Part Four

Anti-Drug Effort

I. Educating the Public through Mass Media

II. Constructing an Anti-Drug Abuse system by Implementing Drug Screen

III. Improving Anti-Drug Campaigns with Integrated Social Resources and the Tightened Control of Substance Abuse

IV. Preventing Hazardous Drugs by Encouraging Teenagers' Participation in Voluntary Anti-Drug Service, Holding Practicable Leisure Activities and Improving the Quality of Life

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With assistance of Government Information Office (GIO), the Executive Yuan
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Ministry of the Interior (MOI)
Ministry of National Defense (MND)
Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)
Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC)
Coastal Guard, Executive Yuan
Council of Labor Affairs, the Executive Yuan
Taipei City Government
Kaohsiung City Government

Preventing hazards caused by narcotics and resisting the temptation of narcotics has been the foundation of the government's anti-drug operations. Drug resistance has become far more important as there have been neo-type narcotics emerging with multifarious innovative applications and intricate supply networks. Thus certain measures may be only way of keeping people away from hazardous narcotics. For example, there is a need for better control of information about the trend of drug abuse, instilling proper knowledge of narcotics into people via mass media, more effective management of social resources, promotion and drug screen for various communities, a wide choice of preventive measures and encouraging legitimate leisure activities.

This section describes what ministries and organizations concerning drug resistance achieved in 2001 and the prospects of anti-drug operations. The section is divided into the following four parts:

I. Educating the Public through Mass Media

II. Constructing an Anti-Drug Abuse system by Implementing Drug Screen

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I. Educating the Public through Mass Media

Anti-drug campaigns have been implemented to distribute information and perception of fighting against drugs and drug resistance through broadcast TV stations, radio broadcasting and commercials delivered in movie theaters. Publications such as newspaper / magazine advertisements, brochures and leaflets have also been used to instill correct knowledge into the public and reinforce drug resistance. In 2001 we took a step forward by trying to launch anti-drug campaigns via the Internet, which serves as a rapid and popular medium, to Internet users. Here is an overview of anti-drug campaigns via various media:

1. Progress Report:

A. Television Programs

TV plays and promotional programs were produced to promote anti-drug policies.

(1) Public Television Service Foundation produced a children's TV program "Don't look down on me" with sponsorship from the MOE.

(2) The MOE and the DOH produced a special Christmas episode of the TV soap opera "Spice Teacher" to prevent students from using narcotics such as MDMA. 2,500 videotapes of the episode were distributed to schools.

B. Anti-Drug Commercials

(1) The DOH produced several anti-drug and anti-smoking commercials while Taipei City Government also produced a commercial against MDMA. These commercials were broadcasted intensively during time dedicated to social welfare commercials by four broadcast TV stations.

(2) The Government Information Office (GIO) produced a commercial about request for the logo of "Anti-Drug Spice Girl." The com-

mercial were shown on four broadcast TV channels at similar time. (Fig. 4-1)

(3) The Ministry of National Defense (MND) produced and broadcasted one-episode TV drama "The Last Dance" as part of the military education program. The purpose of the drama was to educate servicemen the hazards of narcotics and arouse their awareness of anti-drug action.

Figure 4-1 "Anti-Drug Spice Girl: Design Selection" Commercial Produced By The GIO

C. Radio Programs

(1) The Broadcasting Corporation of China (BCC) and Public Radio System (PRS) broadcasted the DOH's promotional anti-drug radio commercials. Other similar commercials were tape-recorded and broadcasted in public service programs designated by the GIO for production.

(2) The DOH sponsored Taiwan Media Watch Foundation to produce and broadcast a program named "Media Watch Program" on National Education Radio (NER) to promote ideas about anti-drug and keeping away from narcotics.

(3) The DOH sponsored NER to produce and broadcast a program related to family education and teenagers to promote ideas about anti-drug and keeping away from narcotics.

(4) The DOH sponsored PRS to produce and broadcast a program named "All Dimensions" to promote anti-drug campaigns.

(5) Voice of Han, a MND-based radio station made the following achievements in 2001:

a. Having produced and played 21 anti-drug inter-cuts for 132 tim-

es in 2001, each of which lasted for about one minute; produced 52 pieces of anti-drug news.

b. Entrusted by the Executive Yuan to produce programs such as " Truth and Sincerity" and "Commitment to People"; having produced special programs of Executive Yuan's anti-drug policies and national anti-drug congresses; interviewed actor and pop singer Chi-yin Lin in the program "National Education Committee" to promote Campus Anti-Drug Angel Selection, an anti-drug campaign and boost the performance of anti-drug actions.

c. Having interviewed Dr. Ru-pin Lu (Director of the Psychiatry Division of Tri Service General Hospital), Dr. Chia-fu Lee (Director of Drug Addiction Division of Armed Forces Peitou Hospital), Director Wei-heng Hu of Taipei City Psychiatrist Center, Chien-ru Liu (supervisor of Taipei City Teenagers Counseling Commission) and Yueh-feng Song, medical officer and1st Lieutenant of Political Warfare Troop in several programs to stress the importance of anti-smoking and anti-drug operations.

(6) The Council of Labor Affairs sponsored BCC, Taiwan Radio Station, VOH, U&I Radio, Taipei Labor Education Radio, Farmers' Radio Station, Tang Yun Media Company and ICRT to produce programs for foreign workers with anti-drug inter-cuts.

D. LED Advertising

The GIO broadcasted anti-drug textual messages and animation via 78 LED outside National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall and other places island wide. The National Police Administration (NPA) and the DOH produced textual scripts related to law enforcement against gangs, weapons, narcotics and theft, anti-drug abuse for general public and teenagers as well as prevention of the abuse of FM2 and MDMA.

E. Internet Advertising

(1) The GIO constructed a website "Toto's Website" to provide teena-

gers with anti-drug information. The GIO also produced anti-drug comic strips, which were published on a continual basis on the websites of Star News and Udnstars.

(2) The MOE and iCareAsia produced a theme page called "Get Rid of Narcotics," which was mounted to the MOE's Spring Sun website (http://www.edu.tw/military/warondrugs/) and HealthOnLine (http://health.icareasia.com.tw/). The public can access to these websites for more information.

(3) The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) has launched a series of Internet anti-drug campaigns and educational programs such as:

a. The MOJ planned and constructed a portal of the national database of laws and regulations. Schools and the public may search for laws related to drug enforcement, anti-drug campaigns and rehabilitation. Much effort has also gone into the promotion and implementation of educational programs, CDs and marketing plans.

b. A webpage of knowledge about laws was added to the MOJ's website for more legal resources regarding anti-drug operations. Links to other relevant organizations became available after coordination and they serve as rich pedagogical resources.

c. The MOJ invited former Chief Prosecutor of Supreme Court Xueh-peng Yeh to contribute articles on narcotic-related case studies to provide correct knowledge of laws and conception of legal ruling. The column is published on the MOJ website once a week and distributed to schools and educational institutions regularly.

F. Advertising through Printed Matters

(1) The GIO initiated activities such request for "Anti-Drug Boy" and "Anti-Drug Spice Girl." The champion's work was published in magazines of large teenage readers or printed and distributed as

cartoon and brochures to promote anti-drug policies by all means. (Fig. 4-2)

(2) The GIO's anti-drug advertisement was printed on Anti-Drug News, a magazine published fortnightly.

(3) The GIO had the logo of " Anti-Drug Spice Girl" publish in magazines such as TVBS, PC Gamer, Studio Classroom and Let's Talk in English.

Figure 4-2 "Anti-Drug Spice Girl" Symbol

(4) The DOH and MOJ produced promotional textual scripts including prevention of MDMA abuse, cracking down gangs, anti-violence, anti-bribery, anti-pornography and law-related education.

(5) The MOE formulated an integrated promotional and educational system via various approaches to strengthen the educational function of media.

a. Local educational authorities produced and distributed 155 kinds and 913,384 pieces of anti-drug abuse promotional materials including news release, articles, newsletters, posters, brochures, bookmarks, rulers, slides, video tapes, anti-drug cards, letters to parents, banners, flags, leaflets and stickers to schools and community education institutions. These materials fully enhanced holistic educational function.

b. The MOE hosted anti-drug abuse badge and CIS logo design contest and exhibition for senior high school students and above to help students develop correct anti-drug knowledge. (Fig. 4-3)

Figure 4-3 Anti-Drug Abuse Badges

c. Concerning the overwhelming emergence of neo-type drugs such as MDMA, the MOE provided teachers of senior high schools and below 210,000 copies of Teachers' Anti-Drug Manual to improve teachers' knowledge of drugs and implement campus anti-drug campaigns. (Fig. 4-4)

Figure 4-4 *Teachers' Anti-Drug Manual* Published by The MOE

(6) The MOK produced books of general legal knowledge such as Anti-Drug Textbook, Anti-Drug Manual and anti-drug posters. These books were distributed to schools, troops and private organizations.

(7) The MND published anti-drug articles and comic strips in its own magazines and newsletters on a continual basis. For instance, an

article "Keep away from Drugs for Healthy Life" was published in Issue#558 of Glory of Victory; "Keep away from Drugs and Dust Dark Life" was published in Issue#270 of Drive Magazine; an article on the holiday in memorial of Lin Tse-hsu's anti-opium effort was published in Issue#270 of My Family; Youth Daily News also published anti-drug articles and pictures including one editorial, 133 news reports, 23 pictures, 20 articles in the forum and three special contribution.

G. Light Box Advertising

(1) The GIO's delivered light box advertisements of "Anti-Drug Spice Girl" at Taipei International Airport and Kaohsiung International Airport.

(2) The GIO held the request for logo design drafts of "Anti-Drug Boy" and "Anti-Drug Spice Girl." The champion's textual advertisement and logo were put on the light boxes in MRT stations and airports for domestic flights.

(3) The GIO planned and produced four promotional animation programs covering topics like prevention of drug abuse, war against drugs, resisting the temptation of MDMA and helping the Anti-Drug Boy find the Anti-Drug Spice Girl.

2. Prospects of Development

A. In media-based anti-drug campaigns, the Government will keep using radio, broadcast TV stations, cable networks, Internet and publications of excellent penetration rate to promote anti-drug conception with lively and amusing presentation and multi-dimensional perspective to help teenagers establish anti-drug awareness.

