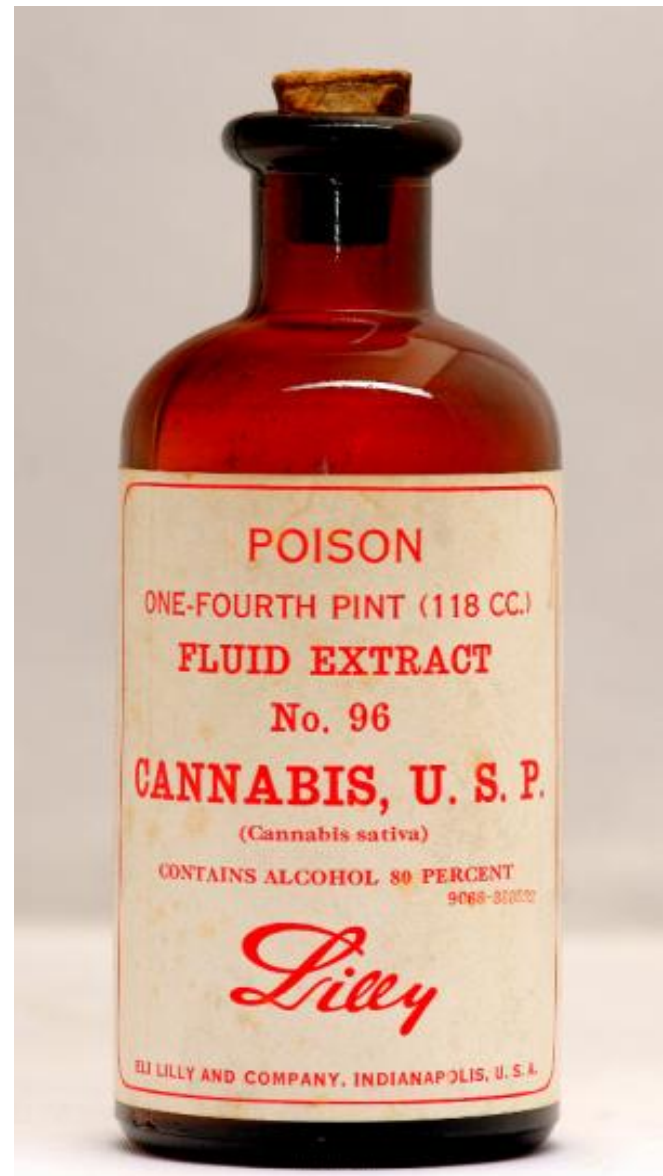


- 1850 Marijuana added to U.S. Pharmacopeia
- 1906 Pure Food and Drug Act
Preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors
- 1911 Massachusetts becomes the first state to outlaw possession of marijuana other than through pharmaceuticals
- 1915 Vermont adopts “An act to regulate the sale of opium, morphine and other narcotic drugs”



Harrison Narcotics Tax Act of 1915

Imposed taxes on the sale, distribution, manufacturing, importation, and distribution of coca leaves, opium, and any products originating from either



By 1918, U.S. farms cultivate over 60,000 pounds of pharmaceutical marijuana

Prohibition, the 18th Amendment, the Volstead Act, and an increasing focus on drug use (1920s)



Beware! Young and Old—People in
All Walks of Life!

Marihuana Cigarette

This  may be handed you





by the friendly stranger. It contains the Killer Drug
"Marihuana"-- a powerful narcotic in which lurks
Murder! Insanity! Death!



(Copyrighted Plant, Insects Not Patentable)

WARNING!

Dope peddlers are shrewd! They may
put some of this drug in the  or
in the  or in the tobacco cigarette.

