

Chapter 1 : Philippine Drug War - Wikipedia

Sep 22, Â· Forty-five years after it began, it is safe to say that the war on drugs was most certainly a war on people, Michael K. Williams writes.

Report Concludes Written by Brian Krans on April 8, Share on Pinterest The war on drugs is a failure that harms the health of the public, according to a report that could help shape global drug policy. The report, compiled by academics around the world and published in *The Lancet*, examines the public health ramifications of the current international drug policy. The report was prepared for the United Nations U. Ironically, the second day of their gathering is April 20, an international holiday to cannabis enthusiasts. All told, the report recommends decriminalizing minor, nonviolent drug offenses as well as strengthening alternatives to jail time and phasing out the use of military forces to enforce drug laws. They also recommend the use of harm-reduction services such as needle exchanges and injection sites, increased health services to prevent the spread of HIV, hepatitis C, and tuberculosis, and reducing the negative impact of drug policy and laws on women. General Assembly Special Session that addressed drugs, held in , continued the decades-old approach of prohibiting all drug use, possession, production, and trafficking. This is evident in countries like Mexico where seven drug cartels control virtually all of the U. However, researchers say, continuing these approaches endangers more than just drug users. According to the Federal Bureau of Prisons, 46 percent of all federal prisoners are behind bars for drug offenses. And despite no significant difference in drug use between whites and blacks, black men are more than five times as likely to be imprisoned for drug offenses in their lifetimes. Globally, about 21 percent of all prisoners were incarcerated for drug-related crimes in . Women of color are also highly discriminated against in drug enforcement. Laura Thomas, deputy state director in California for the Drug Policy Alliance, said voters are supporting those who recognize drug addiction is a health issue, not merely a criminal justice issue. They are, however, political landmines when politicians run on the platform of being tough on drugs and the crimes that stem from their possession. President Richard Nixon may have been the first to declare a war on drugs, but, according to recent revelations, it may not have been drugs he was truly after. This included associating the antiwar left with marijuana and blacks with heroin, and criminalizing both drugs heavily. Did we know we were lying about the drugs? Under President Ronald Reagan, drug-related incarceration rates and strict drug policies rose. In , a year before Reagan assumed the presidency, there were about 50, people incarcerated for nonviolent drug offenses. By , there were ,, according to the Drug Policy Alliance. Also, federal grants were used to provide local police departments with surplus military goods, including tanks and SWAT gear. The militarization of police departments continued under President George W. SWAT activity is rarely tracked, but in states that do, about half of their use is for search warrants for suspected drug crimes, a sliver of which result in felony charges. Besides his stance on the drug war, Obama signed an executive order last year that forbids local law enforcement from using federal grants to buy, among other things, tracked armored vehicles, bayonets, grenade launchers, and large caliber weapons. Four have legalized it for recreational use. In a recent poll, 61 percent of Americans believe marijuana should be legal. Colorado, where marijuana has been legal since , saw increases in hospitalizations for marijuana, but overall they only accounted for 1. Increased child poisonings have appeared to taper off, he said. Should they arise, it makes public health campaigns much easier. Department of Drug Enforcement announced this week it would make a decision on the status of marijuana in the first half of this year. Despite being lax on marijuana use, 93 percent of Americans polled believe drugs like cocaine and heroin should remain illegal. Efforts to help those battling addictions, however, remain a mixed bag. In alone, prescription pain relievers were responsible for 18, fatal overdoses and 10, from heroin, according to the U. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. In California, where drug overdose is the leading cause of preventable death, one lawmaker introduced a bill that would allow cities to open supervised consumption services. These would be sterile, supervised areas where intravenous drug users can shoot up with a lowered risk of fatal overdose. Several law enforcement groups oppose the bill. San Francisco Supervisor David Campos proposed creating a site in San Francisco, which would make it the 67th city in the world with such services. Larry Campbell helped create

the first supervised injection site, InSite , in North America in when he was mayor of Vancouver in British Columbia. Office on Drugs and Crime reports an estimated million people used an illicit substance in the past year, but only about 11 percent experienced drug dependence or drug-use disorders. Those who have drug problems, however, often face serious barriers in finding treatment and even safe means of doing so, namely injectable drug users. The lack of needle exchanges and other social programs directly contributes to the spread of infectious diseases, including HIV and hepatitis C. In lieu of a failed drug policy that focuses on prohibition, abstinence, and police enforcement, the Lancet report calls for a larger focus on prevention of drug use, treatment for users, and reducing the harms associated with drug use. Thomas says this is something public health officials have been saying for a long time, but the U. Written by Brian Krans on April 8, related stories.

