

Newsletter

Editor: Niels-Henrik M. Hansen
Victor Bendixgade
8, 2.th., 2100
Copenhagen,
Denmark. Email:
Benthin@Hansen.m
ail.dk. Please con-
tact the editor if
you have any mater-
ial of interest for
the readers of this
newsletter.

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Bertold, Holland



DOLORES



MARIA
BULGARIA

Pictures of some of the 29 participants at the study session

New, Successful Study Session

In October 2001 the International Federation of Hard Of Hearing Young People (IFHOHYP) in cooperation with the Council of Europe held a study session aimed at educating and informing European organisations working for young hard of hearing.

EDITORIAL



Written by:
Niels-Henrik
M. Hansen,
President of
IFHOHYP

The subject of the study session was "Knowledge Transfer - putting young hard of hearing on the map of Europe" and the idea was to teach the participants how to make a campaign for their organisations

- and in this process use the participants own knowledge and experience to create new and unique knowledge. This should be of benefit for both IFHOHYP and the participants own organisation.

In this editorial I will give a resume of the study session and in the last section give my opinion on the possible effects coming from the study session.

The Participants

There were a total of 29 participants, including the team responsible for the study session, from over 11 different countries. Besides this two external trainers were helping in running the ses-

sion. The study session lasted one week, filled with work, lectures and exercises from early morning to late evening.

The Process

In the beginning of the week the focus was on defining the reasons behind doing a campaign for a hard of hearing organisation. Here the participants discussed what it does mean to be hard of hearing - you can read more about this in another article in this newsletter - but common comments were about problems with subtitling, getting work and being accepted as an equal members of society.

The next item on the Agenda was to connect these experiences with ideas on how to change them. In other words: How to inform the surrounding society about the needs and existence of hard of hearing young people. The aim was to develop a general framework, which could connect the participants' personal experiences with the tools to be intro-

duced in the last part of the study session. In order to achieve this goal several methods was deployed - one of these was "Open Space Technology"; a way of working and organising work-groups that differs from most conventional conceptions (see p.9).

Launching the third stage

To ignite the third and final stage of the study session two professors were invited. Dr. Dainora Grundey was professor in PR and Dr. Dmitri Gavra was expert in marketing. They gave a very deep and extensive lecture on the art of PR and marketing. The lecture was perhaps a bit too long, but gave anyway some good ideas of what to consider if you are thinking of launching a PR or marketing campaign. Especially the points about target groups were interesting. Very often people tend to see all society as one target group - this can be right, but making a campaign or some kind of a PR-event that is interesting for all is nearly impossible.

(more on page 2)

One solution is to be more specific about who you want to target - e.g. people riding on red bikes or something different. Being specific makes it more easy to design the Campaign.

In the last two days of the study session the participants were given the task of designing different types of campaigns and examples of PR-events. One group had e.g. to consider how a youth organisation can design an internet homepage (see p. 11), so that the target groups - in this case young hard of hearing people looking for information about the organisation and also people interested in learning more about the impact of a hearing disability - can find the required information they were looking for. Another group was designing a exhibition and a third was working on how to organise a press conference.



Picture from a exercise in "Image Theater". Here the aim is to let the participants tell about bad experiences related with their hearing problems - this is then enacted twice - onces ss it happened and onces as it could have been if there was no dicrimination of people with hearing disabilities. This makes it possible to dicuss how to get from the bad situation to a more ideal situation.

The long term Impact

It is the hope of the organising team and IFHOHYP that the knowledge from the study session will be used in the different organisations and that the experiences learned where will be returned to the international work, so other organisations can benefit from it. One of the main lessons must be that every organisation should use PR and marketing when they plan any activity. Every activity can more or less be of interest for others and should be used as a tool for promoting the ideas and aims of the organisation behind the activity. And that is can be done are the campaign in Lithuania a good example of. So it going to be exiting to see what the people attending the study session can pull of now and in the time to come.

Danish Organisation Regain Funding

The Danish Organisation for young hard of hearing people (www.hu.dk) has regained funding from the Danish Youth Council (www.duf.dk). The funding was lost last year as where was trouble with the budget - as a result the whole board was replaced with new people. The new board have since worked very determined on getting back the funding, which is in the order of 30.000 euro each year, but throughout 2001 the organisation had to cut back all activities and scrap all unnecessary expenses.

Together with the money from the Youth Council the Danish organisation have been awarded with 1.500 euro from a royal foundation.

Part of the money will be used to celebrete the organisation 50 years aniversity in 2003.

(Written by Niels-Henrik M. Hansen)

The History of Hearing Aids Before Electricity

On the page www.entnet.org/hearing.html it is possible to read about the aids hard of hearing people could use in the times before the invention of the electric hearing aid.

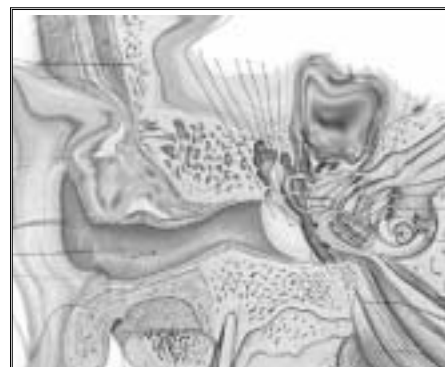
The Ear Trumpet

The ear trumpet was one of the first tools used - actually by sailors - which did use them for communication between ships and over long distances. Trumpets were since adapted to help hard of people.

