

Under-developed countries need money and technological expertise to speed industrialisation and so provide more jobs.

Immigration into some developed countries can add to existing unemployment problems. If countries of origin could offer better job opportunities, this would discourage emigration.

In some countries the population explosion makes it almost impossible to provide employment for all. The masses should be made aware of this and young people could assist in family planning motivation. A policy of labour-intensive industry might also help.

Social tension created by mass unemployment discourages investment and economic activity. Youth could help through democratic means to create the right atmosphere and thereby improve employment opportunities.

Other Suggestions

In the open forum, one view was that unemployment implies being trained for a job which one then cannot get: in an agricultural economy however, there is little unemployment since most people are self-employed in working their own land.

It was also thought that industrialisation should not be pursued for its own sake: often it existed only to manufacture luxury items.

Speakers stressed the importance of rural training schemes to halt the drift from the land. Young people could put pressure on their governments to act more urgently in providing such schemes.

VOLUNTARY EFFORT

In the context of the Commonwealth, volunteer services have gone through several stages of development:

Informal associations.

Voluntary associations – self-directed, externally advised.

Voluntary associations – externally directed but financially self-reliant.

Formal statutory institutions – externally controlled, not financially self-reliant (generally government funded).

There is a possibility that, in progressing through these stages, participants may lose control over the activities as they become institutionalised. On the other hand, there is increasing co-ordination and sophistication to be gained from this process.

Problem of Control

A main point of the discussion was how participants could retain control of their activities. Sometimes this was lost if the individual or the association was financially insecure; sometimes it was lost when increasing bureaucracy alarmed people so that they lost the will and the ability to help themselves. This could be caused by lack of communication or by the insensitivity of the professional advisers. There was the need for “constitutionalised” opportunities for all participants to express their views and also training of the professionals to be more sensitive, so that they would yield power to the volunteers and encourage them to accept responsibility.

Encouraging Participation

Other means of encouraging participation include making the rewards of volunteer work evident and nurturing an altruistic attitude in people.

The group recognised the role of the professional as that of an adviser, a store of experience and expertise, and an assurance of continuity.

It unanimously concluded that governments should, ideally, help us to help ourselves.

NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE

Not all the countries represented in this group had national youth service schemes run on a para-military basis. Instead, some had a National Youth Council co-ordinating voluntary organisations, while in others the political parties had youth arms.

Objectives

Most national youth service schemes were seen to have one or more of the following objectives: informal further and technical education; the development of national pride; the breaking down of class, racial and tribal barriers; the provision

of temporary employment; community service; developing and defending the natural resources of the country.

In general, national youth service involves the total participation of youths who are, after all, the major natural resource of any country.

Some Difficulties

Despite the record of success, there were some problems, such as lack of initial capital and a scarcity of properly trained personnel who were genuinely interested in national development rather than military or political power.

Valuable Schemes

The general consensus was that national youth service is a good thing for third world countries. It could also provide a useful mechanism for helping certain communities within developed countries.

It was thought preferable for national youth service to be voluntary if possible. The structure and degree of political control would depend upon the needs of the nation. Above all, the national youth service should be ready to adapt to changing priorities.

The Commonwealth Youth Service Project

In the general discussions, considerable support was expressed for the idea of a Commonwealth youth service project as outlined by the Prince of Wales. The following suggestions were made:

The planning of the project should be done in conjunction with the young people of the host country.

The international youth groups should work side by side with the young people of the host country and not in isolation from them.

The committee choosing the country where the project was to take place should include a resident youth co-ordinator from each Commonwealth country.

The selected projects should fit into the development plan of the host country and should pose no security risk.

Projects should be eligible not only from developing countries, but also from the developed countries.

Selected projects must be complete within themselves, thus determining their duration.

Age limits for young people should be flexible.

Consideration should be given to making this service permanent – and funded by the member countries.

There should be a pilot project to monitor and evaluate the concept.



CLOSING ADDRESS By
Mr. Emeka Anyaoku, Commonwealth
Assistant Secretary-General

His Theme

The role of young people in improving their countries' development and how the many Commonwealth organisations can help in this, was the main theme of Mr. Anyaoku's address to the Conference.

The Commonwealth

The unique character of the Commonwealth had been persuasively demonstrated by the friendship and understanding between people from so many countries which had been achieved during Enterprise '77. Mr. Anyaoku spoke of the development of the Commonwealth and its principles, and of how the Commonwealth Secretariat provides central machinery for organising the many varied activities which give practical expression to these principles, ranging from ministerial meetings to providing hundreds of technical assistance experts and promoting the Commonwealth Youth Programme. The 250 non-governmental organisations of the Commonwealth also had their rôles to play, as for instance in the convening of Enterprise '77.

