

# HEMP

**Two  
Books  
In One!**

## **& THE MARIJUANA CONSPIRACY**

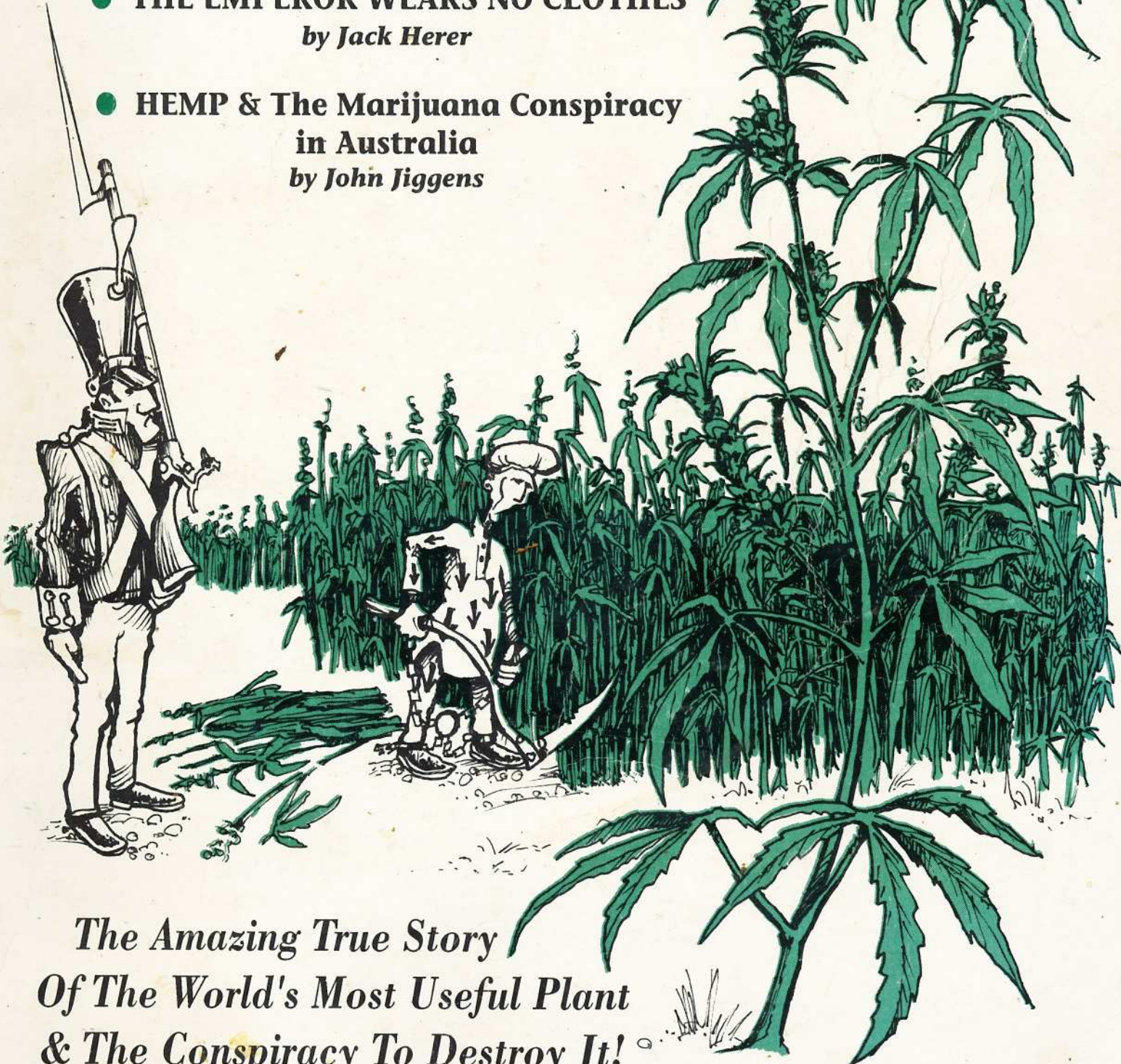
- **THE EMPEROR WEARS NO CLOTHES**

*by Jack Herer*

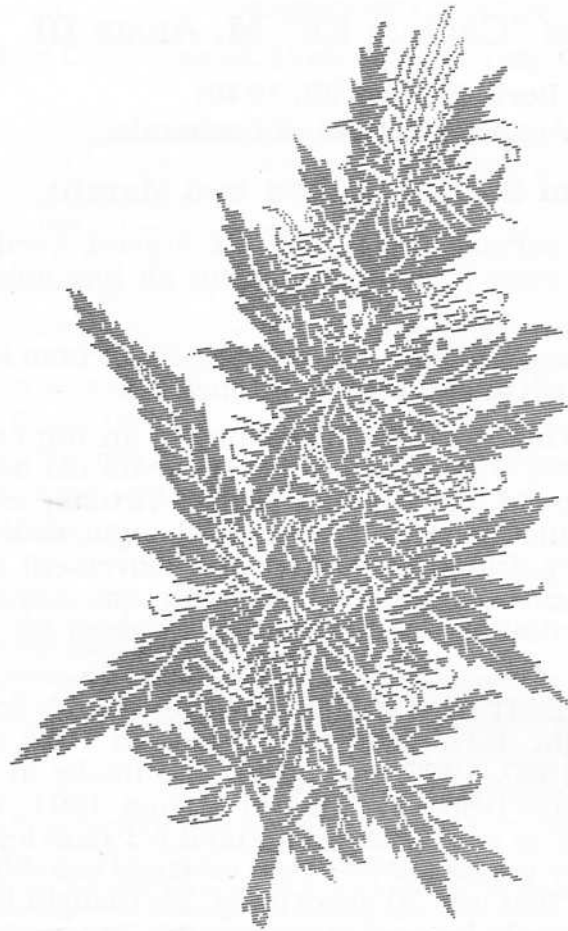
- **HEMP & The Marijuana Conspiracy**

**in Australia**

*by John Jiggins*



*The Amazing True Story  
Of The World's Most Useful Plant  
& The Conspiracy To Destroy It!*



# DEDICATION

**TO EDWIN "CAPTAIN ED" M. ADAIR III**

**Born October 29, 1940;**

**Died August 16, 1991 of Leukemia.**

**Father of Scarlet, Robyn and Marsh:**

My teacher, partner and friend; the bravest freedom fighter and the most honorable man for all humankind I've ever known.

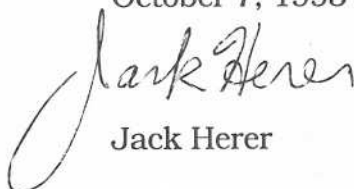
He taught many of us how to save the Earth from ourselves and to laugh at and yet love its enemies.

After California decriminalized under an ounce of hemp/pot in 1974/75, when he was 33 years old and I was 34, Captian Ed and I took a pledge. Virtually every one in the pot movement in California thought we'd already won. They drifted away from the movement and went back to their lives, thinking the battle was over and we'd won, and that the politicians would clean up the loose ends. . .

Captain Ed didn't trust politicians to get the job done. And he was right. Ed's pledge that I took in 1974 and again in April 1980, 1986, and 1988, and finally in the hospital four days before he died in August 1991, was that *we'd swear to work every day, until pot was legal, we were dead, or we turned 84—then we could quit.* When we first pledged that was 50 years away. We thought then that the battle would be over in six months, two years at the most.

He gave us and me hemp as one of mankind's most honorable and most important saviors. I vow to continue the fight, and ask Californians and all Americans to join us.

October 7, 1993

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jack Herer". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Jack Herer

**Hemp & The Marijuana Conspiracy:**

# **THE EMPEROR WEARS NO CLOTHES**

**BY JACK HERER**

**— Designed by Chris Conrad —**

**— Edited by Chris Conrad, Lynn Osburn, Judy Osburn, and Ellen Komp —**

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Revised and Expanded 1995 edition: © March, 1995.

### **Reprint Acknowledgments:**

The Author would like to acknowledge the kind permission of the Portland, OR, The Oregonian; Larry Sloman (*Reefer Madness*); High Times Magazine; Dean Latimer (*Flowers in the Blood*); Lindsey Bradshaw (*Tar Baby*); and Harper and Row Publishers (*The Dope Chronicles*) for allowing us to reprint or excerpt so many of their essays, articles and commentaries.

We apologize if any copyrights have been infringed regarding any article, photograph or graphic in this book or its appendices, and hasten to add that great pains have been expended to locate present copyright owners of the several hundred separate items which appear herein. We have endeavored to give credit whenever possible, and will pay an appropriate use fee upon presentation of copyright ownership and documentation.

### **Our Thanks to the Following:**

F. Alexander Magoun, *The Frigate Constitution*; Bettman Archives; Harper and Row; San Francisco Examiner; San Francisco Chronicle; Chicago Herald-Examiner; Chicago Tribune; N.Y. Herald; L.A. Times; L.A. Herald-Examiner; L.A. Daily News; Rolling Stone magazine; Popular Mechanics magazine; Hearst Publishing Company; High Times Encyclopedia; Readers' Digest; Colliers Encyclopedia; New World Encyclopedia; Encyclopaedia Britannica; Science Digest; Omni magazine; N.Y. News Service; Robert McThomas; James J. Kirkpatrick; Mike Royko; Rick Hampson; Jess Rigenbach; Deb DeMoss; Art Harris; Phillip Hager; Playboy magazine; USA Today; Trevor McKlatchy News Service; UPI; AP; Universal Press; L.A. Times/Washington Post News Service; CNN; Tribune Media; ABC-TV News; NBC-TV News; CBS-TV News; Newsweek, Time, Science Digest, In These Times, Greenpeace magazine, The Guardian, Reason magazine, San Jose Mercury News, Orange County Register, Garry Trudeau, Civil Liberties, Wall Street Journal, Ann Landers, Oklahoma City Times, Athens Messenger, Athens News, Athens Post, National Enquirer, Cato Institute, Security magazine, Christic Institute, Common Sense for American, Public Citizen, and all the rest of the media and researchers that document our "American Experience," from which we learn—or must repeat.

### **And to Those Who Helped on Past Editions of The Emperor**

For my friends who have especially supported this work and me for years: Captain Edwin Adair III; his lady, Willie Rosson; my friend "A" or "C," a.k.a. John Jay Greenfields; J.R.; P; Dobie Don; David & Debbie; Jay Lynn, who may be the world's most brilliant and interesting etymologist and philologist; and to my sons, who kept me going for two years of sabbatical so I could research, write and re-write this book. And finally, I dedicate this work to the hundreds of individual California Marijuana Initiative and Oregon Marijuana Initiative petitioners arrested between 1980-85 while petitioning legally to put this issue on the ballot.

Special acknowledgement to Bruce Anderson and Hans Georg Behr for incredible insights into some of the far corners of world class scholarship on hemp and darn near anything else. To Bryce Garner for his day-to-day dedication given to this endeavor in incredibly selfless doses for months; including editorship and comment. For proofreading and editing assistance: Carolee Wilson, Jim Carner, Rachel Shepard, Daryl Mauer, Susan O'Donnell-Church, Bob Chieger, Mary Balleta, Andy Kowl, Clark Jones, Eddy Gordon and Tod Mikuriya, M.D. To manuscript typists Vanetta Mayo and Laurie Weiner. John Zimmer for typesetting. Ben Masel and Dana Beal for their belief in this project, Howard for the space to do this work in, and Stephan for the memories.

**Special 1990 Dedication for The Emperor**

## INTRODUCTION TO THE 1990 THROUGH 1995 EDITIONS OF THE EMPEROR WEARS NO CLOTHES

*Dedicated to all the Prisoners of Conscience and of Consciousness from this war on a plant, and to the spirit of mankind to endure and to seek and know the truth and to let old lies, hatreds, bigotries, inquisitions, and ethnocentricities to be thrown asunder so that people can continue to live on the surface of the Earth with all their favorite natural plants and substances.*

The purpose of this book is to revive the authoritative historical, social and economic perspective needed to ensure comprehensive legal reforms, abolish cannabis hemp/marijuana prohibition laws, and save the Earth's life systems.

I wrote my first book on marijuana, *G.R.A.S.S.*, in early 1973. At that time I had no idea this plant could do anything, except maybe make rope, let alone that it was earth's most important resource for paper, fiber, fuel, etc.

I first wrote the *Emperor* in 1985, after 12 years of recording hemp information. It was meant to be the culmination of a highly focused personal crusade with my long-time friend and associate, Captain Ed Adair, to win the right to smoke marijuana for ourselves and our friends. It was Captain Ed who, since 1973, constantly encouraged me to record and compile the facts I obtained about marijuana and hemp.

As I gathered a fact here and a fact there, a bigger picture of cannabis hemp and its suppression came together—one that I had not originally expected.

What came together, fact after empirical fact was a picture of a world being destroyed by a malicious conspiracy to suppress, not a "killer-weed" but the world's premier renewable natural resource, for the benefit of a handful of wealthy and powerful individuals and corporations.

Over the years since the first publication of *Emperor*, thousands of more facts have surfaced, corroborating the information that was originally gathered, correcting some minor details and adding substance, fact and insight to the hazier areas of my work. Esoteric details of a great conspiracy against mankind began to fall into place, like the filling in of a giant jig-saw puzzle. The entire text has been repeatedly revised. Whole new sections and side bars have been added. This information has never been denied by the U.S. government and has been ignored by the media.

And more and more of my friends have been locked away in prison and/or had their homes, jobs and businesses taken from them as part of this escalating "War on Drugs" prohibition. This has become a draconian nightmare for many of our best citizens who, with trust in their own intellect and responsibility for their own health, have defied this bad public policy and have become prisoners of conscience; prisoners of war. I hope after reading this book you will stand up with me and recognize them, not as outlaws, but as the heroes who saved the seed that will save the planet.

New people have been drawn in to work on this project, giving this project a scope and dimension I could only have hoped for at the beginning. They have brought with them skills and information that have been a major contribution to this effort. No egos surfaced as 4 or 5 of us stayed up night after night;

only the best from each mind was brought forth.

When you write a book like the original *Emperor*, because the information which should be common knowledge, is virtually unknown to our teachers and citizens, you always hope someone of great energy and intellect will read it, make it their own and join in teaching others.

Over the years, hundreds, perhaps thousands of people who have read *The Emperor Wears No Clothes* have thanked me for writing one of their favorite books. At a "Grateful Dead" show, one Yale graduate even thanked and hugged me as his favorite author of all time and was thrilled that I was still alive—he had first heard his mother read him *The Emperor* when he was a small boy (probably thinking of the 19th century children's story, *The Emperors New Clothes*, by Hans Christian Anderson).

One day in late 1988, Chris Conrad, of Los Angeles, CA, read *The Emperor*. He became my ally. With his endless energies, editing and publishing talents and willingness to work 40 hours per week for almost five months, all the while holding down full-time responsibilities as production manager at a major weekly newspaper, as well as many other responsibilities for numerous organizations and causes. Chris did all this without any compensation, yet he worked like he was getting paid a million for it. Chris is one of the most powerful, energetic, skilled and organized human beings I have ever known. He is a light bulb for all mankind. He designed every inch of this book and was its main editor and enthusiast.

During all this time his wife, Mikki Norris, lent her support in so many ways to this project.

Also, we want to extend endless thanks to the rest of our dedicated entourage:

Thanks to Chris' and my associate editor and contributing writer, Lynn Osburn, who is both a great writer and marijuana/hemp energy scientist. Lynn set out to see and learn if, indeed, hemp was one of earth's primary renewable energy resources. He researched the technology needed to bring clean, renewable energy into use on the planet. His brilliant endeavor can be found throughout almost every page of this work. And an excerpt from his paper, *Energy Farming In America*, can be found in the appendix. Lynn's work will teach people all over the world the beauty, necessity and easiness of energy farming and conversion. While Lynn was researching this work he was arrested for a marijuana cultivation violation. He continued to work on this project day and night until Jan. 2, 1990, when he was incarcerated in Ventura County, CA for a period of one year. He continued to actively edit this book from behind bars.

To another one of my great associate editors and contributing writers, Lynn's wife, Judy Osburn. Judy has, out of necessity and outrage, become a noted authority and author on seizure

and forfeiture law. The necessity arose from the government's seizure and attempt to forfeit the home of the Osburn family, who worked out, with me, a scheme to save our children and planet. Judy's book, *Spectre of Forfeiture* is state-of-the-art concerning this information and can be ordered through a coupon in the back of this book.

To Shan Clark, for his active participation: editing, cataloguing, inputting and for pushing this project and me forward when it or I might otherwise have stalled.

To my former assistant, Maria Farrow, who accompanied me from the Library of Congress to the Smithsonian to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, as we tracked down and interviewed dozens of government officials about hemp and hunted down hundreds of documents about hemp and the cover-up.

To Dana Beal, for all his work and research brilliance in connecting the *DuPont Dynasties* by Jerry Colby with the information on the outlawing of hemp.

To Jerry Colby for his brave ingenious work, which awakened us to the meglomaniac of the DuPonts. To Ben Masel, for his hard critiques and great assistance and research into the more esoteric abstracts on hemp cultivation world-wide and more....

To Julie Kershenbaum, for her excellent editorial assistance and proof-reading. To D.S.H., for his editorial assistance and meticulous concern for accuracy and readability. To Brenda Kershenbaum and Doug McVay, for proofreading and editorial comment. And again to Brenda for the financial assistance to print the 1990 edition of *Emperor*.

To Steve Hager, John Holmstrom and the *High Times* crew for their editorial assistance and total support, not only of this project but of their idea that the Earth could be saved and that each one of us can become a "Freedom Fighter" for this cause.

To the *Wiz Kids* from KnoWare, Ron Lawrance and Vicki Marshal, who of their own volition, scanned into Mac computers the old version of *Emperor* so when I came back from my fall, 1989 college hemp speaking tour, they handed me, as a surprise gift: the old book in word-processing form, which gave me the jump start I needed for this huge undertaking.

To Timothy Leary, who encouraged them and me to do this job. To George Clayton Johnson, who for four years constantly brought me fresh edits of *Emperor* and loving encouragement to update and republish this book.

To the selflessness of my landlords, Ed and Esther, who extended me so much in deferred payments, so that this project which they believed in would not cease or bog down because of lack of money.

To my friends, Doctors Tod Mikuriya and Fred Oerther, for their critique of the medical sections.

To Loey Glover, office manager at national NORML, for her constant support and warm encouragement.

To Gatewood Galbraith and Mark Brennamen, of Lexington, Kentucky, for all their remarkable research on behalf of cannabis and their fight for Kentucky citizen's birthrights and potential.

To Barry for his extensive hemp archives which he made available to the hemp movement and ultimately, to this project.

To my dear friends, Ron and Vicki Linker, of Starseed Collections of Athens, Ohio, who eloquently taught state senators and representatives and the people of Athens how ignorant (not knowing) they were about hemp and marijuana. Ron and Vicki are the truest of freedom fighters, who with Paul, Kevin and Cliff and the Ohio University Ecology Club have educated the citizens of Athens, as no other city in America. On November 19, 1989, Ron began a two year federal prison term for importing traditional Hindu smoking pipes, as he had for the past 15 years with the approval of Customs. The federal judge at sentencing said, after refusing any hemp information to be admitted at trial, "I only wish I could sentence you longer for all the lives you have destroyed with these [traditional Hindu] pipes." Ron and Vicki know the hemp information and the injustice of his punishment.

To Ellen Komp, who tries to do everything for everybody at the same time, for all her contributions to and editorial help on the 1993 edition; to Ed Kunkel for helping us get over the finish line and to the printer; and to Chris Conrad for tossing us a lifeline once again at the last minute, and pulling us through. To Jeremy Stout, who patiently and encouragingly helped put together the 1995 edition.

And to others who believed in this work and extended encouragement, money and credit even when it hurt. They are: David and Gloria Smith, Marco, Allan and Regina, Jon and Carol, David and Debbie, Steve and Chuquette, Roger, Gary H., Rooster, Dudley, to Jim, Rose and Chris, Gail and Billy, the Friendly Stranger--Ed, Steve and Andrew DeAngelo, Rick Pfrommer, Peter A., Larry G., Floyd, Jean Michel Eribon, Ron Tisbert, Richard M., T.C., Mitchel from New Jersey, Beau and Rachael, Jonathan Drewel (who brought us all his incredible energy from Southern MO Univ.), and to everyone who has read or contributed to this work that I may have left out.

Finally, I hope that this book helps everyone understand the true nature of cannabis hemp and that you, dear reader, decide to become active in the effort to end this crime against man and nature: marijuana prohibition. This book is meant to provide you with the tools, the sense of outrage and the empowerment needed to overcome the forces of personal repression.

We have tried to be as factual and accurate as humanly possible, but there will always be revisions and corrections needed. Please send me copies of any documents and materials that will make the next edition of *Emperor* even stronger.

We have already won the day; only no one knows it yet.

And once again to my 1995 readers and partners in discovery: thanks for all the documents, clippings and tips you, all our cannabis fans, have sent to us over the past year; keep sending us all the bits and tidbits that help us put the puzzle together for future editions. To my associate editors, Chris Conrad, Lynn and Judy Osburn, Shan Clark, Ellen Komp, and Jeremy Stout, for again being the most outstanding editors, patriots and hempsters one could ever wish to work with to illuminate the human race with knowledge, integrity and perseverance.

Sincerely,

Jack Herer

Director and Founder, Help End Marijuana Prohibition. (HEMP)

## — EDITOR'S NOTE —

### *To the 1995, 10th edition of THE EMPEROR WEARS NO CLOTHES*

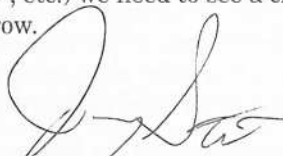
Finally we have the 10th edition of *The Emperor!* A seemingly historic moment for this book, the author, and most importantly the information contained within. Our efforts are producing editions in Australia, Russia, Poland, Italy, and Japan this year. I have only one question on that note: Is there anyone we're missing? The world is reading *The Emperor*.

This year we have heard a number of arguments this edition will hopefully put to rest once and for all. Due to misunderstandings promulgated concerning the hemp-for-energy concept we are excerpting "Energy Farming" from ECO-HEMP a book soon to be published by Lynn Osburn, along with his critical assessment of the hemp-as-biomass section of "Hemp Realities," published in the anthology, HEMP TODAY.

A major concern of this book is the fact that we live in a day where you or I could be sent to prison for something that any sane society would reward us for. Prison sentences are lengthening as the cells become more and more crowded. The "Fighting the Police State" pages show how the Correctional Peace Officers Union have manipulated themselves into the business of mass confinement.

A number of thanks go out to those who have helped the 1995 edition get to press; Ivy Tomashoff, for her typesetting wizardry; Emily Selden, for her late nights and high energy; Stephen Saunders, for brilliant technical advice; and mostly to Jack, who has been an inspiration to both greatness and madness with his dedication to truthful information.

With our current environmental standing (e.g., global warming, the "greenhouse effect", etc.) we need to see a change in the way we use our resources. The book you now hold is the seed for that change, help it grow.



Jeremy Stout  
March 21, 1995

## — EDITOR'S NOTE —

### *To the 1993/94 Edition of Emperor*

This ninth edition of *The Emperor*, produced in momentous times, contains some momentous new information. We've worked the new information into the text where appropriate, and added the bulk of it to the beginning of the appendix.

First is the startling discovery that the decorticator, the machine that separates fiber from pulp (and was touted in the 1938 *Popular Mechanics* "New Billion Dollar Crop" article as "A Machine which solves a problem more than 6000 years old) was actually invented earlier this century by G.W. Schlichten. The story of how the decorticator caught the attention of major capitalists of Schlichten's time begins on page 13, with full reproduction of the archival letters reveal the story contained in the appendix.

True to the subject and the theme of *The Emperor*, the Schlichten / Scripps letters read like a morality tale of corporate greed. When given an opportunity to better conditions for mankind, the choice was apparently made to serve mammon, the god of avarice, instead. Jesus told us, You cannot serve God and mammon. It is time for us to choose who it is we serve more wisely.

French and German editions of *The Emperor* were published this year (by Les Editions du Lezard and Zweitausendeins), leading to two more discoveries. First is Isochanvre, an amazing building material being fabricated in France from hemp hurds. Isochanvre is as strong as concrete while being many times lighter and longer-lasting, because it actually petrifies into a mineral state.

