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## Appendices

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## Speech and Keynote Address by Hon'ble Dato' Sri Mohd. Najib Bin Tun Haji Abdul Razak, Minister of Youth and Sports, Malaysia.

First of all, allow me the privilege to acknowledge the invitation to give the keynote address at this conference with a sincere thank you to the Commonwealth Youth Programme. The honour is even greater for this is the second time I have been invited to speak at a Commonwealth Youth Programme conference held to discuss the problem of drug abuse amongst youths.

Two years ago, the Commonwealth Youth Programme successfully held a conference for the Asia-Pacific region. It further shows the concern and emphasis the Commonwealth Secretariat attaches towards resolving the problem of drug abuse amongst youth in its member countries.

Ladies and gentlemen

I would also take this opportunity to formally say *SELAMAT DATANG* to all participants from member countries of the Commonwealth to Malaysia. I am sure you will be given ample opportunity to see Malaysia in all its beauty and warmth to make your visit a memorable one.

Ladies and gentlemen

The abuse of a variety of drugs remains serious and continues to threaten all countries and all segments of society. Drug abuse has invaded homes, workplaces, educational institutions and so forth. Health hazards are heightened by the simultaneous consumption of two or more drugs, by the emergence of more potent drugs and their being taken in ever more dangerous ways. Drug abuse causes physical, psychological and social problems. It also results in criminal behaviour amongst abusers causing undue stress to the community. Intravenous use exposes addicts to the fatal acquired immune deficiency syndrome or AIDS. A sizeable number of intravenous drug users have been found to be afflicted with this incurable disease. They in turn have infected other healthy individuals, both female and male, through sexual liaisons. Illicit production, manufacture and trafficking of drugs are carried out by criminal organisations having links

within countries, regions, inter-regionally, very often joining forces with terrorist groups that spread violence and corruption, threaten political institutions, undermine national integrity and economy and imperil the very security of countries. The victims of these nefarious and insidious activities are youth -the source of our future growth and development. Drug abuse has no boundaries and has enticed and enslaved youth all over the world regardless of race, class or sex. The cost of drug abuse manifests in lost productivity, escalating health costs but most profoundly in the senseless waste of lives - more specifically young lives.

**“ The abuse of a variety of drugs remains serious and continues to threaten all countries and all segments of society. ”**

Ladies and gentlemen

A review of reports from the Commonwealth countries bears out the above point. Hong Kong continues to be a transshipment point for heroin and cannabis. 400 kilograms of heroin were seized in the first six months of 1988 alone. In India, 32 tonnes of opium poppy, 3 tonnes of opium, 2.7

tonnes of heroin, 14 tonnes of cannabis resin and 54 tonnes of cannabis were seized in 1987. Bombay has now become a choice route for drug traffickers. The drug situation in Australia too remains serious with 4 tonnes of cannabis and 9.5 tonnes of cannabis resin seized in 1987. 61 deaths related to drug abuse too were reported. A high point of the drug problem in Australia was the assassination of a senior police officer by traffickers early this year. Cannabis cultivation in African states too, was observed. Reports indicate the tetrahydrocannabinol content of the species cultivated in Africa is much higher. Another ominous development is the using of African countries as transshipment routes for cocaine, mainly for the European market. Some of the cocaine is used in Africa. The Caribbean states continue to be used as transshipment points for drugs and to launder money. The spillover from the illicit traffic and the use of narcotic drugs for in-kind payment of smuggling services to Bahamians has resulted in great availability and an alarming increase in cannabis and cocaine abuse.

The grave drug addiction problem further adds to the glum scenario. In Malaysia, we have from 1970 to 1988 identified approximately 140,000 drug dependents - 67% of whom are between the ages of 15 to 30 years. In India, there were 31,714 registered opium addicts in 1987. But, police estimates show that there could be more than half a million heroin addicts in the four major cities. An unknown number of 'crack' addicts are menacing the Caribbean states. Addicts in Australia and Great Britain are now using cocaine and its more dangerous derivative 'crack' to satiate their craving for drugs.

The methadone maintenance programmes in Great Britain and Hong Kong do not seem to have provided relief towards reducing the number of heroin addicts. Drug abuse has indeed enslaved our youth and shortened their lives. The time to act is now.

#### Ladies and Gentlemen

The youth of today still face the age old problem of growing up. This process is increasingly getting complicated with each new generation. We, today, live in a society in which information is readily available. At the switch of a button, we are exposed to a million events happening throughout the world. This has led to the transformation of basic cultural, social and economic patterns of our society. Values have taken new orientations. It has become increasingly difficult to contain youths within conventional moulds as practised by the community previously.

The youth of today enjoy a far greater level of freedom - they are mobile, they are not inhibited by traditional norms of behaviour and they enjoy a greater affluence as compared to youth of yesteryears. Rapid social changes and accelerated growth of industrial and urban programmes have contributed to the breakdown of the traditional family structures, thus giving rise to inter-generational conflict and tension.

Such rapid changes inevitably result in adjustment problems amongst youth. Rapid environmental changes alongside with physical growth result in adjustment and coping problems. Such problems among youth, unfortunately, commit a large body of adult opinion to the assumption that the present generation of youth are out of control and that their problems are more serious than they were previously. The picture is not all that gloomy. While there will always be a small minority of youth, who will be insufficiently equipped to meet the stress and strain of daily

demand of living, the large majority go about leading normal and productive lives.

Economic demands on the parents of today allow little time to be spent with growing children. There is an increasing tendency amongst parents to send their growing children to nurseries and childminders. This arrangement may provide relief to parents, but, nurseries and childminders are unable to provide the quality of family life, love, affection and care to these children as the parents will be able to if they raise them directly. Youth of today grow up deficient in love, caring for others and understanding their roles and functions as members of a family and future parents. This consequently results in the social and psychological problems of our youth in the community today.

#### Ladies and Gentlemen

The crippling effects of drug abuse has torn apart the youth of all nations, creating severe problems of epidemic proportions and it must be stopped. The question is - how do we go about it?