Not very effective

Selection the right trumpet could be difficult and the devices was not so effective.

It is funny however that the popular image of hard of hearing people still



is connected with old people using the ear trumpet.

Another old hearing aid are the Bone-conduction devices which used the teeth to transmit sounds!

Read more on the web page (link above).
(Written by Niels-Henrik M. Hansen)

Where to find information?

About the council of Europe:

www.coe.int

About the Council of Europe activities:

<http://www.eurodesk.org/euinfo/EUEnFset.htm>

What can Council of Europe help with:

o European Youth Foundation ? Grants for international Youth activities
Council of Europe support for international youth activities undertaken by national or International youth organisations.

o European Youth Worker Training

Training courses for youth workers organised by the Youth Directorate in partnership with DG EAC.

o Mobility Fund for disadvantaged young people. The Council of Europe and the International Union of Railways have established a fund to encourage the mobility of disadvantaged young people in Europe.

o Traineeships at the Council of Europe
Paid traineeships of between 3 and 6 months and unpaid secretarial traineeships of between 3 weeks and 3 months are given at the Secretariat.

o Youth Training Courses
The Youth Directorate organises training courses for young peopleinvolved in youth work and/or youth organisations.



ARTICLE



Written by:
Vanessa
Migliosi
Secretary in
IFHOHYP

The European Disability Forum (EDF) was founded in 1996 in order to represent disabled people in dialogue with the European Union and other European authorities. It was set up by

organisations of disabled people and parents of disabled people unable to represent themselves who were conscious of the growing importance of decisions at European Union level and of its impact on the lives of disabled citizens. They recognised the need to establish a truly representative consultative body that would tackle European Union common policy issues of concern to the whole of EDF membership and the need for strategic campaign work and systematic monitoring of legislative proposals. EDF is today acknowledged by the EU Institutions, the Council of Europe, the European Social Partners and other Social policy NGOs as the major umbrella organization representing disabled people in Europe. EDF is a politically independent international non profit association constituted under Belgian Law.

EDF's mission and objectives

The EDF's aims relate to the promotion of human, civil, social and economic rights of disabled people and the equalisation of opportunities for all by all the relevant European Union institutions and policies. This is to be done in cooperation with the social and civil partners, international organisations and agencies of the European Union and European Economic Area, in accordance with the principles of non-discrimination. One of EDF's major roles is to create a political environment in which disability is seen in the context of equality of opportunity shifting away from the notion of disabled people as passive recipients of care and charity towards a model of independent living, empowerment and equality.

EDF's values and guiding principles

EDF is committed to the implementation of all existing legal instruments, such as the United Nations Standard Rules and the European Union Treaty and is committed to the establishment of new provisions on equalisation of opportunities and non discrimination of people with disabilities. EDF advocates for the promotion of equal opportunities for all regardless of gender, race, age, disability, belief and sexual orientation.

EDF's Membership and representative structure

MEMBERSHIP

The EDF is currently composed of representative European Non Governmental Disability Organisations

and National Councils of disabled people from each of the Member States of the European Union, and from the European Economic Area Member States. The delegates of full and ordinary EDF members take part in the general assembly and can be elected to the governing bodies.

With the recent adoption of a new constitution, EDF membership is now open to national councils from EU applicant countries that will receive observer status in the period preceding their country accession to the EU. Also associations of or for disabled persons from all European countries operating at European, national or local level, and public and private organisations committed to respect and support the aims and objectives of EDF, and individuals interested in our activities can also become part of EDF as associate and sponsoring members.

REPRESENTATIVE STRUCTURE

The EDF decision making bodies are the following: an elected Board of Directors, the Executive Officers, the General Council and an Annual General Assembly. In external policy and political matters, the EDF is represented by the President, who is elected by the Assembly.

The procedure set down in the statutes and internal rules ensure parity between

(read more on page 4)

the representation by full and ordinary members of EDF of national councils and European non governmental organizations.

Moreover there must be proper representation of all impairment groupings and both genders and a majority of the Assembly must be composed of disabled people or parents of disabled people unable to represent themselves.

The Annual General Assembly is the governing body of EDF and is fully empowered to realize the Association's aims and objectives. Its work is prepared by the President and the Board of Directors.

The General Council (composed of Board members and of other representatives of national councils and NGO) is responsible for deciding and evaluating the policy orientation of the Association, in accordance with the work programme adopted by the AGA

The EDF Board has supervisory powers over management and administration, subject to the direction of the assembly.

The Executive Officers are responsible for day to day policy matters and for the implementation of the work programme.

WORK PRACTICES

Much of the work of the EDF is carried out in commissions and committees that advise the EDF on certain distinct policy areas. Examples are working groups on Social Policy, Universal Access, Human rights, Women, Disabled people with Complex Dependency needs, Youth.

