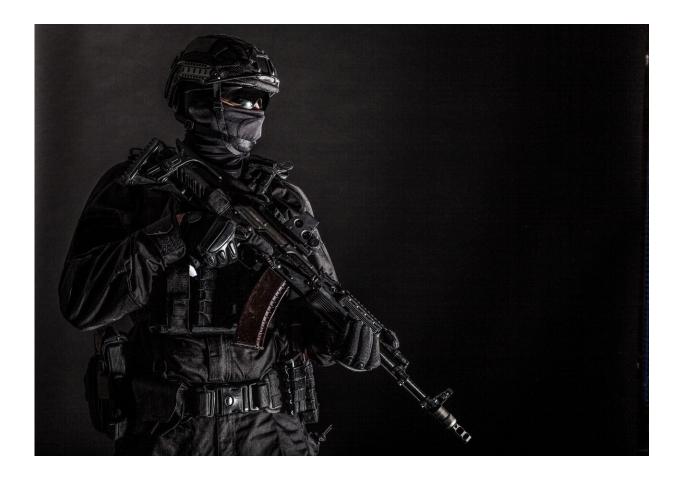


War on drugs causes aggressive policing, says expert

June 10 2020, by Avery Ruxer Franklin



Credit: 123rf.com/Rice University

The war on drugs has provided police with cover for aggressive tactics and unnecessary encounters with citizens, according to Katharine Neill



Harris, the Alfred C. Glassell, III, Fellow in Drug Policy at Rice University's Baker Institute for Public Policy.

"Many hallmarks of contemporary policing, from no-knock searches to civil asset forfeiture, were originally justified as critical to securing a <u>drug</u>-free America," Harris <u>wrote in a post on the Baker Institute blog</u>. "The 40-year war on drugs, unwinnable from the start, is a policy failure that has come at great cost, to society generally and to minority communities especially."

Harris argues that "proactive drug enforcement has normalized overzealous policing" and leads to unnecessary citizen-police interactions that have the potential to escalate. By decriminalizing low-level drug possession, federal and state governments can at least greatly reduce "aggressive policing," she wrote.

"In the context of our current civil unrest, the drug war's normalization of aggressive policing within a system already mired in <u>institutional</u> <u>racism</u> has increased the frequency of interactions between citizens and police that have the potential to turn hostile or violent," she wrote.

Harris explains that no-knock searches, like the one that led to the police shooting of Breonna Taylor in Louisville, Kentucky, are often lead by SWAT teams with military-grade weapons and carry a high risk for deadly violence.

"A <u>New York Times investigation</u> found that between 2010 and 2016 at least 81 civilians, half of whom were people of color, and 13 officers were killed during the execution of such warrants," she wrote. "In response to the fatal incidents in their cities, Louisville suspended and Houston largely ended the use of no-knock raids, but most jurisdictions still allow them."



In addition to ending the war on drugs, Harris argues for drug law reforms coupled with improving <u>law enforcement</u>'s response to people who use drugs. "Police officers have the right to protect themselves from harm, but citizens do not 'deserve' to be treated with force just because they use drugs," she wrote.

Harris' current research focuses on the availability of drug treatment for at-risk populations, the opioid epidemic and the legalization of medical and adult-use cannabis. She supports policy reforms that treat drug use as a public health issue, such as alternatives to incarceration for drug offenders, needle-exchange programs, safe-consumption sites, drug testing services, expanded access to medication-assisted treatments, and greater integration of substance use and mental health services with each other and with other areas of medical service.

Provided by Rice University

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