The approach must be on a basis of the progressive involvement of youth with the adult community in establishing more progressive goals for an already good situation. Youth must be allowed to play a greater role in the decisions made for, and in society. The participation of youth in such an exercise produces intergenerational communication allowing a building on a culture of continuity. Youth must be made responsible for their actions. Presently youth are allowed to participate in various activities/actions, but, there is limited direct involvement in the decision making process that will allow youth to be accountable for their actions. Such lack of participation not only hinders the development of youth as individuals and as responsible citizens, but, it also denies society the benefits of the constructive contributions of youth.

Studies show that refractory and other undesirable behaviour, including drug abuse, are precursored by unsatisfactory home conditions; inability to cope with stress, undesirable associates; inadequate, inconsistent and ineffective parental supervision and guidance, when such situations are extrapolated onto a rapidly changing and competitive society, drug abuse is not far off. Anything that strengthens the family and community life, has a tendency to prevent or reduce moral delinquency. Short or radical

changes in these basic institutions, or a return to a more traditional and pre-industrial way of life, what can and must be done, is to find ways and means to strengthen the family life within the community. We have to now seriously review the effects of a nuclear family system vis-a-vis the extended family system. Youths need to understand the meaning of family living to be able to function as its member. Youth need to be extolled on the strength which emanates from other family members when facing problems together. Youth organisations thus need to seriously review strategies to assist youths to understand this role and contribute towards a healthy family living.

Ladies and Gentlemen

To effectively face the drug abuse problem, what is required is a comprehensive national anti-drug policy. The government of the day needs to ensure that its public is healthy and free from any malady - especially drug abuse. The government should provide the necessary leadership in propagating action against drug abuse. A national anti-drug abuse policy fills this need. This need is increasingly felt by all countries that are facing this menace. Much to their consternation, these countries only discovered their problem too late and were lost for action at the onset of their drug abuse prevention efforts. The situation has since changed. A number of countries have experimented with a variety of approaches towards eradicating the drug problem with varying degrees of success. The experiences now form a compendium of possible methods and strategies for combatting the nefarious problem - drug abuse.

We, in Malaysia, have used demand and supply reduction as our basis to formulate an anti-drug abuse policy. Experience in many countries has shown that when supply and demand reduction strategies are used separately, they have not produced any significant result. Both of these strategies have to be applied complimentary to one another. To curb the supply of drugs in Malaysia, tough laws have been enacted and stringently enforced. A war has been declared against drug traffickers of whatever colour or creed. We do not apologise for our actions, which are aimed at ensuring that 60% of our population who comprise youth, stay free from drugs.

This tough stance has borne significant results, and Malaysia, to a degree, is now being avoided as a transit route for drugs. The amount of drugs seized too has increased due to increased vigilance on the part of enforcement agencies.

Ladies and gentlemen

The long term approach for eradicating drug abuse is demand reduction. Demand reduction focuses on moulding the attitudes of youths to abstain from using drugs. Under this approach, the strategies used are:

- a) **Primary prevention** which seeks to insulate those not involved with drugs not to begin their use: and
- b) **Secondary prevention** which seeks to treat and rehabilitate drug dependants so that they do not go back to their habit. Current prevention efforts focus on primary prevention. Allow me to delve a bit further on this subject.

**“ We do not apologise for our actions, which are aimed at ensuring that 60% of our population who comprise youth, stay free from drugs. ”**

Primary prevention is basically undertaken through preventative education and information in schools, workplaces and community organisations. Preventative education is both short and long term. It is a continuing process of educating the community on the causes, effects and consequences of drug abuse. We need to get the community informed and educated on the dangers and consequences of drug abuse. Drug education hence can be generally defined as ‘A learning process that influences an individual emotionally, intellectually, psychologically and socially and may result in the modification of attitudes that influences drug taking behaviour.’ Hence it is imperative for us to focus on current prevention education efforts towards providing factual information and not only for scaring the audience. **Scare tactics**, though effective in the short-term to jolt the community, in the long-term, undermines our credibility. We should stop exaggerating the power and importance of drugs. We must show the public that people can control drug abuse much more than drug effects can control people. The schools have a role in bringing this about, amongst the young population. The media probably has an ever greater responsibility to teach these facts to the majority of the public, including youths, who are no

longer in school. Youth organisations have a moral responsibility to educate the members of their respective organisations to stay away from drugs by providing them with activities that bring about awareness on the dangers and consequences of drug abuse.

Ladies and gentlemen

We must also recognise the importance of positive self-esteem, affectionate relations and stress coping skills in the avoidance of drug abuse. Drug abuse prevention is inevitably tied to the promotion of mental health. Communications skills and stress coping skills can be taught and should become part of a required programme of health education in every school. Such skills can also be offered through adult continuing education programmes undertaken by religious, community, civic and youth organisations. Some of the necessary conditions for healthy emotional and social development of adolescents/youths are:

- a) Participation as citizens, as members of a household, as workers and as responsible members of society.
- b) Exposure to and experience in decision making.
- c) Interaction with peers and gaining a sense of belonging.
- d) Reflection on self in relation to others and self-discovery by looking outwards as well as within oneself.
- e) Discussion of conflicting values and formulating value systems.
- f) Development of a feeling of accountability for one's own behaviour.

The educational system too has been for the most part slanted towards materialistic aspects. The acquisition of knowledge on science and mathematics has been emphasised and knowledge on the humanities has been largely downplayed. Until very recently, little attention has been given to moral and religious education. Recognising that a society unguided by moral, religious and cultural values can hardly be expected to remain cohesive under stress. There is a need for a greater emphasis on these aspects. To immunise our youth of the future against drug abuse, we must ensure that moral, spiritual and cultural programmes are provided

to the youth of today. Community organisations, especially those specialised in bringing to the fore religious and moral issues, need to involve youths in their activities to inculcate sound spiritual and moral values amongst them. These qualities are necessary for the wholesome development of the personalities of our youth.