Chapter 2 : Philippines: Duterte's "Drug War" Claims 12,+ Lives | Human Rights Watch

The War on Drugs has victimized me and millions of others both directly and indirectly, ruining the lives of countless people. This makes it not just a drug war, but a war on all of us. I may not be a Constitutional scholar or a lawyer, but something tells me this isn't what our founding fathers had in mind.

The video traces the drug war from President Nixon to the draconian Rockefeller Drug Laws to the emerging aboveground marijuana market that is poised to make legal millions for wealthy investors doing the same thing that generations of people of color have been arrested and locked up for. After you watch the video, read on to learn more about the discriminatory history of the war on drugs. The Early Stages of Drug Prohibition Many currently illegal drugs, such as marijuana, opium, coca, and psychedelics have been used for thousands of years for both medical and spiritual purposes. So why are some drugs legal and other drugs illegal today? The first anti-opium laws in the s were directed at Chinese immigrants. The first anti-cocaine laws in the early s were directed at black men in the South. The first anti-marijuana laws, in the Midwest and the Southwest in the s and 20s, were directed at Mexican migrants and Mexican Americans. Today, Latino and especially black communities are still subject to wildly disproportionate drug enforcement and sentencing practices. Nixon and the Generation Gap In the s, as drugs became symbols of youthful rebellion, social upheaval, and political dissent, the government halted scientific research to evaluate their medical safety and efficacy. A top Nixon aide, John Ehrlichman, later admitted: The Nixon campaign in , and the Nixon White House after that, had two enemies: We could arrest their leaders, raid their homes, break up their meetings, and vilify them night after night on the evening news. Did we know we were lying about the drugs? Of course we did. In , the commission unanimously recommended decriminalizing the possession and distribution of marijuana for personal use. Nixon ignored the report and rejected its recommendations. Between and , however, eleven states decriminalized marijuana possession. In January , President Jimmy Carter was inaugurated on a campaign platform that included marijuana decriminalization. In October , the Senate Judiciary Committee voted to decriminalize possession of up to an ounce of marijuana for personal use. Within just a few years, though, the tide had shifted. Proposals to decriminalize marijuana were abandoned as parents became increasingly concerned about high rates of teen marijuana use. Marijuana was ultimately caught up in a broader cultural backlash against the perceived permissiveness of the s. The s and 90s: Drug Hysteria and Skyrocketing Incarceration Rates The presidency of Ronald Reagan marked the start of a long period of skyrocketing rates of incarceration, largely thanks to his unprecedented expansion of the drug war. The number of people behind bars for nonviolent drug law offenses increased from 50, in to over , by In the late s, a political hysteria about drugs led to the passage of draconian penalties in Congress and state legislatures that rapidly increased the prison population. The figure grew through the remainder of the s until, in September , it reached a remarkable 64 percent "one of the most intense fixations by the American public on any issue in polling history. Within less than a year, however, the figure plummeted to less than 10 percent, as the media lost interest. The draconian policies enacted during the hysteria remained, however, and continued to result in escalating levels of arrests and incarceration. Although Bill Clinton advocated for treatment instead of incarceration during his presidential campaign, after his first few months in the White House he reverted to the drug war strategies of his Republican predecessors by continuing to escalate the drug war. Notoriously, Clinton rejected a U. Sentencing Commission recommendation to eliminate the disparity between crack and powder cocaine sentences. Yet, a month before leaving office, Clinton asserted in a Rolling Stone interview that "we really need a re-examination of our entire policy on imprisonment" of people who use drugs, and said that marijuana use "should be decriminalized. Bush arrived in the White House as the drug war was running out of steam " yet he allocated more money than ever to it. His drug czar, John Walters, zealously focused on marijuana and launched a major campaign to promote student drug testing. While rates of illicit drug use remained constant, overdose fatalities rose rapidly. The era of George W. Bush also witnessed the rapid escalation of the militarization of domestic drug law enforcement. While federal reform mostly stalled under Bush, state-level reforms finally began to slow the growth of the drug war. Politicians now routinely admit to