Equally amazing, *The Emperor's* German editor, Mathias Brockers uncovered a pamphlet from world war II teaching German farmers about the benefits of hemp. It demonstrates that Germany was also growing hemp for the war effort in a program that paralleled the U.S. "Hemp For Victory" program. This charming and eye-opening document is reproduced in the appendix in the original German, accompanied by its English translation and its American counterpart.

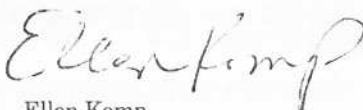
NOTE: Jack says that a few people to whom he has shown this pamphlet have reacted negatively because of a perceived association between hemp and Hitler. We implore the reader to look beyond any prejudices in this direction. It is possible that prejudice against Schlichten, the German inventor of the decorticator, has kept hemp off the market all these years.

I gained a new appreciation for *The Emperor* while working on this edit, watching how Jack pondered over every line to ensure its whole and complete truth. I ask the skeptical reader: if his theory is untrue, why do we keep uncovering more volumes of evidence affirming it?

1993 marks the year when hemp was planted in England for paper. It is also the year that the demand for hemp products exceed their supply. It can only be a matter of time now before hemp will be grown once more in this country. California activists are invited to join the petition drive for the California Hemp Initiative, which will make hemp legal for industrial, medicinal, nutritional, and personal use in private. Other initiatives are underway in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and Arizona.

We are indebted to Fran Marr, who patiently transcribed the changes to this edition; Eric Steinhauer for the German translation; Florence of C.I.R.C. for French translation; Geneva and Summer Reese for proofreading; Ed Kunkle for indexing and paste-up; Chris Conrad for jetting in to provide final touches; and hemp activists everywhere for all the information you keep sending.

I was honored to work on this book as I am in the movement. Thanks to all my friends, family, and comrades for keeping the spirit high as we march together toward victory.



Ellen Komp  
November 18, 1993

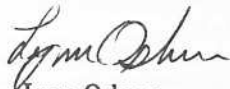
## — EDITORS' NOTES —


*For the 1992 edition of Emperor; May, 1992*

It's May 1992 and the April 1991 edition of the Emperor has completely sold out. Not long after the 1991 edition of Emperor was printed we uncovered and analyzed new information about hempseed nutrition. We have completely rewritten most of Chapter 8: *Hemp Seed as the Basic World Food* to include this break-through hemp and health discovery. Also Chapter 9: *Money, Energy and Environment* has been extensively revised and updated.

Every Chapter of *Emperor* has been updated for this 1992 edition. Chapters 15 and 16 were slightly rearranged, making room for additional information. We have gone through the text and reference bibliography and corrected typos and other production errors, many of which were caught by readers who took the time to jot them down and send them to us. Many thanks to you. People from all over America (and the world) have discovered classic hemp industry and medical papers in their local libraries and university archives and freely shared that information with us — they are the unsung heroes of the hemp movement. They are the ones that refuse to let prohibitions of government and big business bury the historic evidence for the many uses of hemp and its intimate and ageless relationship with humanity. It is in their honor that we proudly present this hemp knowledge in the *Emperor Wears No Clothes* — knowledge accumulated by so many dedicated — destined to be shared with so many more.

Toward Access to the Unlimited potential in all,

  
Lynn Osburn

  
Judy Osburn

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## — EDITORS' NOTES —

*For the 1991 edition of Emperor; April 10, 1991*

In 1988, when I first read Jack Herer's 1985 version of *Emperor*, I knew I had uncovered a diamond in the rough, and resolved to polish it up. Since then, I've been honored to work with a dedicated core of talented people to bring out the many faceted gem within. We have refined, expanded and consolidated the text, and organized the information into four major sections: the text, the bibliography / index, a smorgasbord-style collection of documents in the appendix, along with numerous order forms and resources in the back.

The release of the 1990 edition of *Emperor* sent shock waves across the nation and has changed forever the way people think—and talk—about the cannabis hemp plant. It has been gratifying to see the incredible information that has been uncovered in the past year, as well as the development of my editorial associates, Lynn and Judy Osburn and Shan Clark, whose research and support have made this 1991 revision possible.


So much has changed over the past year that what began as a modest update became almost a total rewrite of the book. Many people who own previous editions of *Emperor* will want to give away their old copy to get this new, even more powerful resource. This year's edition has fewer illustrations, so as to make room for new material and still keep the information as accessible and readable as possible.

There is so much in the appendix that we had to shrink some of the documents down to where you need a magnifying glass or enlarged copies to read them. We tried this ourselves, and it worked quite well. We regret the poor quality of some documents we included, but these copies are the best we could locate, and many have been virtually lost elsewhere. Almost daily updates have been incorporated into the text to make it as current as possible. The amount of new information on hemp that is being developed borders on overwhelming; but if you have any documented tidbits for future editions of *Emperor*, or better copies of documents found in the appendix, please share them with us.

So, let me again thank everyone who helped compile and authenticate this information (you know who you are). May there never be the need for such a task again. And thank you for taking the time to read this important book. We hope this startling information gets you active in changing this gross injustice, hemp prohibition.

Together we shall carry the day.

Sincerely,



Chris Conrad, author of *Hemp, Lifeline to the Future*  
Founder and Director, Business Alliance for Commerce in Hemp (BACH)



— TABLE OF CONTENTS —

**HEMP**

**CHAPTER 1: HISTORY OF CANNABIS HEMP** ..... 1  
*• Explanatory Notes • Cannabis Hemp • What's in a Name? • American Historical Notes • World Historical Notes • Great Wars Were Fought • Why Is Hemp So Important? •*

**CHAPTER 2: USES OF HEMP** ..... 5  
*• Ships & Sailors • Textiles & Fabrics • Paper • Rope, Twine & Cordage • Art Canvas • Paints & Varnish • When Hemp Saved Bush • Lighting Oil • Biomass Energy • Medicine • Food Protein • Building Materials & Housing • Economic Stability, Profitability & Free Trade • Smoking, Leisure & Creativity • The Challenge • The Greenhouse Effect and the Bureaucrat • Plant Diagram • G. W. Schlichten and the Decordicator*

**CHAPTER 3: NEW BILLION DOLLAR CROP: Popular Mechanics, Mechanical Engineering, February 1938**..... 15

**THE MARIJUANA CONSPIRACY**

**CHAPTER 4: THE LAST DAYS OF LEGAL CANNABIS** ..... 23  
*• Breakthrough in Papermaking • A Plan to Save Our Forests • Conservation & Source Reduction • Conspiracy vs Competition • "Social Reorganization" • Hearst's Disinformation • Bigotry & Apartheid • Marijuana Tax • "Did Anyone Ask the A.M.A.?" • Others Spoke Out • Protecting Special Interests • Self Perpetuating Lies •*

**CHAPTER 5: MARIJUANA PROHIBITION** ..... 30  
*• Crushing Dissent • Pot & Threat of Peace • A Program of Control • The Bush/Quayle/Lilly Pharmaceutical Sell Out • Criminal Misconduct •*

**HEMP**

**CHAPTER 6: MEDICAL LITERATURE ON MARIJUANA** ..... 33  
*• Affordable Health Care • 19th Century • 20th Century • Popular Acceptance • Asilomar Conference • Research Banned • DEA Judge Rules in Favor of Medical Marijuana • Pharmaceutical Companies • Fox & Chicken Coop • Undermining the Natural Competition • Poisoning the Third World • Rewriting History • They Call it CRAP •*

**CHAPTER 7: THERAPEUTIC USES OF CANNABIS** ..... 37  
*• Asthma • Glaucoma • Tumors • Nausea / Cancer Chemotherapy • Epilepsy, Multiple Sclerosis, Back Pain & Spasms • One Man's Determination • Antibiotics & Antibacterial CBDs • Herpes, Cystic Fibrosis, Arthritis & Rheumatism • Expectorant • Compassionate Cannabis & Cruel Cops • Sleep & Relaxation • Emphysema • Merck Manual • Stress, Migraines • Appetite • War on Drugs • Salivation • AIDS, Depression, Etc. • Acceptable Risks*

**CHAPTER 8: HEMP SEED AS THE BASIC WORLD FOOD** ..... 43  
*• Hemp Seed Nutrition • Humanity's Best Single Food Source • Spectre of World Wide Famine • Fundamental Link in the Food Chain •*

**CHAPTER 9: MONEY, ENERGY, & ENVIRONMENT** ..... 45  
*• Energy & Economy • Clean Renewable Fuel • Biomass for Energy Abundance • Family Farms or Fossil Fuels • What's the Catch • World War II • Energy Security • Free Enterprise, High Profit • Change in High Fashion • Sturdy Paper Products • Biodegradable Replacement for Plastic • Spin Off Trades & Taxes • Green Economy • Land & Soil Reclamation • Natural Guard • Henry Ford's Biomass Car •*

**CHAPTER 10: THE SOCIOLOGY OF CANNABIS USE** ..... 51  
*• What's in a Name (2) • First Known Marijuana Users • 2300-1,000 B.C. • Hemp & Scythe • Thread of Civilization • Hemp to Enforce Law • Cannabis Herbal Medicine • Mystic Philosophers • Natural Mind • Cloaked in Secrecy • Judaic Line • What the Bible Says • Early Christianity • Holy Roman Empire • Church/State Aristocracy • Politics of Paper • Cannabis Medicines Banned • Legal Medieval Medicines • Contradictions • Yet Hemp Endured • Economic Model of Forfeiture Laws • Age of Enlightenment • Jefferson's Comparison to Tobacco •*

**CHAPTER 11: WAR OF 1812, NAPOLEON & RUSSIA**..... 59  
*• The untold story of hemp's role in an important era of history • From 1740 to 1815 •*

**CHAPTER 12: CANNABIS USE IN 19TH CENTURY AMERICA**..... 63  
*• Marijuana Medicine • Literary Inspiration • Hashish Candy • Turkish Smoking Parlors • American as Apple Pie • The Smear •*

**THE MARIJUANA CONSPIRACY**

**CHAPTER 13: PREJUDICE & "MARIJUANA"** ..... 67  
*• Smoking in America • Blackface • All That Jazz • Anslinger's Hatred of Jazz • Mexican Americans • South Africa • Remnants •*

**CHAPTER 14: HALF CENTURY OF SUPPRESSION** ..... 71  
*• Factories, the Navy • Privacy is a Right • Urine Testing • LaRouche Against Rock • Babe Ruth • Dividing Families • Surveillance & Seizures • UnAmerican Policies • Police, Secrets & Blackmail • Paul McCartney / Band on the Run • Public Humiliation • Feudal Law • Entrapment, Intolerance, Ignorance • PDFA • DARE • Ultimate Hypocrisy • Media's Stupor • Ongoing Injustice •*

**CHAPTER 15: DEBUNKING "GUTTER SCIENCE"** ..... 79  
*• Wasting Time & Lives • Doublespeak • Brain Damage Reports • Lingering Effects • Nahas' Studies • Lung Damage Reports • & So On • Radioactivity in Tobacco • Corruption / Carlton Turner • Bush Strikes Again • Alcohol •*

**CHAPTER 16: THE EMPEROR'S NEW CLOTHES**..... 89  
*• The Parable • Logical Analogy • Studies the Feds Don't Talk About • Coptic Study • Jamaican Studies • Costa Rican Study • Amsterdam Model • Truth & Consequences of Prohibition • High-Tech Repression • Smithsonian's Suppression of Facts • Wasting Our Tax Money • Double Standards • Policies of Ignorance • What Is the Law? • Conclusion • What Justice Demands • What You Can Do •*

**BIBLIOGRAPHY: RECOMMENDED READING** ..... 94

**INDEX: CROSS REFERENCES** ..... 97

**APPENDIX I: NEW TO THE 1995 EDITION (LYNN OSBURN'S BIOMASS TRUTHS & POLICE STATE)** ..... 101

# OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF CANNABIS HEMP

## **For the Purpose of Clarity in this Book:**

Explanations or documentations marked with an asterisk (\*) are listed at the end of the related paragraph(s). Other sources for facts, anecdotes, histories, studies, etc., are cited for brevity in the body of the text. Numbered footnotes are at the end of each chapter. Reproductions of selected critical source materials are incorporated into the body of the text or included in the appendices.

The facts cited herein are generally verifiable in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, which was printed primarily on paper produced with cannabis hemp for over 150 years. However, any encyclopedia (no matter how old) or good dictionary will do for general verification purposes.

## **CANNABIS HEMP**

Also known as: Hemp, cannabis hemp, Indian (India) hemp, true hemp, muggles, pot, marijuana, reefer, grass, ganja, bhang, "the kind," dagga, herb, etc., all refer to exactly the same plant.



*Major Hemp Growing Regions of the U.S.*



## **WHAT'S IN A NAME?**

*(U.S. Geography)*

HEMPstead, Long Island; HEMPstead County, Arkansas; HEMPstead, Texas; HEMPhill, North Carolina, HEMPfield, Pennsylvania, among others, were named after cannabis growing regions, or after family names derived from hemp growing.

## **AMERICAN HISTORICAL NOTES**

In 1619, America's first marijuana law was enacted at Jamestown Colony, Virginia, "ordering" all farmers to "make tryal of" (grow) Indian hemp seed. More mandatory (must-grow) hemp cultivation laws were enacted in Massachusetts in 1631, in Connecticut in 1632 and in the Chesapeake Colonies into the mid-1700s.

Even in England, the much-sought-after prize of full British citizenship was bestowed by a decree of the crown on foreigners who would grow cannabis, and fines were often levied against those who refused.

Cannabis hemp was legal tender (money) in most of the Americas from 1631 until the early 1800s. Why? To encourage American farmers to grow more.<sup>1</sup>

You could pay your taxes with cannabis hemp throughout America for over 200 years.<sup>2</sup>

You could even be jailed in America for not growing cannabis during several periods of shortage, e.g., in Virginia between 1763 and 1767.

(Herndon, G.M., *Hemp in Colonial Virginia*, 1963; *The Chesapeake Colonies*, 1954; L.A. Times, August 12, 1981; et al.)



***Benjamin Franklin started one of America's first paper mills with cannabis. This allowed America to have a free colonial press without having to beg or justify paper and books from England.***

The United States Census of 1850 counted 8,327 hemp "plantations"\* (minimum 2,000-acre farms) growing cannabis hemp for cloth, canvas and even the cordage used for baling cotton. Most of these plantations were located in the South or in the border states, primarily because of the cheap slave-labor available prior to 1865 for the labor-intensive hemp industry.

(U.S. Census, 1850; Allen, James Lane, *The Reign of Law, A Tale of the Kentucky Hemp Fields*, MacMillan Co., NY, 1900; Roffman, Roger. Ph.D., *Marijuana as Medicine*, Mendrone Books, WA, 1982.)

\* This figure does not include the tens of thousands of smaller farms growing cannabis, nor the hundreds of thousands—if not millions—of family hemp patches in America; nor does it take into account that 80% of America's hemp consumption for 200 years still had to be imported from Russia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland well into this century.

Benjamin Franklin started one of America's first paper mills with cannabis. This allowed America to have a free colonial press without having to beg or justify paper and books from England.

In addition, varying marijuana and hashish extracts were the first, second or third most prescribed medicines in the United States from 1842 until the 1890s. Its legal medicinal use continued through the 1930s for humans and figured even more prominently in veterinary medicines during this time.

Cannabis extract medicines were produced by Eli Lilly, Parke-Davis, Tildens, Brothers Smith (Smith Brothers), Squibb and many other American and European companies and apothecaries. During all this time there was not one reported death from cannabis extract medicines, and virtually no abuse or mental disorders reported, except for first-time or novice-users occasionally becoming disoriented or overly introverted.

(Mikuriya, Tod, M.D., *Marijuana Medical Papers*, Medi-Comp Press, CA, 1973; Cohen, Sidney & Stillman, Richard, *Therapeutic Potential of Marijuana*, Plenum Press, NY, 1976.)

## WORLD HISTORICAL NOTES

"The earliest known woven fabric was apparently of hemp, which began to be worked in the eighth millennium (8,000-7,000 B.C.)." (The Columbia History of the World, 1981, page 54.)

The body of literature (archaeologists, anthropologists, philologists, economists, historians, etc.) is in general agreement that, at the very least:

From more than 1,000 years before the time of Christ until 1883 A.D., cannabis hemp—indeed, marijuana—was our planet's largest agricultural crop and most important industry for thousands of products and enterprises; producing the overall majority of earth's fiber, fabric, lighting oil, paper, incense and medicines, as well as a primary source of essential food oil and protein for humans and animals.

And according to virtually every anthropologist and university in the world, marijuana was also used in most of our religions and cults as one of the seven, or so, most widely used mood-, mind- or pain-altering drugs taken as psychotropic, psychedelic (mind-manifesting or -expanding) sacraments.

These sacred (drug) experiences inspired our super-

stitutions, amulets, talismans, religions, prayers, and language codes, almost without exception. (See chapter 10 on "Religions and Magic.")

(Wasson, R. Gordon, *Soma, Divine Mushroom of Immortality*; Allegro, J.M., *Sacred Mushroom & the Cross*, Doubleday, NY, 1969; Pliny; Josephus; Herodotus; Dead Sea Scrolls; Gnostic Gospels; the Bible; *Ginsberg Legends Kaballah*, c. 1860; Paracelsus; British Museum; Budge; Ency. Britannica, "Pharmacological Cults;" Schultes & Wasson, *Plants of the Gods*; Research of: R.E. Schultes, Harvard Botanical Dept.; Wm. EmBoden, Cal State U., Northridge; et al.)

## GREAT WARS WERE FOUGHT TO ENSURE THE AVAILABILITY OF HEMP.

For example, one of the primary reasons for the War of 1812 (that America fought with Great Britain) was access to Russian cannabis hemp. Russian hemp was also the principal reason that Napoleon (our 1812 ally) and his "Continental Systems" allies invaded Russia in 1812. (See chapter 12, "War of 1812 and Napoleon Invades Russia.")

In 1942, after the Japanese invasion of the Philippines cut off the supply of Manila (Abaca) hemp, the U.S. government distributed 400,000 pounds of cannabis seeds to American farmers from Wisconsin to Kentucky, who produced 42,000 tons of hemp fiber annually for the war effort until 1946.

## WHY HAS CANNABIS HEMP/MARIJUANA BEEN SO IMPORTANT IN HISTORY?

Because cannabis hemp is, overall, the strongest, most-durable, longest-lasting natural soft-fiber on the planet. Its leaves and flower tops (marijuana) were—depending on the culture—the first, second or third most important and most-used medicines for two-thirds of the world's people for at least 3,000 years, until the turn of this century.

Botanically, hemp is a member of the most advanced plant family on Earth. It is a dioecious (i.e., having male, female and sometimes hermaphroditic [male and female on same plant]) woody, herbaceous annual that uses the sun more efficiently than virtually any other plant on our planet, reaching a robust 12 to 20 feet or more in one short growing season. It can be grown in virtually any climate or soil condition on Earth, even marginal ones.

Hemp is, by far, Earth's premier, renewable natural resource. This is why hemp is so important.

### Footnotes:

1. Clark, V.S., *History of Manufacture in the United States*, McGraw Hill, NY 1929, Pg. 34.

2. Ibid.

3. Diaries of George Washington; *Writings of George Washington*, Letter to Dr. James Anderson, May 26, 1794, vol. 33, p. 433, (U.S. gov't. pub., 1931); Letters to his caretaker, William Pearce, 1795 & 1796; Thomas Jefferson, *Jefferson's Farm Books*; Abel, Ernest, *Marijuana: The First 12,000 Years*, Plenum Press, NY, 1980; M. Aldrich, et al.

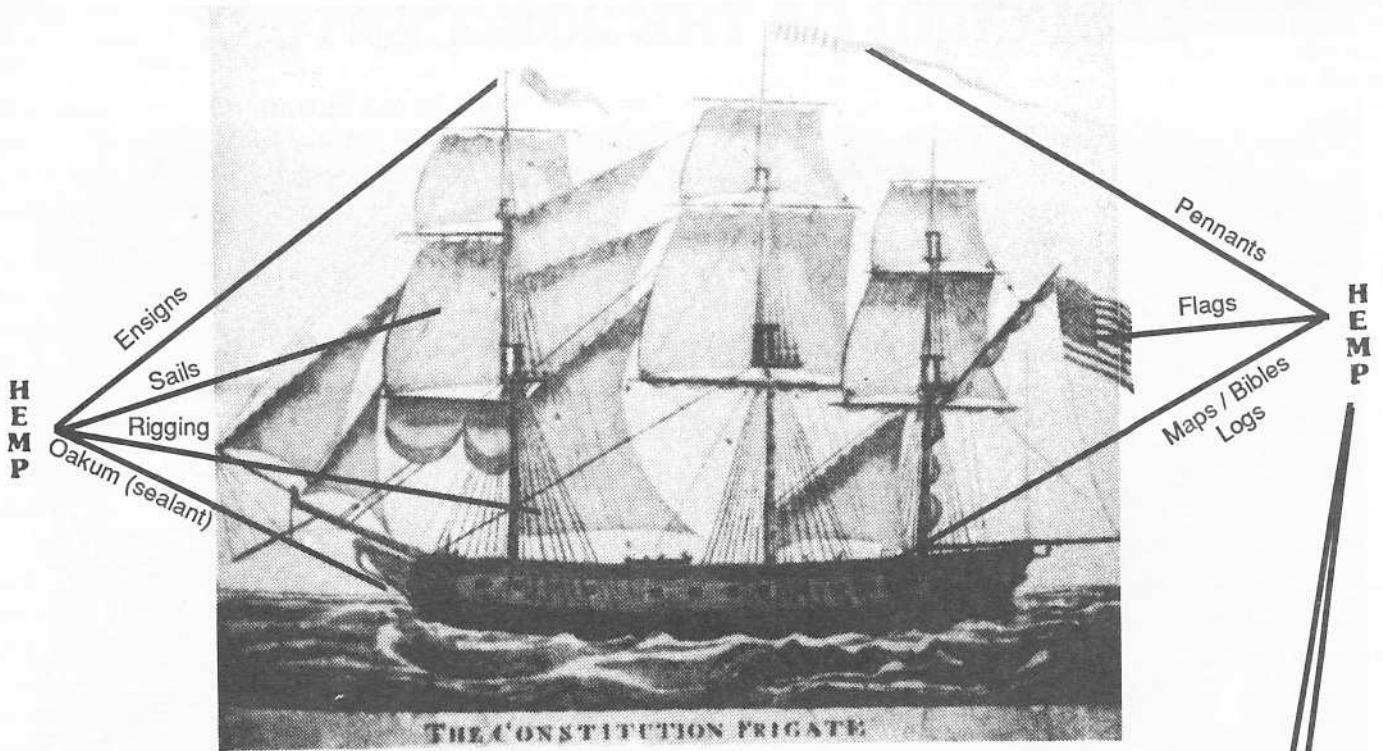
## PEASANTS HARVESTING HEMP AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY



Whole families came out together to harvest the hemp fields at the height of the flowering season, all over the world for thousands upon thousands of years, never dreaming that it would one day be banned from the face of the earth, in favor of fossil fuels, timber and petrochemicals.

For the past half-century the United States has not only discouraged the use of hemp, but adopted a policy of forced extinction upon this species of plant.... The impact of accidentally destroying any single life form has never been fully considered, let alone the effect of this concerted attack upon what is arguably the Earth's primary renewable resource; one that has literally thousands of critical uses—especially in replacing the majority of uses of fossil fuels, timber and petrochemicals.

# THERE WERE AT LEAST 60 TONS OF HEMP ON THE U.S.S. CONSTITUTION ALONE.



(A.K.A. "Old Ironsides")

Partial list of rigging (rope) required for the 1927 restoration of the U.S.S. Constitution and other Historic Ships", by F. Alexander Magoun, S.B., S.M. The Southworth Press. ©1928 by The Marine Research Society, Boston, Massachusetts. Pgs 96 and 97

Each mast (fore, mizen, main, etc.) required lifts, braces, reefs, jiggers, tackles, etc. The Constitution carried well over four miles of hemp rope.