Youth too need to develop skills to overcome problems amongst themselves. They require skills to be able to identify, comprehend and overcome shortcomings. It is often difficult for adults to enter this realm. There is a need for youths to form peer support groups who possess these skills to assist other youths overcome problems. It is obvious that the best source of support for youth involved with drugs, are fellow youths. The adults would probably be too hurt to be in an unbiased position to assist them. Thus in training peer-support groups, it is not only the participants who will be recipients of the anti-drug message, but, they in turn will be active agents in imparting that knowledge to their peers, fellow youth, who are in need of support to stay free from drugs. Rehabilitating drug dependents need constant positive peer support to stay free from drugs. When this support is not forthcoming, they have a much greater chance of relapse. The involvement of such persons in youth organisations or alternatively activities sponsored by youth organisations, serves to provide positive peer influence.

Ladies and gentlemen

We cannot take the view that somehow the problems of drugs and drug abuse will not continue to persist or emerge in new forms in years to come. It is by way of immunising our youth against this uncertain future that we hope to fight this scourge. The success of this effort will depend on the intimate participation and wholehearted support of all sectors of society and in the context of the youth. The commitment of the youth is vital in the all out war against drug abuse. With this, it is my fervent wish that you will delve and deliberate diligently over the next few days and propose concrete measures to involve youth and all members of the society to effectively eradicate drug abuse. I wish you every success and be assured that my thoughts will be with you throughout the conference.

I now have great pleasure in officially declaring open this conference very aptly named 'The Commonwealth Conference for young people working in the drug field - dealing in solutions.'

Thank you.

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## Welcome Speech by Mr Moni Malhoutra, Assistant Secretary General, Commonwealth Secretariat

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Honourable Minister, Your Excellencies, Commonwealth Colleagues

It is my pleasure and privilege to welcome you to this conference on behalf of the Commonwealth Secretary-General, who will be following your deliberations with interest, on behalf of the Commonwealth Youth Programme, which has responsibility for organising this meeting, and on my own behalf.

It is not often that young people from the Commonwealth are able to gather together to tackle a specific problem; much less, one which is so obviously a central threat to the well-being of their generation, and to future generations. The full attendance, with participants drawn from virtually every member country, vividly demonstrates the seriousness with which drug abuse and illicit trafficking is viewed across the Commonwealth.

We are particularly fortunate that Malaysia should be our hosts. No traveller to Malaysia can fail to be aware of the severe penalties the Malaysian Government has decreed for the possession, the peddling and the use of illicit drugs. It may be a controversial policy - but no one can doubt the resolve of the Malaysian Government in overcoming what is a growing evil touching the lives of too many, here as well as elsewhere. It is not Malaysia which made illicit drugs a life-or-death matter; that it already is - for those caught in its grip.

But the Malaysian government's efforts to combat the drug problem transcend its own laws. The leadership and personal commitment of Prime Minister Mahathir has also included his Chairmanship of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Vienna, in 1987, and the International Convention which was adopted as a result. Today the Malaysian government's concern is manifest in yet a different way, namely in the invaluable support given by the Ministry of Youth and Sports to this meeting. I thank you, Minister, for the help and co-operation we have received.

Many of you will be aware that in four months' time, Kuala Lumpur will again be the venue for a Commonwealth occasion namely, the forthcoming meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Govern-

ment, with Prime Minister Mahathir in the chair. I have no doubt that Heads of Government will once more return to the issues of drug abuse and drug trafficking; and no doubt either, that if the young people of the Commonwealth speak clearly and imaginatively at this Conference, their voices will be heard in October, at the Putra World Trade Centre where our Heads of Government will meet.

There is a sense in which the awful realities of the drug problem run far ahead of common perception. Although in some cultures and religions, the consumption of drugs has long been tolerated, on a controlled and limited basis, it bears no relation to the uncontrolled and remorseless spread of drug usage today. Until confronted with the consequences of drug abuse, (and then when it is sometimes far too late) parents, families, schools and youth organisations and agencies have often been slow to detect warning signals, because these were so unfamiliar. What knowledge there has been, has, in the past, been too often wrapped in the glamourised aura of pill popping, pot and pop music. But in place of these frivolities, there is now a deadly seriousness.

Serious, because the drug problem is all-pervasive. It is spreading through the age groups, into schools and affecting even the very young and most vulnerable. It knows no boundaries of social strata or socio-economic grouping and, most important of all, it is a problem that is manifest world-wide. All countries, developing and developed, North and South, island and continental are under assault. No longer is it a problem confined to a small group of people living in the industrialised world. Its insidious growth is everywhere.

In Pakistan, in 1982, there were 300,000 known heroin addicts. Just seven years later, it is estimated that there are 2 million. - almost a seven fold increase. That experience is by no means unique. In late 1987, the UN Bulletin on Narcotics recorded a striking and universal escalation in heroin and cocaine abuse, accompanied by a remorseless spread in the use of cannabis and various types of psychotropic substances. It noted the beginnings of cocaine abuse in Nigeria, mainly by young males. It showed heroin abuse in Britain in 1985, some 25% higher than the

year before. And it recorded a deteriorating situation here in Asia. For example, in Sri Lanka, heroin abuse had not appeared as a problem prior to 1982; by 1985, there were an estimated 24,000 users.

This rapid-fire spread in drug-usage is not only serious, it is deadly, killing young lives through addiction and overdose, but now also destroying lives, especially of the intravenous user, through the new scourge of AIDS.

The victims of this growing drugs pandemic are not outcasts, far removed from society. They are ordinary people, like you or me. Anyone who has seen the personal ravages endured by the heroin user and the excruciating physical and mental pain involved in attempting to shake loose the habit will be only too aware of the impact of drugs. You will have seen the promising career nipped in the bud by cocaine addiction, or the bubbling young personality whose senses have been dulled by a craving for 'crack'. It is they who are in the front-line. It is those primary victims who rightly need our help and support.

