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La marihuana, medicina prohibida per la mafia farmacèutica

A través de este ensayo histórico tal vez entenderás por qué la marihuana es ilegal, cuáles fueron los intereses detrás de esta medida, y por qué en la escuela intentaron inculcarte (sin éxito) la idea de que consumir cannabis es malo.



Probablemente tu eres una de las miles de personas que seguimos preguntándonos el por qué de la prohibición de la marihuana. Más allá de lo ridículo que resulta, si se mira objetivamente, el que los sistemas gubernamentales se hayan auto-asignado el poder de prohibir nuestra interacción con una planta, lo cierto es que si nos remitimos a los efectos de la cannabis en la salud física y social, la interrogante se vuelve aún más notable.

¿Por qué es ilegal consumir marihuana si múltiples estudios han confirmado que sus efectos son menos dañinos que los del consumo de tabaco para el organismo humano, y que sus consecuencias sociales son notablemente menos negativas que las del consumo de alcohol? ¿Por qué se prohíbe el cultivo de esta planta si esta comprobado que puede aportar múltiples beneficios desde un plano medicinal, hasta la manufactura de productos imprescindibles como el papel, la ropa, o incluso proveer de elementos necesarios para la construcción y la gastronomía?



A continuación repasemos algunos datos históricos que ponen en evidencia el valor que otorgaban las sociedades a esta planta previo a su prohibición. La mayoría de estos datos, que corresponden a Estados Unidos ya que este país fue el principal promotor de su prohibición a nivel mundial, pueden verificarse a través de fuentes de conocimiento tradicionalmente legitimadas como la Enciclopedia Británica, la cual por cierto durante 150 años fue impresa en papel de cáñamo:

- Todos los libros de texto escolares, en Estados Unidos, estaban impresos en papel de cáñamo hasta 1830.
- Los primeros mapas, biblias, e incluso la constitución estadounidense fueron impresas con papel de cáñamo.
- En algunos estados el país era obligatorio el cultivo de cannabis en los siglos 16 y 17 debido a los enormes beneficios que esta planta implicaba como materia prima.
- El cáñamo fue fundamental para la navegación durante siglos ya que el 90% de las cuerdas que se utilizaban en esta práctica eran elaboradas con este material.
- Previo a la introducción del algodón en 1820, el 80% de la ropa y telas en general eran elaboradas a partir de esta planta.
- Los primeros registros de cultivo de cáñamo datan de hace por lo menos cinco mil años en la antigua China.
- La mayoría de las obras de Rembrandt, Van Gogh, Monet, y muchos otros, se pintaron sobre canvas hechos a base de cáñamo.

En 1916 el Departamento de Agricultura de EUA predijo que para 1940 todos los libros serían impresos en cáñamo lo cual implicaría que no se tendrían que talar más árboles.

Esta confirmado que una hectárea cultivada con cáñamo produce 4 veces más papel que el mismo área plantado con árboles, y que el proceso de extracción requiere de entre 4 y 7 veces menor esfuerzo en maquinaria lo cual se traduce a su vez en menor contaminación.

Algunas de las pinturas y barnices de mayor calidad eran elaboradas a partir de la semilla de la cannabis hasta 1930.

Henry Ford, fundador de la armadora de coches del mismo nombre, construyó su primero modelo de automóvil utilizando cáñamo como principal materia prima y estaba diseñado para operar con combustible también generado a partir de esta planta.

Criminalización

La criminalización de la marihuana en Estados Unidos tuvo sus primeros antecedentes en 1906, en

el Distrito de Columbia, con la primer regulación en torno al cultivo de esta planta. Posteriormente siguieron Massachusetts (1911), Nueva York (1914) y Maine (1914). Mientras que en 1913 California pasó la primera ley de prohibición de marihuana y Wyoming (1915), Texas (1919), Iowa (1923), Nevada (1923), Oregon (1923), Washington (1923), Arkansas (1923), y Nebraska (1927) le siguieron. Ya en 1932 se creó *el Uniform State Narcotic Act* para invitar a los gobiernos estatales a que se unieran, sin excepción, a esta campaña nacional por criminalizar o al menos regular el uso de marihuana.



Cuatro años después, en 1936, durante la *Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs* llevada a cabo en Ginebra, Estados Unidos promovió ante el resto del mundo, a través de su *Federal Bureau of Narcotics*, un tratado de criminalización de cualquier actividad relacionada a la marihuana, la coca, y el opio (incluidas su cultivo, producción, manufacturación, y distribución) con excepción de contextos médicos y científicos. El Artículo 2 de esta convención invitaba a todos los firmantes a castigar severamente, en particular con penas que implicaran la privación de la libertad, a toda aquella persona que se involucrara con estas actividades neo ilícitas. Sin embargo, muchos países presentes se negaron a suscribir ciertos apartados del tratado y estados Unidos, principal promotor de la convención, se negó a firmar alegando la flaqueza del resto de las naciones sobretodo en asuntos relacionados a la extradición y la confiscación de bienes ligados al tráfico de drogas.

Al analizar la historia se puede percibir como un gesto bastante raro, incluso esquizofrénico, la transformación de posición estadounidense frente a la marihuana. Súbitamente Estados Unidos pasó de vivir un romance idílico con la cannabis, a promover enérgicamente su prohibición, castigo, y cuasi satanización. Sin duda existe un eslabón perdido que no aparece en la historia oficial y que tiene que ver con la presión de las corporaciones (esas abstractas y todopoderosas entidades que hoy controlan buena parte del planeta y que ya a principios del siglo XX comenzaban a consolidarse como una fuerza aún más influyente que el propio gobierno).

Corporaciones VS Cannabis

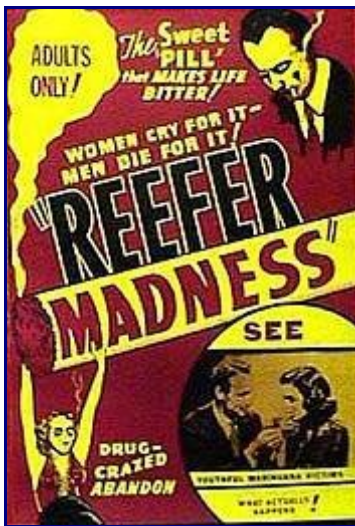
Como podemos ver la cannabis es una planta flexible, multifacética, y con diversas cualidades. A partir de ella se pueden generar desde combustibles y aceites comestibles, hasta ropa y todo tipo de telas, pasando por cuerdas y, por supuesto, papel. Sin embargo, precisamente estas bondades de la planta eran las que más incomodaban a las corporaciones que estaban monetizando frenéticamente mercados como el del abastecimiento de papel industrial, el algodón, y los hidrocarburos. Al parecer, en un principio fueron principalmente dos corporaciones las que se volcaron por completo para promover la prohibición de esta planta: DuPont y la Hearst Company (propiedad de William Randolph Hearst en quien se inspiró el film de Citizen Kane).

El banquero Andrew Mellon, quien se convirtió en el tesorero del gobierno del presidente Hoover, era uno de los principales inversionistas de DuPont, actualmente una de las mayores corporaciones del mundo y que en la época de 1920 a 1940 estaba consolidándose en el negocio de los petroquímicos y de los polímeros. Para ambas ramas de mercado el cannabis resultaba una seria amenaza pues de esta planta podían derivarse tanto fibras naturales que redujeran el consumo de nylon, uno de los productos clave de DuPont en esos años, como de combustible vegetal que amenazaba su apuesta por los hidrocarburos. En este sentido DuPont tenía claro que una de las premisas de su estrategia de mercado tenía que anular la presencia del cáñamo. Siendo Secretario del Tesoro Mellon influyó para que su sobrino Harry J. Anslinger fuese nombrado en 1930 como el primer comisionado *Federal Bureau of Narcotics*. Y a pesar de que el cabildeo en contra de la cannabis ya llevaba poco más de dos décadas lo cierto es que no fue hasta que Anslinger llegó al FBN cuando la verdadera guerra comenzó.