### Standing Rigging, Hard Laid Hemp

Item	Circumference
Mainstay	12 inches
Forestay	12 "
Pendants	9½ "
Fore and main shrouds	9½ "
Mizen shrouds	7 "
Topmast backstays	9 "
Topmast stays	8 "
Topgallant backstays	5 "
Topgallant stays	4 "
Royal stays	2½ "

### Running Rigging, Soft Laid Hemp

Item	Circumference	Gross Length
Truss tackles	2½ Inches	260 Feet
Jeer fall	4½ "	350 "
Pendant tackles	3¼ "	1200 "
Lifts	3½ "	470 "
Braces	4 "	608 "
Tacks	4 "	400 "
Sheets	4½ "	400 "
Clew garnets	3 "	400 "
Main Bowline	3¼ "	120 "
Reef tackles	3¼ "	350 "
Buntlines	2½ "	530 "
Leechlines	2½ "	432 "
Clew jiggers	2 "	520 "
Top burtions	3 "	1060 "
Topsail tye halliards	3¼ "	1440 "
Topsail lifts	4¼ "	360 "
Topsail braces	3¼ "	600 "
Best bower anchor cable	22½ "	720 "
Messenger	14 "	600 "
Gun breeching (each)	7 "	24 "
Out-haul tackles (each)	2½ "	60 "

Clothes / Uniforms



Papers

CONTINENTAL SOLDIER

# A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE USES OF HEMP

## OUR CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD: TRY TO PROVE US WRONG

*If all fossil fuels and their derivatives, as well as the deforestation of trees for paper and agriculture, are banned from use in order to save the planet and reverse the greenhouse effect:*

*Then there is only one known annually renewable natural resource able to provide the overall majority of our paper, textiles and food, meet all the world's transportation, home and industrial energy needs, reduce pollution, rebuild the soil and clean the atmosphere—all at the same time—our old stand-by that did it all before: Cannabis Hemp ...Marijuana!*

### 1. SHIPS AND SAILORS

Ninety percent\* of all ships' sails (since before the Phoenicians, from at least the Fifth Century B.C. until long after the invention and commercialization of steam ships [mid- to late-19th century]) were made from hemp. (See picture.)

\* The other 10% were usually flax or minor fibers like ramie, sisal, jute, abaca.

(Abel, Ernest, *Marijuana: The First 12,000 Years*, Plenum Press, 1980; Herodotus, *Histories*, 5th century B.C.; Frazier, Jack, *The Marijuana Farmers*, 1972; U.S. Agricultural Index, 1916-1982; USDA film, *Hemp for Victory*, 1942.)

The word "canvas"<sup>1</sup> is the Dutch pronunciation (twice removed, from French and Latin) of the Greek word "Kannabis."<sup>2</sup>\*

\* Kannabis—of the (Hellenized) Mediterranean Basin Greek language, derived from the Persian and earlier Northern Semitics (Quanuba, Kanabosm, Cana?, Kanah?) which scholars have now traced back to the new-found dawn of the 6,000-year-old, Indo-Semitic-European language family base of the Sumerians and Accadians. The early Sumerian/Babylonian word K(a)N(a)B(a), or Q(a)N(a)B(a) is one of man's longest surviving root words.<sup>1</sup> (KN means cane and B means two—two reeds or two sexes.)

In addition to the canvas sails, virtually all of the rigging, anchor ropes, cargo nets, fishermen's nets, flags, shrouds, and oakum (the main sealant for ships against salt water for use between loose or green beams) were made from the stalk of the marijuana plant until this century.

Even the sailors' clothing, right down to the stitching in the seamen's rope-soled and (sometimes) "canvas" shoes were crafted from cannabis.\*

\* An average cargo, clipper, whaler, or naval ship of the line, in the 16th, 17th, 18th, or 19th centuries carried 50 to 100 tons of cannabis

hemp rigging, not to mention the sails, nets, etc., and needed it all replaced every year or two, due to salt rot. (Ask the U.S. Naval Academy, or see the construction of the USS Constitution, a.k.a. "Old Ironsides," Boston Harbor.)

(Abel, Ernest, *Marijuana, The First 12,000 Years*, Plenum Press, 1980; Ency. Britannica; Magoun, Alexander, *The Frigate Constitution*, 1928; USDA film *Hemp for Victory*, 1942.)

Additionally, the ships' charts, maps, logs, and Bibles were made from paper containing hemp fiber from the time of Columbus (15th century) until the early 1900s in the Western European/American World, and by the Chinese from the first century A.D. on. Hemp paper lasted 50 to 100 times longer than most preparations of papyrus, and was a hundred times easier and cheaper to make.

*Nor was hemp use restricted to the briny ~ deep.*

### 2. TEXTILES AND FABRICS

Eighty percent of all mankind's textiles and fabrics for clothes, tents, linens,\* rugs, drapes, quilts, bed sheets, towels, diapers, etc., including our flag, "Old Glory," were made principally from cannabis fibers until the 1820s in America and until the 20th century in most of the rest of the world.

For hundreds, if not thousands of years (until the 1830s) Ireland made the finest linens and Italy made the world's finest cloth for clothing with hemp.

\* The 1893, 1910 Encyclopaedia Britannicas indicate—and in 1938, *Popular Mechanics* estimated—that at least half of all the material that has been called linen was not made from flax, but from cannabis. Herodotus (c. 450 B.C.) describes the hempen garments made by the Thracians as equal to linen in fineness and that "none but a very experienced person could tell whether they were of hemp or flax."

The fact that hemp is softer than cotton, warmer than cotton, more water absorbent than cotton, has three times the tensile strength of cotton and is many times more durable than cotton was well known to our forebearers.

*Homespun cloth was almost always spun from the family hemp patch into the early 1900s.*

In fact, when the patriotic, real life, 1776 mothers of our present day blue-blood "Daughters of the American Revolution" (the D.A.R. of Boston and New England) organized "spinning bees" to clothe Washington's soldiers, the majority of the thread was spun from hemp fibers. Were it not for the historically forgotten (or censored) and currently disparaged marijuana plant, the Continental Army would have frozen to death at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

The common use of hemp in the economy of the early republic was important enough to occupy the time and thoughts of our first U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, who wrote in a Treasury notice from the 1790s, "Flax and Hemp: Manufacturers of these articles have so much affinity to each other, and they are so often blended, that they may with advantage be considered in conjunction. Sailcloth should have 10% duty."

(Herndon, G.M., *Hemp in Colonial Virginia*, 1963; D.A.R. histories; Able, E, *Marijuana, the First 12,000 Years*; also see the 1985 film *Revolution* with Al Pacino.)

The covered wagons went west (to Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Oregon, and California\*) covered with sturdy hemp canvas tarpaulins,<sup>2</sup> while ships sailed around the "Horn" to San Francisco on hemp sails and ropes.

\* The original, heavy-duty, famous Levi pants were made for the California '49ers out of hempen sailcloth and rivets. This way the pockets wouldn't rip when filled with gold panned from the sediment.<sup>3</sup>

Homespun cloth was almost always spun from the "family" hemp patch until after the Civil War, and into the early 1900s, by Americans and people all over the world.\*

\* In the 1930s, Congress was told by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics that many Polish-Americans still grew pot in their backyards to make their winter "long johns" and work clothes, and greeted the agents with shotguns for stealing their next year's clothes.

The age and density of the hemp patch influences fiber quality. If a farmer wanted soft linen-quality

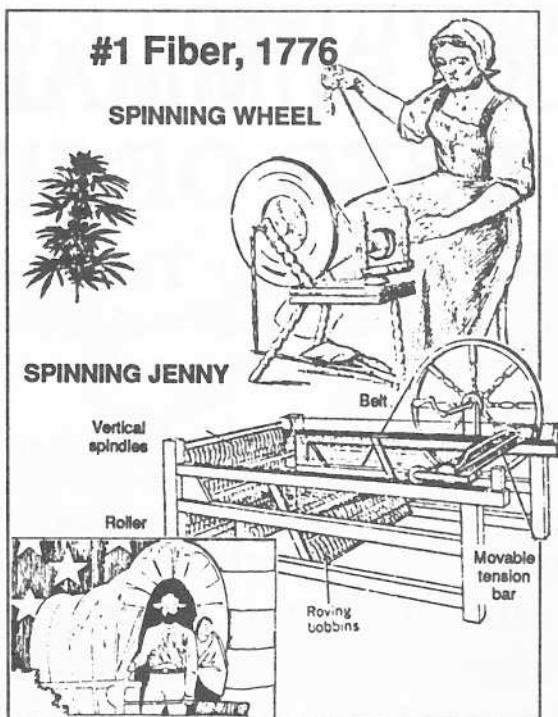
fibers he would plant his cannabis close together.

As a rule of thumb, if you plant for medical or recreational use, you plant one seed per five square yards. When planted for seed: four to five feet apart.

(Univ. of KY Ag. Ext. leaflet, March 1943.)

Two hundred seeds to the square yard are planted for rough cordage or coarse cloth. Finest linen or lace is grown up to 900 plants to the square yard and harvested between 80 to 100 days.

(Farm Crop Reports, USDA international abstracts. CIBA Review 1961-62 Luigi Castellini, Milan Italy.)



*Were it not for the marijuana plant, the Continental Army would have frozen to death at Valley Forge.*

By the late 1820s, the new American hand cotton gins (invented by Eli Whitney in 1793) were largely replaced by European-made "industrial" looms and cotton gins ("gin" is just short for engine), because of Europe's primary equipment-machinery-technology (tool and die making) lead over America.

For the first time, light cotton clothing could be produced at less cost than hand retting (rotting) and hand separating hemp fibers to be handspun on spinning wheels and jennys.<sup>4</sup>

However, because of its strength, softness, warmth and long-lasting qualities, hemp continued to be the second most used natural fiber\* until the 1930s.

\* In case you're wondering, there is no THC or "high" in hemp fiber. That's right, you can't smoke your shirt! In fact, attempting to smoke hemp fabric—or any fabric, for that matter—could be fatal!

After the 1937 Marijuana Tax law, new DuPont "plastic fibers" under license of 1936 German I.G. Farben Corporation patents (with patent surrenders as part of Germany's reparation payments to America from World War I) replaced natural hempen fibers. (Some 30% of Hitler's I.G. Corps, e.g., Farben, were owned and financed by America's DuPont.) Dupont also introduced Nylon (invented in 1935) to the market when they patented it in 1938.

(Colby, Jerry, *DuPont Dynasties*, Lyle Stewart, 1984.)

Finally, it must be noted that approximately 50% of all chemicals used in American agriculture today are used in cotton growing. Hemp needs no chemicals and has few weed or insect enemies—except for the U.S. government and the DEA.

### 3. FIBER & PULP PAPER

From 75-90% of all paper in the world was made with cannabis hemp fiber until 1883: books, Bibles, maps, paper money, stocks and bonds, newspapers, etc., including the Gutenberg Bible (15th century); Pantagruel and the Herb Pantagruelion, Rabelais (16th century); King James Bible (17th century); Thomas Paine's pamphlets, "The Rights of Man," "Common Sense," "The Age of Reason" (18th century); the works of Fitz Hugh Ludlow, Mark Twain, Victor Hugo, Alexander Dumas, Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland" (19th century); and just about everything else was printed on hemp paper.

The first draft of the Declaration of Independence (June 28, 1776) was written on Dutch [hemp] paper, as was the second draft completed on July 2, 1776. This was the document actually agreed to on that day and announced and released on July 4, 1776. ...On July 19, 1776, Congress ordered the Declaration be copied and engrossed on parchment (a prepared animal skin) and this was the document actually signed by the delegates on August 2, 1776.

What we (the colonial Americans) and the rest of the world used to make all our paper from was the discarded sails and ropes sold by ship owners as scrap for recycling into paper.

The rest of our paper came from our worn-out clothes, sheets, diapers, curtains and rags\* sold to scrap dealers made primarily from hemp and sometimes flax.

\* Hence the term "rag paper."

Rag paper, containing hemp fiber, is the highest quality and longest lasting paper ever made. It can be torn when wet but returns to its full strength when dry. Rag paper is stable for centuries, barring extreme conditions. It will almost never wear out.

Our ancestors were too thrifty to just throw anything away, so, until the 1880s, any remaining scraps and clothes were mixed together and recycled into paper. Many U.S. government papers were written, by law, on hempen "rag paper" until the 1920s.<sup>5</sup>

It is generally believed by scholars that the early Chinese knowledge, or art, of hemp paper making (First Century A.D.—800 years before Islam discovered how, and 1,200 to 1,400 years before Europe) was one of the two chief reasons that Oriental knowledge and science were vastly superior to that of the West for 1,400 years. Thus, the art of long-lasting hemp papermaking allowed the Orientals' accumulated knowledge to be passed on, built upon, investi-

gated, refined, challenged and changed, for generation after generation (in other words, cumulative and comprehensive scholarship).

---

*Hemp paper lasted 50 to 100 times longer than most preparations of papyrus, and was a hundred times easier and cheaper to make.*

---

The other reason that Oriental knowledge and science sustained superiority to that of the West for 1,400 years was that the Roman Catholic Church forbade reading and writing for 95% of Europe's people; in addition, they burned, hunted down, or prohibited all foreign or domestic books—including their own Bible!—for over 1,200 years under the penalty and often-used punishment of death. Hence, many historians term this period "The Dark Ages." (476 A.D.—1000 AD, or even until the Renaissance). (See chapter 10 on Sociology.)

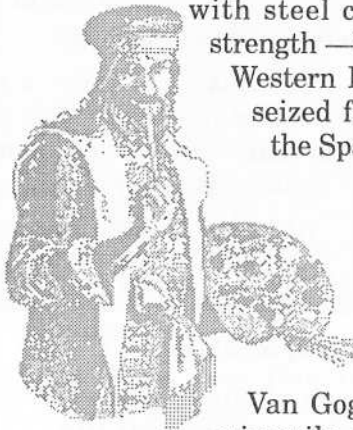
### 4. ROPE, TWINE, AND CORDAGE

Virtually every city and town (from time out of mind) in the world had an industry making hemp rope.<sup>6</sup> Russia, however, was the world's largest producer and best-quality manufacturer, supplying 80% of the Western world's hemp from 1740 until 1940.

Thomas Paine outlined four essential natural resources for the the new nation in *Common Sense* (1776): "cordage, iron, timber and tar."

Chief among these was hemp for cordage. He wrote, "Hemp flourishes even to rankness, we do not want for cordage." Then he went on to list the other essentials necessary for war with the British navy: cannons, gunpowder, etc.

From 70-90% of all rope, twine, and cordage was made from hemp until 1937. It was then replaced mostly by petrochemical fibers (owned principally by DuPont under license from Germany's I.G. Corporation patents) and by Manila (Abaca) Hemp, with steel cables often intertwined for strength—brought in from our "new" far-Western Pacific Philippines possession, seized from Spain as reparations for the Spanish American War in 1898.



### 5. ART CANVAS

"Hemp is the perfect archival medium."<sup>7</sup>

The paintings of Rembrandt, Van Gogh, Gainsborough, etc., were primarily painted on hemp canvas, as were practically all canvas paintings.



A strong, lustrous fiber, hemp withstands heat, mildew, insects and is not damaged by light. Oil paintings on hemp canvas have stayed in fine condition for centuries.

## 6. PAINTS AND VARNISHES

For thousands of years, virtually all good paints and varnishes were made with hemp seed oil and/or linseed oil.

For instance, in 1935 alone, 116 million pounds (58,000 tons\*) of hemp seed were used in America just for paint and varnish. The hemp drying oil business went principally to DuPont petro-chemicals.<sup>8</sup>

\*National Institute of Oilseed Products congressional testimony against the 1937 Marijuana Transfer Tax Law. \* As a comparison, consider that the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), along with all America's state and local police agencies, claim to have seized for all of 1988, 651.5 tons of American-grown marijuana—seed, plant, root, dirt clump and all.

Congress and the Treasury Department were assured through secret testimony given by DuPont in 1935-37 directly to Herman Oliphant, Chief Counsel for the Treasury Dept., that hemp seed oil could be replaced with synthetic petro-chemical oils made principally by DuPont.

Oliphant was solely responsible for drafting the Marijuana Tax Act that was submitted to Congress.<sup>9</sup> (See complete story in chapter 4, "The Last Days of Legal Cannabis.")

(National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers Committee, NNICC Report, 1988 DEA office release, El Paso, TX, April, 1989.)

## 7. LIGHTING OIL

Until about 1800, hemp seed oil was the most consumed lighting oil in America and the world. From then until the 1870s, it was the second most consumed lighting oil, exceeded only by whale oil.

Hemp seed oil lit the lamps of the legendary Aladdin, Abraham the prophet and in real life, Abraham Lincoln. It was the brightest lamp oil.

Hemp seed oil for lamps was replaced by petroleum, kerosene, etc., after the 1859 Pennsylvania oil discovery and "Rockefeller's" 1870-on national petroleum stewardship. (See chapter 9 on "Economics.")

In fact, the celebrated botanist Luther Burbank stated, "The seed of [cannabis] is prized in other countries for its oil, and its neglect here illustrates the same wasteful use of our agricultural resources."

(Burbank, Luther, *How Plants Are Trained To Work For Man, Useful Plants*, P. F. Collier & Son Co., NY, Vol. 6, pg. 48.)

## 8. BIOMASS ENERGY

In the early 1900s, Henry Ford and other futuristic, organic, engineering geniuses, (as their intellectual, scientific heirs still do today) recognized an important point—that up to 90% of all fossil fuel used in the world today (coal, oil, natural gas, etc.—should long ago have been replaced with biomass such as: corn-stalks, cannabis, waste paper and the like.

Biomass can be converted to methane, methanol or gasoline at a fraction of the current cost of oil, coal, or nuclear energy—especially when environmental costs are factored in—and its mandated use would end acid rain, end sulfur-based smog and reverse the green house effect on our planet—right now!\*

\* Government and oil and coal companies, etc., will insist that burning biomass fuel is no better than using up our fossil fuel reserves, as far as pollution goes; but this is patently untrue.

Why? Because, unlike fossil fuel, biomass comes from living (not extinct) plants that continue to remove carbon dioxide pollution from our atmosphere as they grow, through photosynthesis. Furthermore, biomass fuels do not contain sulfur.

This can be accomplished if hemp is grown for biomass and then converted through pyrolysis (charcoalizing) or biochemical

composting into fuels to replace fossil fuel energy products.\*

\* Remarkably, when considered on a planet-wide, climate-wide, soil-wide basis, cannabis is at least four and could be many more times

## WHEN HEMP SAVED GEORGE BUSH'S LIFE

One more example of the importance of hemp: Five years after cannabis hemp was outlawed in 1937, it was promptly re-introduced for the World War II effort in 1942.

So, when the young pilot George Bush bailed out of his burning airplane after a battle over the Pacific, little did he know:

- Parts of his aircraft engine were lubricated with cannabis hemp seed oil;
- 100% of his life-saving parachute webbing was made from U.S. grown cannabis hemp;
- Virtually all the rigging and ropes of the ship that pulled him in were made of cannabis hemp;
- The firehoses on the ship (as were those in the schools he had attended) were woven from cannabis hemp; and,
- Finally, as young George Bush stood safely on the deck, his shoes' durable stitching was of cannabis hemp, as it is in all good leather and military shoes to this day.

Yet Bush has spent a good deal of his career eradicating the cannabis plant and enforcing laws to make certain that no one will learn this information—possibly including himself....

(USDA film, *Hemp for Victory*, 1942; U. of KY Agricultural Ext. Service Leaflet 25, March, 1943; Galbraith, Gatewood, *Kentucky Marijuana Feasibility Study*, 1977.)

richer in sustainable, renewable biomass/cellulose potential than its nearest rivals on the planet—cornstalks, sugarcane, kenaf, trees, etc. (Solar Gas, 1980; Omni, 1983; Cornell University; Science Digest, 1983; etc.). Also see chapter 9 on Economics.

One product of pyrolysis, methanol, is today used by most race cars and was used by American farmers and auto drivers routinely with petroleum/methanol options starting in the 1920s, through the 1930s, and even into the mid-1940s to run tens of thousands of auto, farm and military vehicles until the end of World War II.

Methanol can even be converted to a high-octane lead-free gasoline using a catalytic process developed by Georgia Tech University in conjunction with Mobil Oil Corporation.

## 9. MEDICINE

From 1842 and through the 1890s, extremely strong marijuana (then known as cannabis extractums) and hashish extracts, tinctures and elixirs were routinely the second and third most-used medicines in America for humans (from birth, through childhood, to old age) and in veterinary medicine until the 1920s and longer. (See chapter 6 on "Medicine," and chapter 13 on the "19th Century.")

As stated earlier, for at least 3,000 years, prior to 1842, widely varying marijuana extracts (buds, leaves, roots, etc.) were the most commonly used real medicines in the world for the majority of mankind's illnesses.

However, in Western Europe, the Roman Catholic Church forbade use of cannabis or any medical treatment, except for alcohol or blood letting, for 1200-plus years. (See chapter 10 on "Sociology.")

The U.S. Pharmacopoeia indicated cannabis should be used for treating such ailments as: fatigue, fits of coughing, rheumatism, asthma, delirium tremens, migraine headaches and the cramps and depressions associated with menstruation. (Professor William EmBoden, Professor of Narcotic Botany, California State University, Northridge.)

Queen Victoria used cannabis resins for her menstrual cramps and PMS, and her reign (1837-1901) paralleled the enormous growth of the use of Indian cannabis medicine in the English-speaking world.

In this century, cannabis research has demonstrated therapeutic value—and complete safety—in the

treatment of many health problems including asthma, glaucoma, nausea, tumors, epilepsy, infection, stress, migraines, anorexia, depression, rheumatism, arthritis and possibly herpes. (See chapter 7, "Therapeutic Uses of Cannabis.")

## 10. FOOD OILS AND PROTEIN

Hemp seed was regularly used in porridge, soups, and gruels by virtually all the people of the world up until this century. Monks were required to eat hemp seed dishes three times a day, to weave their clothes of it and to print their Bibles on paper made with its fiber.

(See Rubin, Dr. Vera, "Research Institute for the Study Of Man;" Eastern Orthodox Church; Cohen & Stillman, *Therapeutic Potential of Marijuana*, Plenum Press, 1976; Abel, Ernest, *Marijuana, The First 12,000 Years*, Plenum Press, NY, 1980; Encyclopaedia Britannica.)

Hemp seed can be pressed for its highly nutritious vegetable oil, which contains the highest amount of essential fatty acids in the plant kingdom. These *essential* oils are responsible for our immune responses and clear the arteries of cholesterol and plaque.

The byproduct of pressing the oil from the seed is the highest quality protein seed cake. It can be sprouted (malted) or ground and baked into cakes, breads and casseroles. Marijuana *seed* protein is one of mankind's finest, most complete and available-to-the-body vegetable proteins. Hemp seed is the most complete single food source for human nutrition. (See discussion of edistins and essential fatty acids, Chapter 8.)

Hemp seed was—until the 1937 prohibition law—the world's number-one bird seed, for both wild and domestic birds. It was their favorite\* of any seed food on the planet; four million pounds of hemp seed for songbirds were sold at retail in the U.S. in 1937. Birds will pick hemp seeds out and eat them first from a pile of mixed seed. Birds in the wild live longer and breed more with hemp seed in their diet, using the oil for their feathers and their overall health. (More in chapter 8, "Hemp as a Basic World Food.")

\* Congressional testimony, 1937: "Song birds won't sing without it," the bird food companies told Congress. Result: sterilized cannabis seeds continue to be imported into the U.S. from Italy, China and other countries.

The hemp seed produces no observable high for humans or birds. Only the most minute traces of THC are in the seed.

(Frazier, Jack, *The Marijuana Farmers*, Solar Age Press, New Orleans, LA, 1972)



## 11. BUILDING MATERIALS AND HOUSING

Because one acre of hemp produces as much cellulose fiber pulp as 4.1 acres of trees,\* hemp is the perfect material to replace trees for pressed board, particle board and for concrete construction molds.

\* Dewey & Merrill, *Bulletin #404*, U.S. Dept. of Ag., 1916.