But societies and countries can be victims too. A poison has been injected into too many communities and countries in the Commonwealth and the wider world, corrupting the institutions of law, order and democracy; stimulating criminality and violence; corroding financial probity and integrity; sapping the energies, the vitality and the lives of drugs users themselves. It is a problem which devours resources. Money spent on preventing and treating drug addiction and on increased policing and surveillance is money not spent on reducing infant mortality, building houses, providing clean water or furnishing schools with books.

The majority of Commonwealth countries are small states and their smallness carries with it particular problems of vulnerability. The traffic in drugs is big business and big money and the capacity of small states, where systems are fragile, to resist the destabilising impact of drugs both within, and transiting their territories is small. But whether big or small, all are vulnerable in varying degree. More and more countries feel threatened or simply unable to cope.

Like the spread of AIDS, or the threat of envi-

ronmental collapse, the response cannot possibly be solely on a national level. That is why the menace of drug abuse has, with dramatic speed, become one of the priority issues on the global agenda. A worldwide problem must be met by a package of measures which are concerted, comprehensive and global.

All this helps to explain why the Commonwealth feels impelled to act. There are, at the international level, many agencies attempting to tackle the drugs issue, through a range of strategies and forums. Many of those we are glad to support in whatever ways we can, and it is certainly not our task to duplicate work, or cut across the efforts of others. But there is a distinctive, almost unique contribution which the Commonwealth can make. First, it is virtually the only international association which can bring together young people to address what is, after all, a young person's issue, worldwide. In one or two

**“ The victims of this growing drugs pandemic are not outcasts, far removed from society. They are ordinary people, like you or me. ”**

cases, I may be unduly flattering, but essentially this meeting involves young people. It is your understanding and your insights which will be needed to cut through some of the problems that affect your peers. Of course, there are a number of different dimensions to the drugs questions - questions of law, of financial flows, of health, of customs regulation, of immigration, and so on. I do not believe that the genie can be put back into the bottle and the drug trade altogether eliminated. But if the problem is to be at the very least contained, young people will be needed in the fight to combat it. If young people are part of the problem, they must also be part of the solution.

More than that, the Commonwealth is a unique web of linkages; of all continents, regions, religions and power groups. The contagion of drugs has been no respecter of the artificial divisions which separate the globe. The Commonwealth provides a key to unlocking those barriers, to bridging division and to bringing together the wealth of diverse experience which a meeting such as this is capable of gathering and sharing.

The Commonwealth can also offer a different approach in terms of style. From the biennial summit of Commonwealth Heads of Government to a relatively small meeting such as this, the watchword is flexibility, innovation and informality. Through dialogue - through providing all with the opportunity to contribute and question,

to listen and reflect, to propose and challenge - a common way forward can be found. This is not a meeting of experts propounding views to be regarded as sacrosanct, or of resolutions and majority votes. Rather, it is a process which I hope will be participatory, creative and dynamic, based on an acknowledgement that there are no easy or universal solutions, that this is a field requiring innovation and, if you will excuse the word, experimentation. More than anything else, it seems to me, there is a need to bring the issue out of the closet, as it were, in all our educational systems, by making education about drugs part of the core curriculum in schools.

I should like to conclude by reminding you that this meeting is not an isolated, one-off event. It is part of a concerted Secretariat attack on the drugs problem. That programme of action currently includes the Health and Legal Divisions of the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Women and Development Programme, no less

than the Commonwealth Youth Programme, and it has already produced practical results, most notably in the Scheme for Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters between Commonwealth jurisdictions and the specific assistance that we can provide to small states concerned about the laundering of money through their banking systems. But we would like to do more, and we look to you for new leads and ideas which could be translated into programmes of co-operative action.

This conference will be 'Dealing in Solutions', and I wish your deliberations well. I hope you will find the meeting enjoyable, as well as stimulating and enlightening; but, above all, there is a wider Commonwealth constituency, and most particularly a constituency of young people, who will earnestly hope that your deliberations do indeed result in solutions. In that respect, you have a stake in their future; let us ensure by our actions that they **have** a future.

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## Appendix 3—The 'On Line' Project

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Back in the early planning stages of the drugs conference the planning group expressed concern that, although events such as these are of benefit to the people who attend, information, ideas and issues are likely to be lost to the wider group of people interested in the topic. They therefore recommended the development of the 'On Line' project to collect information from participants during the formal and informal sessions of the conference for translation into a set of training materials and an informal conference report. The project involved four members of staff, Thom Sandiford, Padma Ratnayake, Kawaka Obbo, Augustine Meti and Phil Hope (a freelance consultant).

They comprehensively covered the conference, recording the exhibition materials, sitting in on the group sessions, attending the regional meetings, interviewing participants and meeting as a team to identify the key issues that were emerging, and interesting people that should be talked to.

The training materials will comprise the following sections:

- What are drugs and why do people abuse them?
- Planning an overall drugs policy and strategy;
- Preventing the use of drugs;
- Making early interventions amongst drug users;
- Managing people who are dependent on drugs;
- Controlling the supply of drugs;
- Minimising the harm drugs do;
- Information, training and support for drugs workers;
- Evaluating success in drugs work;
- Taking action and creating change;
- Evaluating your drugs training.

Funding for this initiative has been generously provided by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

The presence of this group and the sensitive, committed and professional way in which they went about their work was an important factor in the working of the conference. Participants received a considerable boost from the knowledge that their formal and informal deliberations and ideas were to have an ongoing value.

The materials will be available in the latter half of 1989.

## Appendix 4—Conference Exhibition and Country Reports

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One of the important requests to participants, prior to arriving at the conference was to please bring with them information relating to drugs and youth issues and programmes in their countries. Two particular requests were made:

- a) for a country report that:
  - described the nature of the drugs and youth problem in their country,
  - analysed their understanding of the reasons why that problem existed,
  - outlined the policies and the programmes responding to the situation
  
- b) for materials that would contribute to a conference exhibition. These could include:
  - posters
  - training materials
  - manuals
  - leaflets
  - videos
  
  - etc.

