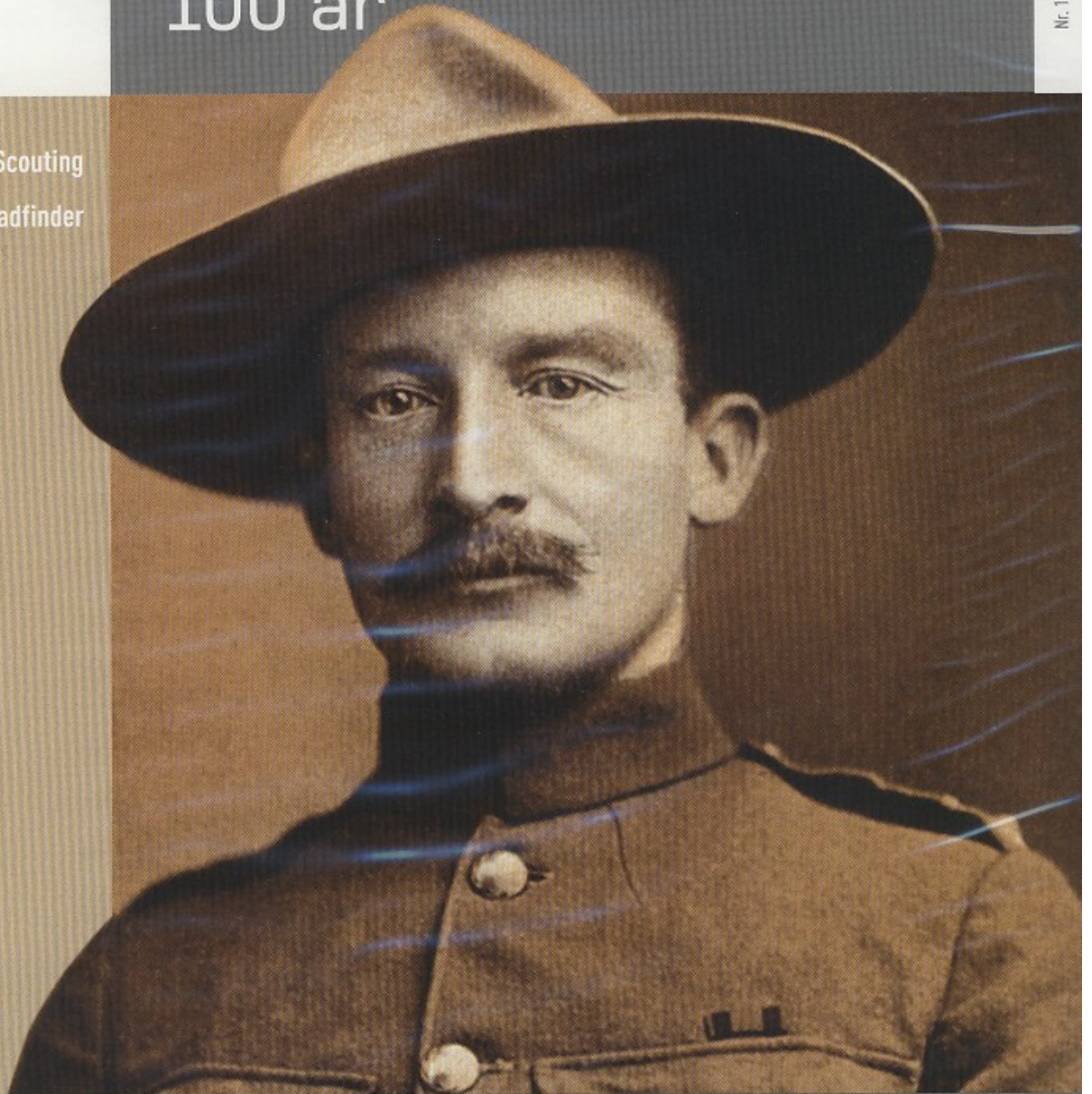


Speiderbevegelsen 100 år

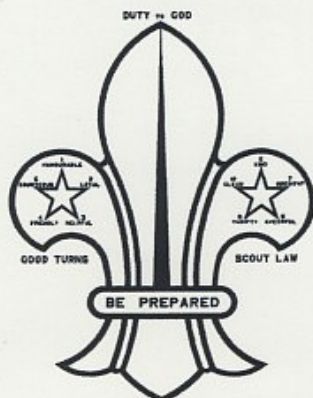
Nr. 11/07 Kr 63,-

100 Years of Scouting
100 Jahre Pfadfinder



oss mennesker inellom





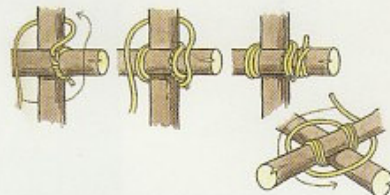
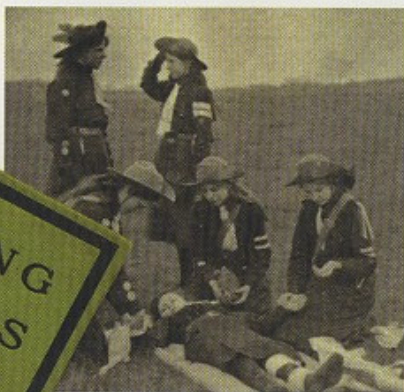
Speiderbevegelsen 100 år