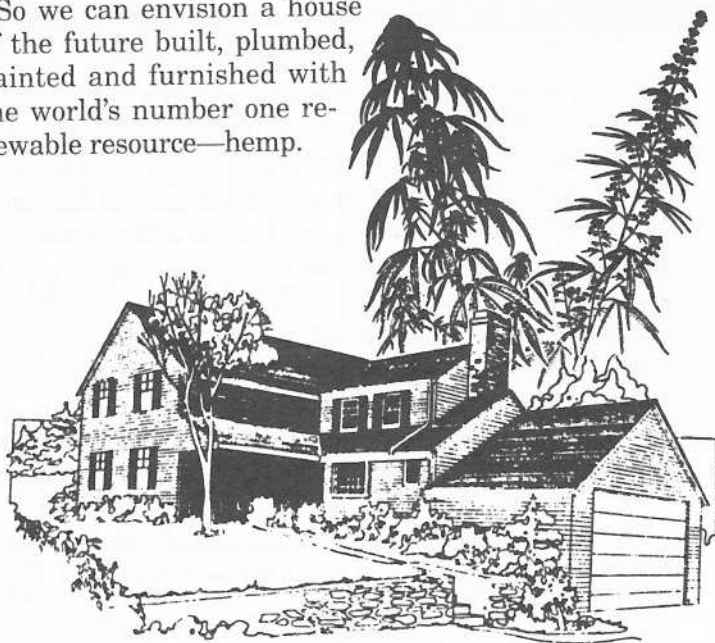
Practical, inexpensive fire-resistant construction material, with excellent thermal and sound-insulating qualities, is made by heating and compressing plant fibers to create strong construction paneling, replacing dry wall and plywood. C&S Specialty Builder's Supply near Eugene, OR, in conjunction with Washington State University (1991-1993), has demonstrated the superior strength, flexibility, and economy of hemp composite building materials compared to wood fiber, even as beams.

Isochanvre, a rediscovered French building material made from hemp hurds mixed with lime, actually petrifies into a mineral state and lasts for many centuries. Archeologists have found a bridge in the south of France, from the Merovingian period (500-751 A.D.), built with this process. (See Chênevotte Habitat of René, France in Appendix I.)

Hemp has been used throughout history for carpet backing. Hemp fiber has potential in the manufacture of strong, rot resistant carpeting—eliminating the poisonous fumes of burning synthetic materials in a house or commercial fire, along with allergic reactions associated with new synthetic carpeting.

Plastic plumbing pipe (PVC pipes) can be manufactured using renewable hemp cellulose as the chemical feedstocks, replacing non-renewable petroleum-based chemical feedstocks.

So we can envision a house of the future built, plumbed, painted and furnished with the world's number one renewable resource—hemp.



## 12. SMOKING, LEISURE & CREATIVITY

The American Declaration of Independence recognizes the "inalienable rights" of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Subsequent court decisions have inferred the rights to privacy and choice from this, the U.S. Constitution and its Amendments.

Many artists and writers have used cannabis for creative stimulation—from the writers of the world's religious masterpieces to our most irreverent satirists. These include Lewis Carroll and his hookah smoking caterpillar in *Alice in Wonderland*, plus Victor Hugo and Alexander Dumas; such jazz greats as Louis Armstrong, Cab Calloway, Duke Ellington and Gene Krupa; and the pattern continues right up to modern day artists and musicians such as the Beatles, the Rolling Stones, the Eagles, the Doobie Brothers, Jefferson Airplane, Willie Nelson, Buddy Rich, Country Joe & the Fish, Joe Walsh, David Carradine, David Bowie, Iggy Pop, Lola Falana, Hunter Thompson, Peter Tosh and the Grateful Dead, Cypress Hill, Sinéad O'Connor, Black Crowes, etc.

Of course, smoking marijuana only enhances creativity for some and not for others.

But throughout history, various prohibition and "temperance" groups have attempted and occasionally succeeded in banning the preferred relaxational substances of others, like alcohol, tobacco or cannabis.

Abraham Lincoln responded to this kind of repressive mentality in December, 1840, when he said:

"Prohibition...goes beyond the bounds of reason in that it attempts to control a man's appetite by legislation and makes a crime out of things that are not crimes.... A prohibition law strikes a blow at the very principles upon which our government was founded."

## 13. ECONOMIC STABILITY, PROFIT & FREE TRADE

We believe that in a competitive market with all facts known, people will rush to buy long-lasting, biodegradable "Pot Tops" or "Mary Jeans," etc.

It's time we put capitalism to the test and let the unrestricted market of supply and demand as well as "Green" ecological consciousness decide the future of the planet.

A cotton shirt in 1776 cost \$100 to \$200, while a hemp shirt cost \$.50 to \$1. By the 1830s, cooler, lighter cotton shirts were on par in price with the warmer, heavier, hempen shirts, providing a competitive choice.

People were able to choose their garments based

upon the particular qualities they wanted in a fabric. Today we have no such choice.

The role of hemp and other natural fibers should be determined by the market of supply and demand and personal tastes and values, not by the undue influence of prohibition laws, federal subsidies and huge tariffs that keep the natural fabrics from replacing synthetic fibers.

Fifty years of government suppression of information has resulted in virtually no public knowledge of the incredible potential of the hemp fiber or its uses.

When legal, by using 100% hemp or mixing 20-50% hemp with 50-80% cotton, you will be able to pass on your shirts, pants and other clothing to your grandchildren. Intelligent spending could essentially replace the use of petrochemical synthetic fibers such as nylon and polyester with tougher, cheaper, cool, absorbent, breathing, biodegradable, natural fibers.

China, Italy and Eastern European countries such as Hungary, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Russia and Georgia currently make millions of dollars worth of sturdy hemp and hemp/cotton textiles—and could be making billions of dollars—annually.

These countries build upon their traditional farming and weaving skills, while the U.S. tries to force the extinction of this plant to prop up destructive synthetic technologies.

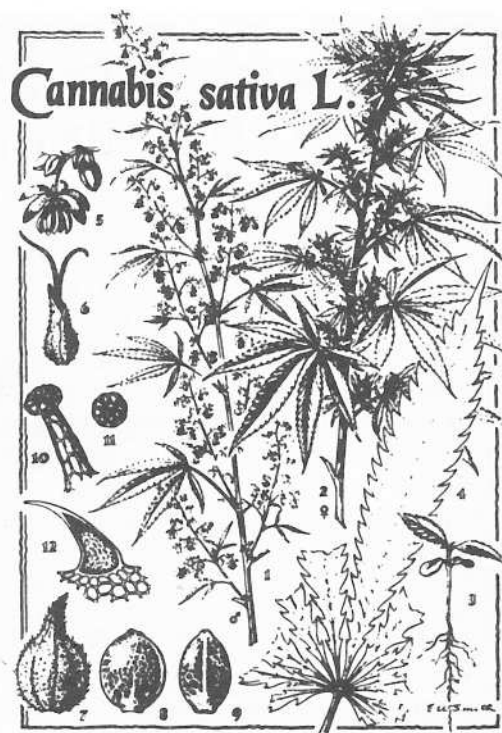
Even cannabis/cotton blend textiles are still not cleared for direct sale in the U.S. to this day. The Chinese, for instance, are forced—by tacit agreement—to send us inferior ramie/cottons.

(National Import/Export Textile Company of Shanghai, Personal communication with author, April and May, 1983.)

As the 1990 edition of *Emperor* went to press, garments containing at least 55% cannabis hemp arrived from China—with a huge import fee attached. It had to be first imported into Hong Kong and then re-exported to the U.S.—with quotas and a huge protective tariff to shield American synthetic fiber industries from competing with imported natural fibers such as hemp. In 1992 as we went to press, many different grades of 100% hemp fabric had arrived directly from China and Hungary. Now, in 1995, hemp fabric is in booming demand all over the world. Hemp has been recognized as the hottest fabric of 1993 by *Rolling Stone*, *Time*, *Newsweek*, *Paper*, *Details*, *Mademoiselle*, *The New York Times*, *The Los Angeles Times*, and *Der Spiegel*, *ad infinitum* all ran major stories on industrial and nutritional hemp.

Additionally, hemp grown for biomass could fuel a trillion dollar per year energy industry, while improving air quality and distributing the wealth to rural areas and their surrounding communities, and away from centralized power monopolies. More than any other plant on Earth, hemp holds the promise of a sustainable ecology and economy.

1. Top of male plant in flower
2. Top of female plant in fruit
3. Seedling
4. Leaflet from a large leaf
5. Portion of a staminate inflorescence, with buds and mature male flower
6. female flowers, with stigmas protruding from hairy bract
7. Fruit enclosed in persistent hairy bract
8. Fruit, lateral view
9. Fruit, end view
10. Glandular hair with multicellular stalk
11. Glandular hair with short, one-celled invisible stalk
12. Non glandular hair containing a cystolith.



Drawing by  
E.W. Smith

## IN CONCLUSION,

We must reiterate our original premise with our challenge to the world to prove us wrong:

***If all fossil fuels and their derivatives, as well as the deforestation of trees for paper and agriculture, are banned from use in order to save the planet and reverse the greenhouse effect:***

***Then there is only one known annually renewable natural resource able to provide the overall majority of our paper, textiles and food, meet all the world's transportation, home and industrial energy needs, to reduce pollution, rebuild the soil and clean the atmosphere—all at the same time—our old stand-by that did it all before: Cannabis Hemp ...Marijuana!***

## Footnotes:

1. Oxford English Dictionary; Encyclopaedia Britannica, 11th edition, 1910; U.S.D.A. film, *Hemp for Victory*, 1942.
2. Ibid.
3. Levi-Strauss & Company of San Francisco, CA, author's personal communication with Gene McClaine, 1985.
4. Ye Olde Spinning Jennys and Wheels were principally used for fiber in this order: cannabis hemp, flax, wool, cotton, and so forth.
5. Frazier, Jack, *The Marijuana Farmers*, Solar Age Press, New Orleans, LA, 1974; U.S. Library of Congress; National Archives; U.S. Mint; etc.
6. Adams, James T., editor, *Album of American History*, Charles Scribner's Sons, NY, 1944, pg. 116.
7. Frazier, Jack, *The Marijuana Farmers*, Solar Age Press, New Orleans, LA, 1974; U.S. Library of Congress; National Archives.
8. Sloman, Larry, *Reefer Madness*, Grove Press, New York, NY, 1979, pg. 72.
9. Bonnie, Richard and Whitebread, Charles, *The Marijuana Conviction*, Univ. of Virginia Press, 1974.

# WHY NOT USE HEMP TO REVERSE THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT & SAVE THE WORLD?

In early 1989, Jack Herer and Maria Farrow put this question to Steve Rawlings, the highest ranking officer in the U.S. Department of Agriculture who was in charge of reversing the Greenhouse Effect, at the USDA world research facility in Beltsville, MD.

First, we introduced ourselves and told him we were writing for Green political party newspapers. Then we asked Rawlings, "If you could have any choice, what would be the ideal way to stop or reverse the Greenhouse Effect?"

He said, "Stop cutting down trees and stop using fossil fuels."

"Well, why don't we?"

"There's no viable substitute for wood for paper, or for fossil fuels."

"Why don't we use an annual plant for paper and for biomass to make fuel?"

"Well, that would be ideal," he agreed. "Unfortunately there is nothing you can use that could produce enough materials."

"Well, what would you say if there *was* such a plant that could substitute for all wood pulp paper, all fossil fuels, would make most of our fibers naturally, make everything from dynamite to plastic, grows in all 50 states and that one acre of it would replace 4.1 acres of trees, and that if you used about 6% of the U.S. land to raise it as an energy crop—even on our marginal lands, this plant would produce all 75 quadrillion billion BTUs needed to run America each year? Would that help save the planet?"

"That would be ideal. But there is no such plant."

"We think there is."

"Yeah? What is it?"

"Hemp."

"Hemp!" he mused for a moment. "I never would have thought of it.... You know, I think you're right. Hemp could be the plant that could do it. Wow! That's a great idea!"

We were excited as we outlined this information and delineated the potential of hemp for paper, fiber, fuel, food, paint, etc., and how it could be applied to balance the world's ecosystems and restore the atmosphere's oxygen balance with almost no disruption of the standard of living to which most Americans have become accustomed.

In essence, Rawlings agreed that our information was probably correct and could very well work.

He said, "It's a wonderful idea, and I think it might work. But, of course, you can't use it."

"You're kidding?" We responded. "Why not?"

"Well, Mr. Herer, did you know that hemp is also marijuana?"

"Yes, of course I know, I've been writing about it for about 40 hours a week for the past 17 years."

"Well, you know marijuana's illegal, don't you? You can't use it."

"Not even to save the world?"

"No. It's illegal," he sternly informed me. "You cannot use something illegal."

"Not even to save the world?" we asked, stunned.

"No, not even to save the world. It's illegal. You can't use it. Period."

"Don't get me wrong. It's a great idea," he went on, "But they'll never let you do it."

"Why don't you go ahead and tell the Secretary of Agriculture that a crazy man from California gave you documentation that showed that hemp might be able to save the planet and that your first reaction is that he might be right and it needs some serious study. What would he say?"

"Well, I don't think I'd be here very long after I did that. After all, I'm an officer of the government."

"Well, why not call up the information on your computer at your own USDA library. That's where we got the information in the first place."

He said, "I can't sign out that information."

"Well, why not? We did."

"Mr. Herer, you're a citizen. You can sign out for anything you want. But *I* am an officer of the Department of Agriculture. Someone's going to want to know why I want all this information. And then I'll be gone."

Finally, we agreed to send him all the information we got from the USDA library, if he would just look at it.

He said he would, but when we called back a month later, he said that he still had not opened the box that we sent him and that he would be sending it back to us unopened because he did not want to be responsible for the information, now that the Bush administration was replacing him with their own man.

We asked him if he would pass on the information to his successor, and he replied, "Absolutely not."

In May, 1989, we had virtually the same conversation and result with his cohort, Dr. Gary Evans of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Science, the man in charge of stopping the global warming trend.

In the end, he said, "If you really want to save the planet with hemp, then you (hemp/marijuana activists) would find a way to grow it without the narcotic (sic.) top—and then you can use it."

This is the kind of frightened (and frightening) irresponsibility we're up against in our government.

# THE BATTLE OF BULLETIN 404

## OR HOW WORLD WAR I COST US HEMP & THE FORESTS

In 1917, the world was battling World War I. In this country, industrialists, just beset with the minimum wage and graduated income tax, were sent into a tailspin. Progressive ideals were lost as the United States took its place on the world stage in the struggle for commercial supremacy.

It is against this backdrop that the first 20th-century hemp drama was played.

### *The Players*

The story begins soon after the release of Bulletin 404. Near San Diego, California, a 50-year-old German immigrant named **George Schlichten** had been working on a simple yet brilliant invention. Schlichten had spent 18 years and \$400,000 on the decorticator, a machine that could strip the fiber from nearly any plant, leaving the pulp behind. To build it, he had developed an encyclopedic knowledge of fibers and paper making. His desire was to stop the felling of forests for paper, which he believed to be a crime. His native Germany was well advanced in forestry and Schlichten knew that destroying forests meant destroying needed watersheds.

**Henry Timken**, a wealthy industrialist and inventor of the roller bearing, got wind of Schlichten's invention and went to meet the inventor in February of 1917. Timken saw the decorticator as a revolutionary discovery that would improve conditions for mankind. Timken offered Schlichten to grow 100 acres of hemp on his ranch in the fertile farmlands of Imperial Valley, California, just east of San Diego, so that Schlichten could test his invention.

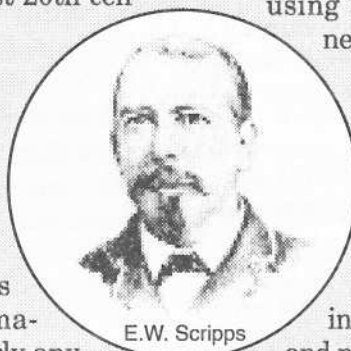
Shortly thereafter, Timken met with the newspaper giant **E. W. Scripps**, and his long-time associate **Milton McRae**, at Miramar, Scripps' home in San Diego. Scripps, then 63, had accumulated the largest chain of newspapers in the country. Timken hoped to interest Scripps in making newsprint from hemp hurds.

Turn-of-the-century newspaper barons needed huge amounts of paper to deliver their swelling circulations. Nearly 30 percent of the four million tons of paper manufactured in 1909 was newsprint; by 1914 the circulation of daily newspapers had increased by 17% over 1909 figures to over 28 million copies.<sup>1</sup>

By 1917, the price of newsprint was rapidly rising, and McRae, who had been investigating owning a paper mill since 1904,<sup>2</sup> was concerned.

### *Sowing the Seeds*

In May, after further meetings with Timken, Scripps asked McRae to investigate the possibility of using the decorticator in the manufacture of newsprint.



E.W. Scripps

McRae quickly became excited about the plan. He called the decorticator "a great invention. . . [which] will not only render great service to this country, but it will be very profitable financially. . . . [it] may revolutionize existing conditions." On August 3rd, as harvest time neared, a meeting was arranged between Schlichten, McRae, and newspaper manager Ed Chase.

Without Schlichten's knowledge, McRae had his secretary record the three-hour meeting stenographically. The resulting document, the only record of Schlichten's voluminous knowledge found to date, is reprinted fully in Appendix I.

Schlichten had thoroughly studied many kinds of plants for paper, among them corn, cotton, yucca, and *Espana baccata*. Hemp seemed to be his favorite:

"The hemp hurd is a practical success and will make paper of a higher grade than ordinary news stock," he stated.

His hemp paper was even better than that produced for USDA Bulletin 404, he claimed, because the decorticator eliminated the retting process, leaving behind short fibers and a natural glue that held the paper together.

At 1917 levels of hemp production Schlichten anticipated making 50,000 tons of paper yearly at a retail price of \$25 a ton. This was less than 50% of the price of newsprint at the time! And every acre of hemp turned to paper, Schlichten added, would preserve five acres of forest.

McRae was very impressed by Schlichten. The man who dined with presidents and captains of industry wrote to Timken, "I was to say without equivocation that Mr. Schlichten impressed me as being a man of great intellectuality and ability; and so far as I can see, he has created and constructed a wonderful machine." He assigned Chase to spend as much time as he could with Schlichten and prepare a report.



Milton McRae

## Harvest Time

By August, after only three months of growth, Timken's hemp crop had grown to its full height—14 feet!—and he was highly optimistic about its prospects. He hoped to travel to California to watch the crop being decorticated, seeing himself as a benefactor to mankind who would enable people to work shorter hours and have more time for "spiritual development."

Scripps, on the other hand, was not in an optimistic frame of mind. He had lost faith in a government that he believed was leading the country to financial ruin over the war, and that would take 40% of his profits in income tax. In an August 14 letter to his sister, Ellen, he said:

"When Mr. McRae was talking to me about the increase in the price of white paper that was pending, I told him I was just fool enough not to be worried about a thing of that kind." The price of paper was expected to rise 50%, costing Scripps his entire year's profit of \$1,125,000! Rather than develop a new technology, he took the easy way out: The Penny Press Lord simply planned to raise the price of his papers from one cent to two cents.

## The Demise

On August 28, Ed Chase sent his full report to Scripps and McRae. The younger man also was taken with the process: "I have seen a wonderful, yet simple, invention. I believe it will revolutionize many of the processes of feeding, clothing, and supplying other wants of mankind."

Chase witnessed the decorticator produce seven tons of hemp hurds in two days. At full production, Schlichten anticipated each machine would produce five tons per day. Chase figured hemp could easily supply Scripps' west coast papers, with leftover pulp for side businesses. He estimated the newsprint would cost between \$25 and \$35 per ton, and proposed asking an east-coast paper mill to experiment for them.

McRae, however, seems to have gotten the message that his boss was no longer very interested in making paper from hemp. His response to Chase's report is cautious: "Much will be determined as to the practicability by the cost of transportation, manufacture, etc., etc., which

we cannot ascertain without due investigation." Perhaps when his ideals met with the hard work of developing them, the semi-retired McRae backed off.

By September, Timken's crop was producing one ton of fibre and four tons of hurds per acre, and he was trying to interest Scripps in opening a paper mill in San Diego. McRae and Chase travelled to Cleveland and spent two hours convincing Timken that, while hemp hurds were usable for other types of paper, they could not be made into newsprint cheaply enough. Perhaps the eastern mill at which they experimented wasn't encouraging—after all, they were set up to make wood pulp paper.

By this time Timken, too, was hurt by the wartime economy. He expected to pay 54% income tax and was trying to borrow \$2 million at 10% interest to retool for war machines. The man who a few weeks earlier could not wait to get to California no longer expected to go West at all that winter. He told McRae, "I think I will be too damn busy in this section of the country looking after business."

The decorticator resurfaced in the thirties, when it was touted as the machine that would make

hemp a "Billion Dollar Crop" in articles in *Mechanical Engineering* and *Popular Mechanics*.<sup>\*</sup> (Until this edition of *The Emperor*, the decorticator was believed to be a new discovery at that time.) Once again, the burgeoning hemp industry was halted, this time by the Marijuana Tax Act of 1937.

— Ellen Komp

A full account of the story, with reproductions of the letters that reveal it,<sup>3</sup> is in the Appendix.

<sup>\*</sup>See pp. 16-20.

## Footnotes:

1. World Almanac, 1914, p. 225; 1917
2. *Forty Years in Newspaperdom*, Milton McRae, 1924 Bretano's NY
3. Scripps Archives, University of Ohio, Athens, OH; and Ellen Browning Scripps Archives, Denison Library, Claremont College, Claremont, CA

San Diego, Calif.  
August 28, 1917

Mr. E. W. Scripps  
Mr. Milton A. McRae  
Gentlemen:

I have spent many hours with G. W. Schlichten, the inventor of the decortivating machine. Friday and Saturday last I spent with him at the Timken Ranch in Imperial Valley, while a portion of his first crop of hemp was being run through his machine. I have seen a wonderful, yet simple, invention. I believe it will revolutionize many of the processes of feeding, clothing and supplying other wants of mankind.

Heretofore, before the fiber could be extracted from hemp, the hemp stalks had to lie on the ground for months to be "retted." The fiber is then extracted by hand or by certain crude machines. To make a long story short, the fiber from retted hemp is of a poorer quality as to strength and so expensive to get into proper shape, that Kentucky hemp is quoted in the *Fiber Trade Journals* at 160 per lb. (\$320.00 per ton). The fiber having been extracted from hemp, the residue consists chiefly of "hurds." Hemp hurds are the woody, inner portion of the hemp stalk broken into pieces in removing the fiber. The old machines, handling retted hemp, turn out only small amounts of fiber and small and scattered heaps of hurds. Only about seven thousand tons of these hurds have been available in the United

Chapter Three:

FEBRUARY 1938: POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE:

# "NEW BILLION DOLLAR CROP"

FEBRUARY 1938: MECHANICAL ENGINEERING MAGAZINE:

## "THE MOST PROFITABLE & DESIREABLE CROP THAT CAN BE GROWN"

*Modern technology was about to be applied to hemp production, making it the number one agricultural resource in America. Two of the most respected and influential journals in the nation, Popular Mechanics and Mechanical Engineering, forecast a bright future for American hemp. Thousands of new products creating millions of new jobs heralded the end of the Great Depression. Instead hemp was persecuted, outlawed and forgotten at the bidding of W. R. Hearst who branded hemp the "Mexican killer weed, marijuana."*

As early as 1901 and continuing to 1937, the U.S. Department of Agriculture repeatedly predicted that, once machinery capable of harvesting, stripping and separating the fiber from the pulp was invented or engineered, hemp would again be America's Number One farm crop. The introduction of G. W. Schlichten's decorticator in 1917 (See facing pages and Appendix I) nearly fulfilled this prophesy.

The prediction was reaffirmed in the popular press when **Popular Mechanics** published its February, 1938 article "Billion-Dollar Crop." The first reproduction of this article in over 50 years was in the original edition of this book. The article is reproduced here exactly as it was printed in 1938.

Because of the printing deadline, this article was prepared in the Spring of 1937, when cannabis hemp for fiber, paper, dynamite and oil was still legal to grow and was, in fact, an incredibly fast growing industry.