B. Due to the emergence of various neo-type drugs, authorities concerned should be more aggressive about exchanging the latest information and warn teenagers against drug abuse.

C. It is necessary to gather effort and resources from private organiza-

tions to implement anti-drug campaigns. Local student counseling associations will support and guide said organizations to integrate resources available and expand the scope of public participation in anti-drug campaigns.

II. Constructing an Anti-Drug Abuse system by Implementing Drug Screen

1. Progress Report:

A. Department of Health (DOH)

(1) Due to increasing demand for drug urine tests since the implementation of the Statute for Narcotics Hazard Control, the DOH has announced certified urine test laboratories since 1998. There were a total of 13 announced up to December 31st 2001 (see Table 4-1 for a full list). Judicial and police institutions may rely upon this list for operating urine tests in compliance with the Statute. In addition to Morphine and Methamphetamine, Marijuana and MDMA were added to the certification from the last half of year 2001. So far four testing laboratories have applied so far. To maintain the standard of tests done in certified laboratories, the DOH held four consistency inspections and two field inspections. Said inspections also take places in local health bureaus and hospitals handling medical examination for foreign workers where urine drug tests are available.

Table 4-1 Urine Test Organizations Certified by DOH and Contact Details

Name of Organization	TEL	Address
Drug Abuse Lab Taipei, SGS Taiwan Ltd.	TEL: (02)22993939-500 FAX: (02)22993230	No.136-1, Wukung Rd., Wuku Industrial Park, Wuku, Taipei County
Durg Abuse Testing Center Taiwan Advance Bio-Pharm Inc. (TABP)	TEL: (02)26926222 FAX: (02)26953404	No. 101, Lane 169, Kangning Street, Shichi Taipei County
Veterans General Hospital	TEL: (02)28757525-808 FAX: (02)28739193	No. 201, Shipai Rd., Sec. 2, Taipei
Drug Abuse Testing Center Tz'u Chi Buddhist General Hospital	TEL: (038)565301-7040 FAX: (038)562490	No.701, Chungyang Rd., Sec. 3, Hualian
Toxicology Center Chang Jung Christian University	TEL: (06)2780123-417 FAX: (06)2780800	No.396, Changjung Rd., Sec. 1, Gueijen, Tainan
詮昕科技股份有限公司	TEL: (04)26331662 FAX: (04)26331625	1F, No.60, Yuantung Street, Lungching, Taichung
昭信科技顧問股份有限公司	TEL: (02)29064370 FAX: (02)29038948	6F, No.517, Mingchi Rd., Sec.3, Taishan, Taipei County
Drug Testing Lab Chung Shan Medical University Hospital	TEL: (04)22015111 FAX: (04)22055995	No.23, Tai-chung-kang Rd., Sec.1, Western District, Taichung
Drug Abuse Lab Kaohsiung, SGS Taiwan Ltd.	TEL: (07)3230920 FAX: (07)3215489	No.266, Chunghua 2nd Rd., Sanmin District, Kaohsiung City
Aviation Medical Center Civil Aeronautics Administration	TEL: (02)25456700 FAX: (02)27153169	No.304-9, Tunhua N. Rd., Sungshan District, Taipei (Taipei Airport Terminal Building)
Clinical Toxicology and Drug Testing Lab Clinical Pathology, Tri Service General Hospital	TEL: (02)87927228 FAX: (02)87927226	No.325, Chengkung Rd., Sec.2, Neihu, Taipei
明生生物科技股份有限公司	TEL: (02)26962669 FAX: (02)26962543	7F, Block B, No.102, Shin-Tai-Wu Rd., Sec.1, Shichi, Taipei County
Chung Ho Memorial Hospital	TEL: (07)3121101-7049 FAX: (07)3162632	No.100, Chichuan 1st Rd., Sanmin District, Kaohsiung

(2) There were a total of 49,088 narcotic-related urine tests in 2001. 36,840 of them were positive, translated into75% in terms of positive ratio (see Table 4-2). A total of 175,926 narcotic-related urine tests were taken throughout the year. People taking the tests were those who were under a probationary order, left the rehabilitation organization and were in other conditions. 14,144 of the samples were positive, amounting to positive ratio of 8.0%.

Table 4-2 Statistics on Urine Tests for Narcotic-related Cases in Taiwan 2001

Organization	Total Number of Cases	No. of Positive Cases	Positive Ratio (%)
Health authorities	45,038	33,504	74.4
MJIB	2,146	1,838	85.6
Criminal Investigation Bureau, National Police Administration	547	485	88.7
Military Police Command	1,357	1,013	74.6
Total	49,088	36,840	75.0

B. Ministry of Education (MOE)

(1) Urine screening prevents drug abuse effectively. Addicts are discovered in the early stage so that they can receive rehabilitation and counseling to get rid of narcotics. Through the "Spring Sun Project," schools facilitated students' urine screening tests in three ways, namely Randomly selected samples, voluntary samples and assigned samples. (Fig. 4-5)

Figure 4-5 The MOE-Supported Urine Screening Tests in Schools in 2001

(2) Samples from 105 schools and 7,716 students were selected randomly for urine screening in 2001. Five of them were Amphetamine positive. There were voluntary and assigned samples from 581 schools and 34,180 students. 17 of them were Amphetamine positive. There had been 4,945 schools and 397,614 students taking urine-screening tests in the above three ways between 1991 and 2001. A survey shows that a total of 8,192 students were drug abusers; 8,096 students abstain from narcotics after taking rehabilitation programs; 58 students were still receiving rehabilitation and counseling. (Fig. 4-3, 4-4, 4-5 and 4-6)

Table 4-3 Statistics on Anti-Drug Abuse Inspection and Counseling in the "Spring Sun Project" Implemented by the Ministry of Education

Year / No. of Persons / Category	Screened and Inspected Students per Year	Number of Drug Abusers	Positive Ratio (%)	Number of Abusers Not Abstinent to Drugs Yet	Number of Abusers Counseled and Giving Up Drugs	Number of Abusers Currently Being Counseled
1991	18,091	4,439	24.53		3,946	
1992	30,610	1,295	4.23	493	1,328	
1993	8,513	947	11.12	460	1,171	
1994	24,934	411	1.65	236	509	
1995	11,092	268	2.42	138	300	
1996	103,211	185	0.18	106	213	
1997	30,035	193	0.64	78	241	
1998	30,163	92	0.31	30	71	
1999	27,914	90	0.32	51	112	
2000	33,538	170	0.51	29	97	
2001	56,861	102	0.18	64	108	
Total	374,962	8,192			8,096	58

Table 4-4 Statistics on the Number of Students Participating in the Urine Screening as Assisted by the Ministry of Education (MOE): Randomly Selected Samples

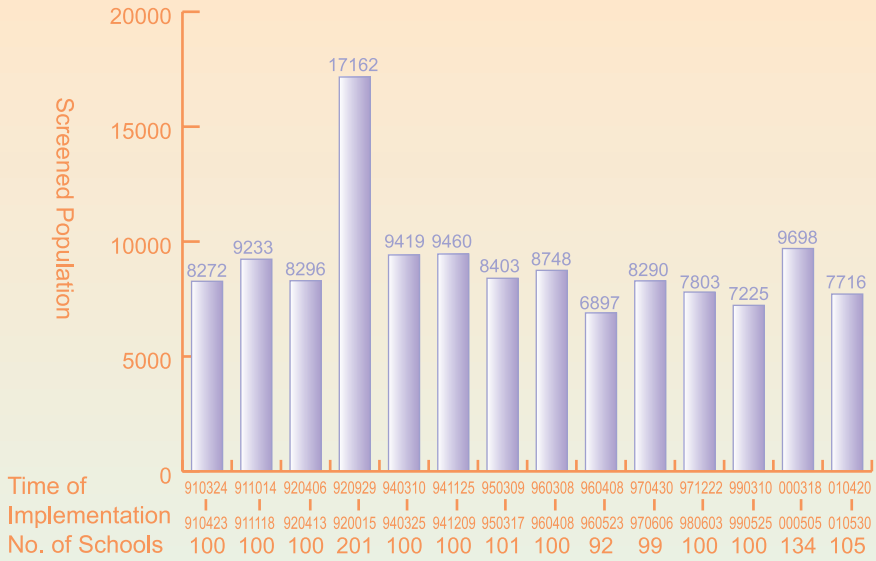


Table 4-5 Statistics on the Number of Students Participating in the Urine Screening as Assisted by the Ministry of Education (MOE): Assigned Samples