Written by:
Vanessa Migliosi, IFHOHYP Secretary and Member of EDF Youth Committee



ARTICLE



Written by:
Vanessa Migliosi
Secretary in
IFHOHYP

I participated to the fourth session of the World Youth Forum, organized by the United Nations, in Dakar, Senegal. I was selected as a delegate for IFHOHYP. I was

there to express the needs of hearing impaired youth and make sure that accommodations to assist hearing impaired youth participating in this Forum were in place. Ervinas Klimavicius, treasurer of IFHOHYP, was also selected to be an IFHOHYP delegate, but he couldn't find sponsors for his travel expenses. So, I had to travel alone to Dakar. A.Fa.M.U.T, the Trentin Association of Families of Hearing Impaired children, sponsored my travel. This association gave me the chance to participate to this Forum.

At the World Youth Forum, there was a boy from Lebanon who was there as delegate from the World Blind Union. There were only two disabled organizations in this Forum. There wasn't any help or support for either hearing impaired or visual impaired young people, even though I asked for help for my disability before going to Dakar so that I could follow the program.

More than 300 delegates from Youth Organizations had been selected. I had the opportunity to make new friends with people from Korea, Morocco, Cuba and Mexico. I also had the chance to speak Spanish.

On the first day, the opening ceremony was held with several African and tribal dances. A variety of important people assisted with the ceremony. The President of the Senegalese Republic was also present. It was my first contact with African culture. The main topic of this Forum was: "Empowering Youth for Action." We created strategies, concrete recommendations and tools to empower young people to participate in decision-making processes and in the evaluation of policies and programs on key youth issues to ensure action at the local, regional, national and international levels.

The World Youth Forum is a platform where delegates meet with representatives of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations to draw the world's attention to youth empowerment issues and challenges of the 21st century. In the first two days of the Forum, several speeches were given many subjects, including: Armed Conflict and Children, Education, Youth and Employment, Reproductive Health and AIDS, Empowering Youth Against Racism, Environment and Sustainable Development, Youth and Volunteering.

The last two days of the Forum concentrated on workshops focused on 10 important themes: Education and Information and Communication Technology; Employment; Health and Population; Hunger, Poverty and

(see more on page 5)

Report From The Fourth World Youth Forum In Dakar, 6 - 10 August 2001



Debt; Environment and Human Settlements; Social Integration; Culture and Peace; Youth Policy, Participation and Rights; Young Women and Girls; Youth, Sports and Leisure Activities.

I worked on the Social Integration workshop. The goal of the workshop was to assist marginalized and vulnerable youth to organize themselves in order to address their own needs and interests and to help them make a unique contribution to social progress. We made proposals with the objective of empowering the youth action of marginalized people in order to integrate disadvantaged people at all levels in the society. All decisions and proposals were collected in a final document that will be presented at the next Youth General Assembly at ONU and at the World Congress against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. This document will also be used for the follow up.

The Final Document

The last day of the Forum, the results and final documents of all 10 workshops were presented. Afterward, there was a

closing ceremony which was attended by the Prime Minister of Senegal, who is the first woman in Africa to be appointed as Prime Minister.

My and the blind delegate were interviewed by an African journalist who asked me about my personal experience and about my organization.

Meeting Shana

I met Shana McErloy, one of the WYF organizers. She also organized the third World Youth Forum, in 1998, in Braga, Portugal. She told me that she met Ervinas and Karina Chupina, who were there as IFHOHYP delegates. She was really disappointed that in three years there has not been progress in disability issues and that the numbers of delegates concerning disability issues decreased. She suggested that I write a letter of complaint to responsible organizers to address these issues. In 1998, delegates from Disability National Councils also attended the forum, so there were about 5 or 6 delegates in total representing disabled groups.

In response to Shana's suggestion, I

wrote a letter explaining the problems associated with hearing impairment and how to overcome this disability. I stressed that in order for hearing impaired people to follow the Forum, they need assistance, such as subtitles, notetakers, interpreters, and the induction loop system. I added that Shana and other organizers were very nice and tried to do as much as possible to help me get the information I needed.

Participation was important

I think that my participation in this Forum was really important to promote IFHOHYP and the hearing impairment problem at a broader level.

But I am afraid, that everything will remain only on paper and that no concrete actions will be taken. The national governments need to adopt the documents that we have written and to implement them in their countries. I think that this is an intrinsic weakness of the United Nations System - it lacks the necessary power to impose decisions to national governments.

“ *But I am afraid, that **everything** will remain only on paper and that no **concrete** actions will be taken...* ”

Social Integration

43. Technical, human and financial support must be focused on assisting marginalized and vulnerable youth to organize themselves in order to address their own needs and interests, and make their particular contribution to social progress. Training in and access to ICT for marginalized and vulnerable youth through means such as programmes of agencies and bodies of the United Nations system can then become, amongst other methods, an integral tool for networking, to develop awareness of programmes and legislation that is of benefit to marginalized youth, to facilitate exchanges, pressure groups and support.

44. Young people and youth NGOs are the best agents for delivering change for other young people, with volunteerism being a key tool that should be promoted among youth organizations in order for them to take the lead in peer-to-peer training to stimulate, support and facilitate the role of marginalized and vulnerable youth in the wider society. The United Nations system becomes a truly partnership organization. Partnerships should develop skills within three spheres: Economical, Technical, and joint decision-making. Exchanges should be used to de-

velop the capacity of young person NGOs by facilitating the interchange of information both between themselves and with the United Nations agencies and programmes. The free flow of people between nations should be facilitated.