Mr. Anyaoku echoed the call made by the Prince of Wales, urging the young people to become "active custodians and crusaders for the declaration of Commonwealth principles" and to promote discussion and awareness of these principles throughout the Commonwealth.

The Part Youth Can Play

Many of the problems facing governments today – development, education and

unemployment – affect young people particularly, and young people themselves can play a part in trying to overcome them. Enterprise '77 had confirmed, both in the study group discussions and in the reports on the regional visits, that Commonwealth youth are not only deeply concerned about some of the unsatisfactory situations that exist nationally and internationally, but also are determined to contribute in a practical way towards the search for solutions to these problems.

"It is time", said Mr. Anyaoku, "to devote more attention to discovering ways for enabling young people not only to be recipients, but also contributors to the formation of the ideas and philosophies on which their nations and the international community are to be run. The efforts to improve our imperfect world cannot but benefit from the attributes of idealism, enthusiasm and sensitivity which people tend to possess most when they are young." In particular, the young could give a much-needed impetus and galvanise people into effective action.

The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in London the previous month had recognised the role of youth in the community. They had especially commended the contribution being made by the Commonwealth Youth Programme, not only in training youth leaders and workers concerned with developing national youth programmes, but also in promoting the involvement of young people in national development and in broadening understanding among Commonwealth youth. At this meeting the Heads of Government had also authorised a new project to provide opportunities for community service in the Commonwealth, and Mr. Anyaoku believed that it would gain significantly from the experience of Enterprise '77.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Education and the Community

Answering a question put to him by a student teacher, Mr. Anyaoku agreed that education should be a continuing process, for adults as well as children; but pointed out that the education system should be suited to the particular country and its own needs, and one should not seek to introduce changes for their own sake merely because they worked elsewhere. He felt strongly that a country should preserve its individuality so that its people could have a true sense of their roots.

Multi-National Corporations

Questioned about the value of multi-national corporations, Mr. Anyaoku said they had their advantages in transferring technology to the host country and in facilitating business links between countries; but they also had their drawbacks. In particular, they could prevent a country from having a commanding say in the

control of its own economy: multi-national corporations owed allegiance to no country, only to their own profitability.

Commonwealth Youth Programme – Youth in Rural Areas

Naturally several questions concerned the Commonwealth Youth Programme and Mr. Anyaoku explained that many sorts of schemes should be developed. Vocational training programmes in cities would help to reduce youth unemployment, at the same time preventing idle youth drifting into a life of crime. But since far more people live in rural areas, it is important to create incentives to keep young people in the countryside and to train them in suitable skills. He acknowledged the persistent difficulty of making the amenities of the countryside attractive enough to stop the exodus to the cities and suggested that this called for central planning by government.

Fundamental changes were needed: in education where the curricula were mainly designed for city life; and in industrial training which often concentrated on commercial profitability without considering how it could help the vast majority of people to improve their quality of life.

The Commonwealth Secretariat could offer expertise in many fields, but it was up to individual countries to decide what action they should take.

OPEN FORUM

Mr. Anyaoku's address was followed by a full assembly "Open Forum" session, as previously mentioned, at which the participants continued their discussions. Although there was some understandable frustration at the lack of time remaining, the Conference Director obtained a consensus of views on the important issues that arose. These have been incorporated in the record of study group discussions earlier in this report, since they followed directly from these.

CLOSING THE CONFERENCE

Mr. Martin then closed the Conference by thanking the participants for "being so active in their discussion" and expressing the hope that, included in their memories of Enterprise '77, would be some of the governmental and non-governmental aspects of the Commonwealth's work which they had heard about and discussed during the last two days.

THE ACHIEVEMENT

All reports indicate that the Enterprise was an outstanding success. For the participants themselves it seems to have been an enjoyable, stimulating and invaluable experience. The hosting organisations and local communities in Britain also much enjoyed having these young visitors to stay with them.

Many of the participants have written to their British hosts expressing warm appreciation for the hospitality they received and some have vowed to return within four years. Several of those who have stayed on in Britain are arranging reunions.

Clearly this unique project has enabled the participants and hosts to learn more about the Commonwealth and the views of a wide cross-section of its young people.

The Future Hope

To endorse the messages from H.R.H. The Prince of Wales and the Commonwealth Secretary-General, it is hoped that experiences shared will be the basis for a real understanding; that friendships will endure; and that each individual will be better equipped to contribute to the development of his or her own community and nation. Far from being a single isolated event, Enterprise '77 must now become the springboard for further contacts and youth exchanges throughout the Commonwealth.

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Miss C. Jones
Mr M. Kelly

Note: These British participants were involved in the whole Enterprise, including the London programme. There were also many others who took part in the regional programmes.