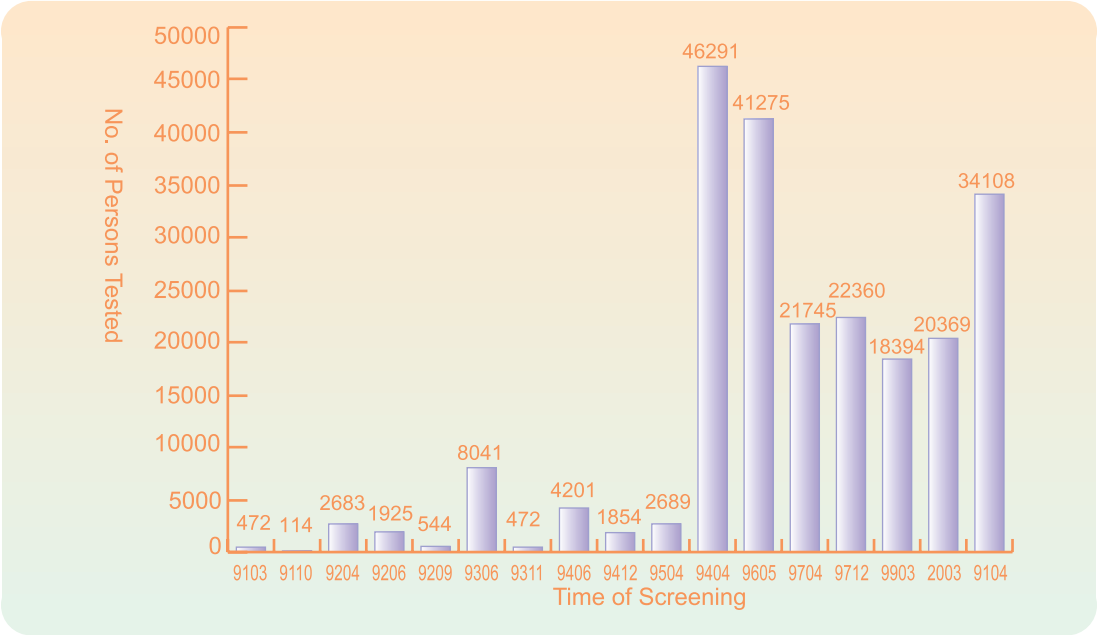
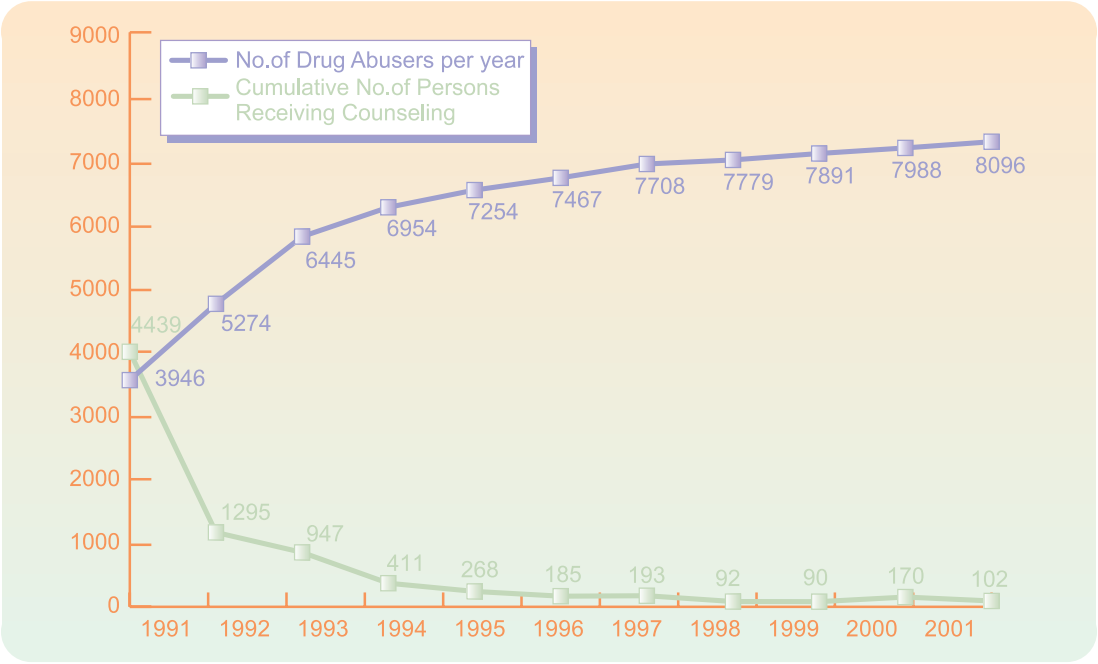


Table 4-6 Statistics on the Achievement of Anti-Drug Abuse Inspection and Counseling in the "Spring Sun Project" Implemented by the Ministry of Education



(3) An Enforcement Program of Urine Sampling for Special Personnel was formulated and announced in accordance with the Executive Yuan's Rules Governing Urine Sampling for Special Personnel. Here "special personnel" is defined as:

a. Students with positive urine test results or having successfully completed rehabilitation programs within one year.

b. Returning dropouts.

c. Students who suffer from mental disorder, behavioral disorder or are potentially drug users.

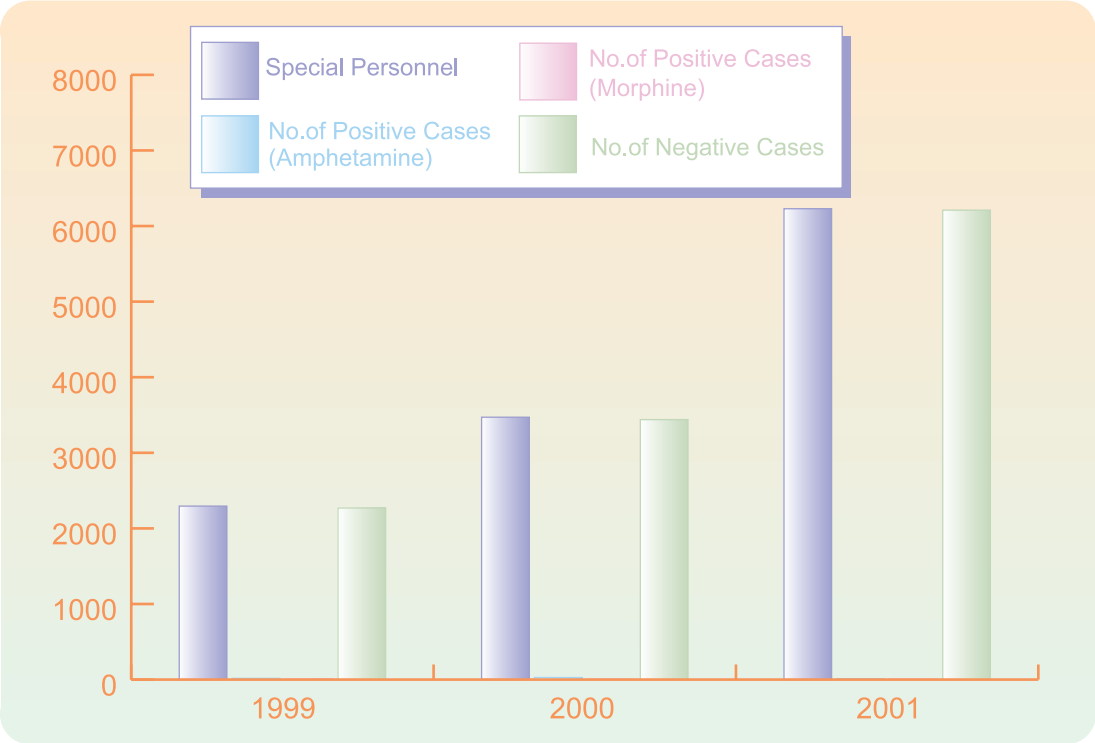
Urine screening tests (Morphine included) for special personnel were held in 560 schools where 6,229 students took the tests. 12 samples were Amphetamine positive while seven were Morphine positive. (Fig. 4-7)

(4) Once schools confirmed cases of positive results, a "Spring Sun Project Team" was established to provide counseling service or help the students take rehabilitation programs in medical treatment institutions. Cases of suspension, absence from school, transfer and dropouts were reported to organizations concerned for follow-up measures.

C. Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC)

In accordance with Article 33 of the Statute for Narcotics Hazard Control, authorities may request of subsidiary or supervised special personnel for taking urine tests to prevent the over-development of narcotics. The personnel shall not refuse the request. The Executive Yuan defined sail personnel and formulated the enforcement rules of urine tests. Personnel concerning land transportation include downtown and highway bus drivers, railway controller and drivers, and MRT drivers. It is extremely important that they should understand hazards caused by narcotics since their occupation is closely related to public transportation and safety. The Ministry of Transportation & Communica

Table 4-7 Statistics on MOE Special Personnel Urine Test Screening



tions (MOTC) held urine screening tests for special personnel (see Table 4-8):

(1) A total of 7,025 Taipei City bus drivers took urine tests. All of them passed.

(2) Provincial highway transportation companies implemented urine screening as regulated by authorities. 913 drivers took the tests; 922 of them passed while one failed.

(3) The project team of Kaohsiung City Bus Administration collected bus drivers' urine test samples at bus stations. There were 68 drivers taking the tests and all of them were narcotic negative.

(4) Taiwan Railway Administration had screening tests for 644 staff and all of them proved negative.

(5) The MOTC screened 823 aviation-related personnel. 12 of them had positive results in the preliminary test yet there was no positive result in the second test.

Table 4-8 MOTC's Statistics on the Number of Aviation-related Workers Taking Urine Tests in 2001

Month	Air Traffic Specialist	Pilot	Flight Engineer	Ground Engineer	Dispatcher	Flight Attendant
1	27	42	0	7	2	0
2	3	6	0	2	2	0
3	13	14	0	5	2	0
4	47	14	0	9	3	17
5	13	19	0	9	1	16
6	6	4	0	5	1	13
7	10	12	1	2	1	58
8	44	27	0	9	1	29
9	59	18	0	4	0	20
10	37	16	2	4	1	12
11	16	32	0	10	0	21
12	15	36	0	3	1	20
Total	290	240	3	69	15	206

No.of persons taking the initial test: 823; no.of positive cases in the initial test: 12; no.of positive cases in the second test: 0

D. Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)

To ensure security in the facilities of all its subsidiary organizations, the MOEA continued to give urine tests to "special personnel." The Ministry has also prepared its budget for urine tests for staff related to public security since 1995. There were 7,314 special personnel in 2001 and 11,594 (including contractors of principal engineering/construction projects) were tested. Wherein 14 samples were positive in the preliminary test while none of them was confirmed in the second test. (Fig. 4-9)

Table 4-9 MOEA's Statistics on the Result Urine Tests for Special Personnel in Subsidiary Organizations in 2001

Organization	No.of Special Personnel	No.of Samples	No.of Positive Cases in the Initial Test	No.of Positive Cases in the Second Test
Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)	6	3	0	0
Commission of National Corporation	4	0	0	0
Board of Foreign Trade	9	3	0	0
Industrial Development Bureau	4	2	0	0
Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection	22	25	0	0
Intellectual Property Office	8	1	0	0
Water Resource Bureau	1	1	0	0
Export Processing Zone	103	78	0	0
Small & Medium Enterprise Administration	2	1	0	0
Central Geological Survey	1	0	0	0
Water Conservancy Agency	5	1	0	0
Bureau of Mines	9	9	0	0
Taipower	3000	9794	11	0
Chinese Petroleum Corporation	1174	551	1	0
Taiwan Sugar Corporation	810	620	0	0
China Shipbuilding Corp.	797	109	2	0
Aerospace Industrial Development Corporation	63	60	0	0
Taiwan Water Supply Corporation	1208	283	0	0
Tang Eng Iron Works Co.	63	43	0	0
Taiwan Salt Industrial Corporation	10	10	0	0
TAIDC	15	0	0	0
Total	7314	1159	14	0

E. Ministry of National Defense (MND)

(1) Statistics show that a total of 24,836 recruits took Amphetamine and Morphine urine tests in 2001 and 45 (0.18%) had positive results. 17,526 regular servicemen and officers took secondary tests and 365 of them (0.208%) had positive results. This indicates that armed force has fully and effectively implemented the policy of "

declaring the war on drugs" through counseling and educational measures such as regular military lifestyle, strict discipline and regulation.