Country reports were completed by 36 countries. Each of them provided succinct summaries under the 3 headings described. The information in them is considered to be so valuable that the compilation of country reports will be produced as a separate document.

Participants brought a voluminous and outstanding array of exhibition materials with them. The conference foyer, halls, corridors and lobbies overflowed with a varied and comprehensive array of youth and drug related works. Posters covered the walls and there were large quantities of manuals, leaflets, books, booklets and brochures.

This greatly added to the information base of the conference.

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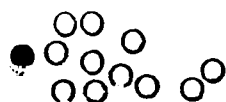
## Appendix 5—'The Daily Dose', the Conference Newspaper

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To help create a positive conference spirit and a way in which communication could take place between participants themselves and the organisers, a conference newspaper—'The Daily Dose' was initiated.

This was made available at breakfast every morning and was looked forward to eagerly by all conference participants. It was compiled overnight, by a mixture of participants and CYP staff.

Attached, by way of example are numbers one and three.



DEALING IN  
SOLUTIONS

Kuala Lumpur 12 - 16 June, 1989

# THE DAILY DOSE

COMMONWEALTH DRUGS CONFERENCE NEWSLETTER

NO. 1

Sunday 11 June

## Your Newsletter

Welcome to Malaysia and to the pan-Commonwealth Drugs Conference. The Daily Dose is a news sheet to keep you informed about what's happening in and around the Conference and to enable you to share your impressions and experiences, good and bad, with the rest of us. So quickly put pen to paper now and let's have your news. (Yes please. I can't do this all on my own! - Ed.) Please hand in your submissions to Roy Chalmers at the Conference Secretariat on the second floor by 2.00 p.m. for inclusion in the following day's issue.

## Exhibition

Tables and display boards have been set up in the foyer to Kampo Hall and in the entrance hall for you to exhibit your books, pamphlets, posters and training materials. So get together and set up your exhibition and share your country's ideas and initiatives with others.

## Graffiti Wall

Some of you may have done it. Some of you may nurture a secret desire to plaster walls in public places with your opinions. Well now's your chance! Go mad with a felt tip pen and plaster the graffiti board on the first floor with your views of the conference; what's good, what's bad and what's funny.

## T-shirts and Hats

Aren't the T-shirts and hats just great? Let's see you wearing them with pride over the next week.

## Explore-(s) of the Day (or who did what where)

While most of you were busy doing things like arriving by plane, registering and unpacking, one group of intrepid explorers decided to get the ball rolling by exploring the unknown parts of K.L.

The Saturday night explorers (or liners if you're from the Caribbean) were Augustine Meti, CYP South Pacific Centre tutor Debbie Ransome, Caribbean journalist covering the conference, and Maxime Tirant, a police sub-inspector in the Seychelles. The venue was Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, a street of shops, vendors, and foodstall operators who come out every Saturday night to sell their wares. The object was to shop, shop more, eat, and find some beers.

We can report that our mission was highly successful. The food was excellent and the beers we'll get to later.

There's much to see in this area and any obliging taxi driver will take you there. Between 8.00 pm and 11.00 pm you can buy anything from spicy peanuts to paintings, from Bermuda shorts to Samosas.

Clothes are extremely cheap and we'll not tell you how many pairs of shorts Maxime bought but look out for a well-dressed police sub-inspector from the Seychelles!

The range of food is simply amazing and you can buy all sorts of fruit juices.

There are other things to see at the Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman. Peek over the shoulders of one crowd and you'll see a man apparently in the middle of a comical monologue. He has the crowd holding onto one another with laughter.

There are many vendors selling cassette tapes blasting out the usual Madonna, etc..you'd think you were in a Landon record shop or Frederick Street in Trinidad if you closed your eyes.

And, of course, there's the chance to barter...(Editor's note: anyone in doubt about how to get into this activity, ask Augustine...he established himself as something of an expert on Saturday night...it was a joy to watch, I'm told).

What else is there? Of course, Kentucky Fried Chicken...the Colonel gets everywhere.

Did we find the bar?...I hear some of the less teetotal members of the group ask.....

Yes, we did. But not where you'd expect it. At the end of this busy shopping street,

outside a cinema, we found a couple of stalls that appeared to be only selling soft drinks of the 7-up and Coca Cola type...Hey, what the heck we say...a drink is a drink and we're too thirsty to continue the hunt for alcohol..but what is this...in between the Sprite and Coke and lime juice, a tin of Carlsberg, an Anchor (local) beer.

So we ignored decorum and tables and other aspects of the beer drinking scenario and stood up outside the cinema and drank our quota of beers then it was back to the IYC...by the way, don't travel with the sleeping taxi drivers...try and choose one with his eyes open!

Any other suggestions or tales to relate as you settle in...write in to cop the EXPLORER OF THE DAY (OR NIGHT) AWARD...we can't guarantee a prize but you certainly have a lot of fun winning the title.

### Shops

There are a number of shops on the ground floor selling stationary, stamps, toiletries confectionary and souvenirs.

### Money Changing

Money can be changed in the shop next to the reception desk.

Information Board

There is an information board on the first floor landing for personal messages. Make sure you check it regularly.

STOP PRESS

After a considerable struggle, Africa has successfully taken control of the Grafitti Wall for promotional purposes! However, you can now have the pleasure of scrawling on the pillars nearby. On the paper of course.

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PROGRAMME

Monday 12 June

Inauguration Ceremony

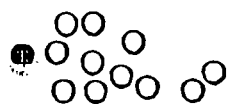
- 8.30 a.m. - Participants arrival in the hall.
- 8.45 a.m. - Invited guest arrival in the hall.
- 9.00 a.m. - Welcome statement from Mohd. Ali Abu Bakar, Director General of Youth, Malaysian Government.
- 9.05 a.m. - Welcome statement from Mr Raja Gomez, Director of Commonwealth Youth Programme.
- 9.05 a.m. - Official Commonwealth Secretariat welcome to the Conference by Mr Moni Malhoutra, Assistant Secretary General, Commonwealth Secretariat.
- 9.30 a.m. - Hon. Dato Sri Mohd Najib bin Tun Abdul Razak will officially open the Conference.
- 10.00 a.m. - Refreshments.
- 10.30 a.m. - Plenary Sessions in the Dewan Kampo. Ms Victoria Martin, a member of the Planning Group for the Conference will introduce a number of the issues covered by the Planning Group, in order to set the scene for the forthcoming deliberations.
- 11.00 a.m. - Small discussion groups.