Por otro lado, la otra industria que se sentía gravemente amenazada por la presencia del cáñamo era la papelería. La Hearst Company controlaba buena parte de la producción de papel e incluso era el principal proveedor del área de productos de papel de la hoy multinacional Kimberly Clark. Hearst, un despiadado hombre de negocios no tardó en darse cuenta, al igual que DuPont, de la necesidad de eliminar al cáñamo del mercado y junto con otros empresarios presionaron al gobierno, a través del FBN para que se criminalizara por completo el cultivo de esta planta. Incluso Hearst, el legendario magnate de los medios impresos, puso a disposición su ejército de diarios para promover una campaña cultural en contra de la cannabis y como parte de esta iniciativa se adoptó por primera vez el nombre de marihuana, una palabra con fonética recordable, breve, y precisa para designar a esta ahora diabólica planta (por cierto un término que hasta entonces era solamente utilizado en el argot popular de México).

Otro actor que desempeñó un papel fundamental en este proceso fue la ya entonces consolidada industria del tabaco. En esa época la cultura americana ya había adoptado integralmente el consumo cotidiano de cigarrillos. Sin embargo, las grandes tabacaleras habían comprobado que el consumo de tabaco entre la población que fumaba cannabis era menor que en aquellos que solo consumían su producto. Por otro lado los fumadores de esta planta jamás se someterían a un mercado industrial ya que era relativamente fácil cultivarla caseramente y autoabastecer su consumo personal sin recurrir a una marca industrial. Por el contrario, la siembra de tabaco era mucho más compleja y requería de una extensión de tierra suficiente para cultivarse y no solo de un par de macetas. Tomando en cuenta esto, y ante el poco futuro comercial que se percibía en el rubro del cannabis, las grandes tabacaleras no dudaron en apoyar la cruzada en contra de la marihuana.

Finalmente no podemos dejar de mencionar a la siempre oscura industria farmacéutica, conocida como el Big Pharma, y que consciente de las propiedades medicinales que la marihuana ofrecía a la población también la percibió como una amenaza contra sus intereses comerciales. [Se tienen confirmados múltiples beneficios médicos que contiene la cannabis](#), entre ellos el combate al glaucoma, el ayudar a la prevención de Alzheimer, y reducir el dolor del síndrome pre menstrual entre las mujeres, por mencionar solo algunos. Contra todos estos males el Big Pharma ha desarrollado medicamentos sintéticos que en muchos casos han probado ser menos efectivos, o al menos mucho más costosos que tratarlos con marihuana. De hecho esta misma postura de las farmacéuticas alude a un fenómeno actual con la campaña que busca volver ilegal el uso de plantas medicinales en Europa como sustituto de medicamentos.



Aunque no ha sido comprobado, se dice que Anslinger se reunió con algunos de los más poderosos empresarios del momento, entre ellos obviamente representantes de las tabacaleras, DuPont y el propio W.R. Hearst, para pactar una guerra frontal contra la marihuana y diseñar una campaña mediática que imprimiera el imaginario colectivo con una nueva idea: la marihuana es una planta nociva para la salud y para la sociedad, y su consumo, cultivo y distribución debe ser tenazmente descalificado, denunciado, y perseguido.

A continuación se instauró una de las mayores cruzadas de manipulación mediática en la historia. Decenas de diarios se empeñaron en desatacar los “horrores” de la marihuana y la población aprendió que esta planta era responsable directo de todo tipo de sucesos negativos, desde asesinatos y accidentes Automovilísticos, hasta la pérdida de moral. El cine mainstream también se unió a la campaña con Films como ‘Reefer Madness’ (1936), ‘Marihuana: Assassin of Youth’ (1935) and ‘Marihuana: The Devil’s Weed’ (1936), todas ellas promoviendo la satanización de la marihuana y, aunque lo hacían de una manera que hoy nos parece cómica o altamente caricaturesca, lo cierto es que fue una movida bastante eficiente para generar una percepción profundamente negativa entre la población. Básicamente el discurso giraba en torno a conceptos bastante rudimentarios pero que para la sociedad de ese momento fueron más que suficientes: “un narcótico violento”, “efectos multi-destructivos”, “un enemigo público”, etc...

Nuestros días

Poco tiempo tomó que la movilización mediática en Estados Unidos en contra de la cannabis comenzara a impactar a la población de otros países. Y esto, sumado a la dominante influencia política de EUA en el escenario internacional, derivó en que eventualmente la gran mayoría de los países fueron adoptando medidas y discursos similares. Con el tiempo la legislación anti-marihuana fue sofisticándose y endureciéndose, hasta nuestros días. Actualmente, si bien es ya prácticamente imposible convencer a una persona con los primitivos argumentos sobre los que originalmente se fundó la campaña de desprestigio contra la ganja, lo cierto es que el marco legal ha sido afinado para obstaculizar la posibilidad de legalizarla y también la propaganda ha sido “refinada” pero en ningún momento ha cesado (basta recordar las pasadas votaciones en California donde incluso en contra de todos los pronósticos no se logró legalizar).

Propaganda para desprestigiar la Propuesta 19 que estuvo cerca de legalizar la marihuana en California (Noviembre 2010).

Pero también con el tiempo se sumó un nuevo personaje a las lúgubres agendas detrás de la criminalización de la marihuana: la enorme cantidad de dinero generada a través del narcotráfico. Y sin ir tan lejos como considerar algunas teorías que afirman que detrás de este mercado a fin de cuentas se encuentra una monumental red de lavado de dinero orquestada a partir de instituciones como la CIA o el Vaticano, lo cierto es que en un sistema completamente volcado al mercado, en donde la conveniente o nociva naturaleza de un fenómeno social o medioambiental se mide

exclusivamente a partir de un criterio financiero, resulta objetivamente obvio que el gran mercado de drogas alrededor del mundo a fin de cuentas no debe de molestar a los principales promotores de este sistema: gobiernos, corporaciones, e instituciones religiosas.

Las radiografías históricas en torno a la criminalización e la marihuana, como la que acabas de leer, tal vez no contribuirán significativamente a que se rediseñe la posición legal frente a esta planta, pero al menos sí favorecen el equilibrio en la percepción cultural que hemos forjado a través de lo que nos enseñan en la escuela, en las cónicas campañas anti-drogas, y en las películas mainstream. Y en todo caso, la próxima vez que te cuestiones cómo es posible que la marihuana sea ilegal, tu pregunta ya no quedará sin respuesta.

Más información:

[Legal history of Cannabis in the US](#)

[The Marijuana Conspiracy – The Real Reason Hemp is Illegal](#)

[Marihuana presidencial: 1 de 4 presidentes de EU han usado cannabis](#)

Legal history of cannabis in the United States

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **legal history of cannabis in the United States** relates to the lawfulness of [marijuana](#) use for medical or recreational purposes in the [United States](#). Prohibitions of [cannabis sativa](#) as a drug arose in many states from 1906 and onward. By the mid-1930s, cannabis, or [marijuana](#), as a drug was regulated in every state by laws instituted through the [Uniform State Narcotic Drug Act](#).^[1]

In the 1970s, many [places](#) in the United States started to [decriminalize cannabis](#). Most places that have decriminalized cannabis have one or more of [civil fines](#), drug education, drug treatment in place of [incarceration](#), [criminal](#) charges for possession of small amounts of cannabis, or have made various cannabis offenses the lowest priority for [law enforcement](#). In the 1990s many places began to legalize [medical cannabis](#), which conflicts with federal laws, as cannabis is a [Schedule I](#) drug according to the [Controlled Substances Act](#) of 1970, which classified cannabis as having high potential for abuse, no medical use, and not safe to use under medical supervision. Multiple efforts to [reschedule cannabis](#) have failed and the [United States Supreme Court](#) has ruled in *[United States v. Oakland Cannabis Buyers' Coop](#)* and *[Gonzales v. Raich](#)* that the federal government has a right to regulate and criminalize cannabis, even for medical purposes.