WRITE FOR DETAILED INFORMATION, ENCLOSED 12 CENTS IN POSTAGE—MAILING COST

Address: THE INTER-STATE NARCOTIC ASSOCIATION
(Incorporated not for profit)
53 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

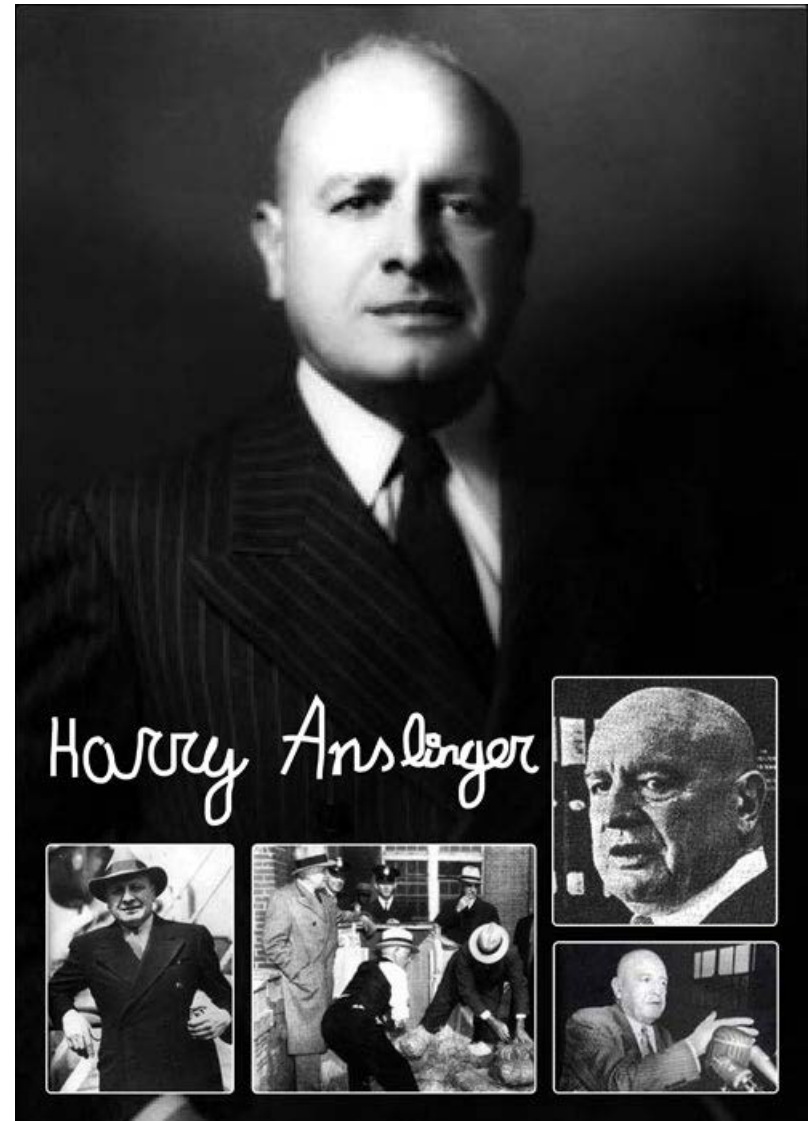
AMERICAN MAIL ORDER is part of the National Campaign Against the Drug, Inc. All orders must be filled by the U. S. Mail. The 1937 Act by the Federal Bureau of Investigation is now enforced by Bureau of Prohibition and Customs Dept. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, 400 ...



Uniform Narcotic Drug Act of 1934

Developed by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws at the urging of Harry Anslinger from the Federal Bureau of Narcotics

Prohibited production of narcotic drugs within state borders, except by specific license and under strict regulation and authorized states to exercise police power seize drugs and punish lawbreakers