- 12.15 a.m. - Plenary Session in the Dewan Kampo, to both discuss the contributions so far, and to raise issues covered in the small group discussions.
- 1.00 p.m. - Lunch.
- 2.15 p.m. - Three seminars on the Demand Side  
 A. Early Intevention Strategies (Main Meeting Room)  
 B. The Management of Dependency (Flower Arrangement Room)  
 C. Preventive Work (Language Class One and Two)
- 4.00 p.m. - Refreshment
- 4.30 p.m. - Seminars continue
- 5.30 p.m. - Close of Day's session.
- 7.45 p.m. - Dinner to be hosted by Minister of Youth and Sports, Malaysia.

N.B. For the location of venues check your Building Layout document.



Kuala Lumpur 12 - 16 June, 1989



DEALING IN  
SOLUTIONS

Kuala Lumpur 12 - 16 June, 1989

# THE DAILY DOSE

COMMONWEALTH DRUGS CONFERENCE NEWSLETTER

NO. 3

WEDNESDAY 14, JUNE

## Round and About (Our About Conference Column)

The official openings and receptions are over and we're getting into the real meat of the conference.

So what's going on?

There have been some lively sessions as the larger group began to break into smaller workshops. On Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning participants got into the demand side of the drug problem.

For lively group management, check out Australia's Cecily Stead's handling of the Early Intervention Strategies session (good on ya, Cecily....) beginning with an interesting ice-breaking session.

The small but lively Management of Dependency group held an interesting session Tuesday morning. High marks must go to Kenya's Eva Gituku who bolstered up the spirits of this group with a morale boosting speech on the need for optimism in community work in drugs. (that's the spirit, Eva).

The issue of adding alcohol and tobacco use to the terms of reference of this conference continues to pop up in the corridors, in the plenary sessions, and in the workshops (see yesterday's editorial) all proving what a lively time everyone's having.

Now, talking about lively times.... what have the participants been getting up

to in their free time?

Much thanks first of all to the Youth and Sports Ministry for that luscious Chinese dinner last night.

The cultural show was also great and, we understand, quite a rare treat even for the Malaysians in our group and at the hotel.

Also congratulations to those who managed all nine courses. 'The Daily Dose' understands that all this eating was not a problem for the large numbers who decided to exercise off those calories by moving to the Club next door afterwards.

There were apparently two groups of wanderers-one group went to a show upstairs while their colleagues boogied the night away on the disco floor.

Now we come to the don't-mention-who-did-what-part of this column (Don't worry, discretion is the watchword of this newsletter).

Now, I ask....who "borrowed" a gin and tonic (glass and all) from CLUB 02 on Monday night?

Who started undressing on his way upstairs before the group could reach the first floor back at IYC?

Next...which group of participants accidentally missed the dining area at lunchtime and found themselves at Kentucky Fried Chicken on Tuesday....(Sorry, Ed, no answer to this but 'The Daily Dose' understands the Caribbean region afternoon session started a little late)

Another question.....which three participants have managed to blow up two irons and a blow dryer in the space of three days.....Guess that's what comes from pushing 120 volts into 240.... huh?

Anyway, folks.... our roving correspondent will continue to roam the corridors checking out the conference momentum.....

The sessions are lively, the evening clothes look great.... and you all seem to be both working and playing hard.....ENJOY.

Tuesday's Editorial provoked the following response from an anonymous participant:

"Dear Editor,

I must express my shock and complete amazement at your seeming willingness to sweep the issues of alcohol and tobacco abuse under the carpet. Sure, cocaine, crack and heroin grab all the headlines and the attention of our politicians. But it is precisely this fact that makes alcohol and tobacco so dangerous. Their insidious sub-surface workings always take second place to the more sensational drugs - to the extent that they have been able to take a stranglehold on our societies, as they gleefully squeeze the life from our youth.

Sir, your editorial has served to remind me also about the danger of our making distinction between 'hard' and 'soft' drugs. A drug is a drug - and is

defined as any substance which alters the psychological, chemical or physical state of a person - alcohol and tobacco included. While I trust there was no deliberate attempt to be maliciously apathetic about the problem of these socially acceptable drugs, you should know that you run the danger of being labelled hypocritical.

I was most upset to be at a drug conference and see beer flowing like water among supposedly committed participants. I was deeply hurt to see even the "DAILY DOSE" recounting the exploits of a band of intrepid explorers in their quest for alcohol (I guess these people do not consider themselves alcoholics!). So here we are sending mixed messages to our kids - Hey, stay away from coke-it kills! alcohol, well social drinking is okay - just don't overdo it! If I had not been so committed to the drug fight and read your first issue, I would get the impression that drinking is okay, its cool, it's fun-precisely the impression we don't want our youth to have!

'Exciting' politicians are not the answer - the only thing that really excites this particular animal is election returns. Politicians are a dime a dozen (both in availability and value) but our people are not. Let's try to sensitize the people about our problems. One thing we don't want is a junkie-free society that accepts social drinking-alcoholism. Try not to mix your messages to our people. Be careful not to advocate the crucial first step toward alcoholism - the

number one problem today.

Signed " Concerned and  
Committed"

### Get On Line

No doubt you are well aware of the five of us in the On Line Project who are hanging about all over the place. Believe it or not we're working ! We're gathering in your ideas, views, opinions and examples of work, so that after the conference we can produce information and training materials for you to use.