having used marijuana, and even cocaine, when they were younger. When Michael Bloomberg was questioned during his mayoral campaign about whether he had ever used marijuana, he said, "You bet I did" and I enjoyed it. Marijuana reform has gained unprecedented momentum throughout the Americas. In December, Uruguay became the first country in the world to legally regulate marijuana. In response to a worsening overdose epidemic, dozens of U.S. states have decriminalized marijuana. Yet the assault on American citizens and others continues, with millions of people still arrested for marijuana offenses each year and almost 1 million people still behind bars for nothing more than a drug law violation. Now, the new administration is threatening to take us backward toward a full-scale drug war. The Drug Policy Alliance and its allies will continue to advocate for health-based reforms such as marijuana legalization, drug decriminalization, safe consumption sites, naloxone access, bail reform, and more. We look forward to a future where drug policies are shaped by science and compassion rather than political hysteria.

Chapter 3 : Senator: Rodrigo Duterte's drug war has killed 20, | News | Al Jazeera

The War on Drugs is a phrase used to refer to a government-led initiative that aims to stop illegal drug use, distribution and trade by increasing and enforcing penalties for offenders.

State Department in its report on the "International Narcotics Control Strategy ," has pointed out that many Latin-American countries are of transit of chemical precursors, processing of illegal narcotics and vulnerable to transnational organized crime, among other aspects; insinuating that we are not capable of carrying out an autonomous strategy - that is, without them - to confront the phenomenon of drug trafficking. Most Latin-American countries are one of the countries that have experienced firsthand the wave of violence of the war on drugs. Source Prohibitionism and the all-out war on drugs, promoted for several decades by the United States, have had different effects than those sought after. Yet criminal organizations continue to grow richer and richer as violence increases in all the countries where the drug, particularly cocaine, is produced or trafficked to the main country of consumption, the United States. Grey areas multiply within structurally weak and corrupt states, and also within strong states. Corruption is on the rise, driven in part by the hundreds of billions of dollars generated annually by drug trafficking; murders are rising dramatically in Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean. The homicide rates in some countries like Honduras are alarming: In the city of Ceiba, that number rises to In both cases, the killings were concentrated in the north, in areas through which the drug travels. In South America, drug trafficking has financed insurgent groups, counterinsurgents, terrorists and, indeed, corrupt politicians. It provided and continues to provide direct or indirect support for the violence that has resulted in tens of thousands of deaths in Peru and Colombia in past decades. Source The effort to reduce cocaine production in Colombia - the main producer until - resulted in increased production in Peru, which surpassed Colombia in pure cocaine. In addition, while hectares under coca cultivation have been declining in Colombia, they have increased in Peru and Bolivia. This phenomenon is popularly known as the balloon effect: All this shows that the war on drugs has not only failed: The collateral damage is enormous; far greater than any benefit that can be wielded by those who defend it. The criminalization of drug use prevents drug addiction - and its impact on society - from being addressed for what it is: The enormous profits generated by drug trafficking - which are partly explained by the high prices brought about by the war on drugs - contribute to the proliferation of grey areas around the world, erode institutions and weaken democracy. In some countries the result has been a vicious cycle of corruption-illegality-violence-corruption from which it is very difficult to escape. As previously stated we have seen that the war on drugs is just another failure of the U. S tendency to be the police of the world. Drug on war will forever remain a failure because, in simple words, it violates the human freedom of choosing. War on the drug has shown that the government inefficiency in solving problems, everytime that the goverments makes an intervention it end up making the problem worse, so it was when they tried to regulate the alcohol back in the 20th century. But attacking the individual freedom of citizens just beacuse a minority committing crimes under their effects will never solve the problems. If you ask anybody on the street they will always say that they own their own bodies, according to the goverments logic when it comes to drugs you dont even own your own body, the goverment does. In this article is stated: Drug prohibition is the attempt to do the impossible through the mechanism of violence. Drug prohibition is The attempt to quell the vices passions of man do the iron fist of the state. The Tyranny of the drug war has Ruined millions of lives, torn apart families, destroyed communities, built the largest prison population in human history, and in the process, cost taxpayers billions. Would this be morally acceptable? People must stop believing that use of force when carried out by the state is absolutely any different than when carried out by private individuals or groups. The drug war is just one area, be it a large one, that this problem plagues the opinions of the population. Some questions that we must face about the drug on war, is it really fair? I believe truth is the only path to success for our society. I have a long-term relationship with Philosophy, politics, and economy. All the ideas stated in this post, belongs only and exclusively to my authorship.