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Early history

In 1619, Jamestown colony law declared that all settlers were required to grow hemp or cannabis. ^{[*[citation needed](#)*]} In 1797, George Washington grew hemp cannabis for fiber production at Mount Vernon as one of his primary crops. The 44-gun frigate, [USS Constitution](#) or 'Old Ironsides', took over 60 tons of hemp for rigging, including an anchor cable 25 inches in circumference. The [Conestoga](#) wagons and prairie schooners of pioneer days were covered with hemp canvas. Indeed the very word 'canvas' is derived from 'cannabis'.^[2] Prohibitions of [cannabis sativa](#) as a drug arose in many states from 1906 and onward. By the mid-1930s, cannabis, or [marijuana](#), as a drug was

regulated in every state by laws instituted through the [Uniform State Narcotic Drug Act](#).^[1]

Criminalization (1900s)

The first significant instance of cannabis *regulation* appeared in [District of Columbia](#) in 1906, though this law was not an outright prohibition.^[3] Regulations of cannabis followed in Massachusetts (1911), New York (1914) and Maine (1914). Simultaneously tensions were building in the western and southwestern states regarding the influx of Mexicans to America. Many Mexicans also smoked marijuana to relax after working in the fields.^[4] Later in that decade, negative tensions grew between the small farms and the large farms that used cheaper Mexican labor. Shortly after, the Great Depression came, which increased tensions as jobs and resources became more scarce. In 1913 California passed the first state marijuana *prohibition* law, criminalizing the preparation of hemp and its products, the phrase *Indian Hemp* is sometimes used or what was referred to as "loco weed." Other states followed with marijuana prohibition laws, including Wyoming (1915), Texas (1919), Iowa (1923), Nevada (1923), Oregon (1923), Washington (1923), Arkansas (1923), and Nebraska (1927).^[5]

Indian hemp regulation (1925)

In 1925 [United States](#) supported regulation of *Indian hemp*, also known as [hashish](#), in the [International Opium Convention](#).^[6] The convention banned exportation of *Indian hemp* and the preparations derived therefrom to countries that had prohibited its use, and required importing countries to issue certificates approving the importation and stating that the shipment was required "exclusively for medical or scientific purposes". The convention did not ban trade with fibers and other similar products from *European hemp*, high growing varieties of hemp from Europe traditionally grown in the United States for production of fibers with low content of [THC](#). According to 1912 edition of a Swedish encyclopedia the *European hemp* grown for its fibers lacks the THC content that characterizes *Indian hemp*^[7]

Uniform State Narcotic Act (1925–1932)

The [Uniform State Narcotic Act](#), first tentative draft in 1925 and fifth final version in 1932, was a result of work by the [National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws](#). It was argued that the traffic in narcotic drugs should have the same safeguards and the same regulation in all of the states. The committee took into consideration the fact that the federal government had already passed The [Harrison Act](#) in 1914 and *The Federal Import and Export Act* in 1922. Many people assumed that the Harrison Act was all that was necessary. The Harrison Act, however, was a revenue-producing act, and while it provided penalties for violation, it did not give the states themselves authority to exercise police power in regard to seizure of drugs used in illicit trade, or in regard to punishment of those responsible therefor. The act was recommended to the states for that purpose.^[8] As a result of the Uniform State Narcotic Act the [Federal Bureau of Narcotics](#) encouraged state governments to adopt it. By the middle of 1930s all member states had some regulation of cannabis.^{[9][10][11]}

Federal Bureau of Narcotics (1930)



FBN public service announcement used in the late 1930s and 1940s

The use of cannabis and other drugs came under increasing scrutiny after the formation of the [Federal Bureau of Narcotics](#) (FBN) in 1930,^[12] headed by [Harry J. Anslinger](#) as part of the government's broader push to outlaw all drugs.

"When the present administration took office ten countries had ratified the Geneva Narcotic Limitation Convention. The United States was one of these ten.... It was my privilege, as President, to proclaim, on that day, that this treaty had become effective throughout the jurisdiction of the United States.... On Jan. 1, 1933, only nine nations had registered their ratification of the limitation treaty. On Jan. 1, 1935, only nine States had adopted the uniform State statute. As 1933 witnessed ratification of the treaty by thirty-one additional nations, so may 1935 witness the adoption of the uniform drug act by at least thirty-one more states, thereby placing interstate accord abreast of international accord, to the honor of the legislative bodies of our States and for the promotion of the welfare of our people and the peoples of other lands." ([Franklin D. Roosevelt](#), March 1935 in a radio message read by [United States Attorney General, Homer Stille Cummings](#))^[13]

Anslinger claimed cannabis caused people to commit violent crimes, act irrational, and act overly sexual. The FBN produced propaganda films promoting Anslinger's views and Anslinger often commented to the press regarding his views on marijuana [cannabis](#).

The 1936 Geneva Trafficking Conventions

In 1936, the [Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs](#) (1936 Trafficking Convention) was concluded in Geneva. The U.S., led by Anslinger, had attempted to include in the treaty the criminalization of all activities – cultivation, production, manufacture and distribution – related to the use of opium, coca (and its derivatives) and cannabis for non-medical and non-scientific purposes. Many countries opposed this and the focus remained on illicit trafficking. Article 2 of the Convention called upon signatory countries to use their national criminal law systems to "severely" punish, "particularly by imprisonment or other penalties of deprivation of liberty," acts directly related to drug trafficking.

The U.S. refused to sign the final version because it considered the Convention too weak, especially in relation to extradition, extraterritoriality and the confiscation of trafficking profits.^[14]

Marijuana Tax Act (1937)

Main article: [Marihuana Tax Act of 1937](#)



Tax stamp for a producer of hemp

Marihuana Tax Act of 1937

The Marihuana Tax Act of 1937 made possession or transfer of cannabis illegal throughout the [United States](#) under [federal law](#), excluding medical and industrial uses, in which an expensive [excise tax](#) was required. Annual fees for the tax were \$24 (\$337 adjusted for inflation) for importers, manufacturers, and cultivators of cannabis, \$1 annually (\$14 adjusted for inflation) for medical and research purposes, and \$3 annually (\$42 adjusted for inflation) for industrial uses. Detailed cannabis sale logs were required to keep record of cannabis sales. Selling cannabis to any person who has previously paid the tax is \$1 per ounce or fraction thereof; however, it is \$100 (\$1,406 adjusted for inflation) per ounce or fraction thereof to sell any person who has not registered and paid the special tax.[\[15\]](#)

The [American Medical Association](#) (AMA) opposed the act because the tax was imposed on physicians prescribing cannabis, retail pharmacists selling cannabis, and medical cannabis [cultivation](#)/manufacturing; instead of enacting the Marihuana Tax Act, the AMA proposed cannabis be added to the [Harrison Narcotics Tax Act](#).[\[16\]](#)

After the Philippines fell to Japanese forces in 1942, the Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Army urged farmers to grow fiber hemp. Tax stamps for cultivation of fiber hemp become issued to farmers. Without any change in the Marihuana Tax Act were totally 400,000 acres cultivated with hemp between 1942 and 1945. The last commercial hemp fields were planted in Wisconsin in 1957.[\[17\]](#)

New York Mayor [Fiorello LaGuardia](#), who was a strong opponent of the 1937 Marihuana Tax Act, started the [LaGuardia Commission](#) that in 1944 contradicted the earlier reports of addiction, madness, and overt sexuality.[\[18\]](#)