We want more! Please - if we don't find you - find us. Give us materials you think we can read and use later. Tell us about training institutions you are involved in. Let us know what kind of information or materials you would like to receive after the conference.

Contact any one of us, Phil, Padma, Augustine, Obbo or Thom or leave materials in the On-Line work room, Seminar Room 1.

### A Night Out

The 90 or so people involved in the Conference converged on the Shangri La Hotel in the heart of Kuala Lumpur last night for a magnificent dinner hosted by Malaysia's Minister for Youth and Sports, Dato Sri Mohd Najib.

The 9 course Chinese meal was tackled tentatively by some of us as we attempted to grip wafer thin slices of fish and meat with our chopsticks. But

we were all eventually won over to the delicate and varied flavours as dish followed dish.

The meal was accompanied by a musical entertainment and a parade of graceful young women and men in a variety of beautiful costumes from different regions of the country, performing hypnotic traditional dances. These deservedly drew cheers and applause. Finally we were invited to join in the merriment. Some of the dancing which followed was truly indescribable! Our thanks to the Ministry for a great night.

The evening ended around 11.30 but most didn't get back to the Centre until gone 1 o'clock. What could they have got up to? We hear that dancing of a different kind was taking place nearby. Others went on a tour of the city by night. I believe 'Mr Warren' saw things that could not be found in his home town of Leicester. But that's another story for an altogether different type of publication.....

### Locked Out

If you are sharing a room with one or more of your colleagues, please remember to leave your key at the reception if you are going out, either during the day or in the evening. On returning from the dinner at the Shangri La a number of weary participants were unable to get into the rooms. It's a simple procedure. Don't let's create bad feelings.

Lens Cap Found

A lens cap belonging to a Yashica camera has been found. If it's yours, please collect it from the Conference Secretariat Office on the 2nd floor.

Expenses

Final instalments of expenses will be paid (to all those who submitted a claim) during Wednesday morning.

John Fowler will be in the foyer from 0815 hrs- 0900 and again during morning refreshments from 10.00 to 10.30.

Some people have not collected their initial expenses - these will be available at the same times.

Repayment of costs of travel to/from home to London/Sydney.

Many people have now given photocopies of their tickets to John Fowler. If you have not yet done so please take your ticket to the Production Room at the top floor, take a photocopy, and give it to John.

Payment will be made by bank draft to your ministry/organisation unless you give alternative instructions.

These payments will not be made until end of June when the CYP team is back in London.

SUBMISSIONS TO THE DAILY DOSE SHOULD BE HANDED INTO THE CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT OFFICE ON THE TOP FLOOR BY 4.00PM.

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PROGRAMME

Wednesday 14 June

Theme : The Supply Side

- 09.00 Small groups of people (4-6) including people from at least three regions will convene, in buzz group style, to -
  - (a) reflect on yesterday's contributions
  - (b) identify two key problems that need to be addressed
- 10.00 Refreshment
- 10.30 Participants meet in regional groupings to draft a set of programmes they would propose for adoption by the policy makers in their area. This could involve the regions

breaking down into sub-groupings.

12.30 A brief plenary session.

01.00 Lunch.

This section of the Conference will concentrate on approaches to the misuse of drugs and seek to minimise the harm that drug users do to themselves, their families, communities and countries.

14.15 In the course of the conference four participants will be asked to give four case studies of Harm Minimisation in action. These four case studies will be on the following themes:

- (a) to the drug-user eg. to minimise the risk of contracting Aids.
- (b) to the drug users family eg. to minimise the stress that they endure.
- (c) to the drug users family eg. to minimise the stress that they endure.
- (d) to the drug users work place e.g. to minimise the possibility of accidents.

15.00 Small groups (6-10) will be formed and asked to feed back in a creative fashion (e.g. role play, development of a poster, interview, writing and presentation of a poem) the issues they raised and the actions they recommend.

16.30 Presentation

17.30 Close and departure for Melaka (Malacca)

The evening will be spent at a camp, just outside Melaka (1 1/2 hrs from K.L), with a group of young people involved in a Drugs Prevention camp, organised by the Malaysian Government. There will be an informal dinner, entertainment (to which participants are most welcome to contribute) and supper (probably satay). We will all stay under canvas at the camp.

## Appendix 6—List of Participants and Planning Group

### Participants

Ms Daphne Hodge—Anguilla  
 Mr Worthson Richards—Antigua  
 Ms Cecily Stead—Australia  
 Ms Rochelle Lighbourne—Bahamas  
 Major (retd.) M.M. Iqbal—Bangladesh  
 Mr Mohd. Anisul Kabir—Bangladesh  
 Mr Richardo Marshall—Barbados  
 Mr Edwin Small—Barbados  
 Ms Diane Hall—Belize  
 Mrs Mary Omphile—Botswana  
 Ms Setshameko Toistere—Botswana  
 Mr Dean Greenaway—British Virgin Islands  
 Hj Latipah Hj Ali—Brunei Darussalam  
 Mr Abo Manaf Haji Lampoy—Brunei Darussalam  
 Pengiran Nordin Bin Pengiran Hj Mahmud—Brunei Darussalam  
 Ms Nancy Comeau—Canada  
 Mr Carl Herbert—St. Kitts  
 Mr Teautuaine Maunga—Cook Islands  
 Mr Pandeli Costa—Cyprus  
 Mr Kwaku Arhim-Sam—Ghana  
 Ms Rosy Bhola—Grenada  
 Mr Tsui Ming Sum—Hong Kong  
 Mr Gajendra Lakshkari—India  
 Ms Zeenat Naquatee—India  
 Ms Eva Gituku Wairimu—Kenya  
 Mr Jamin Masasabi—Kenya  
 Mr Joseph Katuli—Malawi  
 Mr Mathias Thamusi—Malawi  
 Miss Lee Saw Im—Malaysia  
 Mohd. Mustafa B. Latif—Malaysia  
 Ms Kalsom Abd. Wahab—Malaysia  
 Ms Pathmalojani Selvarajah—Malaysia  
 Mr Saifuddin Abdullah—Malaysia  
 Mr Saudagar Singh—Malaysia  
 Mr Z Bt. Haji Abdul Hamid—Malaysia  
 Mr Hussain Rasheed—Maldives  
 Ms Salma Fikry—Maldives  
 Dr Baldacchino Alexander—Malta  
 Mr Ghallu Anun Kumar—Mauritius