På Brownsea Island utenfor havnebyen Poole ved Englands sørkyst ble det sommeren 1907 arrangert en leir for tjue gutter. Deltakerne ble delt inn i patruljer, og fikk trening i matlaging på bål, hygiene, førstehjelp, naturkjennskap og samfunnslære. Det hele var et eksperiment, organisert av Robert Baden-Powell. Verdens første speiderleir kan altså i år feire 100-årsjubileum. Det er også 150 år siden Baden-Powell ble født, og til sammen er dette to gode grunner for en frimerkeutgivelse. Speiderbevegelsen er tema for årets Europa-utgivelse.

Etter endt skolegang var militæret en naturlig karriere for britiske menn. Baden-Powell startet sin tjeneste i 1876 som offiser i hæren og ble sendt til India. Her fikk han selv rekrutter å trene opp, men oppdaget at ikke alle dugde like godt. Han utarbeidet kurs i speidertjeneste, og hans bok *Aids to Scouting* ble godt kjent.

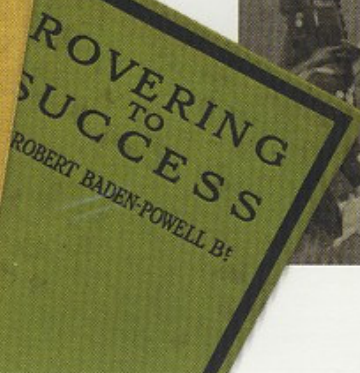
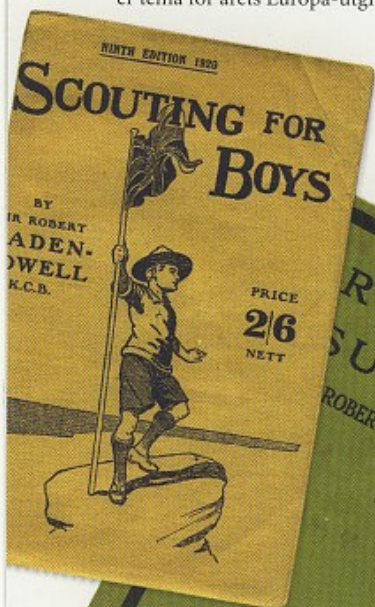
I 1899 ble han sendt til Sør-Afrika for å delta i Boerkrigen (1899-1902). Her ledet han en styrke som i åtte måneder var omringet av overveldig boere. Men Baden-Powells menn holdt stand og seiret, og hjemme i England gikk folk mann av huse for å feire bragden. Baden-Powell fikk heltestatus, og hans *Aids to Scouting* ble flittig lest i hele det britiske imperiet.

Tilbake i England ble Baden-Powell mer og mer opptatt av barn og unges oppdragelse. Etter Brownsea Island-leiren i 1907 reiste han rundt i England og holdt foredrag om speiderideen. I 1908 skrev han heftene



Scouting for Boys, som ble revet vekk fra bladkioskene over hele England. Fra et lite kontor i London startet han utgivelsen av ukebladet *The Scout*. Nå tok det helt av. Kong Edward 7. mente at noen måtte ta seg av den voksende bevegelsen, og pekte på Baden-Powell som den best egnede. I 1908 organiserte han stiftelsen av det engelske speiderguttforbundet. Her var også jentene med, men i 1910 dannet de sitt eget forbund, med Baden-Powells søster Agnes som første sjef.

Sammen med sin langt yngre kone Olave reiste Baden-Powell rundt i verden for å fremme speiderideen. Speidingen knyttet ungdom sammen over landegrensene, og på verdensbasis var det i 1920 allerede over en million speidere. I London deltok 5000 speidere fra 21 nasjoner på den første verdensjamboreen. Her ble Baden-Powell utnevnt til verdensspeidersjef. I 1939 trakk ekteparet Baden-Powell seg tilbake og slo seg ned i Kenya. Her døde Robert i 1941. Olave flyttet tilbake til England. Her fortsatte hun på arbeidet med speiderbevegelsen til sin død i 1977.