45. Advocacy that is significantly beneficial to the participation and integration of marginalized and vulnerable young people must be fulfilled at local, national and international levels: Making connections with authorities at local level increases the ability of activities to have an effect on the lives of young people. This must be sensitive to the opportunities and strategies at the local level. At the regional and international level, to promote and ensure the interests of marginalized and vulnerable youth in the regional youth platforms and by youth representatives to decision-making bodies such as the general assembly. National and Regional bodies should be promoted to act for and represent the needs of young people within a setting that has common values, history and methods. Advocacy should also promote equal opportunities for marginalized and vulnerable youth through such means as education - formal, non-formal and informal - and employment (including training) in order for them to participate in all levels and aspects of society. The International level should be used as an opportunity for methods and skills to be shared

within a setting that has no prejudice and is diverse enough to give value.

46. Share among the organizations of marginalized and vulnerable youth the various ways in which they can collaborate within the United Nations system. This should include opportunities to work with field offices and to learn about the processes and criteria required to obtain consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system. Youth organizations should organize themselves to ensure that governments are effectively adopting and implementing resolutions adopted during the Copenhagen social summit and its + 5, and hence strengthen their social integration policies and programmes, including rehabilitation, health, education, entertainment and vocational training programmes. Youth organizations should mobilize the channels of social integration family, media schools, youth NGOs, religious groups to promote awareness about the causes and cost of social exclusion and to promote programmes that foster social integration

This section is about the integration of people with disabilities. Note that this is only a part of the declaration made in Dakar.



Sweden

Summer Camp 2002

Hearing-disabled youngsters of Sweden have had the great honour and pleasure of arranging the summer camp of 2002. The camp will be two weeks long and filled with fun activities such as paddling, climbing, golfing, hiking and a lot more. We can tempt our future participants with trips to Östersund, Järvzoo and other interesting locations. Summer camp is the perfect camp for you, who wish to try exciting new things, visit the mountainous, northern part of Sweden, have good meals and first and foremost, meet other participants from the whole world.

Not only is this a chance to have an amazingly fun time, but also a chance to meet people with hearing disabilities from other countries with all it includes in terms of knowledge, experience and last but not least, friends for life. The camp will form after ourselves, hence we would be happy to see that you come along and bring your best mood along with you.

All that remains for us is to say "Welcome to the land of the midnight sun!"

The crew

We will be able to offer a great opportunity for everyone to influence the variety of activities. Some days we will engage all in joined trips, while on other days we will have a lot of offers to choose from. Thus, we will arrange special theme-nights with good food and entertainment.

Some of the activities:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| ✓ TRIP TO ÖSTERSUND | ✓ GO HIKING |
| ✓ TRIP TO JÄRVZOO | ✓ TENNIS |
| ✓ FISHING | ✓ HAVE GOOD MEALS |
| ✓ SIGHTSEEING | ✓ HAVE FUN |
| ✓ BARBECUE-NIGHT | ✓ SUNBATHE |
| ✓ ROUNDER/"KUBB" | ✓ HAVE WORKSHOPS |
| ✓ CLIMBING | ✓ SEMINARS |
| ✓ CANOING | ✓ GOLFING |
| ✓ GO-KART | ✓ PLAY INDOORS-HOCKEY |
| ✓ FOOTBALL | ✓ HORSE-RIDING |
| ✓ DOWNHILL-BIKING | |

Technical information

The official arrival to Stockholm is on July 8th

The price is 3900 SEK, including board, lodging and all activities during two weeks.

Last day of admittance is on the 25th of March, 2002.

The age boundaries are 18-35 years.

We will arrange the transportation from Stockholm to Klävsjö (Tour and Retour).

Each of you will have to arrange the trip from your home-country to Stockholm on your own.

Beverage and other food/snacks will be expensed by each participant.

Make sure to check your insurance in case of injuries or other

miss-happenings.

We will stay in rooms with 4 beds. Maximum of participants: 85.

In case of cancelling, these are the regulations:
More than 4 months remaining to the start of the camp: 100%
3-4 months remaining to the start of the camp: 75%
1-3 months remaining to the start of the camp: 50%
Less than 1 month remaining: 25%

For further information, please contact:

Ulrika Persson (in charge of the activity)

Tel: (+46) 8 457 55 74

Txttel: (+46) 8 457 55 75

Fax: (+46) 8 457 55 03

ulrika.persson@ungahorselskadade.com

IFHOHYP BUDGET 1999

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

01.01. - 31.12.1999

Incomes:			
Membership fees		3.500,04	
Interest		18,30	3.518,34
Loss:			
Contribution (Niels-Henrik)		2.659,80	
Conference + training costs		2.876,20	
Bank costs		345,33	
Differences of exchanges		75,06	
Office supplies		44,00	
Post costs		67,00	
Rounding of pennies		0,23	- 6.788,64
Deficit			-3.270,30



BALANCE SHEET

01.01 - 31.12.1999

Assets			
Cash account		3.400	
Post bank		4.426,34	
Merita Bank		1.921,67	
Saving-book		2.209,43	11.957,44
Liabilities			
Own capital 01.01.1999		15.227,74	
- Deficit 1999		-3.270,30	11.957,44

A note on the year 1999:

- At the last AGM in Lithuania the financial statement couldn't find out due to missing papers which was asked from former IFHOHYP treasurer.
- The Auditor hasn't given any written report but he has been contacted. The auditor informed that he send papers forwarded to present auditor. Unfortunately this isn't happened. Former auditor has accepted financial statement of 1999.