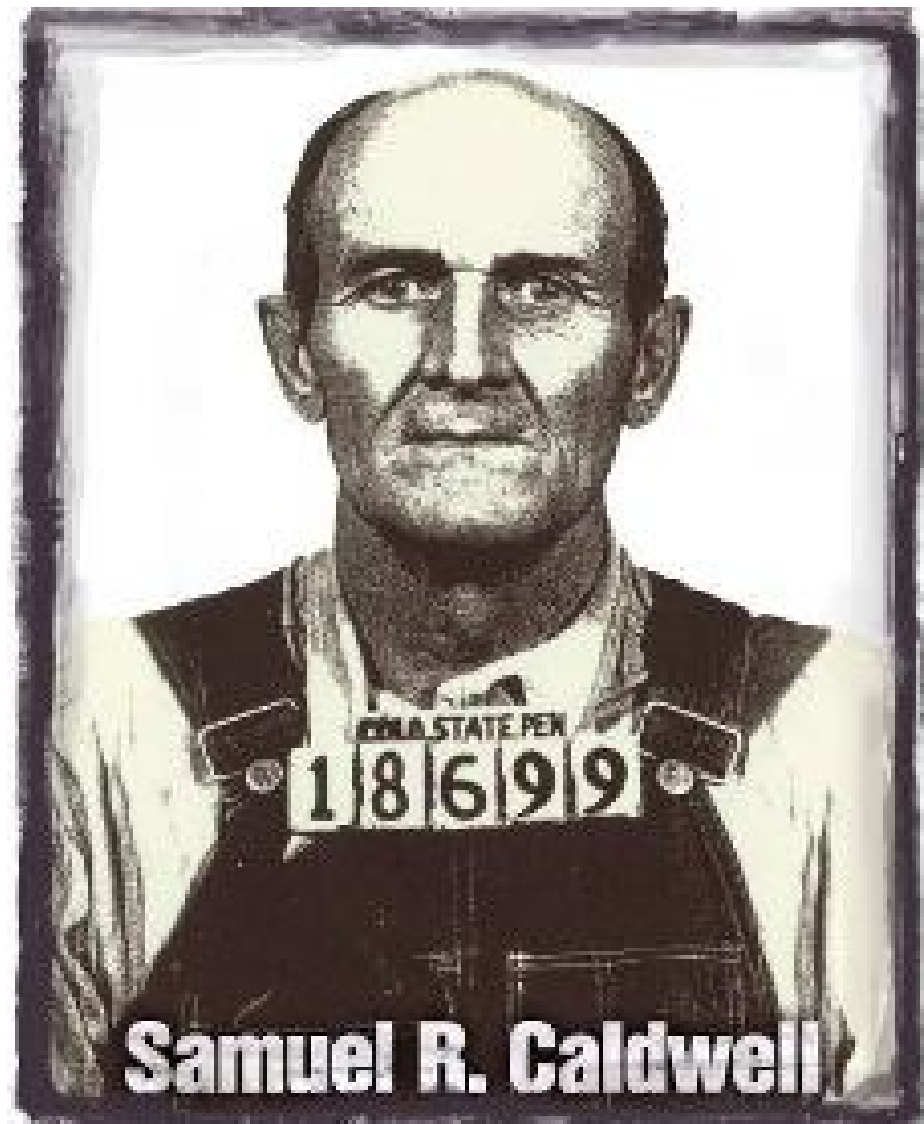




Imposed a tax on the sale of cannabis, hemp, or marijuana

Required any person who sells, deals in, dispenses, or gives away marihuana to register with the Internal Revenue Service and pay a special occupational tax





Samuel R. Caldwell

THE
PHARMACOPŒIA
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
(THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIA)

TWELFTH REVISION
(U. S. P. XII)

BY AUTHORITY OF THE
UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIAL CONVENTION
MEETING AT WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 14 AND 15, 1940

PREPARED BY THE COMMITTEE OF REVISION AND
PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OFFICIAL FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1942

ELECTROTYPED, PRINTED AND DISTRIBUTED BY
MACK PRINTING COMPANY
EASTON, PA.

1947

Vermont adopts the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act

Violations of the Act were subject to a mandatory sentence of imprisonment of one to five years



The 1950s and 60s saw increasing criminal penalties and mandatory minimums with The Boggs Act (1951) and The Narcotics Control Act (1956)