(2) In accordance with the proviso of Article 8(2) of the National Security Law, military offenders of the Statute for Narcotics Hazard Control in 2001 should be put on trial by judicial agencies if they use or hold Class B Drugs, including Amphetamine, Marijuana, etc. However, according the amended Armed Forces Criminal Law, which was announced for implementation on December 2nd 2001, military servicemen who violate the Statute of Narcotic Hazard Control shall be on trial by military law enforcement agencies. In 2001, cases like this (including before and after the amendment) prosecuted at various district courts that resulted in conviction totaled 22, which marked an increase of 12 offenders, compared with 10 in 2000. Hence continual anti-drug education is needed in armed force since the number of servicemen taking drugs is increasing.

(3) Military units are required to track, control and give second tests to servicemen who were suspected as addicts in the screen and urine tests. Addicted servicemen will be transferred to military hospitals (North: Tri Service General Hospital and Armed Forces Peitou Hospital; Central: Armed Forces Taichung General Hospital; South: Armed Forces Kaohsiung General Hospital and Armed Forces Tsoying Hospital; East: Armed Force Hualien General Hospital) and hospitalized if they need any medical treatment or rehabilitation service. Military criminals should take rehabilitation programs in military jails or custodies. New criminals were required to have urine tests on arrival at the military jail. Security guards also had to take urine screening as a precautious measure. It is hoped that rigorous control and rehabilitation will stop narcotics from

getting into armed force and damaging servicemen's physical and mental health.

F. Council of Labor Affairs

Regular urine screen for foreign workers: according to employment laws, foreign workers should submit certificate of medical examination from foreign hospitals authorized by the DOH when applying for an R.O.C. visa. They still have to take medical examination in DOH-designated local hospitals after arriving Taiwan before starting working. Regular medical examination is required every six months henceforth. Workers' work permit will be canceled if they fail the examination. They will also be forced to leave Taiwan. Medical examination covers the urine test for Amphetamine and Morphine. There were 127,535 foreign workers taking urine tests when having their preliminary medical examination on arrival between January and December 2001. 43 of them were found Morphine positive and 29 Amphetamine positive. A total of 520,734 workers took non-preliminary medical examination (which takes place every six months after arrival). 93 of them were found Morphine positive while 59 Amphetamine positive. (Fig. 4-10)

G. Coast Guard Administration, the Executive Yuan

(1) Purchasing urine test kits:

a. The Administration purchased urine test kits (for both Methamphetamine and Morphine) on a regular basis. It made a requisition to the Tri Service Health Facilities Supply Dept. for 4000 test kits and purchased another 10,150 kits, which were distributed to subsidiary medical service units for screening.

Table 4-10 Statistics on the Number of Foreign Workers Failing the Drug Abuse Urine Tests in 2001

Stage of Test	No.of Persons Tested	Morphine		Amphetamine	
		No.of Persons Failing the Test	Failure Ratio(%)	No.of Persons Failing the Test	Failure Ratio(%)
Medical Examination on Arrival	127,535	29	0.023	45	0.035
Medical Examination Held Every Six Months after Arriving in Taiwan	520,724	93	0.017	59	0.011
Total	648,259	122	0.019	104	0.016

b. The General Coast Patrol Agency continued to distribute 10,000 urine test kits for Methamphetamine and Morphine to subsidiary medical units in all sections.

(2) Implementing urine tests:

a. The North Patrol Bureau of the General Coast Patrol Agency held 531 Amphetamine health education workshops from January to December 2001. 11,216 people attended the workshops and 2,606 took the Amphetamine-Morphine urine tests. 20 of the samples were positive.

b. The Central Patrol Bureau of the General Coast Patrol Agency held 2,236 Amphetamine health education workshops from January to December 2001. 25,146 people attended the workshops and 1,707 took the Amphetamine-Morphine urine tests. Four of the samples were positive.

c. The South Patrol Bureau of the General Coast Patrol Agency held 427 Amphetamine health education workshops from January to December 2001. 23,282 people attended the workshops and 1,354 took the Amphetamine-Morphine urine tests. 17 of the samples were positive.

d. The East Patrol Bureau of the General Coast Patrol Agency held 75 Amphetamine health education workshops from January to

December 2001. 13,315 people attended the workshops and 942 took the Amphetamine-Morphine urine tests. 3 of the samples were positive.

H. Local Government

(1) Taipei City

a. The Taipei City Government has given urine tests to 9,978 students in various schools and distributed 15,200 simple urine test kits to these schools. The performance of implementation has been successful since the utilization ratio has reached 90% so far up to the expiry date.

b. The Taipei City Government has assisted in counseling a total of 18 students suspected of drug abuse. The doctor confirmed that one of them took illicit weight-losing pills and has stopped the treatment, though follow-up counseling is still ongoing. Two of them graduated later and the other five are still receiving rehabilitation programs.

(2) Kaohsiung City

The Kaohsiung City Government held three school urine-screening tests to 53,546 students (48,184 for Methamphetamine and MDMA tests and 5,362 for Morphine tests). Wherein four were Methamphetamine positive, 20 were MDMA positive (0.04%) and two Morphine positive (0.04%). The City Government has required schools to file these cases for follow-up tracking and counseling service in the hope of helping these students totally abstain from narcotics. See Table 4-11 for the comparison between students taking the urine-screening test and confirmed drug abuse cases. See Table 4-12 for statistics on drug abusers of Amphetamine (including relevant products) in Kaohsiung City in various school years. See Table 4-13 for statistics on drug abusers of Morphine (including relevant products) in Kaohsiung City in various school years.

Comparison Between Students Taking The Urine Screening Test and Confirmed Drug Abuse Cases (Table 4-11)

Table 4-11 Comparison between Persons Taking the Urine Screening Test Held by the Bureau of Education of Kaohsiung Municipal Government to Confirmed Drug Abuse Cases: Methamphetamine (including MDMA)

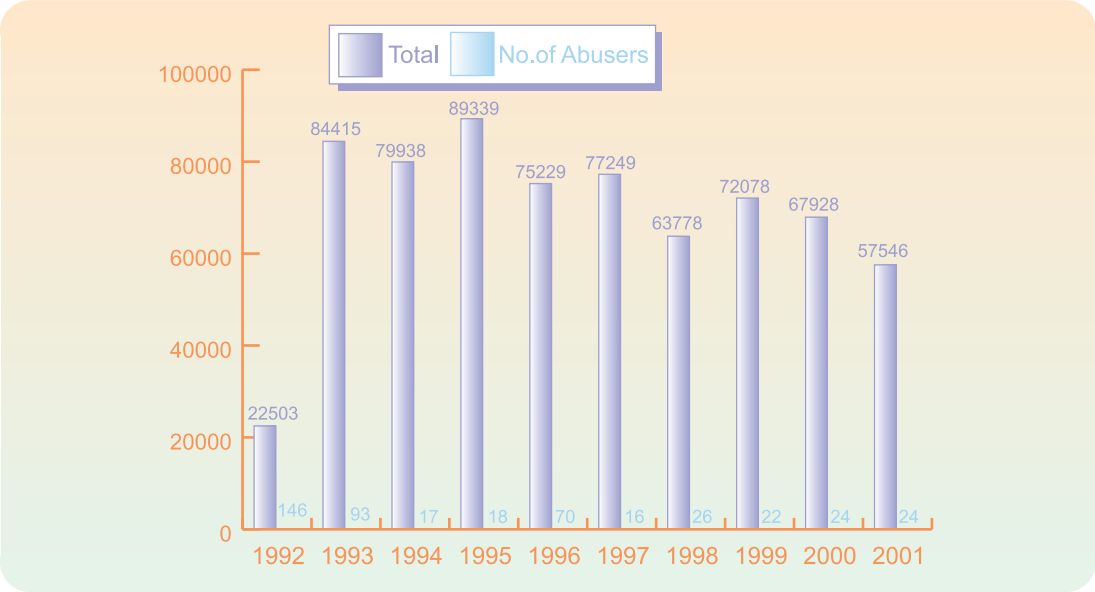


Table 4-12 Statistics on Drug Abusers of Amphetamine (Including Relevant Products) in Kaohsiung City in Various School Years