IFHOHYP

JOURNAL OF DIARY 1999

FIN MK		CASH (S. Virtanen)	POSTBANK Til: 231734	MERITA Til: 104530-125202	SAVING BOOK
Date	Explanation				
01.01.99	Opening balance	0,00	13 018,31	0,00	2 209,43
29.01.99	membership fee		895,77		
01.02.99	bank costs			40,35	
	contribution / Niels-Henrik M. Hansen			2 859,80	
04.02.99	to interest account			1 345,00	
22.02.99	membership fee		895,77		
03.03.99	post costs / stamp			289,00	
	to interest account			2 490,00	
16.03.99	post costs / stamp			3 330,00	
14.04.99	exchange of currency difference		2 294,97		
	to interest account			1 426,53	
18.07.99	from interest account		389,00		
	from interest account		389,00		
26.07.99	from interest account		2 421,00		
	from interest account		3 285,43		
02.08.99	bank costs			60,53	
	transfer to Merita		7 801,00		
	Exchange difference because of transfer			7 824,34	
18.08.99	Hotel fee / S. Virtanen	350,00			
27.08.99	bank costs			50,00	
05.10.99	bank costs			10,00	
13.10.99	membership fee			406,00	
13.10.99	bank costs			46,00	
	Exchange of currency difference			96,40	
20.10.99	course fee of Training Course - 99			283,80	
01.11.99	bank costs			70,00	
	Conference costs - 99 - Virtanen <i>Erkki</i>			2 273,40	
05.11.99	bank costs			11,00	
25.11.99	membership fee		895,77		
	bank costs			13,46	
01.12.99	Interest, Sotibank		16,87		
03.12.99	bank costs			10,00	
07.12.99	Interest, Merita			1,50	
14.12.99	papers			44,00	
15.12.99	Stamp			67,00	
30.12.99	membership fee			404,75	
30.12.99	Interest, Sotibank			46,00	
31.12.99	withdrawals and deposit cash / Merita sept - december 1999	3 800,00		50,00	
	Total	3 800,00	24 261,86	8 688,57	2 209,43
		400,00	16 621,56	6 768,62	3,00
31.12.99	Final balance	3 400,00	4 426,34	1 921,67	2 209,43

IFHOHYP BUDGET 2000

Profit and loss account 1.1.-31.12.2000	
Income	
Membership fees	7 805,97
Interest	12,30
	<u>7 818,27</u>
Loss	
Contribution	8 140,19
Web-site	1 507,80
Bank costs	347,00
Office supplies	16,80
Consult services	732,80
	<u>8 764,59</u>
Deficit	-946,32

Balance sheet 31.12.2000	
Assets	
Bank	10 974,70
	<u>10 974,70</u>
Liabilities	
Own capital	11 921,74
Deficit 2000	-946,32
	<u>10 975,42</u>

1 EURO = FIM 5,945
1 EURO = about 0.90 USD

Comments by the IFHOHYP financial Report 2000

This report has made in Finnish Marks and Euro`s.

1 Euro = FIM 5,945

The amount of membership fees increased in 2000, FIM 7 805,97, when it was in 1999 FIM 3 500,04. IFHOHYP-Finnish account received extra money from the Dutch account. Original source of money came from European Commission in 1998. Money was supposed to pay back but Commission hasn't reported to pay back.

The most of loss was travel contributions of Board members. Last year AGM was held in Lithuania and it meant travel costs were increased. Web-site of IFHOHYP is important to keep strong as advertisement tool. Consult services was used for accounting expert because financial statement of 1999 was complicated to solve considering my skills.

Finland, Jyväskylä 9.4.2001

Sami Virtanen
Treasurer

Annual General Meeting 2002 will be in Holland

The next IFHOHYP AGM will take place during Easter 2002 - from Thursday to Monday.

The accomodation is "Lipke Zijlstra huis" in Austerlitz (province Utrecht) and there is room for 60 people....and it will be a lot of activities including Disco, seminars, sightseeing...More information will come - keep an eye on www.ifhohyp.dk.





Open Space Technology

ARTICLE



Written by:
Niels-Henrik
M. Hansen,
President of
IFHOHYP

What is Open Space Technology? Put very simple it is a way of working that does not look like e.g. ordinary group work, but the difference is greater than that. In this article Open Space Technology (OST) is

explored and the possible benefits gets explained.

Introduction

OST was "invented" by a consultant Harrison Owen in the mid-1980s. He saw that people coming to meetings, conferences and seminars were actually doing the best and most innovative work in the breaks - not in the actual formal meetings. From this insight he set out to formulate a way of working that would capture the freedom and energy apparent in the breaks and turn it in to an useful way of organising meetings.