Also reprinted on these pages is an excerpt from the **Mechanical Engineering** article about hemp, published the same month. It originated as a paper presented a year earlier at the Feb. 26, 1937 Agricultural Processing Meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Reports from the USDA during the 1930s and Congressional testimony in 1937 showed that cultivated hemp acreage had been doubling in size in America almost every year from the time it hit its bottom acreage, 1930—when 1,000 acres were planted in the U.S.—to 1937—when 14,000 acres were cul-

tivated—with plans to continue to *double* that acreage annually in the foreseeable future.

As you will see in these articles, the newly mechanized cannabis hemp industry was in its infancy, but well on its way to again becoming America's largest agricultural crop. And, in light of subsequent developments (e.g., biomass energy technology, building

materials, etc.), we now know that hemp is potentially the world's largest industry and most important ecological tool.

The Popular Mechanics article was the very first time in American history that the term "billion-dollar"\* was ever applied to any U.S. agricultural crop.

\* Equivalent to \$20-\$40 billion now.

Experts today conservatively estimate that, once fully restored in America, hemp industries will generate \$500 billion to a trillion dollars per year, and will save the planet and civilization from fossil fuels and their derivatives—and from deforestation!

If Anslinger, DuPont, Hearst and their paid-for (know it or not) politicians had not outlawed hemp—under the pretext of marijuana (see chapter 4, "Last Days of Legal Cannabis")—and suppressed hemp knowledge from our schools, researchers and even scientists; the glowing predictions in these articles would already have come true by now—and more benefits than anyone could then envision—as new technologies continue to develop.

As one colleague so aptly put it: "These articles were the last honest word spoken on hemp's behalf for over 40 years...."

### KENTUCKY HEMP FIELDS

For a fascinating delineation of hemp's role during the period 1782-1900, read *The Reign of Law: A Tale of the Kentucky Hemp Fields*, James Lane Allen, published by McMillan & Co., 1900.\*

\* Pay special attention to pages 1 through 23 and the picture on page 25. These pages are entirely reproduced in our appendix.



NEW



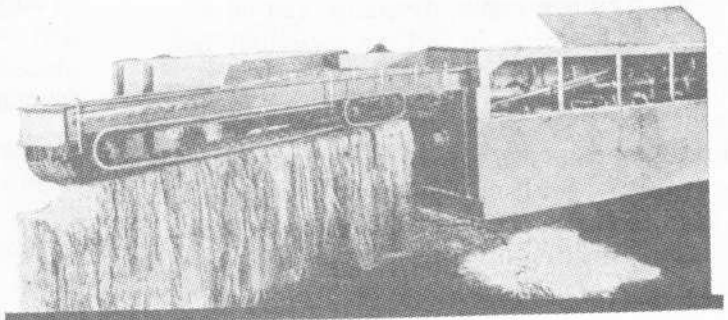
**A**MERICAN farmers are promised a new cash crop with an annual value of several hundred million dollars, all because a machine has been invented which solves a problem more than 6,000 years old. It is hemp, a crop that will not compete with other American products. Instead, it will displace imports of raw material and manufactured products produced by underpaid coolie and peasant labor and it will provide thousands of jobs for American workers throughout the land.

The machine which makes this possible is designed for removing the fiber-bearing cortex from the rest of the stalk, making hemp fiber available for use without a prohibitive amount of human labor.

Hemp is the standard fiber of the world. It has great tensile strength and durability. It is used to produce more than 5,000 textile products, ranging from rope to fine laces, and the woody "hurds" remaining

after the fiber has been removed contain more than seventy-seven per cent cellulose, and can be used to produce more than 25,000 products, ranging from dynamite to Cellophane.

Machines now in service in Texas, Illinois, Minnesota and other states are producing fiber at a manufacturing cost of half a cent a pound, and are finding a profitable market for the rest of the stalk. Machine operators are making a good profit in com-



*Top, sailing the seas with sails and rope made of hemp. Bottom, hemp fiber being delivered from machine ready for baling. Pile of pulverized hurds beside machine is seventy-seven per cent cellulose*

# BILLION-DOLLAR CROP

petition with coolie-produced foreign fiber while paying farmers fifteen dollars a ton for hemp as it comes from the field.

From the farmers' point of view, hemp is an easy crop to grow and will yield from three to six tons per acre on any land that will grow corn, wheat, or oats. It has a short growing season, so that it can be planted after other crops are in. It can be grown in any state of the union. 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, eight to twelve feet above the ground, chokes out weeds. Two successive crops are enough to reclaim land that has been abandoned because of Canadian thistles or quack grass.

Under old methods, hemp

(Continued to page 144A)



*Top, modern version of linen duster made from hemp. Bottom, harvesting hemp with a grain binder. Hemp grows luxuriously in Texas*

## New Billion-Dollar Crop

(Continued from page 239)

was cut and allowed to lie in the fields for weeks until it "retted" enough so the fibers could be pulled off by hand. Retting is simply rotting as a result of dew, rain and bacterial action. Machines were developed to separate the fibers mechanically after retting was complete, but the cost was high, the loss of fiber great, and the quality of fiber comparatively low. With the new machine, known as a decorticator, hemp is cut with a slightly modified grain binder. It is delivered to the machine where an automatic chain conveyor feeds it to the breaking arms at the rate of two or three tons per hour. The hurds are broken into fine pieces which drop into the hopper, from where they are delivered by blower to a baler or to truck or freight car for loose shipment. The fiber comes from the other end of the machine, ready for baling.

From this point on almost anything can happen. The raw fiber can be used to produce strong twine or rope, woven into burlap, used for carpet warp or linoleum backing or it may be bleached and refined, with resinous by-products of high commercial value. It can, in fact, be used to replace the foreign fibers which now flood our markets.

Thousands of tons of hemp hurds are used every year by one large powder company for the manufacture of dynamite and TNT. A large paper company, which has been paying more than a million dollars a year in duties on foreign-made cigarette papers, now is manufacturing these papers from American hemp grown in Minnesota. A new factory in Illinois is producing fine bond papers from hemp. The natural materials in hemp make it an economical source of pulp for any grade of paper manufactured, and the high percentage of alpha cellulose promises an unlimited supply of raw material for the thousands of cellulose products our chemists have developed.

It is generally believed that all linen is produced from flax. Actually, the majority comes from hemp—authorities estimate that more than half of our imported linen fabrics are manufactured from hemp fiber. Another misconception is that burlap is made from hemp. Actually, its source is usually jute, and practically all of the burlap we use is woven by laborers in India

who receive only four cents a day. Binder twine is usually made from sisal which comes from Yucatan and East Africa.

All of these products, now imported, can be produced from home-grown hemp. Fish nets, bow strings, canvas, strong rope, overalls, damask tablecloths, fine linen garments, towels, bed linen and thousands of other everyday items can be grown on American farms. Our imports of foreign fabrics and fibers average about \$200,000,000 per year; in raw fibers alone we imported over \$50,000,000 in the first six months of 1937. All of this income can be made available for Americans.

The paper industry offers even greater possibilities. As an industry it amounts to over \$1,000,000,000 a year, and of that eighty per cent is imported. But hemp will produce every grade of paper, and government figures estimate that 10,000 acres devoted to hemp will produce as much paper as 40,000 acres of average pulp land.

One obstacle in the onward march of hemp is the reluctance of farmers to try new crops. The problem is complicated by the need for proper equipment a reasonable distance from the farm. The machine cannot be operated profitably unless there is enough acreage within driving range and farmers cannot find a profitable market unless there is machinery to handle the crop. Another obstacle is that the blossom of the female hemp plant contains marijuana, a narcotic, and it is impossible to grow hemp without producing the blossom. Federal regulations now being drawn up require registration of hemp growers, and tentative proposals for preventing narcotic production are rather stringent.

However, the connection of hemp as a crop and marijuana seems to be exaggerated. The drug is usually produced from wild hemp or locoweed which can be found on vacant lots and along railroad tracks in every state. If federal regulations can be drawn to protect the public without preventing the legitimate culture of hemp, this new crop can add immeasurably to American agriculture and industry.

☐ Popular Mechanics Magazine can furnish the name and address of the maker of, or dealer in, any article described in its pages. If you wish this information, write to the Bureau of Information, inclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

## MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

February 26, 1937

*"Flax and Hemp: From the Seed to the Loom" was published in the February 1938 issue of Mechanical Engineering magazine. It was originally presented at the Agricultural Processing Meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New Brunswick, NJ of February 26, 1937 by the Process Industries Division.*

### FLAX AND HEMP: FROM THE SEED TO THE LOOM

by George A. Lower

This country imports practically all of its fibers except cotton. The Whitney gin, combined with improved spinning methods, enabled this country to produce cotton goods so far below the cost of linen that linen manufacture practically ceased in the United States. We cannot produce our fibers at less cost than can other farmers of the world. Aside from the higher cost of labor, we do not get as large production. For instance, Yugoslavia, which has the greatest fiber production per acre in Europe, recently had a yield of 883 lbs. Comparable figures for other countries are Argentina, 749 lbs.; Egypt 616 lbs.; and India, 393 lbs.; while the average yield in this country is 383 lbs.

To meet world competition profitably, we must improve our methods all the way from the field to the loom.

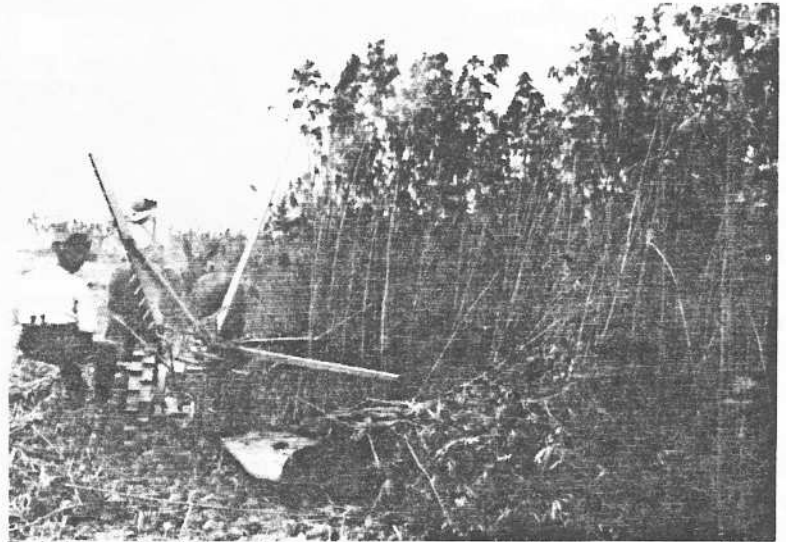
Flax is still pulled up by the roots, retted in a pond, dried in the sun, broken until the fibers separate from the wood, then spun, and finally bleached with lye from wood ashes, potash from burned seaweed, or lime. Improvements in tilling, planting, and harvesting mechanisms have materially helped the large farmers and, to a certain degree, the smaller ones, but the processes from the crop to the yarn are crude, wasteful, and injurious. Hemp, the strongest of the vegetable fibers, gives the greatest production per acre and requires the least attention. It not only requires no weeding, but also kills off all the weeds and leaves the soil in splendid condition for the following crop. This, irrespective of its own monetary value, makes it a desirable crop to grow.

In climate and cultivation, its requisites are similar to flax and, like flax, should be harvested before it is too ripe. The best time is when the lower leaves on the stalk wither and the flowers shed their pollen.

Like flax, the fibers run out where leaf stems are on the stalks and are made up of laminated fibers that are held to-

## THE MOST PROFITABLE AND DESIREABLE CROP THAT CAN BE GROWN

gether by pectose gums. When chemically treated like flax, hemp yields a beautiful fiber so closely resembling flax that a high-power microscope is needed to tell the difference -- and only then because in hemp, some of the ends are split. Wetting a few strands of fiber and holding them suspended will definitely identify the two because, upon drying, flax will be found to turn to the right or



Early International Harvester mule drawn mechanical hemp reaper provided a tremendous savings in human labor. Mechanical harvesting was a major step in making American hemp a competitive natural fiber.

clockwise, and hemp to the left or counterclockwise.

Before [World War I], Russia produced 400,000 tons of hemp, all of which is still hand-broken and hand-scutched. They now produce half that quantity and use most of it themselves, as also does Italy from whom we had large importations.

In this country, hemp, when planted one bu. per acre, yields about three tons of dry straw per acre. From 15 to 20 percent of this is fiber, and 80 to 85 percent is woody material. The rapidly growing market for cellulose and wood flour for plastics gives good reason to believe that this hitherto wasted material may prove sufficiently profitable to pay for the crop, leaving the cost of the fiber sufficiently low to compete with 500,000 tons of hard fiber now imported annually.

Hemp being from two to three times as strong as any of the hard fibers, much less weight is required to give the same yardage. For instance, sisal binder twine of 40-lb. tensile strength runs 450 ft. to the lb. A better twine made

## MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

February 26, 1937

of hemp would run 1280 ft. to the lb. Hemp is not subject to as many kinds of deterioration as are the tropical fibers, and none of them lasts as long in either fresh or salt water.

While the theory in the past has been that straw should be cut when the pollen starts to fly, some of the best fiber handled by Minnesota hemp people was heavy with seed. This point should be proved as soon as possible by planting a few acres and then harvesting the first quarter when the pollen is flying, the second and third a week or ten days apart, and the last when the seed is fully matured. These four lots should be kept separate and scutched and processed separately to detect any difference in the quality and quantity of the fiber and seed.

Several types of machine are available in this country for harvesting hemp. One of these was brought out several years ago by the International Harvester Company. Recently, growers of hemp in the Middle West have rebuilt regular grain binders for this work. This rebuilding is not particularly expensive and the machines are reported to give satisfactory service.

Degumming of hemp is analogous to the treatment given flax. The shards probably offer slightly more resistance to digestion. On the other hand, they break down readily upon completion of the digestion process. And excellent fiber can, therefore, be obtained from hemp also. Hemp, when treated by a known chemical process, can be spun on cotton, wool, and worsted machinery, and has as much absorbance and wearing quality as linen.

Several types of machines for scutching the hemp stalks are also on the market. Scutch mills formerly operating in Illinois and Wisconsin used the system that consisted of a set of eight pairs of fluted rollers, through which the dried straw was passed to break up the woody portion. From there, the fiber with adhering shards -- or hurds, as they are called -- was transferred by an operator to an endless-chain conveyor. This carries the fiber past two revolving single drums in tandem, all having beating blades on their periphery, which beat off most of the hurds as well as the fibers that do not run the full length of the stalks. The proportion of line fiber to tow is 50 percent each. Tow or

short tangled fiber then goes to a vibrating cleaner that shakes out some of the hurds. In Minnesota and Illinois, another type has been tried out. This machine consists of a feeding table upon which the stalks are placed horizontally. Conveyor chains carry the stalks along until they are grasped by a clamping chain that grips them and carries them through half of the machine.



International hemp harvester cut the hemp and laid it out in thin layered rows to begin the natural dew retting process near Mason City, Iowa.

A pair of intermeshing lawnmower-type beaters are placed at a 45-degree angle to the feeding chain and break the hemp stalks over the sharp edge of a steel plate, the object being to break the woody portion of the straw and whip the hurds from the fiber. On the other side and slightly beyond the first set of lawnmower beaters is another set, which is placed 90-degrees from the first pair and whips out the hurds.

The first clamping chain transfers the stalks to another to scutch the fiber that was under the clamp at the beginning. Unfortunately, this type of scutcher makes even more tow than the so-called Wisconsin type. This tow is difficult to reclean because the hurds are broken into long slivers that tenaciously adhere to the fiber.

Another type passes the stalks through a series of graduated fluted rollers. This breaks up the woody portion into hurds about 3/4 inch long, and the fiber then passes on through a series of reciprocating slotted plates working between stationary slotted plates.

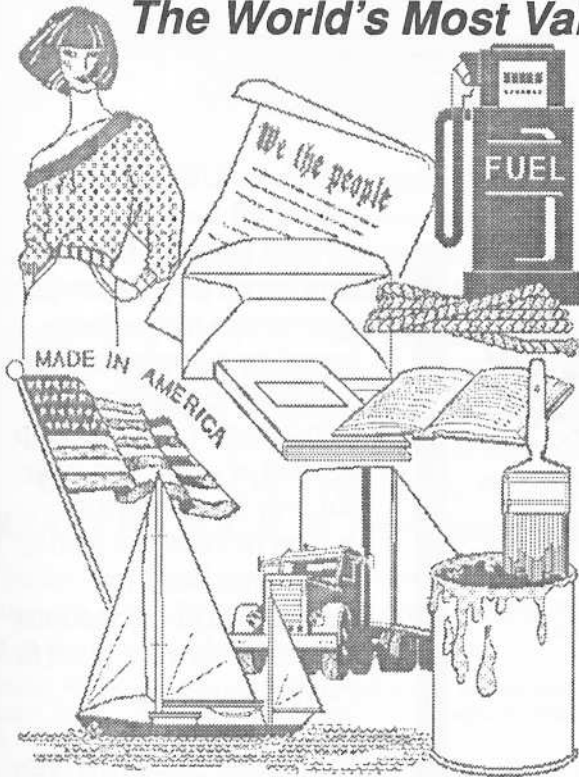
Adhering hurds are removed from the fiber which continues on a conveyor to the baling press. Because no beating of the fiber against the grain occurs, this type of scutcher makes only line fiber. This is then processed by the same methods as those for flax.

Paint and lacquer manufacturers are interested in hempseed oil which is a good drying agent. When markets have been developed for the products now being wasted, seed and hurds, hemp will prove, both for the farmer and the public, the most profitable and desirable crop that can be grown, and one that can make American mills independent of importations.

Recent floods and dust storms have given warnings against the destruction of timber. Possibly, the hitherto waste products of flax and hemp may yet meet a good part of that need, especially in the plastic field which is growing by leaps and bounds.

# THE MANY USES OF HEMP

*The World's Most Valuable & Versatile Natural Resource*



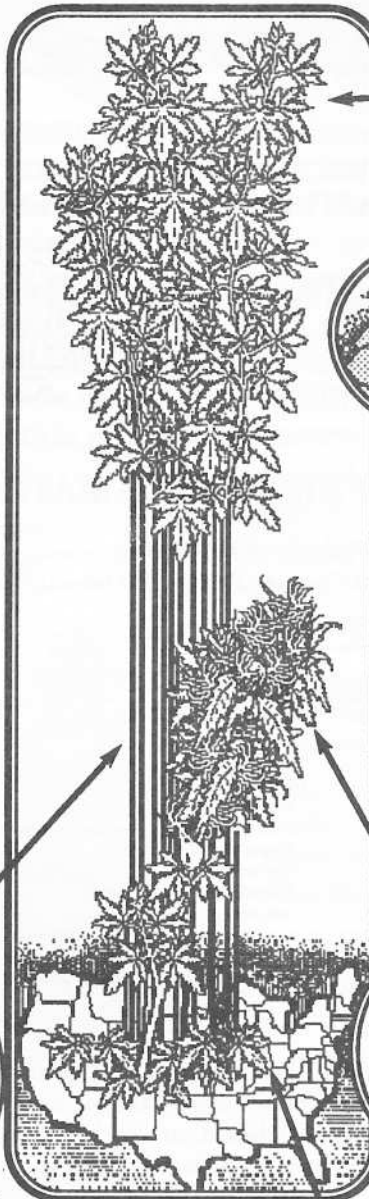
**STEMS FOR FABRIC, FUEL, PAPER & COMMERCIAL USE.** Hemp is dried and broken down into two parts: threadlike fibers and bits of "hurd," or pulp. Each of these products has its own distinct applications:



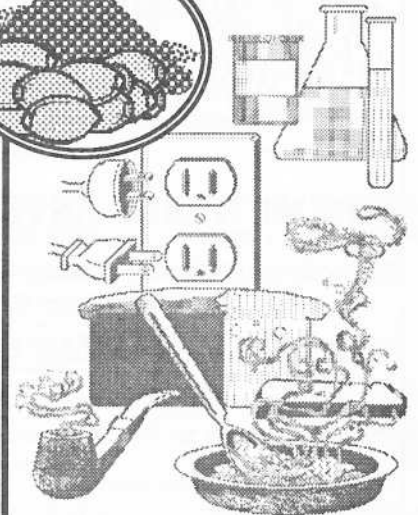
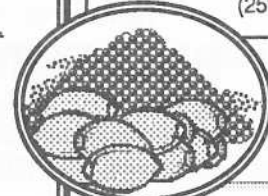
The fiber strands are spun into thread, which is either made into rope or woven into durable, high quality textiles and made into clothing, sails, fine linens and fabrics of all types and textures.



The fragments of dried stalk that remain are hurds—77% cellulose—that can be made into tree-free, dioxin-free paper; non-toxic paints and sealants; industrial fabrication materials; construction materials; plastics; and much, much more! Hemp is the best source of plant pulp for biomass fuel to make gas, charcoal, methanol, gasoline or even produce electricity.



**SEEDS FOR FOOD & OIL:** Hemp seeds contain complete, easily digestible protein and are the highest source of *essential* fatty acids in the plant kingdom. (25% LNA & 55% LA)



**FLOWERS FOR HEALING & RELAXATION:** Hemp has long-recognized medical value for easing pain, relieving stress and treating illnesses from glaucoma to asthma to nausea and beyond. Cannabis flowers and leaves are also smoked or eaten for many therapeutic, religious and relaxational purposes.



**ROOTED IN AMERICA:** Even hemp roots play an important role: they anchor and invigorate the soil to control erosion and mudslides. Hemp can save family farms, create jobs, reduce acid rain and chemical pollution, and reverse the Greenhouse effect.

**BACH** Presented as a public service by the  
**BUSINESS ALLIANCE**  
**FOR COMMERCE IN HEMP**  
 P.O. Box 71093, L.A. CA 90071-0093  
 310/288-4152

Recommended Reading: *The Emperor Wears No Clothes* by Jack Herer

MU9201

This bulletin is printed on paper manufactured from hemp hurds run No. 143, which is recorded on page 20

CONTENTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



BULLETIN No. 404



Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry  
WM. A. TAYLOR, Chief

Washington, D.C.

PROFESSIONAL PAPER

October 14, 1916

HEMP HURDS AS PAPER-MAKING MATERIAL

By LYSTER H. DEWEY, *Botanist in Charge of Fiber-Plant Investigations*, and  
JASON L. MERRILL, *Paper-Plant Chemist, Paper-Plant Investigations*.

CONTENTS

Page		Page	
	The production and handling of hemp hurds by Lyster H. Dewey		The manufacture of paper from hemp hurds, by Jason L. Merrill
1	What hemp hurds are .....	7	Introduction .....
2	Pith, wood, and fiber .....	8	Factors justifying an investigation of hemp hurds ..
2	Character of hurds affected by retting .....	11	Character of the material .....
3	Proportion of hurds to fiber and yield per acre .....	12	Character of the tests .....
3	Hurds available from machine-broken hemp .....	13	Operations involved in a test .....
4	Present uses of hemp hurds .....	16	Description of tests .....
5	Present supplies of hurds available .....	21	Comparison of the tests and commercial practice ..
5	Baling for shipment .....	24	Physical tests of the papers produced .....
5	Cost of bailing .....	25	Conclusions .....
6	Summary .....		

In preparing the report on the manufacture of paper from hemp hurds it became evident that a short discussion of the agricultural aspects of this material should be included in the publication. Such an article was prepared, therefore, and the two reports are here presented together.

THE PRODUCTION AND HANDLING OF HEMP HURDS.

By LYSTER H. DEWEY, *Botanist in Charge of Fiber-Plant Investigations*

WHAT HEMP HURDS ARE.

The woody inner portion of the hemp stalk, broken into pieces and separated from the fiber in the processes of breaking and scutching, are called hemp hurds. These hurds correspond to shives in flax, but are much coarser and are usually softer in texture.

When the USDA published Bulletin 404 in 1916, it used for the first time hemp pulp paper (as opposed to hemp fiber paper) to demonstrate the outstanding qualities of using hemp hurds for pulp instead of using tree pulp; not only to reduce the cutting of trees but also to reduce the need for sulphuric acid compounds to break down the plant for the making of paper.

The frontal piece over the cover of the bulletin (reproduced above) tells you that the document is printed on hemp pulp paper, although the frontal piece itself was *not* printed on hemp pulp.



One acre of hemp equals 4.1 acres of forest land.

Cannabis Sativa (L.) at three months.