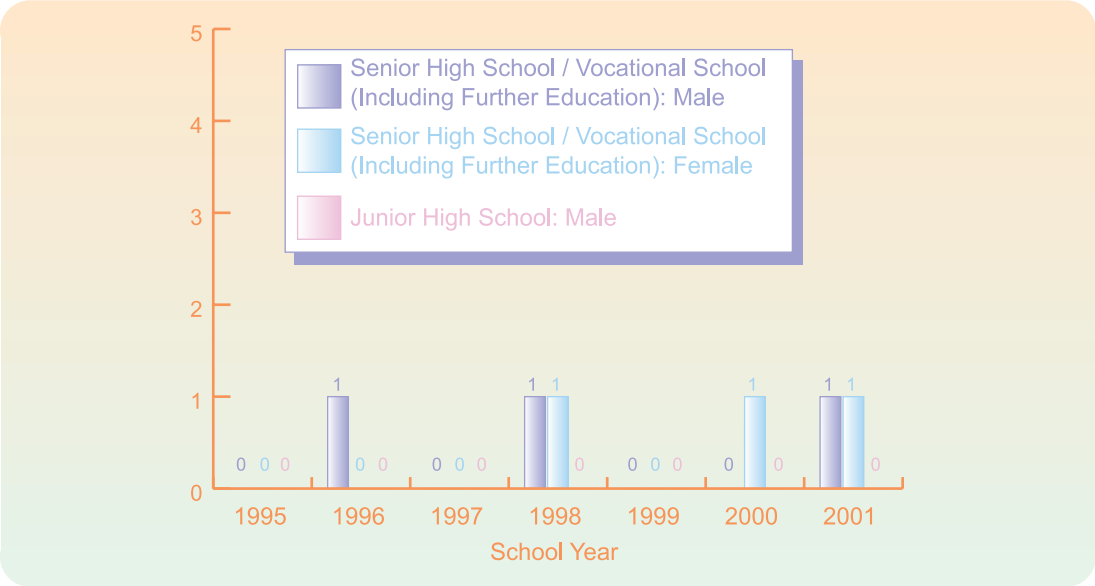
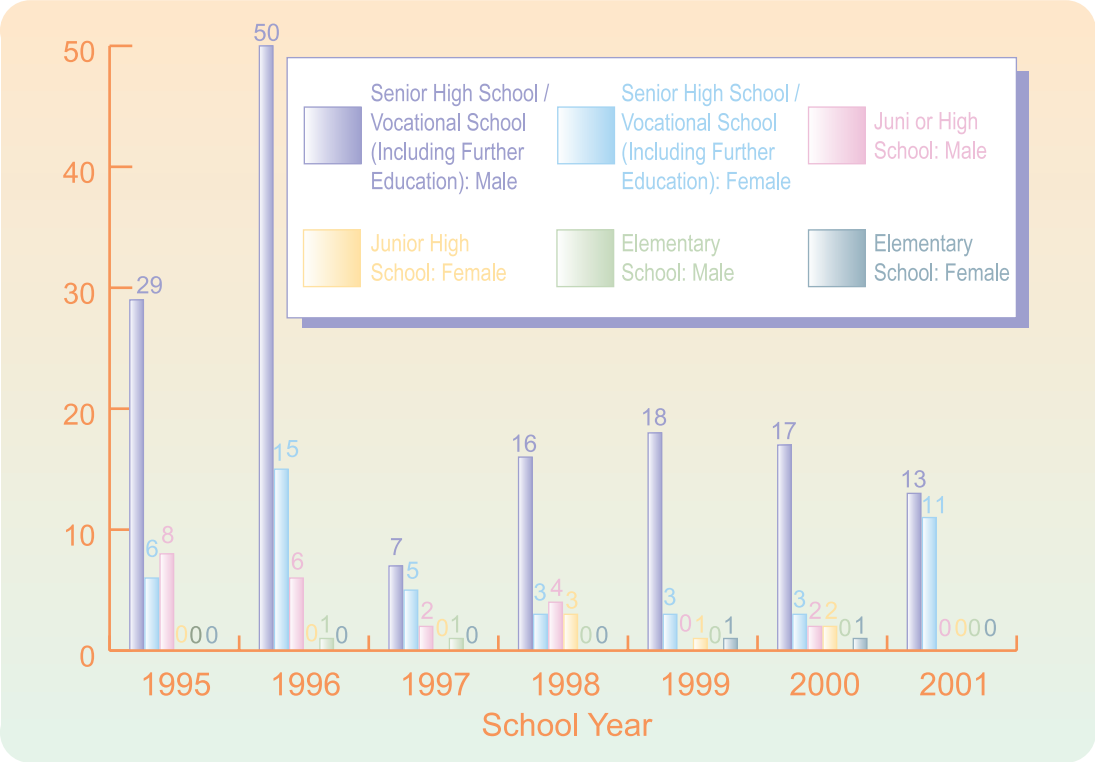


Table 4-13 Statistics on Drug Abusers of Morphine (Including Relevant Products) in Kaohsiung City in Various School Years



2. Prospects of Development

A. Continual Implementation of Certification and Management of Private Urine Testing Laboratories

Applications for the certification of urine test laboratories will keep on in compliance with certification and management rules as stipulated by the DOH. Sustained field inspections and performance monitoring will be given to certified private laboratories on a regular basis to maintain proper standards and creditability. Apart from tests for Amphetamine and Morphine, technology of neo-type drug urine tests will be developed to boost the performance of anti-drug operations.

B. Deepening the Knowledge of Neo-Drug Prevention for More Practical Inspective Operations

Urine tests are used to discover drug abuse through scientific methods. Substitutes of Amphetamine and Morphine such as FM2, MDMA and Ketamine are still appearing at present. Hence it is necessary to educate counseling workforce and students the characterization and appearance of drugs and develop keen observation capability, with which one can judge the drug of abuse by the behavior of the abuse for further counseling or rehabilitation services.

C. Continuing to Give Urine Tests to "Special Personnel"

Authorities concerned should screen special personnel by formulating enforcement rules in accordance with the Executive Yuan's Rules Governing Urine Sampling for Special Personnel. Student survey and targeting potential abusers should be focused after the school starts to avoid missing targets in screening and achieve higher performance.

Data such as pharmaceutical features and images of mainstream drugs and substitutes should be established at anytime. This is to familiarize staff and students in the school with features and appearance of abused drugs. It can also develop keen observation capability, with which one can judge the drug of abuse by the behavior of the abuse. It is followed by urine screen to discover abusers for further counseling or rehabilitation services.

III. Improving Anti-Drug Campaigns with Integrated Social Resources and the Tightened Control of Substance Abuse

1. Progress Report:

A. Ministry of Education (MOE)

(1) Courses such as substance abuse have been added to the current curricula in all levels of schools. The MOE will continue to encourage and sponsor teacher's training centers to offer anti-drug

abuse programs. A wide range of workshops were also available for teachers to build on knowledge of anti-drug and drug resistance.

(2) In order to integrate social resources and boost the performance of promotion, the MOE will also sponsor local authorities, schools and private organizations to hold activities related to the Spring Sun Project. (Fig. 4-14)

(3) The MOE sponsored Taiwan Media Watch Foundation's three-stage volunteer training and 50 community promotional activities. There were some 2,000 participants.

(4) The MOE sponsored Fu Bon Cultural and Educational Foundation to organize programs to deepen college students' knowledge of media. There were close 3,000 students joining the programs.

Table 4-14 Summary of Anti-Drug Activities Sponsored by MOE in 2001

Summary of Anti-Drug Activities Sponsored by MOE in 2001			
No.	Sponsored Organization	Date	Activity
1	社團法人中華民國校園社團發展協會	2/5	3rd Fly 2001 Tour of Hope
2	社團法人中華民國校園社團發展協會	2/5	6th "Say No to Tobacco, Alcohol and Betel Nuts"--an activity for youth and teenagers
3	中華民國鳳鳴協和促進會	2/5	Anti-drug party
4	Society Improvement Foundation	2/13	2001 Anti-drug & law enforcement campus & custody promotion
5	財團法人慈光關懷文教基金會	3/1	EQ management & speeches on drugs
6	苗栗縣光明志工服務協會	3/13	"Energetic New Century" anti-drug and anti-motorcycle drag race campaign
7	台南市噶瑪噶居戒癮協進會	3/16	"Sunny Youth and Bright Future" activity
8	台北縣烏來鄉堰堤社區發展協會	3/20	New Atayan lifestyle development campaign
9	財團法人圓光文教基金會	4/4	Campus anti-drug campaign
10	台灣原住民阿美族終身學習教育協會	6/6	Judicial education promotion for youth and teenagers
11	中華民國反毒運動促進會	6/7	2001 Modern Lin Tse-hsu Anti-Drug Campaign
12	UDP	6/7	Carnival of "Love and Care for Youth in the Reconstructed Area"
13	社團法人中華民國校園社團發展協會	6/29	"4th Fly 2001 Tour of Hope" volunteer anti-drug campaign
14	財團法人普賢教育基金會	7/19	Dramatic events promoting the importance of anti-drug, knowledge of narcotics and self protectio
15	嘉義縣慈善關懷協會	7/19	"Get to know Drugs, Resist Narcotices" campaign
16	Central Daily News	8/8	"1st Campus Anti-Drug Ambassador" contest
17	社團法人宜蘭縣基督教生命之光青少年發展協會	8/31	Anti-drug education and campaign for youth and teenagers
18	中華佛教普賢護法會	9/10	Anti-drug youth volunteer training
19	中華青蓮文化傳播協會	10/11	Anti-drug campaign
20	財團法人千禧龍青年基金會	11/26	Anti-drug, anti-motorcycle drag race and anti-violence campaign

(5) The MOE kept implementing 21 local "core schools of anti-drug supplementary resources" island-wide to collect and provide anti-drug promotional materials, pedagogic resources and other infor-

mation for local exhibition. A variety of promotional activities such as anti-drug teaching materials, keynote speeches, anti-drug quizzes, cartoon, Chinese calligraphy and writing contests were arranged. (Fig. 4-6 and Fig. 4-7)

Figure 4-6 Exhibition in the Anti-Drug Supplementary Teaching Resources Center

Figure 4-7 Anti-Drug Publications and Brochures

(6) Anti-drug campaigns in Taiwan in 2001 can be summarized as follows: 4,337 video watching events (with 568,486 participants), 706 writing contests (with 116,232 participants), 555 poster con-

tests (with 120,859 participants), cartoon contests (with 786,168 participants), 975 anti-drug keynote speeches (with 766,325 participants) and 341 comprehensive contests (with 114,359 participants). (Fig. 4-15)

(7) The input of schools in anti-drug campaigns could be somewhat limited while support from private sectors can be indefinite. Only by integrating private resources can we expand their power in terms of anti-drug operations. Local student counseling associations worked with 533 organizations concerned to implement 651 promotional educational programs (activities) in 2001. There were a total of 322,058 participants. (Fig. 4-8)

Figure 4-8 Campus and Community-Based Anti-Drug Campaigns

Table 4-15 Summary of Promotional Activities Related to the MOE's "Spring Sun" Anti-Drug Project