In its 1969 [Leary v. United States](#) decision, the [Supreme Court](#) held the Marihuana Tax Act to be unconstitutional since it violated the [Fifth Amendment](#) privilege against self-incrimination.[\[19\]](#) In response, [Congress](#) repealed the Marihuana Tax Act and passed the [Controlled Substances Act](#) as Title II of the [Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970](#), which repealed the Marihuana Tax Act.[\[20\]](#)

Industrial hemp

Main article: [Hemp](#)

The decision of the [United States Congress](#) to pass the [Marihuana Tax Act of 1937](#) was based on hearings[\[21\]](#) reports.[\[22\]](#) In 1936 the Federal Bureau of Narcotics (FBN) noticed an increase of reports of people smoking marijuana, which further increased in 1937.[\[citation needed\]](#) The Bureau drafted a legislative plan for Congress, seeking a new law and the head of the FBN, [Harry J. Anslinger](#), ran a campaign against marijuana.[\[23\]\[24\]](#) Newspaper mogul [William Randolph Hearst](#)'s empire of newspapers began publishing what is known as "[Yellow journalism](#)", demonizing the cannabis plant and putting emphasis on connections between cannabis and violent crime.[\[25\]](#) Several scholars argue that the goal was to destroy the hemp industry,[\[26\]\[27\]\[28\]](#) largely as an effort of Hearst, [Andrew Mellon](#) and the [Du Pont family](#).[\[26\]\[28\]](#) They argue that with the invention of the [decorticator](#), hemp became a very cheap substitute for the [paper pulp](#) that was used in the newspaper industry.[\[26\]\[29\]](#) They also believe that Hearst felt that this was a threat to his

extensive [timber](#) holdings. Mellon, [Secretary of the Treasury](#) and the wealthiest man in America, had invested heavily in the [DuPont](#)'s new synthetic fiber, [nylon](#), and considered its success to depend on its replacement of the traditional resource, hemp.[\[26\]](#)[\[30\]](#)[\[31\]](#)[\[32\]](#)[\[33\]](#)[\[34\]](#)[\[35\]](#)[\[36\]](#) According to other researchers were completely different things than hemp important for DuPont in the mid-1930s: to finish the product nylon before its German competitors, to start plants for nylon with much larger capacity, etc.[\[37\]](#)

In 1916, [United States Department of Agriculture](#) (USDA) chief scientists Jason L. Merrill and [Lyster H. Dewey](#) created a paper, USDA Bulletin No. 404 "Hemp Hurds as Paper-Making Material", in which they concluded that paper from the woody inner portion of the hemp stem broken into pieces, so called hemp hurds, was "favorable in comparison with those used with pulp wood". Dewey and Merrill believed that hemp hurds were a suitable source for paper production.[\[38\]](#) In 2003 95 % of the hemp hurds in [EU](#) were used for animal bedding, almost 5% were used as building material. In addition, 70 to 80% of hemp fiber produced was used for specialty pulp for cigarette papers and technical applications.[\[39\]](#)



Hemp, bast with fibers. The stem in the middle.

In 1916 assumed the United States Department of Agriculture - partly based on the incorrect finding about hemp hurds of USDA Bulletin No. 404 - that the production of hemp would rise in the U.S. In reality, production fell until 1933 due to competition with other fibers and import. In 1933, production was only around 500 tons of hemp fiber per year. 1934-1935 the cultivation of hemp began to increase but still with a very low volume compared with other types of fibers and with no significant increase in production of paper from hemp.[\[40\]](#)

There was also a misconceptions about the intoxicating effects of hemp because it has the same active substance, [THC](#), which is in the most potent substance cannabis strains. Hemp has normally a minimal amount of THC when compared to recreational cannabis strains but, but in the 1930's was [THC](#) not yet fully identified.[\[41\]](#) The method's FBN used for predicting the psychoactive effect of different samples of cannabis and hemp gave therefore confusing results.[\[42\]](#)[\[43\]](#)

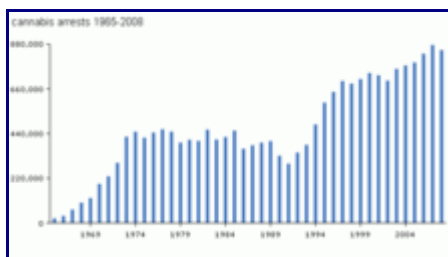
Mandatory sentencing (1952, 1956)

[Mandatory sentencing](#) and increased punishment were enacted when the [United States Congress](#) passed the Boggs Act of 1952 and the [Narcotics Control Act](#) of 1956. The acts made a first time cannabis possession offense a minimum of two to ten years with a fine up to \$20,000; however, in 1970, the United States Congress repealed mandatory penalties for cannabis offenses.[\[18\]](#)



This section requires [expansion](#).

Reorganization (1968, 1973)



U.S. cannabis arrests by year. 1965 to 2008.

In 1968, the [United States Department of the Treasury](#) subsidiary [Bureau of Narcotics](#) and the [United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare](#) subsidiary [Bureau of Drug Abuse Control](#) merged to create the [Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs](#) as a [United States Department of Justice](#) subsidiary.

In 1973, President [Richard Nixon](#)'s "Reorganization Plan Number Two" proposed the creation of a single federal agency to enforce federal drug laws and [Congress](#) accepted the proposal, as there was concern regarding the growing availability of drugs.^[44] As a result, on July 1, 1973, the [Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs](#) (BNDD) and the Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement (ODALE) merged together to create the [Drug Enforcement Administration](#) (DEA).^[18]

On December 1, 1975 the Supreme Court ruled that it was "not cruel or unusual for Ohio to sentence someone to 20 years for having or selling cannabis."^[45]

Mandatory sentencing and three-strikes (1984, 1986)

During the [Reagan Administration](#) the Sentencing Reform Act provisions of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 created the Sentencing Commission, which established mandatory sentencing guidelines.^[46] The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 reinstated mandatory prison sentences, including large scale cannabis distribution.^[47] Later an amendment created a [three-strikes law](#), which created mandatory life sentences for repeat drug offenders and allowed the [death penalty](#) to be used against "drug kingpins."^[18]

United States v. Oakland Cannabis Buyers' Cooperative (2001)

Main article: [United States v. Oakland Cannabis Buyers' Cooperative](#)

In 1996, [California](#) voters passed [Proposition 215](#), which legalized [medical cannabis](#). The [Oakland Cannabis Buyers' Cooperative](#), was created to "provide seriously ill patients with a safe and reliable source of medical cannabis, information and patient support" in accordance with Proposition 215.^[citation needed]

In January 1998, the U.S. Government sued Oakland Cannabis Buyers' Cooperative for violating [federal](#) laws created as a result of [Controlled Substances Act of 1970](#). On May 14, 2001, the [United States Supreme Court](#) ruled in [United States v. Oakland Cannabis Buyers' Coop](#) that federal anti-drug laws do not permit an exception for [medical cannabis](#) and rejected the common-law medical necessity defense to crimes enacted under the Controlled Substances Act because [Congress](#) concluded cannabis has "no currently accepted medical use" when the act was passed in 1970.^[citation needed]

Gonzales v. Raich (2005)

Main article: [Gonzales v. Raich](#)