# THE LAST DAYS OF LEGAL CANNABIS

*As you now know, the industrial revolution of the 19th century was a setback for hemp in world commerce, due to the lack of mechanized harvesting and breaking technology needed for mass production. But this natural resource was far too valuable to be relegated to the back burner of history for very long.*

*By 1916, U.S.D.A. Bulletin 404 predicted that a decorticating and harvesting machine would be developed, and hemp would again be America's largest agricultural industry. In 1938, Popular Mechanics, Mechanical Engineering and others introduced a new generation of investors to fully operational hemp decorticating devices, bringing us to this next bit of history:*

## BREAKTHROUGH IN PAPERMAKING

If hemp was legally cultivated using 20th-Century technology, it would be the single largest agricultural crop in the United States and world today.

(Popular Mechanics February 1938; Mechanical Engineering, February 1938; U.S. Department of Agriculture Reports 1903, 1910, 1913.)

In fact, when the preceding two articles were prepared early in 1937, hemp was still legal to grow. And those who predicted billions of dollars in new cannabis businesses did not consider income from medicines, energy (fuel) and food which would now add another trillion dollars or more annually to our troubled economy. Relaxational smoking would add only a relatively minor amount to this figure.

The most important reason that the 1938 magazine articles projected billions in new income was hemp for "pulp paper" (as opposed to fiber or rag paper). Other reasons were for its fiber, seed and many other pulp uses.

This remarkable new hemp pulp technology for papermaking was invented in 1916 by our own U.S. Department of Agriculture chief scientists, botanist Lyster Dewey and chemist Jason Merrill.

This technology, coupled with the breakthrough of G. W. Schlichten's decorticating machine, patented in 1917, made hemp a viable paper source at less than half the cost of tree-pulp paper. The new harvesting machinery, along with Schlichten's machine, brought the processing of hemp down from 200 man-hours per acre to just a couple of hours.\* Twenty years later, advancing technology—the building of

roads, for example—made hemp even more valuable. Unfortunately, by then, opposition forces had gathered steam and acted quickly to suppress hemp cultivation.

\*See Appendix I.

## A PLAN TO SAVE OUR FORESTS

Some cannabis plant strains regularly reach tree-like heights of 20 feet or more in one growing season.

The new paper process used hemp "hurds"—77% of the hemp stalk's weight, which was then a wasted by-product of the fiber stripping process.

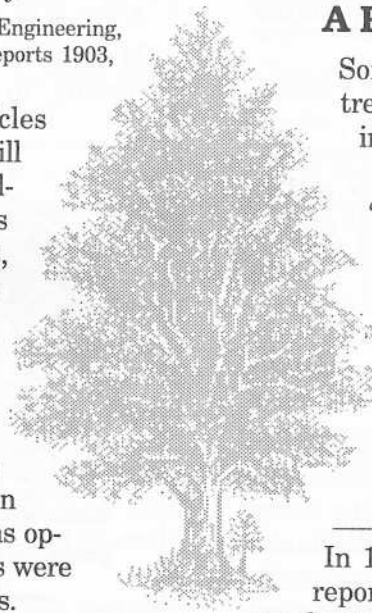
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*If the hemp pulp paper process of 1916 were in use today, it could replace 40 to 70% of all pulp paper, including corrugated boxes, computer printout paper and paperbags.*

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In 1916, USDA Bulletin No. 404 (see picture), reported that one acre of cannabis hemp, in annual rotation over a 20-year period, would produce as much pulp for paper as 4.1 acres of trees being cut down over the same 20-year period. This process would use only 1/4 to 1/7 as much polluting sulfur-based acid chemicals to break down the glue-like lignin that binds the fibers of the pulp, or even none at all using soda ash. The problem of dioxin contamination of rivers is avoided in the hemp paper making process, which does not need to use chlorine bleach (as the wood pulp paper making process requires), but instead substitutes safer hydrogen peroxide in the bleaching process.

All this lignin must be broken down to make pulp.





Hemp pulp is only 4-10% lignin, while trees are 18-30% lignin. Thus hemp provides four times as much pulp with at least four to seven times less pollution.

As we have seen, this hemp pulp-paper potential depended on the invention and the engineering of new machines for stripping the hemp by modern technology. This would also lower demand for lumber and reduce the cost of housing, while at the same time helping re-oxygenate the planet.<sup>1</sup>

As an example: If the new (1916) hemp pulp paper process were legal today, it would soon replace about 70% of all wood pulp paper, including computer printout paper, corrugated boxes and paper bags.

Pulp paper made from 60% to 100% hemp hurds is stronger and more flexible than paper made from wood pulp. Making paper from wood pulp damages the environment. Hemp papermaking does not.

(Dewey & Merrill, *Bulletin #404*, U.S.D.A., 1916; New Scientist, 1980; Kimberly Clark production from its giant French hemp-fiber paper subsidiary De Mauduit, 1937 through 1984.)

## CONSERVATION & SOURCE REDUCTION

Reduction of the source of pollution, usually from manufacturing with petrochemicals or their derivatives, is a cost-cutting waste control method often called for by environmentalists.

Whether the source of pollution is CFCs (chloro-flouro-carbons) from spray cans, computers and refrigeration, or tritium and plutonium produced for military uses, or the sulfuric acids used by paper-makers, reducing the source of pollution is the goal.

In the supermarket when you are asked to choose paper or plastic for your bags, you are faced with an environmental dilemma: paper from trees that were cut, or plastic bags made from fossil fuel and chemicals. With a third choice available—hemp hurd paper—one could choose a biodegradable, durable paper from an annually renewable source—the hemp plant.

The environmental advantages of harvesting hemp annually—leaving the trees in the ground!—make papermaking from hemp hurds crucial for source reduction of pollution, along with using hemp to replace fossil fuel as an energy source.

## A CONSPIRACY TO WIPE OUT THE NATURAL COMPETITION

When mechanical hemp fiber stripping machines and machines to conserve hemp's high-cellulose pulp finally became state-of-the-art, available and affordable in the mid-1930s, the enormous timber acreage and businesses of the Hearst Paper Manufacturing Division, Kimberly Clark (USA), St. Regis—and virtually all other timber, paper and large newspaper holding companies—stood to lose billions of dollars

and perhaps go bankrupt.

Coincidentally, in 1937 DuPont had just patented processes to make plastics from oil and coal, as well as new sulfate/sulfite processes to make paper from wood pulp which would, according to their own corporate records and historians,\* account for over 80% of all its railroad carloadings for the next 50 years.

\* Author's research & communications with DuPont, 1985.

If hemp had not been made illegal, 80% of DuPont's business would never have come to be; nor would the great majority of the pollution which has been inflicted on our Northwestern and Southeastern rivers have ever occurred.

In an open marketplace, hemp would have saved the majority of America's vital family farms and would probably have boosted their numbers, despite the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Competing against the environmentally-sane hemp-paper and natural plastic technology would have jeopardized the lucrative financial schemes of Hearst, DuPont and DuPont's chief financial backer, Andrew Mellon of the Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh.

## "SOCIAL REORGANIZATION"

A series of secret meetings were held.

Mellon, in his role as Hoover's Secretary of the Treasury, in 1931 appointed his future nephew-in-law, Harry J. Anslinger, to be head of the newly re-organized Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (FBND), a post he held for the next 31 years.

These industrial barons and financiers knew that machinery to cut, bale, decorticate (to separate the fiber from the high-cellulose hurd), and process

hemp into paper or plastics was becoming available in the mid-1930s. Cannabis hemp would have to go.

In DuPont's 1937 Annual Report to its stockholders, the company strongly urged continued investment in its new, but not readily accepted, petrochemical synthetic products. DuPont was anticipating "radical changes" from "the revenue raising power of government. . . converted into an instrument for forcing acceptance of sudden new ideas of industrial and



## MAN-MADE FIBER ... THE TOXIC ALTERNATIVE TO NATURAL FIBERS.

The late 1920s and 1930s saw continuing consolidation of power into the hands of a few large steel, oil and chemical (munitions) companies. The U.S. federal government placed much of the textile production for the domestic economy in the hands of their chief munitions maker, DuPont.

The processing of nitrating cellulose into explosives is very similar to the process for nitrating cellulose into synthetic fibers and plastics. Rayon, the first synthetic fiber, is simply stabilized guncotton, or nitrated cloth, the basic explosive of the 19th century.

"Synthetic plastics find application in fabricating a wide variety of articles, many of which in the past were made from natural products," beamed Lamot DuPont (*Popular Mechanics*, June 1939, pg. 805).

"Consider our natural resources," the president of DuPont continued, "The chemist has aided in conserving natural resources by developing synthetic products to supplement or wholly replace natural products."

DuPont's scientists were the world's leading researchers into the processes of nitrating cellulose and were in fact the largest processor of cellulose in the nation in this era.

The February, 1938 *Popular Mechanics* article stated "Thousands of tons of hemp hurds are used every year by one large powder company for the manufacture of dynamite and TNT." History shows that Dupont had largely cornered the market in explosives by buying up and consolidating the smaller blasting companies in the late 1800s. By 1902 they controlled about two-thirds of industry output.

They were the largest powder company, supplying 40% of the munitions for the allies in WWI. As cellulose and fiber researchers, DuPont's chemists knew hemp's true value better than anyone else. The value of hemp goes far beyond line fibers; although recognized for linen, canvas, netting and cordage, these long fibers are only 20% of the hemp-stalks' weight. 80% of the hemp is in the 77% cellulose hurd, and this was the most abundant, cleanest resource of cellulose (fiber) for paper, plastics and even rayon.

The empirical evidence in this book shows that the federal government—through the 1937 Marijuana Tax Act—allowed this munitions maker to supply synthetic fibers for the domestic economy without competition. The proof of a successful conspiracy among these corporate and governing interests is simply this: In 1991 DuPont was still the largest producer of man-made fibers, while no citizen has legally harvested a single acre of textile grade hemp in over 50 years.

An almost unlimited tonnage of natural fiber and cellulose would have become available to the American farmer in 1937, the year DuPont patented nylon and the polluting wood-pulp paper sulfide process. All of hemp's potential value was lost.

Simple plastics of the early 1900s were made of nitrated cellulose, directly related to DuPont's munitions-making processes. Celluloid, acetate and rayon were the simple plastics of that era, and hemp was well known to cellulose researchers as the premier resource for this new industry to use. Worldwide, the raw material of simple plastics, rayon and paper could be best supplied by hemp hurds.

Nylon fibers were developed between 1926-1936 by the noted Harvard chemist Wallace Carothers, working from German patents. These polyamides are long fibers based on observed natural products. Carothers, supplied with an open-ended research grant from DuPont, made a comprehensive study of natural cellulose fibers. He duplicated natural fibers in his labs and polyamides—long fibers of a specific chemical process—were developed.

Coal tar and petroleum based chemicals were employed, and different devices, spinnerets and processes were patented. This new type of textile, nylon, was to be controlled from the raw material stage, as coal, to the completed product; a patented chemical product. The chemical company centralized the production and profits of the new "miracle" fiber.

The introduction of nylon, the introduction of high-volume machinery to separate hemp's long fiber from the cellulose hurd, and the outlawing of hemp as "marijuana" all occurred simultaneously.

The new man-made fibers (MMF's) can best be described as war material. The fiber making process has become one based on big factories, smokestacks, coolants and hazardous chemicals, rather than one of stripping out the abundant, naturally available fibers.

Coming from a history of making explosives and munitions, the old "chemical dye plants" now produce hosiery, mock linens, mock canvas, latex paint and synthetic carpets. Their polluting factories make imitation leather, upholstery and wood surfaces, while an important part of the natural cycle stands outlawed.

The standard fiber of world history, America's traditional crop, hemp, could provide our textiles, paper and be the premier source for cellulose. The war industries—DuPont, Allied Chemical, Monsanto, etc.—are protected from competition by the marijuana laws. They make war on the natural cycle and the common farmer.

—Shan Clark

### Sources:

*Encyclopedia of Textiles* 3rd Edition by the editors of American Fabrics and Fashions Magazine, William C. Legal, Publisher Prentice-Hall, Inc. Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 1980; *The Emergence of Industrial America Strategic Factors in American Economic Growth Since 1870*, Peter George State University, NY; DuPont (a corporate autobiography published periodically by E.I. DuPont De Nemours and Co., Inc. Wilmington, Del.); *The Blasting Handbook*, E.I. DuPont De Nemours & Co. Inc., Wilmington, DE; *Mechanical Engineering Magazine*, Feb. 1938; *Popular Mechanics*, Feb. 1938; *Journal of Applied Polymer Science*, Vol. 47, 1984; *Polyamides, the Chemistry of Long Molecules* (author unknown) U.S. Patent #2,071,250 (Feb. 16, 1937), W.H. Carothers., *DuPont Dynasties*, Jerry Colby; *The American Peoples Encyclopedia*, the Sponsor Press, Chicago, 1953.

social reorganization.” \*

\* (DuPont Company, annual report, 1937, our emphasis added.)

In *The Marijuana Conviction* (U. of Virginia press, 1974), Richard Bonnie and Charles Whitebread II detailed this process:

*“By the fall of 1936, Herman Oliphant (general counsel to the Treasury Department) had decided to employ the taxing power [of the federal government], but in a statute modeled after the National Firearms Act and wholly unrelated to the 1914 Harrison [narcotics] Act. Oliphant himself was in charge of preparing the bill. Anslinger directed his army to turn its campaign toward Washington.*

*“The key departure of the marijuana tax scheme from that of the Harrison Act is the notion of the prohibitive tax. Under the Harrison Act, a non-medical user could not legitimately buy or possess narcotics.*

*“To the dissenters in the Supreme Court decisions upholding the act, this clearly demonstrated that Congress’ motive was to prohibit conduct rather than raise revenue. So in the National Firearms Act, designed to prohibit traffic in machine guns, Congress “permitted” anyone to buy a machine gun, but required him to pay a \$200 transfer tax\* and carry out the purchase on an order form.*

*“The Firearms Act, passed in June 1934, was the first act to hide Congress’ motives behind a ‘prohibitive’ tax. The Supreme Court unanimously upheld the anti-machine gun law on March 29, 1937. Oliphant had undoubtedly been awaiting the Court’s decision, and the Treasury Department introduced its marihuana tax bill two weeks later, April 14, 1937.”*

Thus, DuPont’s decision to invest in new technologies based on “forcing acceptance of sudden new ideas of industrial and social reorganization” makes sense.

\* About \$4,000 in 1993 dollars.

## A QUESTION OF MOTIVE

This prospect was alluded to during the 1937 Senate hearings by Matt Rens, of Rens Hemp Company:

Mr. Rens: Such a tax would put all small producers out of the business of growing hemp, and the proportion of small producers is considerable... The real purpose of this bill is not to raise money, is it?

Senator Brown: Well, we’re sticking to the proposition that it is.

Mr. Rens: It will cost a million.

Senator Brown: Thank you. (Witness dismissed.)



## HEARST, HIS HATRED & HYSTERICAL LIES

Concern about the effects of hemp smoke had already led to two major governmental studies. The British governor of India released the *Report of the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission 1893-1894* on heavy bhong smokers in the subcontinent.

And in 1930, the U.S. government sponsored the Siler Commission study on the effects of off-duty smoking of marijuana by American servicemen in Panama. Both reports concluded that marijuana was not a problem and recommended that no criminal penalties apply to its use.

In early 1937, Assistant U.S. Surgeon General Walter Treadway told the Cannabis advisory subcommittee of the League of Nations that, “It may be taken for a relatively long time without social or emotional breakdown. Marihuana is habit-forming... in the same sense as...sugar or coffee.”

But other forces were at work. The war fury that led to the Spanish American war in 1898 was ignited and fanned by William Randolph Hearst through his nationwide newspaper chains, marking the beginning of “yellow journalism”\* as a force in American politics.

\* Webster’s dictionary defines “yellow journalism” as the use of cheaply sensational or unscrupulous methods in newspapers and other media to attract or influence the readers.

In the 1920s and 30s, Hearst’s newspaper chain led the deliberate new yellow journalism campaign to have hemp outlawed. From 1916 to 1937, as an example, the story of a car accident in which a marijuana cigarette was found would dominate the headlines for weeks, while alcohol-related car accidents (which outnumbered marijuana-connected accidents by more than 1,000 to 1) made only the back pages.

This same theme of marijuana-related car accidents was burned into the minds of Americans over and over again (1936-1938) by showing marijuana related car accident headlines in movies such as “Reefer Madness” and “Marijuana— Assassin of Youth.”

## BIGOTRY AND APARTHEID

Starting with the 1898 Spanish American War, the Hearst newspaper had denounced Spaniards, Mexican-Americans and Latinos.

After the seizure of 800,000 acres of Hearst’s prime Mexican timberland by the “marihuana” smoking army of Pancho Villa,\* these slurs intensified.

\* The song “La Cucaracha” tells the story of one of Villa’s men looking for his stash of “marijuana por fumar!” (to smoke!)

Non-stop for the next three decades, Hearst painted the picture of the lazy pot-smoking Mexican—still one of our most insidious prejudices.

He also did a similar racist smear campaign against the "Yellow Peril" of the Chinese.

**Hearst, through pervasive and repetitive use, brought the word 'marijuana' into English.**

Hearst papers from 1910 to 1920 would say the majority of Negroes raping white women could be traced directly to cocaine. This continued for 10 years until Hearst decided it was not cocaine crazed Negroes raping white women—it was now marijuana crazed Negroes raping white women.

Hearst and other sensational tabloids ran hysterical headlines atop stories portraying Negroes and Mexicans as frenzied beasts under the influence of marijuana, who played anti-white "voodoo-satanic" music (jazz) and heaped disrespect and "viciousness" onto the predominantly white readership. This Jim Crow (apartheid) "crime wave" included: stepping on white men's shadows, looking white people directly in the eye for three seconds or more, looking at a white woman twice, laughing at a white person, etc.

For such "crimes," hundreds of thousands of Mexicans and Negroes spent, in aggregate, millions of years in jails, prisons and on chain gangs, under brutal segregation laws in effect throughout the U.S. until the 1950s and 60s. Hearst, through pervasive and

repetitive use, pounded the obscure Mexican slang word 'marijuana' into the English-speaking American consciousness. 'Hemp' was discarded. 'Cannabis,' the scientific term, was ignored or buried.

The actual Spanish word for hemp is 'cañamo.' But using a Mexican Sonoran colloquialism—marijuana, often Americanized as 'marihuana'—guaranteed that no one would realize the world's chief natural medicine and premier industrial resource had been outflanked, outlawed and pushed out of the language.

**THE PROHIBITIVE MARIJUANA TAX**

In the secret Treasury Department meetings conducted between 1935 and 1937 prohibitive tax laws were drafted and strategies plotted. 'Marijuana' was not banned outright; the law called for an "Occupational excise tax upon dealers, and a transfer tax upon dealings in marijuana."

Importers, manufacturers, sellers and distributors had to register with the Secretary of the Treasury and pay the occupational tax. Transfers were taxed at \$1 an ounce; \$100 an ounce if the dealer was unregistered. Sales to an unregistered taxpayer were prohibitively taxed. At the time, "raw drug" cannabis sold for one dollar an ounce.<sup>2</sup> The year was 1937. New York State had exactly one narcotics officer.\*

\* Now it has a network of thousands of officers, agents, spies and paid informants—and 20 times the penal capacity.

**A Roundup of Hearst's Hysterical Headlines:**

This is what current hemp laws are based on.

**MARIHUANA MAKES FIENDS OF BOYS IN 30 DAYS; HASHEESH GOADS USERS TO BLOOD-LUST**

**Physicians Called On to Urge Harding Bid All Nations Meet to Throttle Dope At Its Source; United States Laws Too Lenient**

"The Federal Government, operating under the Harrison Act, and the amending Jones-Miller bill, employs one hundred and seventy-three narcotic enforcement agents. For their year's labors Congress appropriates the sum of \$750,000. The country is divided into thirteen districts under as many district chiefs, and their agents must cover the country. It is a feeble appropriation and a woefully light brigade."—Sidney Howard in current issue of Hearst's International.

In the mid-1930s, Harry Anslinger went around the country giving his speeches to judges, police, unions, etc., on the evils of marijuana.

Circled here is one of his favorite marijuana metaphors, which, he assured his naive, supportive audiences, was *not* an overstatement!

**Crusade Against Marihuana**

A NATIONWIDE crusade of American women against the menace of marihuana smoking has been launched by the Women's National Exposition of Arts and Industries in New York City. H. J. Anslinger, head of the Federal Narcotics Bureau, explained to the group the urgent necessity of NATIONAL ACTION.

Declaring that marihuana smoking is "taking our youth like a pestilence," Mr. Anslinger said: "If the hideous monster Frankenstein came face to face with the monster marihuana he would drop dead of fright." This is not overstatement. Users of marihuana weed are committing a large percentage of the atrocious crimes blotting the daily picture of American life. It is reducing thousands

of boys to CRIMINAL INSANITY.

AND ONLY TWO STATES have effective laws to protect their people against it.

The marihuana weed, according to Mr. Anslinger, is grown, sold and USED in every State in the Union.

He charges, and rightly, that this is not a responsibility of one State, but OF ALL—and of the Federal Government.

American women, aroused to this DANGER, will GET ACTION.

In New York State organized groups of women are GETTING ACTION by demanding enactment of the McNaboe bill creating a State Narcotics Bureau. That Bureau would replace the existing one-man Narcotics Division, which is powerless to cope with the fact that eighty per cent of New York's criminals are narcotic addicts.

**HOOVER SEES END OF JAZZ IN RADIO**  
**NEW DOPE LURE, MARIJUANA, HAS MANY VICTIMS**  
**JAZZ DANCING SOON TO PASS, SAYS COOLIDGE**

Better Programmes Held Big Need at Present.

President's Philo-...  
 Wintred... After Keynote Pg...  
 Says It Soon Becomes...  
 Wintred... After Keynote Pg...  
 Says It Soon Becomes...

**Hotel Clerk Identifies Marihuana Smoker As 'Wild Gunman' Arrested for Shootings**

A hungry-looking transient picked off the street was linked Friday to the strange shootings two week ends in a row of two elderly hotel clerks. He was identified as John Kelly Stephens, 30, a one-time state hospital inmate and admitted marihuana user. He was held on two charges under \$15,000 bail, assault with intent to rob and assault with intent to kill.



lives Bob McKeown and Joseph Biewitt, Stephens admitted he had been drinking heavily, used marihuana, and could not remember all his actions. A foot patrolman, Fred Sutherland, plucked Stephens of the street Thursday afternoon as a likely suspect in the attempted holdup Wednesday night of Powers & Estes drug store, 724 S. W. Washington street. Sutherland told detectives he was convinced Stephens "fit in closely enough to be brought in and checked." Wintress "Pick" Nim

After the Supreme Court decision of March 29, 1937, upholding the prohibition of machine guns through taxation, Herman Oliphant made his move.

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***"This bill is too all inclusive. This bill is a world encircling measure. This bill brings the activities—the crushing of this great industry under the supervision of a bureau—which may mean its suppression."***

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On April 14, 1937 he introduced the bill directly to the House Ways and Means Committee instead of to other appropriate committees such as food and drug, agriculture, textiles, commerce, etc.

The reason may have been that Ways and Means is the only committee to send its bills directly to the House floor without the act having to be debated upon by other committees.

Ways and Means Chairman Robert L. Doughton,\* a key DuPont ally, quickly rubber-stamped the secret Treasury bill and sent it sailing through Congress to the President.

\* Per Jerry Colby, author of *DuPont Dynasties*, Lyle Stewart, 1984.

### **"DID ANYONE CONSULT THE A.M.A.?"**

However, even within his controlled Committee hearings, many expert witnesses spoke out against the passage of these *unusual* tax laws.

Dr. James Woodward, for instance, who was both a physician and an attorney, testified on behalf of the American Medical Association (AMA).

He said in effect, the whole fabric of federal testimony was tabloid sensationalism! No real testimony was being used in its passage! This law could possibly in ignorance deny the world a potential medicine, especially now that the medical world was just beginning to find which ingredients in cannabis were active.

He stated to the committee that the whole reason the AMA hadn't come out against the marijuana tax law sooner was that marijuana had been described in the press for 20 years as "killer weed from Mexico."