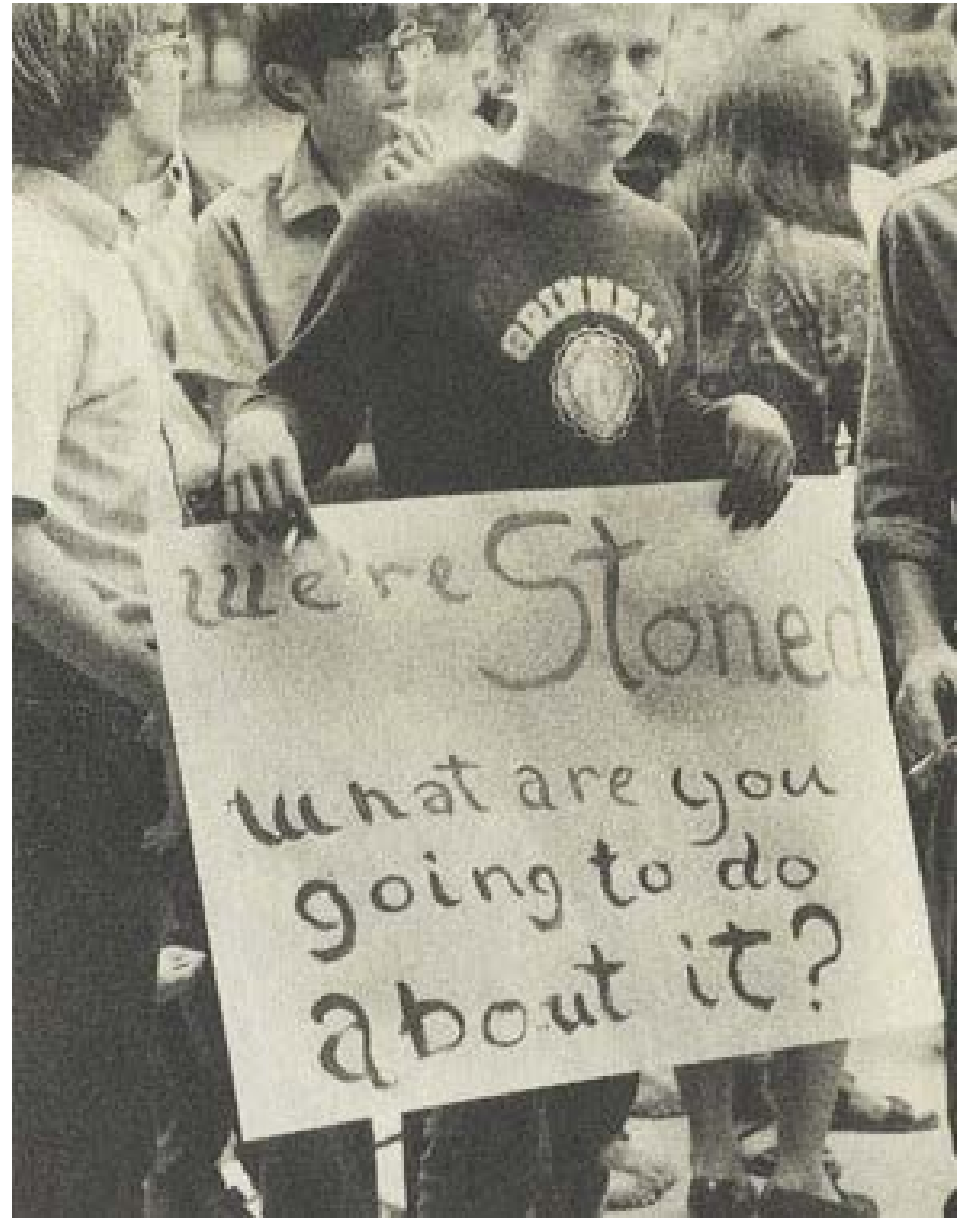


The Sixties

Collapse of the
consensus that
use = abuse

Associated with
campus life, new
socioeconomic
brackets

A time of challenging
social norms (civil
rights, anti-war,
ecology movement)



The Controlled Substances Act of 1970

Created five schedules (classifications) with varying qualifications for a substance to be included in each

Marijuana is “temporarily” designated as a Schedule I Drug, meaning it has a high potential for abuse and no medicinal value

Creates the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse (Shafer Commission)





1971 Nixon declares war on drugs

“America's public enemy number one in the United States is drug abuse. In order to fight and defeat this enemy, it is necessary to wage a new, all-out offensive.”