Contents in OST

OST is a way of arranging meetings, that gives the participants total freedom of what where is going to happen. This mean in other words that where are:

- No pre-defined Agenda
- No speeches
- No lectures

- No experts - the participants are the experts

This means that an OST session often will be part of a larger programme as it builds on the principle that everyone who participates in a Open Space session must be passionate about the topic and willing to take responsibility for creating things out of that passion. If you e.g. are having a meeting about the future of your organisation you know that all the participants have a opinion about this subject - but in other cases it might be useful to have some seminars

and lectures before you start the OST session, so participants have some common knowledge to work from.

But the idea of OST goes further than this! OST does also mean that the participants themselves decide what they want to work with, whom they want to work with and how they are going to do it! Furthermore during the OST session the participants can, at any time, freely move around the different groups and find a place where they can contribute and learn!

Rules and one law

The freedom in OST is built on 4 principles and a single law. The first principle is that whoever comes are the right people. This means that regardless of the persons present at any given time it is the right people - you should not wait for others to come or wait for some people to leave the group. The next principle is that whenever it starts is the right time. Again this underlines that work can be done at any time and you should not try to force people into working at times when they don't want. The third principle is that whatever happens is the only thing that could have happened. Here, as before, the idea is that whatever people makes or do is that they need and find useful - so regardless of the outcome of the session it is the right thing and precisely what the participants needed. And finally the last principle - when it is over, it is over. The point here is, stop at the moment you don't get anything good out of the work and don't try to force people/yourself to produce more than you already have. The last principle is also linked with the central law of OST - this is called the law of two feet: If you at any time during the session feel that you are in a situation where you are neither contributing nor learning, you should exercise 'The Law of Two Feet'

and go to a more productive place.

How to arrange a OST session

When you want to arrange an OST session you can divide the process into 3 stages. In the first stage the problem or subject is presented and the participants are allowed to come forward with their input on the matter. This is in other words a kind of a brainstorm. The different suggestions are written down on paper or a blackboard. When people divide into groups and work with the subject that they find interesting. In this second stage people work accordingly to 4 principles and the law of two feet as described above. It means that people freely can move around and see that is happening in the different groups and stay the place they find most beneficially.

In the final stage the participants present the outcome of the session.

The main thing to remember is that the OST session should be like a coffee break where people can wander around discuss with different people - and maybe even just sit in a corner and think. As an organiser it important to let the participants work by themselves. You should try not to control the process as it will destroy it - after all the greatest benefit with OST is that the organisation can end up with something new and complete unique - not only what the facilitator could envision - and in this process experience vast resources unlocked in each participant...

Final words

If you want to read more about Open Space Technology you can go to the web - here you can find plenty of sites dedicated to OST - good luck and remember that OST can come in many forms and shapes.

Abstract
 In the article the authors develop an outline for a Special Event such as a Hard of Hearing Day with different activities all relating to the problems hard of hearing people meet. The article shows the different steps in the whole process and discuss the aims. This article can be of interest for any organisation which want to make society aware of their needs.

Special Event Toolbox

In this article we want to outline how to do a "Special Event" - in this case we use IFHOHYP's 35th. anniversary as an example. The article is in other words a kind of toolbox of how an organisation could do.

The main idea here is to make one specific day a "European Day of Hard of Hearing Youth" in all European Countries at the same time.
 The motto of the day is: "With Sounds?!".

Aims and Objectives:

Aims:
1. To pay society's attention to h-o-h.
2. To inform the society about h-o-h.
3. To represent the h-o-h in the society.
Objectives:
1. To make awareness of h-o-h organizations.
2. To invite people to join h-o-h organization.
3. To show that h-o-h can produce, not only stay as consumer.

1
 This box outlines the Aims and Objectives for the day.

How to advertise?

How to advertise? A list over the CHANNELS you can use!	
Channel	Tools
Newspapers and magazines	Articles, advertisement, comics
TV	Series of thematic programs, advertisement
Radio	Popular DJ's talks with representative H-o-H, series of thematic programs
Internet	Webpage of the European Day of Hard of Hearing Youth, links to sites of similar organizations in other countries, the programme of ALL the participating countries, thematic stories written by h-o-h (cooperation between the countries, special athletes, comics)
Outside advertisements	Soft toys (symbol of the day), people walks around in town dressed like as soft toys, posters, photos
Posters	Program of the day activities
Brochures, stickers, caps, t-shirt, soft toys	Program, information of the events, how to communicate with H-o-H, Tact, norms and logos.

4
 This is an example of a press release telling about the activity and what element there are planned for the day

Example of press release

Press release from
International Federation of Hard of Hearing Young People
European Day of Hard of Hearing Youth
 1st April 2003
1966-2003

One day arrangement all over Europe, arranged in each country by the national organizations of hard of hearing young people.

Why do we hold this day? Because it is 35 years ago our federation held the first meeting. Since that time the federation have held summercamps, language courses, annual general meeting at Easterfest every year and have been active at every level. It's a federation for and with hard of hearing young people.

Where to go? All this exciting things can be seen at the city hall of Copenhagen as well in many other european cities at the same time.

Activities during the day will be:

- Exhibit of art work by hard of hearing youth from Russia, Denmark, Lithuania, Italy and Switzerland.
- Auction of the art work made by the hard of hearing youth from Russia, Denmark, Lithuania, Italy and Switzerland.
- Fantasmic performance by a theater-group with hard of hearing young people from Spain.
- Boattrip without sounds. Try to be a hard of hearing for 1 hour. Meeting point is Nyhavn.