Chapter 4 : War On Drugs Quotes - BrainyQuote

There's nothing moral on the drug on wars, one must believe that drugs are bad for people but so is the alcohol, unhealthy food and no one is carrying out a war on those. It's the hypocrisy of the government of affirming that we live in a free society but we are not able to make free choices such as consuming drugs.

Military relations As part of its Plan Colombia program, the United States government currently provides hundreds of millions of dollars per year of military aid , training, and equipment to Colombia, [] to fight left-wing guerrillas such as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia FARC-EP , which has been accused of being involved in drug trafficking. DynCorp , the largest private company involved, was among those contracted by the State Department, while others signed contracts with the Defense Department. Author Grace Livingstone has stated that more Colombian SOA graduates have been implicated in human rights abuses than currently known SOA graduates from any other country. In , the Clinton administration initially waived all but one of the human rights conditions attached to Plan Colombia, considering such aid as crucial to national security at the time. Colombia increased its defense spending from 3. Overall, the results were extremely positive. Greater spending on infrastructure and social programs helped the Colombian government increase its political legitimacy, while improved security forces were better able to consolidate control over large swaths of the country previously overrun by insurgents and drug cartels. It also notes that, "Plan Colombia has been widely hailed as a success, and some analysts believe that, by , Colombian security forces had finally gained the upper hand once and for all. It was approved on June 30, , and its stated aim is combating the threats of drug trafficking and transnational crime. There is still not any type of plan that addresses these people. No weapons are included in the plan. Honduras has been a major stop for drug traffickers, who use small planes and landing strips hidden throughout the country to transport drugs. DEA agents, working with other U. The War on Drugs has been a highly contentious issue since its inception. A poll on October 2, , found that three in four Americans believed that the War On Drugs was failing. This a substantial shift from the same poll questions since A Pew Research Center poll in found that 80 percent supported the current use of the army in the War on Drugs to combat drug traffickers with about 55 percent saying that they have been making progress in the war. The poll also found that the percentages believing that that illegal drugs and violence related to the cartel were Higher in the North with 87 percent for illegal drug use and 94 percent cartel related violence being a problem. This compared to the other locations: South, Mexico City and the greater area of Mexico City, and Central Mexico which are all about 18 percent or lower than the North on Illegal drug use being a problem for the country. These perspective areas are also lower than the North by 19 percent or more on the issue of drug cartel related violence being an issue for the country. Though the poll indicates a support of U. In that same poll 20 percent believe that the United States is solely to blame and 17 percent believe that Mexico is solely to blame. Penalties for drug crimes among American youth almost always involve permanent or semi-permanent removal from opportunities for education, strip them of voting rights , and later involve creation of criminal records which make employment more difficult. Many cartels, especially Los Zetas have taken advantage of the limited resources of these nations. As a comparison, in Chile and the U. However, direct taxes on income are very hard to enforce and in some cases tax evasion is seen as a national pastime. In many areas of South America the coca leaf has traditionally been chewed and used in tea and for religious, medicinal and nutritional purposes by locals. In many areas the U. CIA and Contra cocaine trafficking Further information: State Department "who provided support for the Contras are involved in drug trafficking State Department of funds authorized by the Congress for humanitarian assistance to the Contras, in some cases after the traffickers had been indicted by federal law enforcement agencies on drug charges, in others while traffickers were under active investigation by these same agencies. Government connection was initially attacked at the time by the media. Heroin trafficking operations involving the CIA, U. Navy and Sicilian Mafia Further information: Labor union members were terrorized and murdered by mafia members as a means of preventing labor unrest and ensuring smooth shipping of supplies to Europe. Clair, in order to prevent Communist party members from being elected in Italy following World War II, the CIA worked