[Gonzales v. Raich](#) 545 U.S. 1 (2005) was a decision in which the U.S. Supreme Court ruled (6-3) that even where persons are cultivating, possessing, or distributing medical cannabis in accordance

with state-approved medical cannabis programs, such persons are violating federal marijuana laws and can therefore be prosecuted by federal authorities because the [Commerce Clause](#) of the [United States Constitution](#) permits federal authorities (pursuant to the Controlled Substances Act) to prosecute any and all offenses of federal marijuana laws. The Respondents argued that because the cannabis in question had been grown, transported, and consumed entirely within the state of California pursuant to California medical cannabis laws, their activity did not implicate interstate commerce and as such, could not be legitimately regulated by the federal government through the Commerce Clause.[\[citation needed\]](#) The Court disagreed, reasoning that cannabis grown for medical purposes is indistinguishable from illicit marijuana, and that because the *intrastate* medical cannabis market contributes to the *interstate* illicit marijuana market, the Commerce Clause applies. In sum, even where persons are using medical cannabis in full compliance with state law, those persons can still be punished by federal authorities for violating federal law.[\[citation needed\]](#)

To combat state-approved medical cannabis legislation, the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) routinely targets and arrests medical cannabis patients, and seizes medical cannabis and business assets of growers and medical dispensaries. However, the Obama administration has indicated that this practice may potentially be curtailed.[\[48\]](#)

[See Gonzales v. Raich](#)

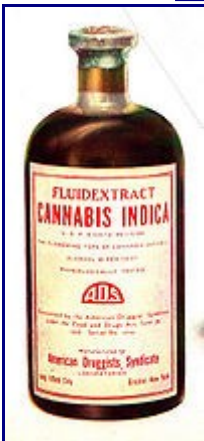
☐ This section requires [expansion](#).

Attempts to Decriminalize (1970s–2000s)

Main article: [Decriminalization of cannabis in the United States](#)

Medical use

Main article: [Medical cannabis](#)



cannabis fluid extract medicine bottle from 1906

In 1978, Robert Randall sued the federal government for arresting him for using cannabis to treat his [glaucoma](#). The judge ruled Randall needed cannabis for medical purposes and required the [Food and Drug Administration](#) set up a program to grow cannabis on a farm at the [University of Mississippi](#) and to distribute 300 cannabis cigarettes a month to Randall. In 1992, [George H. W. Bush](#) discontinued the program after Randall tried to make [AIDS](#) patients eligible for the program. At the time, thirteen people were already enrolled and were allowed to continue receiving cannabis cigarettes; today the government still ships cannabis cigarettes to seven people. Irvin Rosenfeld, who became eligible to receive cannabis from the program in 1982 to treat rare bone tumors, urged the [George W. Bush administration](#) to reopen the program; however, he was unsuccessful.[\[49\]](#)

In Alaska, one ounce is usable.[\[50\]](#) Alaska is the only state where possession of up to one ounce is legal.[\[51\]](#)

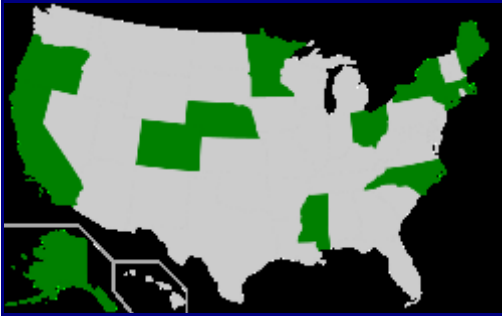
"Citing the dangers of marijuana and the lack of clinical research supporting its medicinal value" the [American Society of Addiction Medicine](#) in March 2011 issued a white paper recommending a halt to using marijuana as a medicine in U.S. states where it has been declared legal.[\[52\]](#)[\[53\]](#)

Non-medical use



This article is **outdated**. Please update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. Please see the [talk page](#) for more information. *(October 2009)*

See also: [Places that have decriminalized cannabis in the United States](#)



United States non-medical marijuana decriminalization laws.

- █ State-level but not federal decriminalization of non-medical marijuana
- █ No federal or state level decriminalization of non-medical marijuana

After the 1960s, a time characterized by widespread use of [cannabis](#) as a recreational drug,[\[18\]](#) a wave of legislation in [America](#) sought to reduce the penalties for the simple possession of cannabis, making it punishable by [confiscation](#) and/or a [fine](#) rather than [imprisonment](#).[\[citation needed\]](#) Some of the first examples of decriminalization in drug policy were found in [Alabama](#), when state judges decided to no longer impose five year mandatory minimum sentences for small possession (one cannabis cigarette); [Missouri](#), when their legislature reformed statutes that made second possession offenses no longer punishable by life in prison; and in [Georgia](#), when that state revised second sale offenses.[\[citation needed\]](#)

In 1970, the [United States Congress](#) repealed mandatory penalties for cannabis offenses and The Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act separated cannabis from other illicit narcotics and removed mandatory sentences for possession of small amounts of cannabis.[\[18\]](#)

In 1972 President Richard Nixon commissioned a comprehensive study from the [National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse](#). The Commission found that the constitutionality of cannabis prohibition was suspect, and that the executive and legislative branches had a responsibility to obey the Constitution, even in the absence of a court ruling to do so. The [Richard Nixon](#) administration did not implement the study's recommendations.[\(View Report\)](#)

In 1973 [Oregon](#) decriminalized cannabis[\[54\]](#) Laws changed again in 1995 that reduced penalties. Possession of one ounce or less became legally defined as a "violation" (a crime that is considered a lesser offence than a misdemeanor) and now is punishable by a \$500 to \$1,000 fine that can be, in some jurisdictions, paid off by means of community service. Possession of multiple containers of any weight, or possession of more than one ounce can sometimes add the additional crime "Intent to Sell." In some cases, people who have no marijuana, but are caught at the scene of a drug bust are charged with "Frequenting." Stricter punishments exist for sale, cultivation, and proximity to schools.

[Colorado](#), [Alaska](#), [Ohio](#), and [California](#) followed suit in 1975. By 1978, [Mississippi](#), [North Carolina](#),[\[55\]](#) [New York](#), and [Nebraska](#) had some form of cannabis decriminalization.[\[citation needed\]](#) In 2001, [Nevada](#) reduced cannabis possession from a [felony](#) offense to a [misdemeanor](#), but only for adults age 21 and older, with other restrictions.[\[56\]](#) Nebraska has since re-criminalized cannabis.[\[citation needed\]](#)

Starting in the 1970s, multiple states, counties, and cities [decriminalized cannabis](#) for non-[medical](#) purposes. While many states, counties, and cities have partially decriminalized cannabis, on November 3, 2004, [Oakland](#) passed [Proposition Z](#), and became the first place to fully decriminalize cannabis to allow the licensing, taxing, and regulation of cannabis sales if [California](#) law is amended to allow so. (see [Places that have decriminalized cannabis in the United States](#) for further information).

In 2008, [Massachusetts](#) passed [a voter initiative](#) that decriminalized simple possession of up to one ounce of marijuana, instead making it a civil infraction punishable by a \$100 fine. Criminal penalties for cultivation and distribution remain in place.[\[citation needed\]](#)

A vote in 2005 of 54% to 46% in Denver, CO made the possession of up to an ounce of cannabis legal, although it does not overrule state laws and one may still be arrested for it, and it only applies to people age 21 and older. In 2006, Denver City Council voted to make arrests and tickets for possession of marijuana the lowest priority for law enforcement. Today, the fine for possession of up to two ounces is only one dollar (plus court costs and a \$100 drug offender surcharge). Most recently, the town of Breckenridge, CO passed a similar law, also allowing for the possession of up to one ounce of Marijuana.[\[57\]](#)

The American Medical Association and the California Medical Association have both, separately, called for more research on Marijuana.[\[58\]](#)[\[59\]](#)

"...CMA consider the criminalization of marijuana to be a failed public health policy; and be it further resolved that CMA encourage and participate in debate and education regarding the health aspects of changing current policy regarding cannabis use."[\[59\]](#)

Drug courts

Main article: [Drug court](#)