Further information can be received from:
 website: www.ifhohyp.dk

2
 An overview of the different possible channels which can be used to promote the day. Each one have advantages and disadvantages.

Programme for Activity

WITH SOUNDS?
Where?: Activities should be held on the main square of the city or any other popular public place.
What?:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creative performance of H-o-H from local and other countries; • Press conference on on/line in all countries; • Arrangements for the children: cars, bikes, horse carriages with information on of the Day; • Shows or talks of invited celebrities (prefering with hearing disabilities): to invite politicians, public figures to participate as spectators of creative performance, also to press conference; • Boat trips with special decorations, music, posters and emblems. The boat trip could be without sounds, give people headphones on and play sounds like it would sounds for H-o-H. • Street fair: • performances in streets; • Free distribution of brochures, stickers with logos, motto, comics from H-o-H life; • Press conference for the media: • Karaoke show; • City hall party = exhibit and auction of the artwork • Letters: • Concerts • Modern dance performing by H-o-H old dancers.

3
 The programme with all the planned activities for the day. This can be bundled together with the press release.

Books and other usefull material on how to run a campaign. The list is collected by the library at the European Youth Centre.

BOOKS

The business guide to effective writing. Fletcher, J.A. London:Kogan, 1987. 136p.
 A guide to report writing, but chapters on structure, style and grammar could apply to press releases etc.
 Y.303.16 FLE

The campaigning handbook. Lattimer, M. London: The directory of social change, 1994. 383p.
 Covers all the main skills of modern campaigning. Aimed at pressure groups, charities and social activists.
 Y.659.1 LAT

Management handbook. World Organisation of the Scout Movement. Geneva: World Scout Bureau, n.d.
 All you ever wanted to know about managing an organisation: human relations, time management, planning, evaluation, marketing and communication.
 Y.65 MAN

Marketing et communication des associations. Di Soulo, J. Paris: Bordas, 1990. 317p.
 See chapters on strategies and communication plans, PR, events and written communication techniques.
 Y.301.16 SCV

Organizing for social change : a manual for activists in the 1990s. Bobo, K. 2nd ed. Santa Ana: Seven Locks, 1991. 288p.
 Fundamentals for direct action organizing, see section on strategy and Part 3: Organizing Skills.
 Y.65 BOB

Public relations in educational organizations : practice in an age of information and reform. Kowalski, Theodore, J. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-hall, 1986. 374p.
 See Part 3: Critical Tasks which covers setting goals, working with the media, collecting and analyzing data, public relations in funding campaigns and evaluation.
 Y.659.1 KOW

INTERNET SITES

Grants and related sources : nonprofit fundraising electronic sites
<http://www.lib.msu.edu/harris23/grants/4fcelec.htm>
 Selected items useful for campaigning. US oriented.

Guidelines for UNESCO staff : preparing a campaign
http://www.unesco.org/hfoocalad/PROJ/ECTS/campaign/campaign_3.HTM
 Staff guidelines for a UNESCO public awareness radio campaign conducted in Jakarta, Indonesia.

RND Campaigns
http://www.rnd.org.uk/html/support_us_campaigns_home.html#education
 UK charity representing the deaf and hard of hearing. Webpages on the campaigns they run.

UN International Year of Volunteers 2001
<http://www.iyv2001.org/index.htm>



Abstract
 In this article the authors try to develop a framework for an Campaign on the internet. They outline the different steps in the whole process and discuss the aims, targets groups and other important issues. This article can be of interest for organisations thinking of making a web site.

Campaign on Internet:

PLANNING SEQUENCE GUIDELINES

The goals of building a web page should be to come in contact with two main target groups.
 The first are hard of hearing young people. The goal is here to attract more members and keep the ones the organisation already have. The other target group are the society as a whole. The goals are here to build awareness about hard of hearing people and their organisation/needs and to create a better image of HOH people. Each target group needs different things from a web site - this is outlined in the following two task lists:

Tasks For The First Target Group

1) To make sure that web site is linked

to other web sites also targeting the same group of people.
 2) To ensure that people can find the site with search tools on the web.
 3) Creating member forums, so members can discuss topics of interest.
 4) Make an event/activity list.
 5) Information about recent arrangements.
 6) Make a FAQ
 7) Having a membership form, so people can join the organisation.
 8) Links to other HOH organisations.

Tasks For The Second Target Group

1) Description about being HOH; the difference between being HOH and Deaf, the amount of people having a

hearing loss in the country, telling that many HOH have an education that is equal or better than hearing people, information about the difficulties HOH faces in different situations.
 2) Information about how to behave when meeting/talking with a HOH person.
 3) Information about technical equipment.

Outline of Web Site

In the pictures below we have tried to outline how the web site could be designed in respect to the two task lists:

FRONT PAGE

This is the first site visible when you open the web site. In the left side of the page is a menu and the content is in the right side.