closely with the Sicilian Mafia , protecting them and assisting in their worldwide heroin smuggling operations. The mafia was in conflict with leftist groups and was involved in assassinating, torturing, and beating leftist political organizers. The page study, "Sealing the Borders: The study noted that seven prior studies in the past nine years, including one by the Center for Naval Research and the Office of Technology Assessment, had come to similar conclusions. Interdiction efforts, using current armed forces resources, would have almost no effect on cocaine importation into the United States, the report concluded. The report said that treatment is the cheapest way to cut drug use, stating that drug treatment is twenty-three times more effective than the supply-side "war on drugs". The NRC Committee found that existing studies on efforts to address drug usage and smuggling, from U. It is unconscionable for this country to continue to carry out a public policy of this magnitude and cost without any way of knowing whether and to what extent it is having the desired effect. According to a study, this effort was successful, but its effects were largely temporary.

Chapter 5 : Nixon Aide Reportedly Admitted Drug War Was Meant To Target Black People | HuffPost

The war on drugs is a catastrophic failure. We can't end it until we stop arresting and locking people up simply for using or possessing drugs. Sign the Petition.

Extrajudicial killings and forced disappearances in the Philippines Rodrigo Duterte won the Philippine presidential election promising to kill tens of thousands of criminals, and urging people to kill drug addicts. However, according to the Philippine Dangerous Drugs Board, the government drug policy-making body, 1. He said he would order police to adopt a shoot-to-kill policy, and would offer them a bounty for dead suspects. Duterte claimed that Dayan was her collector for drug money, who had also himself been using drugs. But I am not required to prove it in court. My job is to protect public interest. Agnes Callamard , the UN Special Rapporteur on summary executions, stated that Duterte had given a "license to kill" to his citizens by encouraging them to kill. Presidential spokesperson Ernesto Abella later clarified that the Philippines was not leaving the UN. Executive Secretary Salvador Medialdea said that the declaration "does not specify the imposition of curfews", and would remain in force indefinitely. That was the basis. She was replaced by Senator Richard Gordon , a supporter of Duterte. He said that he had witnessed Duterte killing a government agent, and he had heard Duterte giving orders to carry out executions, including ordering the bombing of mosques as retaliation for an attack on a cathedral. She denies the allegations. For as long as I am the president, nobody but nobody "no military man or policeman will go to prison because they performed their duties. If [drug suspects] pull out a gun, kill them. Now there are three million drug addicts. The officer said that he had personally been involved in killing 87 suspects, and described how the corpses had their heads wrapped in masking tape with a cardboard placard labelling them as a drug offender so that the killing would not be investigated, or they were dumped at the roadside "salvage" victims. According to police, the group were heavily armed and opened fire on police, who found sachets of methamphetamine at the scene. No police were injured. A police spokesman said they had not been informed. He pointed out that a search warrant is not required to search a jail cell. They [drug users] will multiply. When harvest time comes, there will be more of them who will die. Then I will include you among them because you let them multiply. They also stated that police reports of killings are "remarkably similar", involving a "buy-bust" operation in which the suspect panics and shoots at the officers, who return fire, killing the suspect, and report finding a packet of white powder and a. The figures pose a powerful challenge to the official narrative that the Philippines police are only killing drug suspects in self-defense. These statistics and other evidence amassed by Reuters point in the other direction: Amnesty International investigation[edit] On January 31, , Amnesty International published a report of their investigation of 59 drug-related killings in 20 cities and towns, "If you are poor you are killed": He said that some police also receive a payment from the funeral home they send the corpses to. Presidential spokesman Ernesto Abella responded to the report, saying that Senate committee investigations proved that there had been no state-sponsored extrajudicial killings. He asked, "Is that the only thing you [de Lima] can produce? The report of Amnesty? We implemented the personal orders of Mayor Duterte to us. According to police provincial chief Jaysen De Guzman, authorities recovered grenades, ammunition and illegal drugs in the raid. Police say they killed him in self-defense, and retrieved a gun and two packets of methamphetamine. Along with the deaths of Kian delos Santos, the deaths of the two teenagers also triggered public outrage and condemnation. Duterte insisted that the child was killed by drug suspects, not by his police force. He stated that he has only used his mouth to tell drug users that they will be killed. He stated that " Roque stated that he will change public perception by reducing the impact of the statements by which Duterte advocates extra-judicial killings in his war on drugs. Human Rights Watch denied the allegation, calling it "shockingly dangerous and shameful". Assassination of Antonio Halili The controversial Tanauan, Batangas mayor Antonio Halili was assassinated by an unknown sniper during a flag-raising ceremony on July 2, , becoming the 11th local government official to be killed in the Drug War. Neri Colmenares, a lawyer acting for the group, said that "Duterte is personally liable for ordering state police to undertake mass killings". Duterte threatened to arrest the ICC prosecutor Bensouda.