Summary of Promotional Activities Related to the MOE'S "Spring Sun" Anti-Drug Project				
Region	No.of Types	No.of Activiti	No.of Particip	Remarks
Ilan After-School Student Counseling Committee	5	49	7497	Activities are: speeches on laws and selected topics, Chinese script contest, cartoon contest, poster contest, writing (essay) contest, slogan contest, debates, performance contest, karaoke contest, popconcert, performance / contest by societies and clubs, patriotic singing contest, cheerleading contest, basketabll game, race (marathon), etc.
Keelung After-School Student Counseling Committee	13	13	3842	
Taipei After-School Student Counseling Committee	25	55	103032	
Taoyuan After-School Student Counseling Committee	4	64	2579	
Hsinchu Country After-School Student Counseling Committee	52	28	36933	
Hsinchu City After-School Student Counseling Committee	36	44	35020	
Miaoli After-School Student Counseling Committee	14	32	1727	
Taichung County After-School Student Counseling Committee	83	146	64102	
Taichung City After-School Student Counseling Committee	58	125	204445	
Nantou After-School Student Counseling Committee	36	144	14727	
Changhua After-School Student Counseling Committee	41	62	44299	
Yulin After-School Student Counseling Committee	5	63	15000	
Chiayi County After-School Student Counseling Committee	17	113	5206	
Chiayi City After-School Student Counseling Committee	36	69	14794	
Tainan County After-School Student Counseling Committee	89	168	99276	
Tainan City After-School Student Counseling Committee	34	28	1500	
Kaohsiung After-School Student Counseling Committee	21	24	20589	
Pingtung After-School Student Counseling Committee	25	56	21682	
Taitung After-School Student Counseling Committee	15	56	4500	
Haulian After-School Student Counseling Committee	2	2	650	
Penhu After-School Student Counseling Committee	1	2	1800	
Kinmen After-School Student Counseling Committee	1	4	4943	
Total	612	1347	709147	

B. Department of Health, the Executive Yuan

(1) To reinforce anti-drug promotions and counseling in jails, juvenile jails and reformatories, the DOH organized "2000 Anti-Drug, Knowledge of Drugs and Self Protection" campaigns on campus and women's prisons. The campaigns aimed to educate female prisoners and teenagers in terms of anti-drug conception and knowledge and report cases of victims of neo-type narcotics such as MDMA. The DOH held 20 campaigns this year and some

10,000 people participated. (Fig. 4-9 and Fig. 4-10)

Figure 4-9 "Anti-Drug, Knowledge of Drugs and Self Protection" Campaigns on Campus and Women's Prisons

Figure 4-10 Speech in the Prison

(2) The DOH offered anti-drug abuse programs in teachers' colleges and Normal Universities to train more anti-drug abuse workforce and seed instructors. The Ministry has completed a total of 94 programs in eight teachers' colleges and three Normal Universities for some 8,000 students. The DOH also held learning activities such as "2001 Conference on Professional Development of Counseling: Drug Abuse Treatment Workshop" to provide teachers, medical workers and other personnel concerned with professional education and counseling training. Some 300 trainees have taken part in the workshop. (Fig. 4-11)

Figure 4-11 2001 Taipei International Conference on Drug buse

(3) The DOH also held an " Anti-Drug Chemical Education Camp" to reinforce campus anti-drug campaigns. Participating leaders and coordinators of campus Spring Sun societies visited narcotics at the MJIB, conducted chemical experiments, learnt about hazards caused by drug abuse

Figure 4-12 Anti-Drug Summer Camp

and shared experience with former abusers. It is hoped that trainees will help their peers keep away from narcotics. (Fig. 4-12)

(4) The DOH took aggressive measures to promote substance abuse prevention by hosting a vote for the anti-drug symbol and anti-drug ambassador training. 5,893 events related to anti-smoking, anti-betel nuts and anti-drug abuse were held in the form of speeches, workshops, waiting room education and village assembly in 2001. There were 266 large-scale activities such as fairs. (Fig. 4-13 and Fig. 4-14)

Figure 4-13 Voting for the Anti-Drug Symbol

Figure 4-14 1st Campus Anti-Drug Ambassador Contest and Fair

C. Ministry of Justice (MOJ)

(1) The MOJ convened 2001 National Anti-narcotic Conference in Civil Service Development Institute (Howard International House) on June 1st 2001 as representatives from governmental organizations, private sectors and academy attended the conference upon invitation. The theme of the conference was "E-effort in Anti-Drug Operations to Purify Our Society." Issues were divided into three subgroups, namely law enforcement, anti-drug operations and drug rehabilitation, for report and discussion. This conference aimed to make people aware of anti-drug actions so as to work together to sweep away hazardous narcotics.

(2) The MOJ established a network of legal resources by integrating law-related promotional resources from district courts, prosecutors' office and bar associations. Said resources were available on the MOJ website and schools and organizations are granted free access to the resources for educational programs and legal services.

(3) The MOJ also held the following activities to promote legal knowledge with support from private welfare organizations.

a. The MOJ created a column of legal education in joint cooperation with LawTaiwan.Com (http://www.lawtw.com/) by contributing the legal knowledge page ("Casual Talk about Law-Related News") on the Ministry's website. The column was updated every week.

b. The MOJ, MOE and China Youth Corps (CYC) held a series of university student voluntary service activities titled "Stop Organized Crime and Corruption with Legal Knowledge" all together. A total of 105 teams launched anti-organize crime and corruption campaigns in 210 schools and communities and provided support for group training.

c. The MOJ co-hosted anti-vote-buying seminars and campus tours with Social Purification Cultural & Educational Foundation.

d. The MOJ and Commission of Taipei Juvenile Guidance held 50 seminars for schools and parents, including legal knowledge related to narcotic hazards and how parents can notice children's physical health so that they cannot access to narcotics.

e. The MOJ encouraged university legal service societies to offer service to rural areas in winter and summer vacation. The Statute of Narcotic Control was considered as one of the key issues of promotion. The programs were held at Tunghai University, National Taipei University and National Chenchi University for three times in 2001.

(4) Supervision over anti-drug and legal education speeches, tours and voluntary programs continued as the MOJ kept selecting prosecutors and probation officers as keynote speakers addressing to organizations, schools or workshops, printing promotional leaflets and brochures as well as other campaigns via media to reach the goal of popularization of legal knowledge.

(5) So far we have achieved excellent performance. Prosecutors' offices around the island hosted about 1,700 speeches to close 800,000 people. Around 160 kinds and 1.5 million copies of promotional articles were printed. Other relevant campaigns totalized 3,000 were held with more than 2 million audience.

(6) The MOJ directed Taiwan and Fujian After-Care Associations in reinforcing anti-drug campaigns. The campaigns were made possible by means of meetings, activities, mass media, advertisements, leaflets and brochures. There were a total of 1,253 campaigns. See Table 4-16 for more information.

Table 4-16 Anti-Drug Meeting and Campaigns Organized by Taiwan After-Care Association

	Meetings				Activities				Anti-Drug Campaigns								Total Amount
	Hosting	Co-hostin	Attending	Total	Hosting	Co-hostin	Attending	Total	Speeches	Interviewed by Media	Distributing Promotional Information	Publications	Distributing Printed Matters	Putting on Posters	Total	Amount Spent	
Frequency	10	7	24	41	58	262	30	350	147	135	124	39	327	129	901	840,375	883,232
No.of Persons	548	1,264	64	1,576	33,926	188,556	65	222,547	113,093	408	0	42,696	107,634	1,638	265,469		

D. Ministry of National Defense (MND)

(1) The MND took assertive measures to implement military law education and crime prevention in 2001, according to the Armed Forces Military Law Education Outline. The Statute of Narcotic Hazard Control was treated as a key point of instruction in courses such as Military Law Education for Recruits, Military Law Education Tour, Regular Military Law Education and Focused Military Law Education. The pedagogic approaches of these programs of excellence include case study and reading articles on counseling and legal education.

(2) All military headquarters, military courts, prosecutors' offices at military courts composed anti-drug materials from time to time. These materials were delivered to all military units with official communication so that squad leaders could read them to the members in assembly to reinforce their understanding of laws.

(3) To enhance anti-drug education for armed forces, the MND held a prize for all military officers and servicemen, who had to answer the questions listed in Drive Magazine, published by Youth Daily News in July 2001. Professionals and academics were invited to explain the Rules Governing Controlled Drug Management and

the Statute of Narcotic Hazard Control in weekly or monthly assembly. Social resources such as "Teacher Chang," "Life Line" and other social welfare organizations were used to help servicemen in mental adjustment. Armed forces have gathered effort from all sides in society for more extensive anti-drug campaigns to prevent narcotic-related crimes.

E. Ministry of the Interior (MOI)

(1) The MOI continued to direct the R.O.C. Anti-Drug Movement Initiation Association to issue Anti-Drug News, a magazine published fortnightly. The magazines were distributed to various organizations on a long-term basis as practical promotional measures.

(2) The MOI also assisted in private organizations' planning for anti-drug and legal education. For instance, the R.O.C. Samantabhadra Association held a promotional event combining rock 'n' roll and traditional Chinese verbal performance. The R.O.C. Campus Society Development Association hosted the 3rd Tour of Hope, an activity focusing on youth volunteers' input in anti-drug and legal education. The private I-lan Tsu Huai Social Welfare & Charity Foundation held an activity based on popular local talk show as anti-drug and legal education for students.

(3) The MOI directed the R.O.C. Campus Society Development Association, Taiwan Perpetual Care Foundation, the 13th Camber of Taipei County (i.e. Yingko Junior Chamber) of Taiwan Junior Chamber to organize a series of activities such as teenagers' anti-drug campaigns, anti-motorcycle drag racing, anti-violence campaigns and hiking. the R.O.C. Anti-Drug Movement Initiation Association held parties and teamed up anti-drug youth corps. to help parents and children know more about narcotics and hazards to prevent substance abuse. Parents could also discover trace of drug taking to keep away from narcotics.

(4) The MOI supported the R.O.C. Anti-Drug Movement Initiation Association initiate an activity, in which each participant sent a card to the police. This activity expanded the scope of promotion and contributed to shared commitment to social harmony and anti-drug operations, which is very helpful in terms of drug prevention.

(5) The MOI helped the R.O.C. Anti-Drug Movement Initiation Association give speeches and promotional activities in organizations, high schools, colleges and universities in Taipei.

(6) The MOI also assisted the Samantabhadra Educational Foundation in training volunteers in an anti-drug training program and organizing keynote speeches and seminars in order to encourage teenagers' participation in voluntary service, promote legal leisure activities and resist narcotics.

(7) In accordance with the MOI Enforcement Rules of Grants for Reinforcing Social Welfare Operations, private organizations and local governments may apply to the MOI for grants to apply preventive measures to deal with drug abuse, introduce proper recreation and provide legal leisure facilities. Teenagers' Cultural and Recreational Centers were established to prevent them from going to illicit places where they were more likely to obtain narcotics.

F. Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)

To integrate social resources, control substance abuse and promote anti-drug campaigns, the MOEA continued to give anti-drug education its staff, particularly those related to public security. Anti-drug information and articles were compiled and published for circulation. Banners, posters, videotapes, slides and other multimedia were used at meetings and employee training programs for educational purposes. Experts and scholars were invited as keynote speakers while other activities such as exhibition, prizes based on quizzes, fairs, galas and mountain climbing were also held. Above all, the MOEA organized

1,695 activities with 8,820 promotional articles. See Table 4-17 for the evaluation of performance.

Table 4-17 Evaluation of the Achievement of Anti-Drug Promotional Activities Held by the MOEA in 2001

Terms of Promotion	Achievement	Target Groups	Satisfaction Ratio (%)
Compiling / Distributing Inform	8,280 copies	Staff	85
Producing Slogans & Posters	540 copies	Staff and public	76
Multimedia	482 cases	Staff	85
Improptu Lecture / Speeches	867 cases	Staff	80
Demonstration	135 cases	Staff and public	75
Question Contest	139 contests	Staff and spouse	94
Fair, Gala, Mountain Climbing	72 cases	Staff, spouse and publi	92

G. Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC)

The MOTC requested of the Tourism Bureau for notifying members of travel agent associations of reinforcing anti-drug campaigns. To deepen tourist personnel's anti-drug knowledge, anti-drug information has been introduced to "customs and immigration control procedure at the airport" as part of pre-service training for leaders and "introduction to customs operation (for passengers)" as part of pre-service training for tour guides.

H. Council of Labor Affairs

(1) The Council sponsored local governments to establish information centers for foreign workers. There had been such centers in 20 counties and cities in Taiwan up to December 2001. The function of these centers includes assistance in solving foreign workers' problems, advisory service and protecting them from temptation and hazards caused by narcotics.

(2) In compliance with Rules Governing Foreigners' Work Permit and Management amended on November 7th 2001 and Employment Service Act amended on December 21st 2001, the Council has

compiled the "Notices for Foreign Workers in Taiwan" by collecting relevant laws, regulations, foreign works' rights and liabilities and appeal channels. The Notices was available in English, Thai, Indonesian and Vietnamese. A section in the Notices was related to anti-drug promotion to educate foreign workers not to take opium, Marijuana, Cocaine, Morphine, Amphetamine, etc.

I. Taipei City Government

The Taipei City Government hosted all kinds of promotional activities such as workshops for leaders of Spring Sun societies in senior high schools and vocational schools, anti-drug street dancing contest and 2001 modern Lin Tse-hsu drug removal campaigns. Said activities were used to improve students' knowledge of anti-drug operations and broaden their horizon. (Fig. 4-15)

Figure 4-15 Taipei Anti-Drug Street Dancing Contest

J. Kaohsiung City Government

The Kaohsiung City Government held activities such as conferences on campus security and the Spring Sun Project, anti-smoking/anti-drug campaigns, anti-drug and crime prevention posters and the selection of elementary students as "Little Anti-Drug Soldier." The purpose of these activities was to educate citizens the concept of anti-drug and

crime prevention in daily life for better promotional performance. (Fig. 4-16)

Figure 4-16 Campus and Community-Based Anti-Drug Campaigns

2. Prospects of Development

The abuse of substances (cigarette, alcohol, drugs and narcotics) is becoming more severe than ever since people show less respect for life in an open yet anarchic society. Statistics show that the number of adolescent drug and alcohol abusers is rising and we would like to call for endeavor from all sides in the community to reduce substance abuse.

A. Developing teachers and instructors of substance abuse prevention

Anti-abuse programs should be implemented continually in teachers' colleges and Normal Universities. Support should be available for local health and education authorities in terms of teachers' anti-abuse training. The next step is to give health education to at-risks groups such as teenagers during probation and those who receive monitored rehabilitation or enforced rehabilitation programs.

B. More enthusiasm in participation in international organizations is required to foster more cooperation and exchanges and grasp the current status of substance abuse in the world. More information about international drug abuse should be collected as reference to preventive me-

asures in Taiwan.

C. Boosting the power of private organizations by effective use of private resources

Governmental organizations (e.g. MOKJ, MOE, DOH, Taipei City Psychiatric Center or CIB) and private anti-drug societies (e.g. the R. O.C. Anti-Drug Movement Initiation Association, Dawn Operation and Pingtung Rehabilitation Center of Taiwan After-Care Association) will be integrated in terms of anti-drug operations.

D. Core schools of anti-drug supplementary resources will serve as a vehicle of promotion by integrating community resources.

Counseling service will be given to the core schools stated above to further put infinite community resources together, plan for various anti-drug promotional articles and activities, sow the seeds of anti-drug actions in society on a bottom-up basis and finally prevent narcotics from spreading without control.

IV. Preventing Hazardous Drugs by Encouraging Teenagers' Participation in Voluntary Anti-Drug Service, Holding Practicable Leisure Activities and Improving the Quality of Life

1. Progress Report:

A. National Youth Commission

(1) Promoting teenagers' leisure life:

a. The Commission planned for a variety of teenagers' leisure activities by sponsoring private organizations to host creative summer camps for teenagers in July 2001. There were close 50,000 teenagers participating in 494 camps. On the other hand, about 8,000 teenagers took part in 81 camps during the winter vacation in 2001.

b. The Commission worked with private organization to organize community-based and regular leisure activities for teenagers. A total of 390,000 teenagers (including those who are aboriginal, with physical/mental disorder and from areas hit by disasters) and people in local communities joining 745 camps.

c. The Commission also planned and held a series of theme activities, such as making flying objects, photo gallery, oral performance, interpretation of culture and history and the Maopang Action Planning Award to help teenagers realize their dreams. Up to 30,000 teenagers participated and learning in these activities. (Fig. 4-17)

Figure 4-17 Teenagers' Participation in the 3rd National Flying Object Event

(2) Conferences and books on leisure studies:

In order to implement "2001 mid-term interview and evaluation of non-profitable youth leisure camps," the Commission hosted workshops on the interview and evaluation of teenagers' leisure activities in June. There were 50 representatives from relevant departments of academic research attending the workshops. Academics were invited to field evaluation of organizations sponsored by the

Commission during in summer vacation. The Commission also organized the assessment of the performance of leisure activities held by non-profitable organizations between September and December 2001.

b. The Commission held six explanatory meetings on "creative leisure activities on weekends" and one workshop on the same topic to foster better communication between public and private sectors and integrate social resources to satisfy teenagers' needs by organizing leisure activities for weekends.

c. The Commission conducted a survey on teenagers' status and attitude toward weekends to understand their difficulties and satisfaction with existing leisure activities. The findings serve as reference to the planning for creative leisure activities.

d. The Commission also compiled a handbook of teenagers' creative leisure learning, which consists of six parts, i.e. life, service, Internet, environmental protection, humanity and history and activities. The handbook provides teenagers and organization the latest information about planning for leisure activities. Promotional activities were held to make better use of resources and promote quality of leisure activities.

e. Four explanatory meetings and two training camps on the topic of creative leisure were held island-wide with support of private sectors. The purpose of these events was to enhance better quality of leisure activities and better communication between private organizations.

(3) Promoting teenagers' voluntary service and learning:

a. Academics and representatives of private organizations were invited as members of the "Voluntary Service and Learning Counseling Team" to discuss operations related to voluntary service and learning.

b. Professor Sheng-yi Lin of Taiwan Normal University was invited to compile the Voluntary Service and Learning Handbook, which serves as a guide to voluntary service and learning for teachers and students. The handbook also provides information and channels of how to join voluntary service and learning.

c. Explanatory meetings on voluntary service and learning: meetings were held to enhance exchanges to motivate teenagers to participate in voluntary service as part of education.

d. Academics and those who were involved in such operations were invited to compile four books, namely Schools' Participation in Social Welfare, Schools' Participation in Sports Events, Schools' Participation in Libraries and Schools' Participation in Art and Culture. High school teachers may refer to these publications in the process of implementation.

e. The Commission organized a two-day high school seed teacher workshop to help teachers acquire professional knowledge and share their experience as well as implementing regional voluntary service and learning networks. There were 75 participants.

f. Voluntary service and leisure program: collaborative programs were organized to help youth establish profound self values and interpersonal relationships, i.e. cooperating with students from Shihlin High School in ecological interpretation of Guandu Natural Park; working with students of the Gardening Dept. of Taipei Municipal Sungshan Vocational Industrial High School to design and maintain the landscape of Taipei Municipal Kuang-Tzu Care Home; collaborating students from Kang Ning Junior College of Nursing to provide health care service to Tsui-Po-Hsin-Tsun Aged Care Center.

g. The Commission sponsored secondary schools in implementing volunteer service and learning, covering training, workshops, in-

surance and travel allowance.

B. Ministry of Education (MOE)

(1) The Ministry sponsored various activities held by private organizations such as campus and prison anti-drug tour, activities for teenagers, performance of anti-drug clubs, children's anti-drug summer camp, anti-drug education for aboriginal teenagers and training for anti-drug volunteers. These promotional activities aimed to motivate teenagers' input into society by participating in community-based anti-drug voluntary service. (Fig. 4-18 and Fig. 4-19)

Figure 4-18 Campus Anti-Drug Campaign Performance

Figure 4-19 Anti-Drug Performance by Teenagers

(2) There were 225 university student service teams and social service teams around the island in 2001, with 3,663 participants. These teams have served 54,472 elementary and high schools and communities in total. This is to cultivate teenagers' ability and adjustment to society in the process of social service so that they can resist the temptation of narcotics spontaneously.

(3) In order to strengthen counseling for personal development, workshops were held in the Taiwan College & University Counseling Coordination & Advisory Center, including 10 theme activities, 34 case study conferences, 12 conferences, 22 seminars and 10 workshops. The Ministry has also completed two counseling handbooks and seven issues of newsletters to correct youth's concept of voluntary service and promote counseling and leisure service for teenagers.

(4) To put creative leisure activities into practice, students were taught how to resist narcotics and shared experience in Spring Sun Society Leaders Workshops for students of senior high school and above. Activities were designed to reinforce correct ideas about service for students and teachers to encourage them to implement anti-drug campaigns in the community. (Fig. 4-20)

Figure 4-20 Anti-Drug Workshop for Students of Senior High Schools and Vocational Schools

Figure 4-21 Anti-Drug Volunteer Service Team During the Summer Vacation

(5) The Ministry encouraged university societies to hold anti-drug camps and performance in elementary and high schools in the mountain areas to provide better leisure, counseling and community service. (Fig. 4-21)

(6) Activities were planned for exchanges between local Spring Sun Societies focusing on teenagers' needs and campus culture. It is hoped to sustain the performance of the Spring Sun project by unifying methods and conception.