Mr Virendra Daby—Mauritius  
 Mr Lloyd White—Montserrat  
 Ms Vicky Rakuraku—New Zealand  
 Ms Sandra Meredith—New Zealand  
 Mr Latunde—Dada—Nigeria  
 Mr Julian Paraha—Papua New Guinea  
 Mr Karona Augera—Papua New Guinea  
 Mr Maxime Tirant—Seychelles  
 Ms Noelle Gontier—Seychelles  
 Mr Josephus Williams—Sierra Leone  
 Mr Low Wun Gong—Singapore  
 Mr Rajab Bin Mohamed—Singapore  
 Mr Mojela Shale—Lesotho  
 Mr Sumana Banda—Sri Lanka  
 Ms Chithranganie Perera—Sri Lanka  
 Mr Jimmie Forde—St. Vincent  
 Mr Jim Xavier—St. Lucia  
 Mr Philip Charles—St. Vincent  
 Mr Michael Shongwe—Swaziland  
 Mr Ndallamah Saeid—Tanzania  
 Mr Ousman Sillah—The Gambia  
 Ms Susan Baldeh—The Gambia  
 Mr Kamelia Lino—Tonga  
 Mr Junior Lopez—Trinidad  
 Mr Earle Fulford—Turk and Caicos Islands  
 Ms Adella Williams—Turk and Caicos Islands  
 Rev. Suamalie Nt Iosefa—Tuvalu  
 Mrs Hilary Tarrant—United Kingdom  
 Ms Geraldine Nolan—United Kingdom  
 Mr Harold Thompson—Vanuatu  
 Mr Joseph Bwembya—Zambia  
 Mr Ronald Ingram—Zimbabwe  
 Ms Ronicka Gapare—Zimbabwe

### Planning Group

Mr Mohd. Ali Abu Bakar—Malaysia  
 Ms Victoria Martin—Canada  
 Mr Rudolf Ferguson—Bahamas  
 Mr Frances Phiri—Zambia  
 Dr Andrew Ball—Australia

## Appendix 7—List of CYP and Malaysian Government Support Staff

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| 1. Y.H. Dato' Abu Bakar Haji Mohd. Said<br>Secretary General<br>Ministry of Youth and Sports                       | 12. Mr Rosli Ismail<br>Assistant Secretary<br>Ministry of Foreign Affairs  |
| 2. Mr Raja Gomez<br>Director<br>Commonwealth Youth Programme   | 13. Mr Saudagar Singh<br>Senior Assistant Director<br>Anti-Drug Task Force<br>Prime Minister's Department              |
| 3. Mr Mohd. Ali Abu Bakar<br>Director General of Youth<br>Ministry of Youth and Sports                             | 14. Mr Mohd. Isa Mansor<br>Head of Computer Division<br>University of Agriculture                                      |
| 4. Mr Rusanuar Hj. Ismail<br>Deputy Director General of Youth<br>Ministry of Youth & Sports                        | 15. Mr Hj. Adenan Hj. Abd. Wahab<br>Director<br>Youth Movement Sector<br>Ministry of Youth and Sports                  |
| 5. Mr Warren Feek<br>Chief Project Officer<br>Commonwealth Youth Programme   | 16. Mr Mohd. Khalid Hj. Mohd. Yusof<br>Director<br>Youth Training and Guidance<br>Ministry of Youth and Sports         |
| 6. Mr Mohd. Aris Mohd. Amir<br>Deputy Director<br>Youth Unity Sector<br>Ministry of Youth and Sports               | 17. Mr Ahmad Farok Hj. Mohd. Amin<br>Director<br>Research and International Affairs<br>Ministry of Youth and Sports    |
| 7. Mr Suroya Selamat<br>Assistant Director<br>Research and International Affairs<br>Ministry of Youth and Sports   | 18. Mr Raja Ruslan Raja Samah<br>Director<br>Economic Development Sector<br>Ministry of Youth and Sports               |
| 8. Mr John Fowler<br>Project Officer<br>Commonwealth Youth Programme   | 19. Mr Syed Abu Bakar Syed Abd. Kadir<br>Executive Committee<br>Malaysian Youth Council                                |
| 9. Mr Roy Chalmers<br>Executive Officer<br>Commonwealth Youth Programme  | 20. Mr Ong Ang Ieam<br>Deputy Director<br>Training and Guidance Sector<br>Ministry of Youth and Sports                 |
| 10. Mrs Mariam Ujang<br>Director<br>Youth Unity Sector<br>Ministry of Youth and Sports                             | 21. Mr Mohd. Nawawi Hj. Mohd. Arshad<br>Deputy Director<br>Economic Development Sector<br>Ministry of Youth and Sports |
| 11. Mr Hj. Abd. Aziz Haji Awang<br>Principle Assistant Director<br>Anti Drug Task Force<br>Prime Minister's Office | 22. Mr Mohd. Zafri Hj. Mohd. Ali<br>Assistant Director<br>Youth Unity Sector<br>Ministry of Youth and Sports           |

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| 23. Mr Mohd. Ghani Mohd. Yusuf<br>Assistant Director<br>Youth Unity Sector<br>Ministry of Youth and Sports | 26. Mr Kamal Majid<br>Executive Secretary<br>Malaysian Youth Council       |
| 24. Mr Resat Salleh<br>Ministry of Information   | 27. Mrs Shanti Kathriaratchi<br>Secretary<br>Commonwealth Youth Programme  |
| 25. Mr Osman Ahmad<br>Programme Officer<br>International Youth Centre                                      | 28. Ms Florence Kireta<br>Clerical Officer<br>Commonwealth Youth Programme |