Chapter 6 : A Brief History of the Drug War | Drug Policy Alliance

The problem is the war on drugs is not attacking the right people. The people being hurt are the recreational users who get busted for having \$50 worth of pot or cocaine in their pockets. These people aren't drug dealers, they aren't gang-bangers, they are people with families, that use drugs, and are put away for decades.

Prohibition lasted until December, 1933, when the 21st Amendment was ratified, overturning the 18th. This federal law placed a tax on the sale of cannabis, hemp, or marijuana. The Act was introduced by Rep. Doughton of North Carolina and was drafted by Harry Anslinger. This statute calls for the regulation of certain drugs and substances. Schedule 1 drugs are considered the most dangerous, as they pose a very high risk for addiction with little evidence of medical benefits. The substances considered least likely to be addictive, such as cough medications with small amounts of codeine, fall into the Schedule 5 category. According to a Gallup poll, about 48 percent of Americans thought drugs were a serious problem. As part of the War on Drugs initiative, Nixon increased federal funding for drug-control agencies and proposed strict measures, such as mandatory prison sentencing, for drug crimes. This agency is responsible for tackling drug use and smuggling in the United States. In the interview, conducted by journalist Dan Baum and published in Harper magazine, Ehrlichman explained that the Nixon campaign had two enemies: Ehrlichman was quoted as saying: We could arrest their leaders, raid their homes, break up their meetings, and vilify them night after night on the evening news. Did we know we were lying about the drugs? Of course, we did. Between 1964 and 1970, eleven states decriminalized marijuana possession. Jimmy Carter became president in 1977 after running on a political campaign to decriminalize marijuana. During his first year in office, the Senate Judiciary Committee voted to decriminalize up to one ounce of marijuana. In 1986, Congress passed the Anti-Drug Abuse Act, which established mandatory minimum prison sentences for certain drug offenses. This law was later heavily criticized as having racist ramifications because it allocated longer prison sentences for offenses involving the same amount of crack cocaine used more often by black Americans as powder cocaine used more often by white Americans. Critics also pointed to data showing that people of color were targeted and arrested on suspicion of drug use at higher rates than whites, leading to disproportionate incarceration rates among communities of color. The War on Drugs in the 21st Century Public support for the war on drugs has waned in recent decades. Some Americans and policymakers feel the campaign has been ineffective or has led to racial divide. However, others still passionately support the effort. In 2018, Congress passed the Fair Sentencing Act FSA, which reduced the discrepancy between crack and powder cocaine offenses from 100:1 to 18:1. The recent legalization of marijuana in several states and the District of Columbia has also led to a more tolerant political view on recreational drug use. Technically, the War on Drugs is still being fought, but with less intensity and publicity than in its early years.

Chapter 7 : War on drugs is a war on people - CNN

The "War on Drugs" was actually a political tool to crush leftist protesters and black people, a former Nixon White House adviser admitted in a decades-old interview published Tuesday.

Chapter 8 : War On Drugs Quotes (37 quotes)

Jun 28, 2018. "The global war on drugs has failed, with devastating consequences for individuals and societies around the world," a recent report from the Global Commission on Drug Policy concludes.

Chapter 9 : 5 Policies That Prove The War on Drugs Targeted Black People | News One

*A Resource Book for the Debate [Steve Otto] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. A chilling book, Otto exposes government corruption in their war on drugs: from the idiocy of outrageous prison terms for small*

amounts of pot.