Reduction of penalties in the States 1967-1973

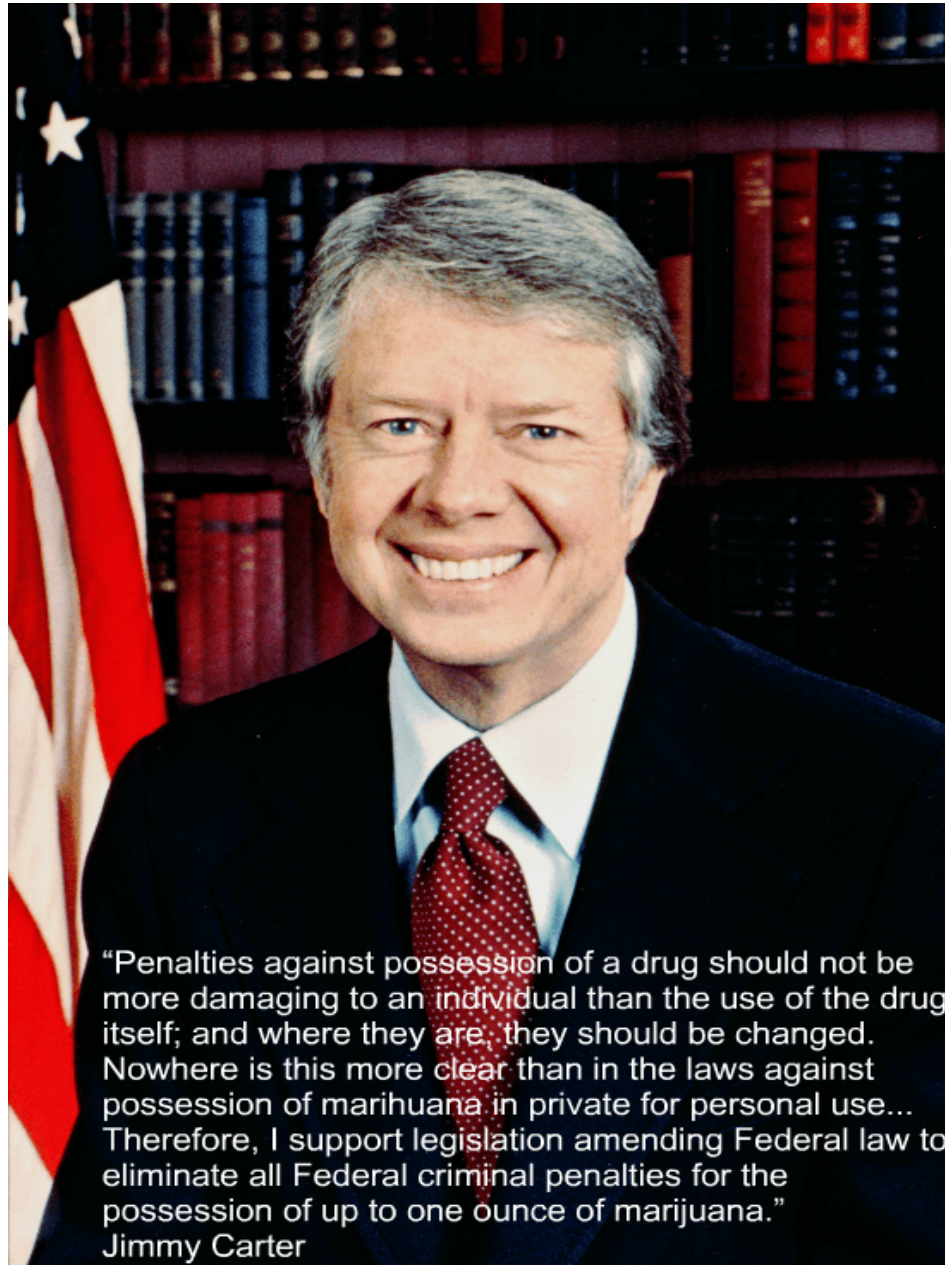


- In 1967, Vermont drops simple possession to a minor misdemeanor, 6 months
- By 1972, only 7 states still permitted prosecution of simple possession as a felony

Shafer Report - 1972

[T]he criminal law is too harsh a tool to apply to personal possession even in the effort to discourage use...It implies an overwhelming indictment of the behavior which we believe is not appropriate. The actual and potential harm of use of the drug is not great enough to justify intrusion by the criminal law into private behavior, a step which our society takes only with the greatest reluctance... Therefore, the Commission recommends ... [that the] possession of marijuana for personal use no longer be an offense, [and that the] casual distribution of small amounts of marihuana for no remuneration, or insignificant remuneration, no longer be an offense.