The AMA doctors had just realized "two days before" these Spring, 1937 hearings, that the plant Congress intended to outlaw was known medically as cannabis—the benign substance used in scores of illnesses, for 100 years in America, with perfect safety.

"We cannot understand yet, Mr. Chairman, why this bill should have been prepared in secret for two years without any intimation, even to the profession," protested Woodward, "that it was being prepared."

He and the AMA\* were quickly denounced by Anslinger and the entire congressional committee, and curtly excused.<sup>3</sup>

\* The A.M.A. and the Roosevelt administration were strong antagonists in 1937.

When the Marijuana Tax Act bill came up for oral report, discussion, and vote on the floor of Congress, only one pertinent question was asked from the floor: "Did anyone consult with the AMA and get their opinion?"

Representative Vinson answering for the Ways and Means Committee replied, "Yes, we have, a Dr. Wharton [mistaken pronunciation of Woodward?] and [the AMA] are in complete agreement!"

With this memorable lie, the bill passed, and became law in December, 1937. A federal police force was created, able to demand millions of wasted years in jail and even the deaths of individual Americans in order to save poison, polluting industries, and to reinforce some white politicians' policies of racial hatred.

(Mikuriya, Tod, M.D., *Marijuana Medical Papers*, 1972; Sloman, Larry, *Reefer Madness*, Grove Press, 1979; Lindsmith, Alfred, *The Addict and the Law*, Indiana U. Press; Bonnie & Whitebread; *The Marijuana Conviction*, U. of VA Press; U.S. Cong. Records; et al.)

### **OTHERS SPOKE OUT, TOO**

Also lobbying *against* the Tax Act with all its energy was the National Oil Seed Institute, representing the high quality machine lubrication producers as well as paint manufacturers. Speaking to the House Ways and Means Committee in 1937, their general counsel, Ralph Loziers, testified eloquently about the hemp seed oil that was to be, in effect, outlawed:

*"Respectable authorities tell us that in the Orient, at least 200 million people use this drug; and when we take into consideration that for hundreds, yes, thousands of years, practically that number of people have been using this drug. It is significant that in Asia and elsewhere in the Orient, where poverty stalks abroad on every hand and where they draw on all the plant resources which a bountiful nature has given that domain—it is significant that none of those 200 million people has ever, since the dawn of civilization, been found using the seed of this plant or using the oil as a drug.*

*"Now, if there were any deleterious properties or principles in the seed or oil, it is reasonable to suppose that these Orientals, who have been reaching out in their poverty for something that would satisfy their morbid appetite, would have discovered it...."*

*"If the committee please, the hemp seed, or the seed of the cannabis sativa l., is used in all the Oriental nations and also in a part of Russia as food. It is grown in their fields and used as oatmeal. Millions of people every day are using hemp seed in the Orient as food. They have been doing that for many generations, especially in periods of famine...."*

*"The point I make is this—that this bill is too all inclusive. This bill is a world encircling measure. This bill brings the activities—the crushing of this great industry*

under the supervision of a bureau—which may mean its suppression. Last year, there was imported into the U.S. 62,813,000 pounds of hemp seed. In 1935 there was imported 116 million pounds....”

## PROTECTING SPECIAL INTERESTS

Testimony before Congress in 1937 for the purpose of outlawing hemp consisted almost entirely of Hearst's and other sensational and racist newspaper articles read aloud by Harry J. Anslinger,\* director of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics (FBN). (This agency has since evolved into the Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA]).

\* Harry J. Anslinger was director of the new Federal Bureau of Narcotics from its inception in 1931 for the next 31 years, and was only forced into retirement in 1962 by President John F. Kennedy after Anslinger tried to censor the publications and publishers of Professor Alfred Lindsmith (*The Addict and the Law*, Washington Post, 1961) and to blackmail and harass his employer, Indiana University.

Anslinger had come under attack for racist remarks as early as 1934 by a U.S. senator from Pennsylvania, Joseph Guffey, for such things as referring to “ginger-colored niggers” in letters circulated to his department heads on FBN stationery.

Prior to 1931, Anslinger was Assistant U.S. Commissioner for Prohibition. Anslinger, remember, was hand-picked to head the new Federal Bureau of Narcotics by his uncle-in-law, Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury under President Herbert Hoover. The same Andrew Mellon was also the owner and largest stockholder of the sixth largest bank (in 1937) in the United States, the Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh, one of only two bankers for DuPont\* from 1928 to the present.

\* DuPont has borrowed money from banks only twice in its entire 170-year history, once to buy control of General Motors in the 1920s. Its banking business is the prestigious plum of the financial world.

In 1937, Anslinger testified before Congress saying, “Marijuana is the most violence causing drug in the history of mankind.”

This, along with Anslinger's outrageous racist statements and beliefs, was made to the Southern-dominated congressional committee and is now an embarrassment to read in its entirety.

For instance, Anslinger kept a “Gore File,” culled almost entirely from Hearst and other sensational tabloids—e.g., stories of axe murders, where one of the participants reportedly smoked a joint four days before committing the crime.

Anslinger pushed on Congress as a factual statement that about 50% of all violent crimes committed in the U.S. were committed by Spaniards, Mexican-Americans, Latin Americans, Filipinos, Negroes and Greeks, and these crimes could be traced directly to marijuana.

(From Anslinger's own records given to Pennsylvania State University, Li Cata Murders, etc.)

Not one of Anslinger's marijuana “Gore Files” of the

1930s is believed to be true by scholars who have painstakingly checked the facts.<sup>4</sup>

## SELF-PERPETUATING LIES

In fact, F.B.I. statistics, had Anslinger bothered to check, showed at least 65% to 75% of all murders in the U.S. were then—and still are—alcohol related.

As an example of his racist statements, Anslinger read into U.S. Congressional testimony (without objection) stories about “coloreds” with big lips, luring white women with jazz music and marijuana.

He read an account of two Negro students at the University of Minnesota doing this to a white coed “with the result of pregnancy.” The Congressmen of 1937 gasped at this and at the fact that this drug seemingly caused white women to touch or even look at a “Negro.”

Virtually no one in America other than a handful of rich industrialists and their hired cops knew that their chief potential competitor—hemp—was being outlawed under the name “marijuana.”

That's right. Marijuana was most likely just a pretext for hemp prohibition and economic suppression.

The water was further muddied by the confusion of marijuana with Loco Weed (Jimson Weed). The situation was not clarified by the press, which continued to print the disinformation into the 1960s.

At the dawn of the 1990s, the most extravagant and ridiculous attacks on the hemp plant draw national media attention—such as a study widely reported by health journals in 1989 that claimed marijuana smokers put on about a half a pound of weight per day. Now in 1993 they just want to duck the issue.

(American Health, July/August 1989.)

Meanwhile, serious discussions of the health, civil liberties and economic aspects of the hemp issue are frequently dismissed as being nothing but an “excuse so that people can smoke pot”—as if people need an ‘excuse’ to state the facts about any matter.

One must concede that, as a tactic, lying to the public about the beneficial nature of hemp and confusing them as to its relationship with “marijuana” has been very successful.

### Footnotes:

1. Dewey & Merrill, *Bulletin 404*, US Department of Agriculture 1916; “Billion-Dollar Crop,” *Popular Mechanics*, 1938; U.S. Agricultural Indexes, 1916 through 1982; *New Scientist*, November 13, 1980.

2. Uelmen & Haddox, *Drug Abuse and the Law*, 1974.

3. Bonnie, Richard & Whitebread, Charles, *The Marijuana Conviction*, Univ. of Virginia Press, 1974; Congressional testimony, 1937 (See full testimony in Appendix); et al.

4. Sloman, Larry; *Reefer Madness*, 1979; Bonnie and Whitebread, *The Marijuana Conviction*, Univ. of Virginia Press, 1974.

# MARIJUANA PROHIBITION

*Anslinger got his marijuana law...*

*“Should we believe self-serving, ever-growing drug enforcement/drug treatment bureaucrats, whose pay and advancement depends on finding more and more people to arrest and ‘treat’?”*

*“More Americans die in just one day in prisons, penitentiaries, jails and stockades than have ever died from marijuana throughout history. Who are they protecting? From what?”*

*—Fred Oerther, M.D., Portland Oregon, September, 1986.*

## MOVING TO CRUSH DISSENT

After the 1938-1944 New York City “LaGuardia Marijuana Report” refuted his argument, by reporting that marijuana caused no violence at all and citing other positive results; Harry J. Anslinger, in public tirade after tirade, denounced Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia, the New York Academy of Medicine and the doctors who researched the report.

Anslinger proclaimed that these doctors would never again do marijuana experiments or research without his personal permission, or be sent to jail!

He then used the full power of the United States government, illegally, to halt virtually all research into marijuana while he blackmailed the American Medical Association (AMA)\* into denouncing the New York Academy of Medicine and its doctors for the research they had done.

\* Why, you ask, was the AMA now on Anslinger’s side in 1944-45, after being against the Marijuana Tax Act in 1937? Answer: since Anslinger’s FBN was responsible for prosecuting doctors who prescribed narcotic drugs for what he, Anslinger, deemed illegal purposes, they (the FBN) had prosecuted more than 3,000 AMA doctors for illegal prescriptions through 1939. In 1939, the AMA made specific peace with Anslinger on marijuana. The results: Only three doctors were prosecuted for illegal drugs of any sort from 1939 to 1949.

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*The 1938-1944 New York City “LaGuardia Marijuana Report” refuted the idea that marijuana caused violence, and cited other positive results.*

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To refute the LaGuardia report, the AMA, at Anslinger’s personal request, conducted a 1944-45 study showing that 34 Negro GIs (and one white GI for statistical “control”) who smoked marijuana became disrespectful of white soldiers and officers in the segregated military. (See Appendix, “Army Study

of Marijuana,” Newsweek, Jan. 15, 1945.)

This technique of biasing the outcome of a study is known among researchers as “gutter science.”

## POT & THE THREAT OF PEACE

However, from 1948 to 1950, Anslinger stopped feeding the press the story that marijuana was violence causing and began “Red Baiting,” typical of the McCarthy era.

Now the frightened American public was told that this was a much more dangerous drug than he originally thought. Testifying before a strongly anti-Communist Congress in 1948—and thereafter continually in the press—Anslinger proclaimed that marijuana caused its users to become so peaceful—and pacifistic!—that the Communists could and would use marijuana to weaken our American fighting men’s will to fight.\*

This was a 180-degree turnaround of the original pretext on which “violence causing” cannabis was outlawed in 1937. Undaunted, however, Congress now voted to continue the marijuana law—based on the exact opposite reasoning they had used to outlaw cannabis in the first place.

It is interesting and even absurd to note that Anslinger and his biggest supporters—Southern congressmen and his best senatorial friend, Senator Joseph McCarthy\* of Wisconsin—from 1948 on, constantly received press coverage on the scare.

\* According to Anslinger’s autobiographical book, *The Murderers*, and confirmed by former FBN agents, Anslinger had been supplying morphine illegally to a U.S. senator—Joseph McCarthy—for years.

The reason given by Anslinger in his book? So the communists would not be able to blackmail this Great American Senator for his drug-dependency weakness. (Dean Latimer, *Flowers In The Blood*; Harry Anslinger, *The Murderers*.)

The communists had the potential to sell marijuana to American boys to sap their will to fight—to make us a nation of zombie pacifists. Of course, the communists of Russia and China ridiculed this American marijuana paranoia every chance they got—in the press and at the United Nations.

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***In 1943, marijuana extracts were discontinued by Anslinger's group as America's first truth serum because it didn't work all the time. People being interrogated would often giggle or laugh hysterically at their captors, get paranoid, or have insatiable desires for food.***

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Unfortunately, the idea of pot and pacifism got so much sensational world press for the next decade that eventually Russia, China, and the Eastern Bloc communist countries (who grew large amounts of cannabis) outlawed marijuana for fear that America would sell or give it to their peoples to make their soldiers pacifists.

This was strange because Russia, Eastern Europe, and China had been growing and ingesting cannabis as a medical drug, relaxant and work tonic for hundreds and even thousands of years, with no thought of marijuana laws.

(The J.V. Dialogue Soviet Press Digest, Oct., 1990 reported a flourishing illegal hemp business, despite the frantic efforts by Soviet law enforcement agencies to stamp it out. "In Kirghizia alone hemp plantations occupy some 3,000 hectares." In another area Russians are traveling three days into the "one of the more sinister places in the Moyn-Kumy desert," to harvest a special high grade, drought resistant variety of hemp or known locally as anasha.)

## A SECRET PROGRAM TO CONTROL MINDS & CHOICES

Through a report released in 1983 under the Freedom of Information Act, it was discovered (after 40 years of secrecy) that Anslinger was appointed in 1942 to a top-secret committee to create a "truth serum" for the OSS, Office of Strategic Services, which evolved into the CIA, the Central Intelligence Agency. (*Rolling Stone*, August 1983.)

Anslinger and his spy group picked, as America's first truth serum, "honey oil," a much purer, almost tasteless form of hash oil, to be administered in food to spies, saboteurs, military prisoners and the like, to "spill the truth," without their knowledge.

Fifteen months later, in 1943, marijuana extracts were discontinued by Anslinger's group as America's first truth serum because it was noted that they didn't work all the time:

The people being interrogated would often giggle or laugh hysterically at their captors, get paranoid, or have insatiable desires for food (the munchies?). Also, the report noted that American OSS agents and other interrogation groups started using the honey oil illegally themselves, and would not give it to the spies. In Anslinger's OSS group's final report on marijuana as a truth-serum, there was no mention of violence caused by the drug! In fact, the opposite was indicated. The OSS and later the CIA continued the

search and tried other drugs as a truth serum; psilocybe or amanita mushrooms and LSD, to name a few.

The CIA secretly tested these concoctions on American agents for 20 years.

### THE BUSH/QUAYLE/LILLY PHARMACEUTICAL SELL OUT

In America, marijuana's most outspoken opponents are none other than former first lady Nancy Reagan (1981–1989) and former President George Bush (1989–1993), former Director of the CIA under Gerald Ford (1975–1977) and past director of President Reagan's "Drug Task Force" (1981–1988).

After leaving the CIA in 1977, Bush was made director of Eli Lilly by none other than Dan Quayle's father and family, who owned controlling interest in the Lilly company and the Indianapolis Star. Dan Quayle later acted as go-between for drug kingpins, gun runners and government officials in the Iran-Contra scandals.

The entire Bush family were large stockholders in Lilly, Abbott, Bristol and Pfizer, etc. After Bush's disclosure of assets in 1979, it became public that Bush's family still has a large interest in Pfizer and substantial amounts of stock in the other aforementioned drug companies.

In fact, Bush actively lobbied illegally both within and without the Administration as Vice President in 1981 to permit drug companies to dump more unwanted, obsolete or especially domestically-banned substances on unsuspecting Third World countries.

While Vice President, Bush continued to illegally act on behalf of pharmaceutical companies by personally going to the IRS for special tax breaks for certain drug companies (e.g. Lilly) manufacturing in Puerto Rico. In 1982, Vice President Bush was personally ordered to stop lobbying the IRS on behalf of the drug companies by the U.S. Supreme Court itself. (See Appendix, page 197.)

He did—but they (the pharmaceuticals) still received a 23% additional tax break for their companies in Puerto Rico who make these American outlawed drugs for sale to Third World countries.

(Financial disclosure statements; Bush 1979 tax report; "Bush Tried to Sway A Tax Rule Change But Then Withdrew" NY Times, May 19, 1982; misc. corporate records; Christic Institute "La Penca" affidavit; Lilly 1979 Annual Report.)





# THE BODY OF MEDICAL LITERATURE ON CANNABIS MEDICINE

*Our authority here is the 'Body of Literature,' starting with ancient materia medicas: Chinese and Hindu pharmacopoeias and Near Eastern cuneiform tablets, and continuing all the way into this century, including the 1966-76 U.S. renaissance of cannabis studies—some 10,000 separate studies on medicines and effects from the hemp plant.*

*Comprehensive compendia of these works are designated as the prime sources for this medical chapter, as well as ongoing interviews with many researchers.*

## AFFORDABLE, AVAILABLE HERBAL HEALTH CARE

For more than 3,500 years, cannabis/hemp/marijuana has been, depending on the culture or nation, either the most used or one of the most widely used plants for medicines. This includes: China, India, the Middle and Near East, Africa, and pre-Roman Catholic Europe (prior to 400 A.D.).

Dr. Raphael Mechoulam, NORML, High Times and Omni magazine (September 1982) all indicate that, if marijuana were legal it would immediately replace 10% to 20% of all pharmaceutical prescription medicines (based on research through 1976). And probably, Mechoulam estimates, 40% to 50% of all medicines, including patent medicines, could contain some extract from the cannabis plant when fully researched.

(Read the U.S. government sponsored research as outlined by Cohen & Stillman, *Therapeutic Potential of Marijuana*, 1976; Roffman, Roger, *Marijuana as Medicine*, 1980; Mikuriya, Tbd, M.D., *Marijuana Medical Papers*, 1972; Also, the work of Dr. Norman Zinberg; Dr. Andrew Weill; Dr. Lester Grinspoon; and the U.S. Government's Presidential Commission reports [Shafer Commission] from 1969 through 1972; Dr. Raphael Mechoulam, Tel Aviv/ Jerusalem Univ., 1964-84; W.B. O'Shaugnessy monograph, 1839; and the long-term Jamaican studies I & II, 1968-74; Costa Rican studies through 1982; U.S. Coptic studies, 1981; Ungerlieder; U.S. military studies since the 1950s and 60s.)

## SUPERSTAR OF THE 19TH CENTURY

Marijuana was America's number one analgesic for 60 years before the re-discovery of aspirin around 1900. From 1842 to 1900 cannabis made up half of all medicine sold, with virtually no fear of its high.

The 1839 report on the uses of cannabis by Dr. W.B. O'Shaugnessy, one of the most respected members of the Royal Academy of Science, was just as important to mid-19th century Western medicine as the discov-

eries of antibiotics (like penicillin and Terramycin) were to mid-20th century medicine.

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*The Committee on Cannabis Indica for the Ohio State Medical Society concluded, "the gall and vinegar, or myrrhed wine, offered to our Saviour immediately before his crucifixion was, in all probability, a preparation of Indian hemp."*

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From 1850 to 1937, cannabis was prescribed as the prime medicine for more than 100 separate illnesses or diseases in American U.S. pharmacopoeia.

In fact, the Committee on Cannabis Indica for the Ohio State Medical Society concluded that "High Biblical commentators [scholars]" believe "that the gall and vinegar, or myrrhed wine, offered to our Saviour immediately before his crucifixion was, in all probability, a preparation of Indian hemp."

(Transcripts, Ohio State Medical Society 15th annual meeting, June 12-14, 1860, pg. 75-100.)

During all this time (pre-1000 B.C. to 1940s A.D.), researchers, doctors and drug manufacturers (Lilly, Parke-Davis, Squibb, etc.) had no idea what the active ingredients were in cannabis until Dr. R. Mechoulam discovered THC in 1964.

## 20TH CENTURY RESEARCH

As outlined in the previous chapters, the American Medical Association (AMA) and drug companies testified *against* the 1937 Marijuana Tax Act because cannabis was known to have so much medical potential and had never caused any observable addictions or death by overdose.

They argued the possibility existed that, once the active ingredients in cannabis (such as THC Delta-9)

were isolated and correct dosages established, cannabis could become a miracle drug.

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*Research revealed positive indications when using cannabis for asthma, glaucoma, nausea from chemotherapy, anorexia, and tumors, as well as a general use antibiotic; epilepsy, Parkinson's disease, anorexia, multiple sclerosis, dystrophy, and tumors—all these merited further clinical studies.*

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Twenty-nine years, however, would pass before American scientists could begin to even look into cannabis medicine again.

THC Delta-9 was isolated by Dr. Raphael Mechoulam at the University of Tel Aviv in 1964. His work confirmed that of Professor Taylor of Princeton, who had lead the research and identification of natural THC Delta-9 precursors in the 1930s. Kahn, Adams and Loewe also worked with the structure of cannabis' active ingredients in 1944.

Since 1964, more than 400 separate compounds have been isolated in cannabis from over a thousand suspected compounds. At least 60 of the isolated compounds are therapeutic. The United States, however, forbade this type of research through the bureaucratic authority of Harry Anslinger until 1961, when he was forced to retire. (Omni magazine, Sept., 1982.)

### **GROWING ACCEPTANCE**

By 1966, millions of young Americans had begun using marijuana. Concerned parents and government, wanting to know the dangers their children were risking, started funding dozens and later hundreds of marijuana health studies.

Entrenched in the older generation's minds were 30 years of Anslinger/Hearst scare stories: Murder, atrocity, rape, and even zombie pacifism.

Federally sponsored research results began to ease Americans' fears of cannabis causing violence or zombie pacifism, and hundreds of new studies suggested that hidden inside the hemp plants' chemistry lay a medicinal array of incredible therapeutic potential. The government funded more and more studies.

Soon, legions of American researchers had positive indications using cannabis with asthma, glaucoma, nausea from chemotherapy, anorexia, tumors, and epilepsy, as well as a general use antibiotic. Cumulative results showed evidence or favorable anomalies occurring, for Parkinson's disease, anorexia, multiple sclerosis and muscular dystrophy; plus thousands of anecdotal stories all merited further clinical study.

Prior to 1976, reports of positive effects and new therapeutic indications for cannabis were almost a weekly occurrence in medical journals and the national press.

### **NATIONAL CONFERENCE PRAISED CANNABIS THERAPY POTENTIAL**

In November 1975, virtually all of America's leading researchers on marijuana met at Asilomar Conference Center, Pacific Grove, California. Seminars were sponsored by the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) to address a compendium of studies from their earliest to most recent findings.

When the seminars were over, practically all the participants (scientists) concluded that the federal government, with the hard evidence collected so far on the therapeutic potential of marijuana, should be rushing to invest tax money into more research.

They felt the taxpayers should be informed that there was every legitimate reason for the field of public health to continue large scale research on cannabis medicine and therapies. All the participants, it seems, believed this. Many of them (such as Mechoulam) believed that cannabis would be one of the world's major medicines by the mid-1980s.

### **MARIJUANA RESEARCH BANNED**

However, in 1976, just as multi-disciplined marijuana research should have been going into its second-third- and fourth-generation studies (see *Therapeutic Potential of Marijuana* and NORML federal files), a "surprise" United States government policy again forbade all promising federal research into marijuana's therapeutic effects.

This time, the research ban was accomplished when American pharmaceutical companies successfully petitioned the federal government to be allowed to finance and judge 100% of the research.

The previous 10 years of research had indicated a tremendous promise for the therapeutic uses of natural cannabis, and this potential was quietly turned over to corporate hands—not for the benefit of the public, but to suppress the information.

This plan, the drug manufacturers petitioned, would allow our private drug companies time to come up with patentable synthetics of the cannabis molecules at no cost to the federal government, and a promise of "no highs."

In 1976, the Ford Administration, NIDA and the DEA said, in effect, no American independent (read: university) research or federal health program would be allowed to again investigate natural cannabis derivatives for medicine. This agreement was made

without any safeguards guaranteeing integrity on the part of the pharmaceutical companies; they were allowed to regulate themselves.

Private pharmaceutical corporations were allowed to do some "no high" research, but it would be only Delta-9 THC research, not any of the 400 other potentially therapeutic isomers in cannabis.

Why did the drug companies conspire to take over marijuana research? Because recent US government research (1966-1976) had indicated or confirmed through hundreds of studies that even "natural" crude cannabis was the "best and safest medicine of choice" for many serious health problems.

## **1988: DEA JUDGE RULES THAT CANNABIS HAS MEDICAL VALUE**

The DEA's own conservative administrative law judge, Francis Young, after taking medical testimony for 15 days and reviewing hundreds of DEA/NIDA documents posed against the evidence introduced by marijuana reform activists concluded in September, 1988 that "marijuana is one of the safest therapeutically active substances known to man."

But despite this preponderance of evidence, DEA Director John Lawn ordered on December 30, 1989 that cannabis remain listed as a Schedule One narcotic—having no known medical use. His successor, Robert Bonner, who was appointed by Bush and kept in office by Clinton, was even more draconian in his approach to hemp/marijuana as medicine.