Totals:	
Overseas participants	163
British participants	29
	192
	—
Overseas observers	3
Participating countries	47

PROGRAMME

- 10 July Participants assemble at International Hall, London
- 11 July Welcome and briefing at the Commonwealth Institute
View the permanent exhibitions at the Commonwealth Institute
Guided coach tour of London
Reception given by the Greater London Council and Inner London Education Authority at County Hall
- 12 July Informal programme discussion at International Hall
Watch Guard Mounting at Buckingham Palace
Boat trip down the River Thames to Greenwich.
Return by coach.
Two groups travel by coach to Bradford and Leeds
Supper Party given by the English Speaking Union
- 13 July Six groups travel by coach to Bristol, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Leicester, Liverpool and Winchester
- 14-25 July Regional programmes – as arranged by Local Government Authorities (Duration two weeks)
- 26 July Return by coach to London
- 27 July Free for shopping and private visits
Attend The Royal Tournament (military pageant)
Reception given by the Commonwealth Secretary-General at Marlborough House
Buffet Supper given by: The Royal Commonwealth Society, The Victoria League, The Royal Over-Seas League, and The English Speaking Union
- 28 July H.R.H. The Prince of Wales KG, KT opens the Commonwealth Youth Conference at the Commonwealth Institute
Conference Dinner at International Students House
- 29 July Commonwealth Youth Conference – continued
Tea on the Terrace of the House of Commons
Attend performance of "Jesus Christ Superstar" (Palace Theatre), Ballet Folklorico de Mexico (Royal Festival Hall) or Promenade Concert (Royal Albert Hall) – as selected
- 30 July Free for shopping and private visits
Farewell Party
- 31 July Participants disperse

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Commonwealth Youth Exchange Council wishes to acknowledge with much gratitude the generous support, including hospitality, sponsorship and donations, which has been received from the following:

Ancient Order of Foresters Friendly Society
Arthur Young McClelland Moores and Co.
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group
County of Avon
Barclays Bank International Ltd.
British American Tobacco Industries Ltd.
Beckett Park Middle School
Staly Boys' Club
Blundell-Permglease Holdings Ltd.
Souker McConnell Ltd.
Bradford Metropolitan District
Bradford Round Table
City of Bristol
Bristol Rotary Clubs and Voluntary Youth Organisations
British Aircraft Corporation Ltd.
British-Caribbean Association
The British Council
Brooksbury Agricultural College
Cable and Wireless Ltd.
Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges
Christian Science Commonwealth Churches
Church of Scotland, Kivring
City of Cardiff
Commonwealth Institute
Commonwealth Secretariat
Community Relations Council (South Glamorgan)
Thomas Cook Ltd.
Coopers and Lybrand
Council for International Contact
Council for Social Service in Wales
Deloitte and Co.
Domestic Mission Youth Centre
Duke of Edinburgh's Award
East and West Friendship Council
The English-Speaking Union (National Committee for England and Wales)
The English-Speaking Union (Scottish National Committee)
Flower Street Play Centre
Fourways Trust
Fund for International Student Cooperation
Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.
Girl Guides Association
Greater London Council
Grindlays Bank Ltd.
Guest Keen and Nettlefolds Ltd.
Hampshire Council for Voluntary Youth Services
County of Hampshire
Heritage Coast Project
Highfields Community Centre

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
Michael Incker and Associates Ltd.
Inchcape and Co. Ltd.
Inner London Education Authority
International Hall, University of London
Killick Martin & Co. Ltd.
Kinch Coaches
League for the Exchange of Commonwealth Teachers
City of Leeds
Leeds Junior Chamber of Commerce
County of Leicestershire
Leicester Youth Volunteers
City of Liverpool
Liverpool University Catholic Chaplaincy
Livingston Development Corporation
Lloyds Bank Ltd.
Lithuan Regional Council
The Low and Bonar Charitable Fund
Lucas Industries Ltd.
Mangrove Services Commission
Marks & Spencer Ltd.
Matheson and Co. Ltd.
The Merchants Trust Ltd.
Memorial Church (South Glamorgan)
Midland Red Bus Co.
Mount St. Bernard Abbey
National Association of Boys Clubs
National Youth Bureau
Ocean Transport and Trading Ltd.
Peterson, Zacharia (UK) Ltd.
Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co.
Portsmouth City Council
Portsmouth Roman Catholic Diocese
Premier Drum Company
Price, Waterhouse and Co.
Primrose Hill High School
Prince of Wales Committee
The Queen's Silver Jubilee Trust
Radio Leeds
Radio Leicester
Rawlins Youth Club
Rothmans International Ltd.
The Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd.
The Royal Commonwealth Society
The Royal Over-Seas League
Sainsbury's Ltd.
Scottish Gas Board
Scottish Tourist Board
The Scouts Association
Sound Developments Ltd.
City of Southampton
The County of South Glamorgan
Standard Chartered Bank Ltd.
The Bernard Sunley Charitable Foundation