[Drug courts](#) are fast growing in number. They first started in 1989; 2140 drug courts were in operation May 2008, with another 284 being planned or developed.[\[60\]](#) They offer offenders charged with less-serious crimes of being under the influence, possession of a controlled substance, or even drug-using offenders charged with a non-drug related crime the option of entering the drug court system in lieu of serving a jail sentence. Offenders will have to plead guilty to the charge, agree to take part in treatment, regular drug screenings, and regular reporting to the drug court judge for a minimum of one year.[\[citation needed\]](#) Should the offender fail to comply with one or more of the requirements they may be removed from the drug court and incarcerated at the judge's discretion.[\[citation needed\]](#) If they complete the drug court program the charges brought against them are dropped or reduced.[\[citation needed\]](#)

See also



[cannabis portal](#)

- [Adult lifetime cannabis use by country](#)
- [Annual cannabis use by country](#)
- [Cannabis in the United States](#)
- [Cannabis reform at the international level](#)
- [Health issues and the effects of cannabis](#)
- [Illegal drug trade](#)
- [Legal and medical status of cannabis](#)
- [Legality of cannabis by country](#)
- [Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs](#)

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[show]**y · d · e**Legality of **cannabis in the United States**

Cannabis decriminalized	Alaska • California • Colorado • Maine • Massachusetts • Minnesota • Mississippi • Nebraska • New York • North Carolina • Ohio • Oregon
Medical cannabis legal	Alaska • California • Colorado • Hawaii • Maine • Michigan • Montana • Nevada • New Jersey • New Mexico • Oregon • Rhode Island • Vermont • Washington • Washington, D.C.
Related articles	General Cannabis in the United States • Legal history of cannabis • Places that have decriminalized non-medical cannabis • Decriminalization of non-medical cannabis
	Cases United States v. Oakland Cannabis Buyers' Cooperative (2001) • Gonzales v. Raich (2005)

[show]**y · d · e**Cannabis

General	Cultivation • Legality (by country) • Plant (<i>Indica</i> • <i>Sativa</i> • <i>Ruderalis</i>)
Preparations	Bhang • Cannabis foods • Cannabis tea • Green Dragon • Hashish (Charas) • Hash oil • Kief
Usage	Industrial use (hemp) • Medical cannabis • Recreational use • Religious and spiritual use of cannabis
Effects	Short-term • Long-term (dependence • withdrawal • respiratory disease) • Cannabidiol • Cannabinoids • Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ9-THC) • Endocannabinoid system
Notable strains	Acapulco Gold • BC Bud • Holland's Hope • G-13 • Kush • Netherlands Weed • Northern Lights • Panama Red • Purple Haze • Quebec Gold • Skunk • White Widow
Organizations	AAMC • AMMA • ASA • BLCC • Buyers Club • CCRMG • CRC • DPA • FCA • GMM • LCA • LEAP • MAPS • MPP • NORML • OUNORML • Political Parties • POT • SAFER • SSDP • Therapeutics Alliance
Culture	4/20 • Films • Magazines (Cannabis Culture • High Times) • Music

Cannabis portal

[\[show\]](#) [v](#) · [d](#) · [e](#) ☐ **United States (Outline)**

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[Timeline](#)

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[Bill of Rights](#)

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The Marijuana Conspiracy - The Real Reason Hemp is Illegal



MARIJUANA is DANGEROUS. Pot is NOT harmful to the human body or mind. Marijuana does NOT pose a threat to the general public. Marijuana is very much a danger to the oil companies, alcohol, tobacco industries and a large number of chemical corporations. Various big businesses, with plenty of dollars and influence, have suppressed the truth from the people. The truth is if marijuana was utilized for its vast array of commercial products, it would create an industrial atomic bomb! Entrepreneurs have not been educated on the product potential of pot. The super rich have conspired to spread misinformation about an extremely versatile plant that, if used properly, would ruin their companies.

Where did the word 'marijuana' come from? In the mid 1930s, the M-word was created to tarnish the good image and phenomenal history of the hemp plant...as you will read. The facts cited here, with references, are generally verifiable in the Encyclopedia Britannica which was printed on hemp paper for 150 years:

All schoolbooks were made from hemp or flax paper until the 1880s; Hemp Paper Reconsidered, Jack Frazier, 1974.

It was LEGAL TO PAY TAXES WITH HEMP in America from 1631 until the early 1800s; LA Times, Aug. 12, 1981.

REFUSING TO GROW HEMP in America during the 17th and 18th Centuries WAS AGAINST THE LAW! You could be jailed in Virginia for refusing to grow hemp from 1763 to 1769; Hemp in Colonial Virginia, G. M. Herdon.



George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and other founding fathers GREW HEMP; Washington and Jefferson Diaries. Jefferson smuggled hemp seeds from China to France then to America.

Benjamin Franklin owned one of the first paper mills in America and it processed hemp. Also, the War of 1812 was fought over hemp. Napoleon wanted to cut off Moscow's export to England; Emperor Wears No Clothes, Jack Herer.

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For thousands of years, 90% of all ships' sails and rope were made from hemp. The word 'canvas' is Dutch for cannabis; Webster's New World Dictionary.

80% of all textiles, fabrics, clothes, linen, drapes, bed sheets, etc. were made from hemp until the 1820s with the introduction of the cotton gin.

The first Bibles, maps, charts, Betsy Ross's flag, the first drafts of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were made from hemp; U.S. Government Archives.

The first crop grown in many states was hemp. 1850 was a peak year for Kentucky producing 40,000 tons. Hemp was the largest cash crop until the 20th Century; State Archives.

Oldest known records of hemp farming go back 5000 years in China, although hemp industrialization probably goes back to ancient Egypt.

Rembrants, Gainsboroughs, Van Goghs as well as most early canvas paintings were principally painted on hemp linen.

In 1916, the U.S. Government predicted that by the 1940s all paper would come from hemp and that no more trees need to be cut down. Government studies report that 1 acre of hemp equals 4.1 acres of trees. Plans were in the works to implement such programs; Department of Agriculture

Quality paints and varnishes were made from hemp seed oil until 1937. 58,000 tons of hemp seeds were used in America for paint products in 1935; Sherman Williams Paint Co. testimony before Congress against the 1937 Marijuana Tax Act.

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Henry Ford's first Model-T was built to run on hemp gasoline and the CAR ITSELF WAS CONTRUCTED FROM HEMP! On his large estate, Ford was photographed among his hemp fields. The car, 'grown from the soil,' had hemp plastic panels whose impact strength was 10 times stronger than steel; Popular Mechanics, 1941.

Hemp called 'Billion Dollar Crop.' It was the first time a cash crop had a business potential to exceed a billion dollars; Popular Mechanics, Feb., 1938.

Mechanical Engineering Magazine (Feb. 1938) published an article entitled 'The Most Profitable and Desirable Crop that Can be Grown.' It stated that if hemp was cultivated using 20th Century technology, it would be the single largest agricultural crop in the U.S. and the rest of the world.

The following information comes directly from the United States Department of Agriculture's 1942 14-minute film encouraging and instructing 'patriotic American farmers' to grow 350,000 acres of hemp each year for the war effort:

...(When) Grecian temples were new, hemp was already old in the service of mankind. For thousands of years, even then, this plant had been grown for cordage and cloth in China and elsewhere in the East. For centuries prior to about 1850, all the ships that sailed the western seas were rigged with hempen rope and sails. For the sailor, no less than the hangman, hemp was indispensable...

...Now with Philippine and East Indian sources of hemp in the hands of the Japanese...American hemp must meet the needs of our Army and Navy as well as of our industries...

...the Navy's rapidly dwindling reserves. When that is gone, American hemp will go on duty again; hemp for mooring ships; hemp for tow lines; hemp for tackle and gear; hemp for countless naval uses both on ship and shore. Just as in the days when Old Ironsides sailed the seas victorious with her hempen shrouds and hempen sails. Hemp for victory!"