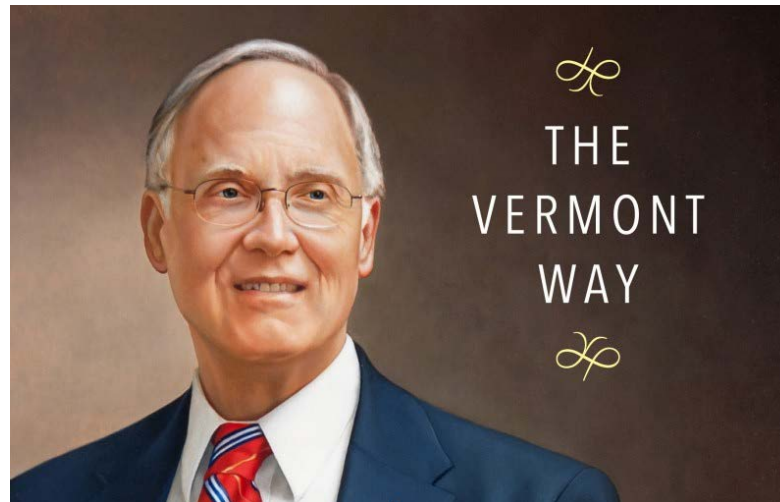


“Penalties against possession of a drug should not be more damaging to an individual than the use of the drug itself; and where they are, they should be changed. Nowhere is this more clear than in the laws against possession of marihuana in private for personal use... Therefore, I support legislation amending Federal law to eliminate all Federal criminal penalties for the possession of up to one ounce of marijuana.”
Jimmy Carter

Vermont Effort to Decriminalize in 1978

H.699

“The legislature finds that arrests, criminal prosecutions and penalties are inappropriate for people who possess small quantities of marijuana for personal use...The legislature does not encourage or condone the recreational use of marijuana or any other drug. Rather the purpose of this act is to ensure that the many people of Vermont who [use marijuana] are not subject to unduly harsh sanctions”



Medical Marijuana Begins to Gain Traction



- Cannabis Therapeutic Research Program (1981) established within the Dept of Health
- Permits physicians to prescribe cannabis for treating cancer patients and other medical uses permitted by rule
- Designates the Dept as the sole distributor of cannabis for VT physicians under the program
- Distribution directly to a patient may take place only pursuant to the instructions of a physician



1980s – Just Say “No”

Vermont increases criminal penalties for marijuana possession, dispensing , and sale

1990s-2000s

Medical Marijuana is Back

- 1996 – California becomes the first state to permit medical use (ballot initiative)
- 2001 – VT House passes a bill establishing a framework for possession and cultivation by patients with debilitating medical condition
- Dies in Senate Committee on Judiciary
- Medical Marijuana Study Committee created to examine the issue and how VT might implement a program
- The Committee reports favorably on the use of marijuana for medicinal purposes
- 2004 – Vermont becomes the 9th state to approve MMJ by adopting “An act relating to marijuana use by persons with severe illness” which establishes a registry within the Department of Public Safety for patients and their caregivers who are permitted to possess and cultivate marijuana

Medical Marijuana Dispensaries

- 2011, Vermont enacts legislation to allow up to four dispensaries to provide marijuana to a maximum of 1,000 registered patients. Dept. of Public Safety directed to adopt rules and provide oversight for dispensaries
- 2014, the Legislature eliminates the patient cap, authorizes delivery to patients, and permits naturopaths to qualify patients for the registry





Decriminalization in Vermont (2013)

Possession of an ounce or less by a person 21 years or older is subject to a civil penalty similar to a traffic ticket

An act relating to the regulation
and taxation of marijuana
(S.95;2015)