Sutton Bonington School of Agriculture
John Swire and Sons Ltd.
Tate and Lyle Ltd.
Titfield Community Centre
The Mrs. Gladys Tompson Settlement
Tong Cockerdale Volunteers
Touche Ross and Co.
Undercliffe Jubilee Gate Committee
United Africa Company International
United World College of the Atlantic
University of Wales
Vauxhall Motors Ltd.
The Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship
Volunteers Environmental Resource Centre, Lethian
West Yorkshire Metropolitan Police
Whimsey Murray and Co.
Metropolitan Borough of Wigan
City of Winchester
Winchester Anglican Diocese
Metropolitan Borough of Winal
Yorkshire Agricultural Society
Yorkshire Water Authority
Young Farmers' Association of Scotland
Young Farmers' Clubs of Hampshire
Young Farmers' Clubs of Yorkshire
Young Men's Christian Association
Young Volunteer Force Foundation
Young Women's Christian Association of Great Britain
The Zambia Society

The Commonwealth Youth Exchange Council is also most grateful to a great number of individuals for their help and support expressed in many different ways.

APPENDIX D

COMMONWEALTH YOUTH EXCHANGE COUNCIL

- President: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, KG, KT
- Vice Presidents: Marshal of the Royal Air Force The Lord Elworthy, KG, GCB, CBE, DSO, MVO, DFC, AFC
The Lord Grey of Naunton, GCMG, GCVO, OBE
Anthony F Tuke
The Baroness White
The Rt. Hon. Richard F Wood, MP
- Chairman: Commander L E Peyton Jones, DSO, MBE, DSC
- Vice Chairmen: Eric Hopwood
Roy E Manley
- Treasurer: Martin R Kenyon
- Executive Secretary: Roderick F Gray
- Assistant Secretary: Miss Rosemary Frischer (for Enterprise '77 only)

What is CYEC?

The Commonwealth Youth Exchange Council was formed in 1970 to promote contact between young people of Britain and all other countries of the Commonwealth by means of educational visits and exchanges.

Aims of the Council are:

- (a) To bring together all those interested in Commonwealth youth exchange and to provide them with a forum for discussion and a means of representing their needs and interests.
- (b) To provide information and advice on youth contacts, visits and exchanges between Britain and other Commonwealth countries and to encourage mutual co-operation between sponsoring organisations.
- (c) To promote the funding of Commonwealth youth exchanges from all possible sources and to recommend appropriate grants to organisations in Britain and other Commonwealth countries sponsoring such programmes.
- (d) To co-ordinate and, if necessary, operate Commonwealth youth exchange projects.

Membership of the Council is open to any British based organisation concerned with Commonwealth youth exchanges. Present membership totals 159 such organisations in Britain. Associate membership is open to interested organisations in other Commonwealth countries overseas.

Since its inception the Council has recommended grants totalling £280,000 which have supported some 550 exchanges involving a total of about 8,500 young people from Commonwealth countries.

APPENDIX E

THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE for ENTERPRISE '77

The Lord Grey of Naunton, GCMG, GCVO, OBE (Chairman)

Members

Mr J F Callander
Mr Bryan Davies, MP
Mr Eric Hopwood
Mr M R Kenyon
Mr Richard Luce, MP
Mr R E Manley
Mr Philip Noakes, OBE
Commander L E Peyton Jones, DSO, MBE, DSC
Mrs Prunella Scarlett
Mr Dennis Stevenson
The Very Reverend Martin Sullivan



Mr. John Rodgers, chairman of Leicestershire Education Committee, at the Commonwealth Youth Enterprise '77 reception at Rawlins Community College, Quorn, with, left to right: Baba Sasi Muhammad, of Nigeria; Tholoma Motsoene, of Lesotho; and Gin Leon, of St. Lucia.

Commonwealth youngsters join in Jubilee work

TWENTY young people from Commonwealth countries will report back to Prince Charles after they complete their work among the young in Leicestershire.

The group are all members of a course run by the Commonwealth Youth Exchange Council called Commonwealth Youth Enterprise '77.

Most of the group, aged between 18 and 32, are students in this country or their own.

The subject of their course is the youth work which is the theme set by Prince Charles, chairman of the Silver Jubilee Appeal.

The Commonwealth Youth Conference will be held in London and will be chaired by Prince Charles.

The group arrived in the county on July 13 and will stay until next Wednesday.

They are based at Quorn Hall and have worked with Quorn Youth Club, Baby Boys' Club and youth clubs at the Highfields Community Centre. They spent last weekend at Brookby Agricultural College.

On Friday night a reception was held at Rawlins Community College, Quorn.

Mr. John Rodgers, chairman of Leicestershire Education Committee, told the group that he was dedicated to interchange between countries, which was taking place on this course.

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