Certified proof from the Library of Congress; found by the research of Jack Herer, refuting claims of other government agencies that the 1942 USDA film 'Hemp for Victory' did not exist.

Hemp cultivation and production do not harm the environment. The USDA Bulletin #404 concluded that hemp produces 4 times as much pulp with at least 4 to 7 times less pollution. From Popular Mechanics, Feb. 1938:



It has a short growing season...It can be grown in any state...The long roots penetrate and break the soil to leave it in perfect condition for the next year's crop. The dense shock of leaves, 8 to 12 feet above the ground, chokes out weeds. ...hemp, this new crop can add immeasurably to American agriculture

and industry.

In the 1930s, innovations in farm machinery would have caused an industrial revolution when

applied to hemp. This single resource could have created millions of new jobs generating thousands of quality products. Hemp, if not made illegal, would have brought America out of the Great Depression.

William Randolph Hearst (Citizen Kane) and the Hearst Paper Manufacturing Division of Kimberly Clark owned vast acreage of timberlands. The Hearst Company supplied most paper products. Patty Hearst's grandfather, a destroyer of nature for his own personal profit, stood to lose billions because of hemp.

In 1937, Dupont patented the processes to make plastics from oil and coal. Dupont's Annual Report urged stockholders to invest in its new petrochemical division. Synthetics such as plastics, cellophane, celluloid, methanol, nylon, rayon, Dacron, etc., could now be made from oil. Natural hemp industrialization would have ruined over 80% of Dupont's business.

THE CONSPIRACY

Andrew Mellon became Hoover's Secretary of the Treasury and Dupont's primary investor. He appointed his future nephew-in-law, Harry J. Anslinger, to head the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

Secret meetings were held by these financial tycoons. Hemp was declared dangerous and a threat to their billion dollar enterprises. For their dynasties to remain intact, hemp had to go. These men took an obscure Mexican slang word: 'marihuana' and pushed it into the consciousness of America.

MEDIA MANIPULATION

A media blitz of 'yellow journalism' raged in the late 1920s and 1930s. Hearst's newspapers ran stories emphasizing the horrors of marihuana. The menace of marihuana made headlines. Readers learned that it was responsible for everything from car accidents to loose morality.

Films like 'Reefer Madness' (1936), 'Marihuana: Assassin of Youth' (1935) and 'Marihuana: The Devil's Weed' (1936) were propaganda designed by these industrialists to create an enemy. Their purpose was to gain public support so that anti-marihuana laws could be passed.

Examine the following quotes from 'The Burning Question' aka REEFER MADNESS:

- a violent narcotic.
- acts of shocking violence.
- incurable insanity.
- soul-destroying effects.
- under the influence of the drug he killed his entire family with an ax.

more vicious, more deadly even than these soul-destroying drugs (heroin, cocaine) is the menace of marihuana!

Reefer Madness did not end with the usual 'the end.' The film concluded with these words plastered on the screen: TELL YOUR CHILDREN.

In the 1930s, people were very naive; even to the point of ignorance. The masses were like sheep

waiting to be led by the few in power. They did not challenge authority. If the news was in print or on the radio, they believed it had to be true. They told their children and their children grew up to be the parents of the baby-boomers.

On April 14, 1937, the Prohibitive Marihuana Tax Law or the bill that outlawed hemp was directly brought to the House Ways and Means Committee. This committee is the only one that can introduce a bill to the House floor without it being debated by other committees. The Chairman of the Ways and Means, Robert Doughton, was a Dupont supporter. He insured that the bill would pass Congress.

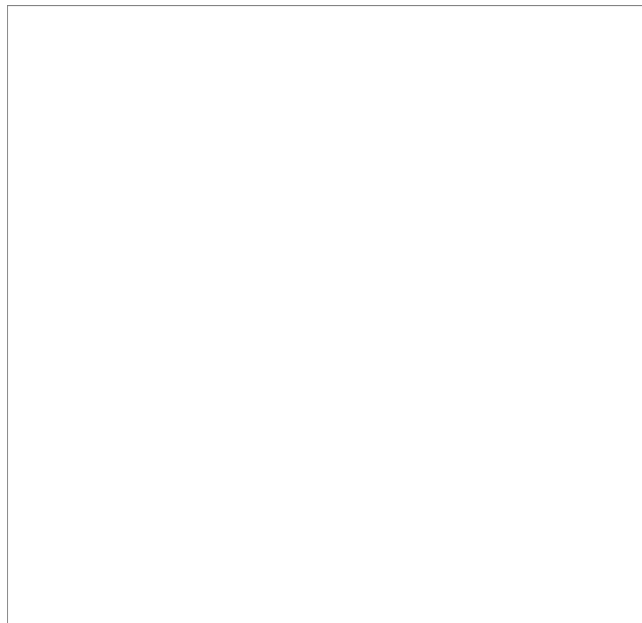
Dr. James Woodward, a physician and attorney, testified too late on behalf of the American Medical Association. He told the committee that the reason the AMA had not denounced the Marihuana Tax Law sooner was that the Association had just discovered that marihuana was hemp.

Few people, at the time, realized that the deadly menace they had been reading about on Hearst's front pages was in fact passive hemp. The AMA understood cannabis to be a MEDICINE found in numerous healing products sold over the last hundred years.

In September of 1937, hemp became illegal. The most useful crop known became a drug and our planet has been suffering ever since.

Congress banned hemp because it was said to be the most violence-causing drug known. Anslinger, head of the Drug Commission for 31 years, promoted the idea that marihuana made users act extremely violent. In the 1950s, under the Communist threat of McCarthyism, Anslinger now said the exact opposite. Marijuana will pacify you so much that soldiers would not want to fight.

Today, our planet is in desperate trouble. Earth is suffocating as large tracts of rain forests disappear. Pollution, poisons and chemicals are killing people. These great problems could be reversed if we industrialized hemp. Natural biomass could provide all of the planet's energy needs that are currently supplied by fossil fuels. We have consumed 80% of our oil and gas reserves. We need a renewable resource. Hemp could be the solution to soaring gas prices.



THE WONDER PLANT

Hemp has a higher quality fiber than wood fiber. Far fewer caustic chemicals are required to make paper from hemp than from trees. Hemp paper does not turn yellow and is very durable. The plant grows quickly to maturity in a season where trees take a lifetime.

ALL PLASTIC PRODUCTS SHOULD BE MADE FROM HEMP SEED OIL. Hempen plastics are biodegradable! Over time, they would break down and not harm the environment. Oil-based plastics, the ones we are very familiar with, help ruin nature; they do not break down and will do great harm in the future. The process to produce the vast array of natural (hempen) plastics will not ruin the rivers as Dupont and other petrochemical companies have done. Ecology does not fit in with the plans of the Oil Industry and the political machine. Hemp products are safe and natural.

MEDICINES SHOULD BE MADE FROM HEMP. We should go back to the days when the AMA supported cannabis cures. 'Medical Marijuana' is given out legally to only a handful of people while the rest of us are forced into a system that relies on chemicals. Pot is only healthy for the human body.

WORLD HUNGER COULD END. A large variety of food products can be generated from hemp. The seeds contain one of the highest sources of protein in nature. ALSO: They have two essential fatty acids that clean your body of cholesterol. These essential fatty acids are not found anywhere else in nature! Consuming pot seeds is the best thing you could do for your body. Eat uncooked hemp seeds.

CLOTHES SHOULD BE MADE FROM HEMP. Hemp clothing is extremely strong and durable over time. You could hand clothing, made from pot, down to your grandchildren. Today, there are American companies that make hemp clothing; usually 50% hemp. Hemp fabrics should be everywhere. Instead, they are almost underground. Superior hemp products are not allowed to advertise on fascist television. Kentucky, once the top hemp producing state, made it ILLEGAL TO WEAR hemp clothing! Can you imagine being thrown into jail for wearing quality jeans?