(7) Parents were invited to activities that introduced the content, scope and features of the Spring Sun Project. They were granted access to information such as teenagers' subculture, language use, hazards of cigarette and narcotics, prevention of betel nuts, abstinence to alcohol, AIDS prevention and treatment. These activities aimed to improve relationship, interaction and communication between parents and children by increasing time spent together. In addition, local student counseling associations held 520 activities in 2001, including workshops, fairs, parents' meetings and petition, with 246,371 participants. See Table 4-18.

Table 4-18 Summary of Promotional Activities Related to the MOE's "Spring Sun" Anti-Drug Project: Activities for Parents

Summary of Promotional Activities Related to the MOE's "Spring Sun" Anti-Drug Project: Activities for Parents			
Region	No.of Activities	No.of Participants	Remarks
Ilan After-School Student Counseling Committee	10	500	Activities are: workshops, fairs, parents' forum, dramatic performance, comprehensive persormance, siging events, drawing, orientation, hiking, etc.
Keelung After-School Student Counseling Committee	8	2,009	
Taipei After-School Student Counseling Committee	89	92,565	
Taoyuan After-School Student Counseling Committee	35	13,250	
Hsinchu County After-School Student Counseling Committee	25	16,450	
Hsinchu City After-School Student Counseling Committee	24	19,180	
Miaoli After-School Student Counseling Committee	20	1,415	
Taichung County After-School Student Counseling Committee	36	15,124	
Taichung City After-School Student Counseling Committee	51	33,306	
Nantou After-School Student Counseling Committee	18	4,685	
Changhua After-School Student Counseling	20	6,874	
Yulin After-School Student Counseling Committee	7	2,320	
Chiayi County After-School Student Counseling Committee	25	1,085	
Chiayi City After-School Student Counseling	30	3,925	
Tainan County After-School Student Counseling Committee	30	3,738	
Tainan City After-School Student Counseling	34	4,500	
Kaohsiung After-School Student Counseling	24	1,365	
Pingtung After-School Student Counseling Committee	16	16,675	
Taitung After-School Student Counseling Committee	15	3,750	
Haulian After-School Student Counseling Committee	9	3,575	
Penhu After-School Student Counseling Committee	1	50	
Kinmen After-School Student Counseling Committee	1	30	
Total	528	246,371	

(8) Nowadays students tend to play games in cyber cafes day and night due to the emergence of information era. This is extremely harmful to their health and academic performance. Other negative factors include complexity of users, enclosed smoking areas, viol-

ent computer game software and online chatting programs. A popular online computer game named "Heaven" has developed " online currency" and many student users have become indulged in it. To tackle the problem counseling personnel should prevent and correct such behavior in joint cooperation with student counseling associations in off-campus inspection. Local off-campus student counseling associations organized 16,023 interviews by mobilizing the workforce of 40,415 people, including teachers, military education teachers and police. See Table 4-19.

Table 4-19 Summary of Anti-Tobacco/Betel Nuts Inspections of Internet Cafes in the MOE's "2001 Spring Sun Anti-Drug Project"

Summary of Anti-Tobacco/Betel Nuts Inspections of Internet Cafes in the MOE's "2001 Spring Sun Anti-Drug Project"				
Region	No.of Participating Schools	No.of Inspections	No.of Mobilized Police Force, Teachers and	Remarks
Ilan After-School Student Counseling	5	107	640	
Keelung After-School Student Counseling Committee	5	158	624	
Taipei After-School Student Counseling Committee	107	1,620	6,480	
Taoyuan After-School Student Counseling Committee	78	876	1,115	
Hsinchu County After-School Student Counseling Committee	55	1,668	4,172	
Hsinchu City After-School Student Counseling Committee	22	720	980	
Miaoli After-School Student Counseling Committee	32	800	2,460	
Taichung County After-School Student Counseling Committee	70	670	1,059	
Taichung City After-School Student Counseling Committee	62	694	2,153	
Nantou After-School Student Counseling Committee	22	437	958	
Changhua After-School Student Counseling Committee	72	575	2,221	
Yulin After-School Student Counseling Committee	46	840	874	
Chiayi County After-School Student Counseling Committee	27	360	1,272	
Chiayi City After-School Student Counseling Committee	29	74	2,300	
Tainan County After-School Student Counseling Committee	28	270	1,080	
Tainan City After-School Student Counseling Committee	52	600	1,120	
Kaohsiung After-School Student Counseling Committee	27	1,820	4,523	
Pingtung After-School Student Counseling Committee	43	203	2,450	
Taitung After-School Student Counseling Committee	34	696	3,384	
Haulian After-School Student Counseling Committee	50	2,671	3,786	
Penhu After-School Student Counseling Committee	5	32	32	
Kinmen After-School Student Counseling Committee	3	132	432	
Total	874	16,023	44,115	

C. Council of Labor Affairs

(1) Encouraging more youth labor to participate in voluntary service
The Council organized 176 voluntary labor service teams with 13,600 voluntary workers to promote the merit of helping each other and stimulate labor's social commitment. The service teams joined various labor leisure activities and information service in the labor service center. Voluntary service and activities were held for senior citizens, children, the disabled and people of intellectual disability on holidays. These activities were very helpful in terms of more enriching and better quality of life.

(2) The Council took more aggressive actions to help labor by creating onsite help systems and establishing systematic networks to provide service to labor in Taiwan with integrated resources from the government, society and business.

(3) The Council showed assertive attitude toward drawing attention from employers to the implementation of labor counseling service. An industrial social work system was also set up. To train more industrial social workers, the Council offered five basic-level training programs to 226 trainees and four intermediate programs to 184 trainees in joint cooperation with Fu Jen Catholic University, Providence University and National Pingtung University of Science and Technology.

(4) Opening leisure facilities for teenagers: the Council aims to open more leisure facilities to labor by assisting each county/city government in establishing at least one labor leisure and recreation center. See Table 4-20 for more details.

Table 4-20 Summary of Labor Leisure Centers

Status	Ready for Use	Under Construction
Organization	(1) Activity Centers in export processing zones, Hsinchu Science-Based Industrial Park, Taipei City, Kaohsiung City, Ilan County, Taipei County (Sanchung and Wuku); (2) Labor Recreation Centers in Taoyuan County (one in the urban area and the other in the surperb area), Hsinchu City, Miaoli County, Taichung County, TAichung City, Changhua County, Chiayi County, Chiayi City, Tainan City, Tainan County, Kaohsiung County, Pingtung County, Hualian County, Taitung County, Keelung City, Lianjiang County, Kinmen County and Penhu County; (3) Labor Education Center at Council of Labor Affairs.	Labor Recreation Center in Yunlin County

(5) Vocational information service: publications such as 18 volumes of Occupation Overview, Prospects of 51 Occupations, 196 careers, 14 volumes of vocational counseling information, Classified Dictionary of R.O.C. Occupations and Classified Vocational Information Database were compiled to help graduates and job seekers to understand and explore the job market.

(6) Counseling for job seekers in public job centers and schools: this is to help teenagers know about their own personality, the job market and career paths so as to find the most suitable job and reduce destabilization in career development. There were 29 job advisory seminars in 2001.

(7) "Career Exploration Camps," a kind of group counseling programs, were held to help teenagers make their own decisions in job hunting. A total of 23 camps were held in 2001.

(8) Promoting correct job conception: information about correct career conception and ethics was collected so that students could refer to it to develop right working attitude such as commitment and teamwork.

(9) Job counseling tour: workshops were organized to facilitate better communication between job centers, school-based counseling workforce and employers to find out more job opportunities for graduates and support for teenagers who did not continue school education.

2. Prospects of Development

Nowadays all students in Taiwan go to school for five days a week. Although there is more for extracurricular activities, the students have very scarce options. Thus we aim to improve non-institutional and extracurricular learning channels for teenagers by promoting volunteer service and implementing creative leisure activities. They can understand and get in touch with their everyday life and environment as well as cultivate positive values and philosophy of life, which will make them mature citizens of sense of responsibility. A more focused lifestyle prevents them from access to narcotics since they will not feel bored or be curious about narcotics. We suggest for the following measures to encouraging teenagers' participation in voluntary anti-drug service and hold practicable leisure activities in the future:

A. Promoting counseling service to encourage teenagers' leisure activities and voluntary service: living in a society of thriving economic development, teenagers can hardly think of their future in a sensible way. Voluntary participation in community service should be emphasized to correct their behavior and ideas and develop proper leisure activities and physical training so as to protect students from hazardous narcotics and construct ideal learning environment.

B. Combining community service and leisure activities: to keep promoting community service, local student counseling associations should organize community-based workshops to educate the public the concept of community service and leisure activities. This will help teenagers gain self-esteem and set up targets in their life.

C. Counseling service for deviant teenagers: patience is much needed for counseling addicted teenagers. Personnel in the "Spring Sun Project Team" and parents help them overcome mental dependence and reintegrated into normal school and everyday life with support and counseling.

D. Teenagers' leisure activities should integrate all kinds of professional manpower and resources concerned. Better communication and coordination is required so as to encourage more teenagers' participation, deepen their knowledge of leisure activities and create a richer and healthier leisure lifestyle.

E. To improve quality of teenagers' leisure activities, the implementation of leisure guides should be encouraged with proper training programs. Professional training should be given to the guides, depending on the characteristics of various camps. The content of training should include at least teenager physical and psychological development, introduction to teenager leisure activities, etc.

F. Constructing the national network of service and learning resources so that secondary schools may contact communities, organizations and private sectors providing opportunities of service and learning. This is to promote the ratio of secondary students' participation in service and learning activities. Service and learning operations in these schools will be surveyed and studied as reference to the evaluation of strategic planning.

G. Gathering effort from academics and private organizations to develop multiple service and learning programs for students in secondary schools. Creative leisure programs are integrated into service and learning to motivate teenagers.

H. Fostering international interaction when researching and developing policies regarding service and learning in Taiwan by creating links to relevant international websites to enhance exchanges, improve and internationalize our service and learning policies.