11. MAI 2007



OSLO



11. MAI 2007



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FØRSTEDAGSBREV - FIRST DAY COVER



100 Years of Scouting

In the summer of 1907, a summer camp was arranged for twenty boys on Brownsea Island off the south coast of England. The boys were divided into packs and given instruction in cooking on a bonfire, hygiene, first aid, nature study and civics. It was an experiment organised by Robert Baden-Powell. The world's first scout camp can celebrate its hundredth birthday this year. It is also 150 years since Baden-Powell was born, giving two good reasons for issuing a stamp. Scouting is the theme of this year's Europa stamps. After school, a military career was a natural choice for many British men. Baden-Powell started his service in 1876 as an army officer and was sent to India. He was given recruits to train, but found out that they were not all up to scratch. He prepared courses in scouting and his book, *Aids to Scouting*, is well known. In 1899, he was sent to South Africa to fight in the Boer War (1899-1902). Here, he and his men were surrounded and outnumbered by Boers. They held their ground and finally broke the siege after eight months. In England people turned out in full force to celebrate this victory. Baden-Powell became a national hero and his *Aids to Scouting* was read enthusiastically throughout the British empire. Back in England, Baden-Powell became more and more concerned with children's upbringing. After the Brownsea Island camp in 1907, he travelled round England giving talks about his scouting idea. In 1908 his handbooks, *Scouting for Boys* sold like hotcakes all over England. Working from a small office in London, he started publishing a weekly magazine called *The Scout*. Interest in scouting began to soar. King Edward VII thought someone should look after the growing movement and proposed Baden-Powell for the job. In 1908 he organised the foundation of the English boy scout association. Girls were also included, but in 1910 they started their own girl guide organisation with Baden-Powell's sister Agnes in charge. Along with his much younger wife, Olave, Baden-Powell travelled round the world promoting his scouting idea. Scouting linked young people together over national borders and by 1920 there were already more than a million scouts worldwide. Five thousand scouts attended the first world jamboree in London, where Baden-Powell was designated Chief Scout of the World. In 1939, the couple retired and settled in Kenya. Robert died there in 1941. Olave returned to England and continued to work with the scout movement till she died in 1977.

100 Jahre Pfadfinder

In Brownsea Island unweit vom englischen Poole wurde im Sommer 1907 ein Lager für zwanzig Jungen arrangiert. Die Teilnehmer wurden in Gruppen eingeteilt und erlernten Kochen am Lagerfeuer, Hygiene, Erste Hilfe, Naturkunde und Gemeinschaftskunde. Es war ein von Robert Baden-Powell geleitetes Experiment. Das weltweit erste Pfadfinderlager fand also vor 100 Jahren statt. Baden-Powell wurde vor 150 Jahren geboren, zwei gute Gründe für eine Briefmarkenausgabe. Die Pfadfinderbewegung ist das Thema für die diesjährige Europa-Ausgabe. Nach der Schule begann Baden-Powell eine militärische Karriere. Er trat 1876 als Heeresoffizier an und wurde nach Indien versetzt. Dort musste er selbst Rekruten ausbilden, stellte aber fest, dass nicht alle gleich gut geeignet waren. Er stellte Kurse im Pfadfinderdienst zusammen, und sein Buch *Aids to Scouting* wurde sehr bekannt. 1899 wurde er nach Südafrika zum Burenkrieg (1899-1902) versetzt. Er leitete eine Truppe, die acht Monate von zahlenmäßig überlegenen Buren umzingelt war. Baden-Powells Leute hielten aus und siegten. In England wurde er von der Bevölkerung als Held gefeiert, und sein *Aids to Scouting* wurde im britischen Empire eifrig gelesen. Nach der Rückkehr nach England interessierte sich Baden-Powell immer mehr für die Erziehung von Kindern und Jugendlichen. Nach dem Lager in Brownsea Island hielt er in ganz England Vorträge über die Pfadfinderidee. 1908 schrieb er die Hefte *Scouting for Boys*, die in allen Kiosken in England gut verkauft wurden. Von einem kleinen Büro leitete er die Ausgabe der Wochenzeitschrift *The Scout*. Damit ging es richtig los. König Edward VII. meinte, jemand müsse sich der wachsenden Bewegung annehmen und hielt Baden-Powell für den besten Mann dafür. 1908 organisierte er die Gründung der englischen Boy Scout Association, der auch Mädchen angehören konnten. 1910 gründeten sie jedoch ihren eigenen Verband, der von Baden-Powells Schwester Agnes geleitet wurde. Mit seiner weit jüngeren Frau Olave bereiste er die ganze Welt, um für die Pfadfinderidee zu werben. Das Pfadfinden verbindet Jugendliche über die Ländergrenzen hinweg. 1920 gab es bereits mehr als eine Million Pfadfinder. In London nahmen am ersten Weltpfadfindertreffen 5000 Pfadfinder aus 21 Nationen teil. Dort wurde Baden-Powell zum Weltpfadfinderchef ernannt. 1939 zogen Baden-Powells sich nach Kenia zurück. Dort starb Robert 1941. Olave zog wieder nach England und arbeitete in der Pfadfinderbewegung bis zu ihrem Tod 1977.

Samlersett inneholder Postens offisielle førstedagsbrev og ett sett frimerker.