The world is crazy...but that does not mean you have to join the insanity. Get together. Spread the news. Tell people, and that includes your children, the truth. Use hemp products. Eliminate the word 'marijuana.' Realize the history that created it. Make it politically incorrect to say or print the M-word. Fight against the propaganda (designed to favor the agenda of the super rich) and the bullshit. Hemp must be utilized in the future. We need a clean energy source to save our planet. INDUSTRIALIZE HEMP!

The liquor, tobacco and oil companies fund more than a million dollars a day to Partnership for a Drug-Free America and other similar agencies. We have all seen their commercials. Now, their motto is: 'It's more dangerous than we thought.' Lies from the powerful corporations, that began with Hearst, are still alive and well today.

The brainwashing continues. Now, the commercials say: If you buy a joint, you contribute to murders and gang wars. The latest anti-pot commercials say: If you buy a joint...you are promoting TERRORISM! The new enemy (terrorism) has paved the road to brainwash you any way THEY see fit.

There is only one enemy; the friendly people you pay your taxes to; the war-makers and nature destroyers. With your funding, they are killing the world right in front of your eyes. HALF A MILLION DEATHS EACH YEAR ARE CAUSED BY TOBACCO. HALF A MILLION DEATHS EACH YEAR ARE CAUSED BY ALCOHOL. NO ONE HAS EVER, EVER DIED FROM SMOKING POT!! In the entire history of the human race, not one death can be attributed to cannabis. Our society has outlawed grass but condones the use of the KILLERS: TOBACCO and ALCOHOL. Hemp should be declassified and placed in DRUG stores to relieve stress. Hardening

and constriction of the arteries are bad; but hemp usage actually enlarges the arteries...which is a healthy condition. We have been so conditioned to think that: Smoking is harmful. That is NOT the case for passive pot.

Ingesting THC, hemp's active agent, has a positive effect; relieving asthma and glaucoma. A joint tends to alleviate the nausea caused by chemotherapy. You are able to eat on hemp. This is a healthy state of being.

The stereotype for a pothead is similar to a drunk, bubble-brain. Yet, the truth is one's creative abilities can be enhanced under its influence. The perception of time slightly slows and one can become more sensitive. You can more appreciate all arts; be closer to nature and generally FEEL more under the influence of cannabis. It is, in fact, the exact opposite state of mind and body as the drunken state. You can be more aware with pot.

The pot plant is an ALIEN plant. There is physical evidence that cannabis is not like any other plant on this planet. One could conclude that it was brought here for the benefit of humanity. Hemp is the ONLY plant where the males appear one way and the females appear very different, physically! No one ever speaks of males and females in regard to the plant kingdom because plants do not show their sexes; except for cannabis. To determine what sex a certain, normal, Earthly plant is: You have to look internally, at its DNA. A male blade of grass (physically) looks exactly like a female blade of grass. The hemp plant has an intense sexuality. Growers know to kill the males before they fertilize the females. Yes, folks...the most potent pot comes from 'horny females.'

“The reason this amazing, very sophisticated, ET plant from the future is illegal has nothing to do with how it physically affects us.....”

...POT IS ILLEGAL BECAUSE BILLIONAIRES WANT TO REMAIN BILLIONAIRES!

ps: I think the word 'DRUGS' should not be used as an umbrella-word that covers all chemical agents. Drugs have come to be known as something BAD. Are you aware there are LEGAL drugstores?! Yep, in every city. Unbelievable. Each so-called drug should be considered individually. Cannabis is a medicine and not a drug. We should DARE to speak the TRUTH no matter what the law is.

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MARIHUANA PRESIDENCIAL: 1 DE 4 PRESIDENTES DE EU HAN USADO CANNABIS

Desde George Washington hasta Barack Obama al menos 12 presidentes de Estados Unidos se han regocijado de alguna u otra manera con las bondades de la marihuana



La historia no miente. Desde el primer presidente de Estados Unidos (George Washington), hasta el más reciente (Barack Obama), al menos doce de ellos probadamente han tenido alguna relación con la marihuana, ya sea por razones económicas, medicinales, o simplemente por el placer de consumirla.

En un país donde cerca del 50% de los habitantes menores de 45 años aseguran haber probado marihuana al menos una vez en la vida, más de una cuarta parte de sus presidentes electos a lo largo de la historia, doce de cuarenticuatro, han utilizado la ganja. A esta lista se unen otras personalidades como Ben Franklin y Henry Ford, también pilares dentro de la historia de EU.

En esta lista sólo se contabilizan sólo aquellos que mantuvieron una relación “abierta” o evidente con la polémica hierba, tótem místico de la religión rastafari e inspiración de decenas de músicos y artistas: George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, Zachary Taylor, Franklin Pierce, Abraham Lincoln, John F. Kennedy, Bill Clinton y Barack Obama.

Repasemos algunas frases de estos ilustres personajes en torno al cáñamo:



Barack Obama:

Desde que contendía con Hillary Clinton por la denominación demócrata, Barack admitió desinhibidamente y en más de una ocasión el haber consumido marihuana durante su juventud. Esto sugería la posibilidad de una política presidencial diferente frente al uso del cannabis en Estados Unidos, sin embargo, hasta ahora se ha probado más como una simple pieza más de su estrategia de declaraciones durante la campaña. Incluso aprovechó el tema para hacer burla de Bill Clinton y sus declaraciones cuando era candidato que aseguraba haber consumido pero no inhalado o retenido.

“Yo si retuve el humo, de hecho de eso se trataba toda la experiencia”.

“Inhalaba humo frecuentemente”.

Bill Clinton

El carismático demócrata, además tocar el saxofón, tener conflictivos affaires dentro de su oficina, y haber admitido su participación en el Club de los Bilderberg, también declaró, desde que era candidato a la presidencia, haber consumido ganja en más de una ocasión, durante su época de estudiante en los 60's londinenses:

“Cuando tenía 22 años y estaba en Inglaterra, hice lo que todos los demás hacían y fume marihuana en al menos un par de ocasiones”.

Posteriormente matizó su declaración alegando que la había probado pero no la había inhalado o retenido” (aún nadie sabe el verdadero significado de esta aseveración, quizá era una especie de haikú inspirado por una sensual neblina de flashback THC).

George Washington

A pesar de que el uso de cannabis por los fundadores de estados Unidos es un tema que sigue a debate, lo cierto es que el “padre de la nación”, George Washington, hizo varias alusiones concretas y positivas en relación a esta planta. Como un ejemplo tenemos la carta escrita al Dr. James

Anderson, en mayo 26 de 1794, donde confiesa que la “preparación artificial de cannabis originaria de Silesia, es verdaderamente una maravilla”.

“Obtén el mayor provecho al cáñamo índico y siémbrela por todos lados”

John Adams

El segundo presidente de Estados Unidos, y otro de los padres fundadores fue muy claro al declarar: “Desearemos un mundo de cannabis para nuestro propio consumo”

Thomas Jefferson

Jefferson era un asiduo plantador de cannabis y apoyaba explícitamente su uso enfatizando en los enormes beneficios económicos que este representaba:

“El más grande servicio que se le puede hacer a un país es agregar una planta útil a su cultura”. “El cáñamo es primordial para el bienestar y la protección de nuestro país”

NYTimes:

[Barack Obama, asked about drug history, admits he inhaled](#)

[Clinton Admits Experiment With Marijuana in 1960's](#)

Más ganja en Pijama Surf:

[Despenaliza México consumo personal de ciertas drogas](#)

[El THC de la marihuana mata células de cáncer cerebral](#)

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