<u>Our Life</u>	Organisation for Hard of Hearing Young People <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is hard of hearing young people? • Announcements for hard of hearing young people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conference - Seminar - Meeting - Activities
<u>What Can We offer You</u>	
<u>Activities</u>	
<u>Discussion Forum</u>	
<u>Links</u>	
<u>Frequently Asked Questions</u>	
<u>Registration</u>	
<u>Contact us</u>	

Counter machine of visitors
007

1
 This is a outline of the frontpage, which is the first page visitors will see. On the left side is the main menu.

Activities

- new

Date	Arrangement
14-21/10-2001	IFHOHYP Study Session
- past
 - [Description of past events and pictures](#)

Discussion Forum

- Free topics
- Experts
 - [ask experts about...](#)
- Board members and staff
 - [ask board members and staff about...](#)

Links

- [Other organizations of hard of hearing people](#)
- [Companies for hearing equipment](#)

3

This page shows the activities list and a list of the active forums at the moment.

Our Life:

- [Communication ways with hard of hearing young people](#)
- [Interview with hard of hearing young people:](#)
 - [Examples of hard of hearing young people stories](#)
 - [Which kinds of difficulties appears \(study, job, disc\)](#)
- [Hearing equipment](#)
- [Our organization](#)

What We Can Offer You

- [I like sport](#)
- [I like party](#)
- [I am studying](#)
- [I am between 14 - 20 years old](#)
- [I am between 21 - 35 years old](#)
- [I have a hard of hearing:](#)
 - [child](#)
 - [friend](#)
- [I have problems with...](#)
- [I want to meet new hard of hearing young people](#)

2

On this page people can read about being HOH and what the organisation can offer - both for HOH and normal hearing people.

Frequently asked questions

Frequently asked questions

Q: What does hard of IFHOHYP mean?

A: It means (intended for hearing/hearing young people)

Registration

Membership form, where people have the opportunity to join the organisation

- Name, last name
- Age
- Gender (woman/man)
- Address, country, city,
- Phone number
- e-mail address

Contact us

- [Board members](#)
- [Office of hard of hearing organization](#)

4

Here the visitor can find the FAQ, see how to become a member and find contact information.

Home Page For UHSF

The organisation for young Swedish speaking Fins has developed a new web site. Here the organisation tells about its activities - in 3 languages - Finnish, Swedish and English. The web address is: <http://www.uhsf.org/>



New Web Site About Hearing Issues

Www.hear-it.org is a new and very good site about hearing related issues. It covers virtually every area about hearing problems, and it has a youth section too.

Overview of the **contents**:

- advice and practical information for hard of hearing people
- trying to prevent hearing loss
- information for relatives and colleagues
- different factual information about hearing issues
- different statistics about hearing loss
- the consequences of hearing impairment for the individual as well as for society.

The web site has been established and is run by the organisation 'Hear-it AISBL', which consists of IFHOH (International Federation of the Hard Of Hearing), AEA (Association Européenne des Audioprothésistes), EHIMA (European Hearing Industry Manufacturers Association) - Knowles, Microtronic and Gennum.

At the study session the participants were asked to reflect over what it does mean to be hard of hearing and write their feelings down on small post-it notes. The notes were attached on the wall so everybody could read the different comments. Many different views and opinions were expressed, but some points were quite usual:

- Hard of hearing people in general have to work harder than normal hearing people in order to achieve what we want. This can in areas such as education, career, social life and so on.

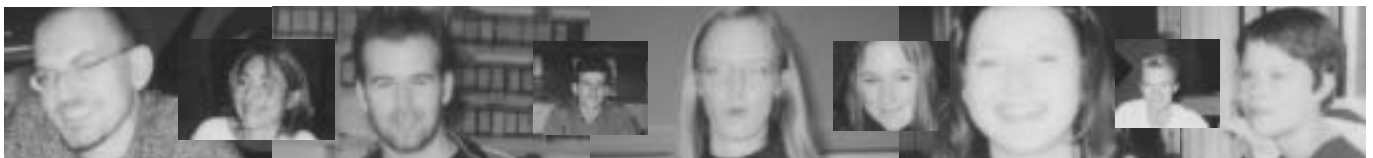
- Many hard of hearing people suffer from lack of self-confidence. Because of the problems coming from communication and in particular in understanding, hard of hearing people often find themselves in situation they don't prefer and this can affect the level of participation. As a result hard of hearing people might start avoiding new social settings and activities because you get afraid of misunderstandings.

- Hard of hearing people can have problems with understanding television and movies in their own language because there is no subtitling. One strange thing coming from this is that hard of hearing people sometimes know more about what is happening abroad than in their own country.

One conclusion coming from this is that it is most important to inform people about our situation. It is of central importance that our friends, families and other we are in regular contact with, know how to make communication more easy for us.

Written by: Anneli, Jennie and Anna

What does it mean to be hard of hearing



What and who is IFHOHYP?

The International Federation of Hard Of Hearing Young People (IFHOHYP) is an international non-governmental umbrella organisation for national youth organizations that are dedicated to hard of hearing young people throughout the world.

IFHOHYP has existed since 1967 and works mainly to arrange Summer Camps for

young hard of hearing, Conferences dealing with different aspect of being hard of hearing in the modern world and language-courses for hard of hearing young people.

Visit our web page on: www.ifhohyp.dk for more information and our resource-center for and about hard of hearing young people.

Contact/Information

For contact and further information please contact:

Vanessa Migliosi
C/O Simona Verrusio
Via Famagosta 63, sc.B, int.1000192
Roma - Italy

or see:
www.IFHOHYP.dk