**WELL, IF IT'S KNOWN ALL THIS SINCE 1975, WHAT'S THE GOVERNMENT WAITING FOR?**

## **PROTECTING PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES' PROFITS**

NORML, High Times and Omni (September, 1982) indicate that Eli Lilly Co.; Abbott Labs; Pfizer; Smith, Kline & French; and others would lose hundreds of millions to billions of dollars annually, and lose even more billions in Third World countries, if marijuana were legal in the U.S.\*

\* Remember, these drug companies, at their own insistence, specifically by lobbying, got the Federal Government to prevent all positive research into medical marijuana in 1976, the last year of the Ford Administration.

## **PUTTING THE FOX INTO THE HEALTH CARE CHICKEN COOP**

The drug companies took over all research and financing into analogs of synthetic THC, CBD, CBN, etc., promising "no high" before allowing the products on the market. Eli Lilly came out with Nabilone and later Marinaol, synthetic second cousins of THC

Delta 9 and promised the government great results.

Omni magazine, in 1982, stated that after nine years, Nabilone was still considered virtually useless when compared with real, home-grown THC-rich cannabis buds, and Marinol works in only 13% of patients.

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***Some 500,000 people are poisoned each year in Third World countries by drugs, pesticides, etc. that are sold to them by American companies, but which are banned from sale in the U.S.***

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Marijuana users agree, they do not like the effects of Lilly's Nabilone or Marinol. Why? You have to get three or four times as high on Marinol to get the same benefits as smoking good cannabis bud.

Omni 1982 also states (and it's still true in 1993) that after tens of millions of dollars and nine years of research on medical marijuana synthetics, "these drug companies are totally unsuccessful," even though raw, organic cannabis is a "superior medicine" which works so well naturally, on so many different illnesses.

Omni also suggested the drug companies petition the government to allow "crude drug extracts" on the market in the real interest of public health. The government and the drug companies, to date, have not responded. Or rather, they have responded by ignoring it. However, the Reagan/Bush/Quayle Administration absolutely refused to allow resumption of real (university) cannabis research, except under synthetic pharmaceutical studies.

Omni suggests, and NORML and High Times concur, the reason the drug companies and Reagan/Bush/Quayle wanted only synthetic THC legal is that simple extractions of the hundreds of ingredients from the cannabis crude drug would be enjoyed without pharmaceutical company patents which generate windfall monopolized profits.

## **UNDERMINING THE NATURAL MEDICINES' COMPETITION**

Eli Lilly, Pfizer and others stand to lose a third of their entire, highly profitable, patent monopoly on drugs including Darvon; to take losses in their Tuinal and Seconal lines (as well as other patent lines ranging from muscle ointments to burn ointments, to thousands of other uses already known in 1966-1976) from a plant anyone can grow: cannabis hemp.

Isn't it curious that American drug companies and pharmacist groups\* supply almost half the funding for the 4000 "Families Against Marijuana" type organizations in America? The other half is supplied by Action (a federal VISTA agency) and by tobacco companies, and liquor and beer makers like Anhauser

## AN UNFAIR RAP FOR HEMP

After 20 years of study, the California Research Advisory Panel (RAP) in 1989 broke with the state Attorney General's office (A.G.), under which it works, and called for the re-legalization of cannabis.

"There is no point to continuing unmodified, much less intensified, the policies and laws that have so obviously failed to control the individual and societal damages associated with drug use," summarized Vice Chairman Frederick Meyers, M.D., in a letter released with the group's recommendations after the attorney general had suppressed the report and panel members elected to publish it at their own expense.

This was a complete turnaround from the RAP's long history of suppressing medical usage. The long term impact of this shift remains to be seen.

Chairman Edward P. O'Brien, Jr, appointed by the A.G., who dissented from the panel's conclusions, had for years dominated this group, rigidly controlling what research could be performed—and limiting those applications to control of nausea and vomiting that is secondary to cancer chemotherapy.

Under O'Brien, the panel systematically welshed on its mandate to provide compassionate medicinal access to cannabis. Any applications for using cannabis including the control of pain, spastic neurological disorders, etc., have been rejected. Cannabis used to be the treatment of choice for vascular or migraine headache. (Osler, 1916; O'Shaugnessey, 1839)

Cannabis has the unique characteristic of affecting the vascular circulation of the covering of the brain—the meninges. The reddened eyes of the marijuana user are a reflection of this action.

Unlike other drugs, however, cannabis has no apparent affect on the vascular system in general, except for a slight speeding up of the heart during the onset of the effects of the drug.

RAP has discouraged the use of smoking cannabis in favor of synthetic Delta-9 THC capsules, despite crude cannabis' favorable comparative results reported to the Food and Drug Administration.

This has been frankly misrepresented in their reports to the legislature and testimony in the NORML vs. DEA case. Additionally, these memoranda favorably comparing smoked marijuana to oral THC have been buried in appendices to their reports—available in only four locations in the entire state of California!

On September 30, 1989, the medical marijuana program quietly expired, based on the staff's assessment that not enough people had been treated to justify its extension.

—*Tod Mikuriya, M.D.*  
Berkeley, CA, 1990

Busch, Coors, Philip Morris, etc., or as a 'public service' by the ad agencies who represent them.

\* Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse, etc. See appendices.

## POISONING THE THIRD WORLD

Colombia's largest newspaper, *Periodical el Tiempo* (Bogota) reported in 1983—and was not disputed by the U.S. government or American pharmaceutical companies—that these same anti-marijuana crusading American pharmaceutical companies are guilty of a practice known as "product dumping," wherein they "sell on the over-the-counter markets of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Chile, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, over 150 different illegal, dangerous drugs."

Some of these drugs have been forbidden by the FDA for sale or use in the U.S. or its counterparts in Europe because they are known to cause malnutrition, deformities and cancer. Yet they are sold over the counter to unsuspecting illiterates!

The World Health Organization backs up this story with a conservative estimate: they say that some 500,000 people are poisoned each year in Third World countries by items (drugs, pesticides, etc.) sold by American companies but which are banned from sale in the U.S.

Mother Jones magazine, 1979, "Unbroken Circle" June, 1989; *The Progressive*, April, 1991; et al.

## DESTROYING THE PUBLIC RECORD

Some 10,000 studies were done on cannabis, 4,000 in the U.S., and only about a dozen have shown any negative results and these have never been replicated. The Reagan/Bush Administration put a soft "feeler" out in September of 1983, for all American universities and researchers to destroy all 1966-76 cannabis research work, including compendiums in libraries.

Scientists and doctors so ridiculed this unparalleled censorship move that the plans were dropped...for the moment.

However, we know that large amounts of information have since disappeared, including the original copy of the USDA's own pro-marijuana film *Hemp for Victory*. Worse yet, even the merest mention of the film was removed from the official record back to 1958, and has had to be painstakingly re-established as part of our national archives. Many archival and resource copies of *USDA Bulletin 404* have disappeared.

How much more irreplaceable knowledge has already been lost?

# THERAPEUTIC USE OF CANNABIS

*There are 60 or more therapeutic compounds in cannabis that are healing agents in medical and herbal treatments. The primary known one is THC, and the effectiveness of therapy is directly proportionate to the herb's potency or concentration of THC. Recent DEA reports of more potent marijuana therefore represent a major medical advance; but, incredibly, the government uses these very numbers to solicit bigger budgets and harsher penalties.*

*Here's how people will benefit once the judgement and freedom of choice of doctor and patient are once again respected:*

## **THIS WRITER, RESPONSIBLE SCIENTISTS AND DOCTORS WANT TO WARN YOU:**

There is no pharmacological free lunch in cannabis or any drug. Negative reactions can result. A small percentage of people have negative or allergic reactions to marijuana. Heart patients could have problems, even though cannabis generally relieves stress, dilates the arteries, and in general lowers the diastolic pressure. A small percentage of people get especially high heart rates and anxieties with cannabis. These persons should not use it. Some bronchial asthma sufferers benefit from cannabis; however, for others it may serve as an additional irritant. For the overwhelming majority of people, cannabis has demonstrated literally hundreds of therapeutic uses. Among them:

### **1. ASTHMA**

More than 15 million Americans are affected by asthma. Smoking cannabis (what the AMA called the 'raw drug') would be beneficial for 80% of them and add 30 to 60 million person-years in the aggregate of extended life to current asthmatics over presently legal toxic medicines—especially theophylline for children.

"Taking a hit of marijuana has been known to stop a full blown asthma attack." (Personal communication with Dr. Donald Tashkin, December 12, 1989.) The use of cannabis for asthmatics goes back thousands of years in literature. American doctors of the last century wrote in medical papers that asthma sufferers of the world would "bless" Indian Hemp (cannabis) all their lives.

Today, no Californian (or American, for that matter) receives or uses legal cannabis for asthma.

(Tashkin, Dr. Donald, UCLA Pulmonary Studies, 1969-92; Ibid., asthma studies, 1969-1976; Cohen, Sidney, & Stillman, *Therapeutic Potential of Marijuana*, 1976; Life Insurance Actuarial rates; Life shortening effects of childhood asthma, 1983.)

### **2. GLAUCOMA**

Fourteen percent of all blindness in America is from glaucoma, a progressive loss of vision. Cannabis smoking would benefit 90% of our 2,500,000 glaucoma victims, and is two to three times as effective as any current medicines for reducing ocular pressure. And, cannabis use has no toxic side effects to the liver and kidneys, nor is there any danger of the occasional sudden death syndromes associated with the

legal pharmaceutical glaucoma drugs/drops. Most California eye doctors will discreetly advise their patients to use "street" marijuana in addition to (or to mitigate) their toxic legal glaucoma medicines.

(Harvard; Hepler & Frank, 1971, UCLA; Medical College of Georgia; University of North Carolina School of Medicine, 1975; Cohen & Stillman, *Therapeutic Potential of Marijuana*, UCLA, 1976; National Eye Institute.)

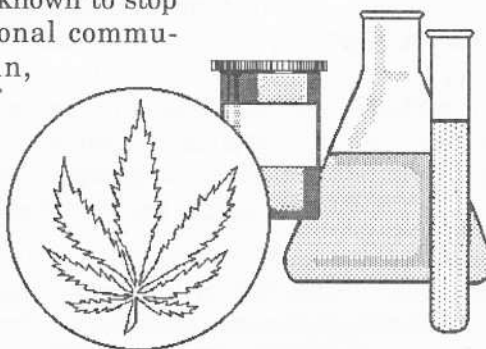
### **3. TUMORS**

A tumor is a mass of swollen tissue. Researchers at the Medical College of Virginia discovered that cannabis is an incredibly successful herb for reducing many types of tumors, both benign and malignant (cancerous).

The DEA and other federal agencies had ordered these tumor studies done after hearing of erroneous reports of possible immunological problems associated with cannabis smoke. When, instead of health problems, an apparent medical breakthrough occurred in 1975 and successful tumor reductions were recorded, orders were handed down by the DEA and the National Institute of Health to defund all further cannabis/tumor research and reporting.<sup>1</sup>

### **4. NAUSEA RELIEF (e.g., AIDS, CANCER THERAPY, SEA SICKNESS)**

Chemotherapy treatment can help control cancer and AIDS, but it has some bad side effects, including nausea. "Marijuana is the best agent for control of nausea in cancer chemotherapy," according to Dr. Thomas Ungerleider, who headed California's Mari-



juana for Cancer research program from 1979 to 1984. This is also true in AIDS and even in the unsettled stomach common in motion sickness.

Pharmaceutical nausea control drugs come in pills that are often swallowed by the patient only to be thrown back up. Because cannabis can be ingested as smoke, it stays in the system and keeps working even if vomiting continues.

Throughout the state's 10-year Compassionate Marijuana Medical law, George Deukmejian, both as attorney general and as governor, made it virtually impossible for any dying cancer patients to get cannabis, with no regard for their suffering. Currently, Gov. Pete Wilson is following the same course.

In September 1993, Santa Cruz Cty, CA Sheriffs re-arrested epileptic Valerie Corral and confiscated the five marijuana plants she was growing for medicine even though 77% of the citizens of Santa Cruz voted in Nov. 1992 to instruct local law enforcement not to prosecute medical users. Charges against Corral had been dropped earlier in March 1993 because she was the first person in California to meet all six points of a medical necessity defense.

## 5. EPILEPSY, M.S., BACK PAIN & MUSCLE SPASMS

Cannabis is beneficial for 60% of all epileptics. It is definitely the best treatment for many, but not all types of epilepsy, and for victims' post-seizure mental traumas. Cannabis extract is more effective than Dilantin (a commonly prescribed anti-epileptic with severe side effects). Medical World News reported in 1971: "Marijuana ... is probably the most potent anti-epileptic known to medicine today." (Mikuriya, *Marijuana Medical Papers 1839-1972*, page xxii.)

Cannabis users' epileptic seizures are of less intensi-

ty than the more dangerous seizures experienced by users of pharmaceuticals. Similarly, smoking cannabis has proven to be a major source of relief for multiple sclerosis, which affects the nervous system and is characterized by muscular weakness, tremors, etc.

Cannabis, smoked or applied as a herbal pack or poultice, is also the best muscle relaxant, back spasm medicine and antispasmodic medication on our planet, short of morphine.

(Cohen & Stillman, *Therapeutic Potential of Marijuana*, 1976; Consult U.S. Pharmacopoeia prior to 1937; Mikuriya, Tod H., M.D., *Marijuana Medical Papers, 1839-1972*.)

## 6. ANTIBIOTIC CBD DISINFECTANTS

Young un-budded hemp plants provide extractions of CBDs (cannabidiolic acids). There are many antibiotic uses of the cannabidiols, including treatment for gonorrhoea. A 1990 Florida study indicated its use in treating herpes.

The acid side of tetrahydrocannabinol, cannabidiols occur inversely to the amount of the plant's THC and is therefore more acceptable to prohibitionists because "it won't get you high." For virtually any disease or infection that can be treated with tetracycline, cannabis derivatives did better in Czechoslovakian studies, 1952-1955.<sup>3</sup> The Czechs in 1989 still publish farm crop reports on strategies to grow Cannabidiol rich hemp.

(Also see Cohen & Stillman, *Therapeutic Potential of Marijuana*; Mikuriya, Tod H., M.D., *Marijuana Medical Papers*; Roffman, *Marijuana as Medicine*, 1982; International Farm Crop abstracts.)

## 7. ARTHRITIS, HERPES, CYSTIC FIBROSIS & RHEUMATISM

Cannabis is a topical analgesic.<sup>2</sup> Until 1937, virtually all corn plasters, mustard plasters, muscle oint-

### ONE MAN'S DETERMINATION

Patric Mayers, with his testimony and personal lobbying, was instrumental in getting the California Legislature to pass a state law allowing cannabis for medical use. Mayers' life was saved in 1976 when his doctors illegally advised him to use marijuana for his chemotherapy nausea. At this point, Mayers weighed only 93 pounds. The easily smoked cannabis eased Patric's nausea and gave him an appetite for food. This lifesaving function of Cannabis, if developed in a laboratory, would be hailed around the globe and in every medical publication, it would be Nobel Prize material. Instead, there is a forced silence because there is no money to be made on it.

Mayers received the "best flower tops of Thai and sinsemilla" free from dealers and students in his San Francisco law school where Mayers was class president when stricken with cancer in 1975.

Healthy, vigorous, and living in L.A., Mayers was shocked in 1981 to learn that the state attorney general, in charge of the medical cannabis program, refused to supply federally grown or even police-impounded contraband marijuana to cancer patients; cannabis to which he had legal access for doctors to prescribe or obtain for dying patients.

In 1982, Mayers got mad and caused the L.A. Times, other media, and Willie Brown, Speaker of the California Assembly, to demand compliance with the state's 1979 marijuana law.

Following a few months of visible compliance, the policy to block medical access was back in full force. After 10 years of run-arounds, refusals and harassment, the well intended "Compassionate Marijuana" program lapsed automatically.

ments, and fibrosis poultices were made from or with cannabis extracts. Rheumatism was treated throughout South America until the 1960s with hemp leaves and/or flower tops heated in water or alcohol and placed on painful joints. In fact, this form of herbal medicine is still widely used in rural areas of Mexico, Central and South America, and by California Latinos for relief of arthritis pain.

Direct contact with THC killed herpes virus in a University of South Florida (Tampa) 1990 research study by Dr. Gerald Lancz, who warns that "smoking marijuana will not cure herpes." However, anecdotal reports indicate a faster drying and healing of the outbreak after topical application of "strong bud," soaked in rubbing alcohol and crushed into a paste.

## **8. LUNG CLEANER & EXPECTORANT**

Cannabis is the best natural expectorant to clear the human lungs of smog, dust and the phlegm associated with tobacco use.

Marijuana smoke effectively dilates the airways of the lungs, the bronchi, opening them to allow more oxygen into the lungs. It is also the best natural dilator of the tiny airways of the lungs, the bronchial tubes—making cannabis the best overall bronchial dilator for 80% of the population (the remaining 20% sometimes show minor negative reactions).

(See section on asthma—a disease that closes these passages in spasms—UCLA Tashkin studies, 1969-95; U.S. Costa Rican, 1980-82; Jamaican studies 1969-74.)

Statistical evidence—showing up consistently as anomalies in matched populations—indicates that people who smoke tobacco cigarettes

are usually better off and will live longer if they smoke cannabis moderately, too. (Jamaican, Costa Rican studies.)

## **COMPASSIONATE CANNABIS & CRUEL COPS**

From 1979 to 1989, California had a law that was supposed to help people get cannabis for medical purposes. Many states now have doctors in charge of their own, independent cannabis programs. (L.A. Times, 1982, et al.) However, instead of putting the California "compassionate cannabis" program under the health department, it was given to the attorney general—the state prosecutor.

As far as we know, no Californian receives or has received legal cannabis for glaucoma, even though California law allowed for experimental cannabis medicine for 10 years (from 1979 to 1989). Its use in any illness other than chemotherapy nausea is rare due to the current federal government's natural-medical marijuana prohibition.

Both as state Attorney General (1979-83) and as governor (1983-91), George Deukmejian deliberately and consciously thwarted doctors' and researchers' attempts to acquire federal cannabis from him and refused to carry out the program passed by California legislators. When the state's bill authorizing medical cannabis lapsed in July, 1989, almost no one had benefited from it—and no legislator even bothered to try to extend or implement it.

The federal government has had no coordinating program since 1976 to deal with the 36 states whose legislators have passed medical marijuana laws (over federal and DEA objections). Even worse, the Feds give these patients and doctors, consciously and with malice aforethought, the harshest and least therapeutic cannabis: the broad leaf.

Healing agents and therapeutic compounds are concentrated in the flower tops. For these patients to buy top-grade "grass" on the black market costs anywhere from \$200 to \$400 per ounce. When the 1937 Marijuana Tax Act was passed, one ounce of cannabis, (what the AMA called the 'raw drug,') was available from the drugstore for one dollar.

Millions of Americans have given up or avoided smoking tobacco products in favor of cannabis, which is not good news to the powerful tobacco lobby—Senator Jesse Helms and his cohorts. A turn of the century grandfather clause in U.S. tobacco law allows 400 to 6000 additional chemicals to be added. Additions since then to the average tobacco cigarette are unknown, and the public in the U.S. has "no right" to know what they are.

Many joggers and marathon runners feel cannabis use cleans their lungs, allowing better endurance.

The evidence indicates cannabis use will probably increase these outlaw American marijuana-users' lives by about one to two years—but they can lose their rights, property, children, state licenses, etc., for using that safest of substances: Cannabis.

## **9. SLEEP & RELAXATION**

Cannabis lowers blood pressure, dilates the arteries and reduces body temperature an average of 1/2 degree, thereby relieving stress. Evening cannabis smokers in general report more restful sleep.

Using cannabis allows most people a more complete rest with the highest amount of "alpha time" possible in sleep as compared to prescription or sleep-inducing patent sedatives.

Prescription sleeping pills (the so called 'legal, safe and effective' drugs) are often just synthesized analogs of truly dangerous plants



## THE MERCK MANUAL:

### WHAT DOES THE U.S. MILITARY'S OFFICIAL FIELD MANUAL HAVE TO SAY ABOUT CANNABIS HERB

The Merck Manual, the US military's field guide to medicine states:

"Chronic or periodic administration of cannabis or cannabis substances produc[es] some psychic dependence because of the desired subjective effects, but no physical dependence; there is no abstinence syndrome when the drug is discontinued.

"Cannabis can be used on an episodic but continuous basis without evidence of social or psychic dysfunction. In many users the term dependence with it's obvious connotations probably is misapplied.

"Many of the claims regarding severe biologic impact are still uncertain, but some others are not. Despite the acceptance of the "new" dangers of marijuana, there is still little evidence of biologic damage even among relatively heavy users. This is true even in the areas intensively investigated, such as pulmonary, immunologic, and reproductive function. Marijuana used in the USA has a higher THC content than in the past. Many critics have incorporated this fact into warnings, but the chief opposition to the drug rests on a moral and political, and not a toxicologic, foundation."

Merck Manual of Diagnosis and Therapy, Fifteenth Edition, 1987, Robert Berkow, M.D., Editor-in-Chief. Published by Merck Sharp and Dohme Research Laboratories Division of Merck and Co., Inc. (Pharmaceutical) Rahway, New Jersey 1987.

like mandrake, henbane and belladonna. As late as 1991, doctors, pharmacists and drug companies were fighting off new legislation to restrict these often abused compounds (L.A. Times, April 2, 1991).

Unlike Valium, cannabis does not potentiate the effects of alcohol. It is estimated that cannabis could replace more than 50% of Valium, Librium, Thorazine, Stelazine, other "-zine" drugs and most sleeping pills.

It is unconscionable that, over the past two decades, tens of thousands of parents have committed their own children, aged 11 to 17, to be treated by massive doses of so-called "-zine" drugs in order to get them off pot, at the urging of parent groups, the Feds and administrators and doctors from federally approved, private and high-profit drug rehabilitation centers.

Often, "-zine" drugs *do* work to stop these youths from using pot. They also stop a kid from loving his or her dog, too—and the child stands a one-in-four chance of suffering from uncontrollable shaking for the rest of their lives.\* But at least they're not high.

\* The U.S. Center for Disease Control in Atlanta said that 20% of 40% of "-zine" drug users have or will develop permanent lifetim palsies (shakes), November, 1983. These prescription neurotoxins are chemically related to pesticide and the warfare nerve gas Sarin.

Hundreds of private drug-rehabilitation centers and their leaders keep this policy alive and in front of the media, often quoting discredited reports from NIDA or DEA (see chapter 16, debunking)—because they earn fat profits selling their useless or destructive 'marijuana treatment' for children.

After all, a relapse just means using marijuana again after a number of bouts with an 'authority'. This is mind-control and an attempt to destroy individual free will.

## 10. THERAPEUTIC EMPHYSEMA POTENTIAL

Medical research indicates that light cannabis smoking might be useful for a majority of mild emphysema victims. It would improve the quality of life for millions of sufferers and extend their life spans.

The U.S. government and DEA (since 1976) say to side effect, being 'high,' is not acceptable, no matter how many years or lives it saves; even though some 60 million Americans have tried marijuana and 25-30 million still smoke marijuana relaxationally, use it responsibly as a form of daily self-medication without one single death from overdose—ever.

All research into the oxygen blood transfer effects caused by cannabis indicates that the chest (lung) pains, extremity pains, shallowness of breath, and headaches we may experience on heavy smog days are usually alleviated by light cannabis smoking throughout the day. However, heavy pot smoking works no better.

Dr. Donald Tashkin, the U.S. government's leading scientist on pulmonary research, told us in December 1989\* that you cannot get or potentiate emphysema with cannabis smoking.

\* See Tashkin's Marijuana Pulmonary Research, UCLA, 1995. This author has personally taken part in these studies for many years and has continuously interviewed Tashkin on cannabis' medical indications; last personal interview was February 1995.

## 11. SUPERIOR RELIEF FOR STRESS AND MIGRAINES

Most of all: it is best for the world's number one killer—stress. It can safely curtail or replace Valium, Librium or alcohol for millions of Americans.

While cannabis intoxication varies with psychological set and social setting, "the most common response is a calm, mildly euphoric state in which time slows and a sensitivity to sights, sounds and touch is enhanced."<sup>4</sup>

In contrast to marijuana's safe therapeutic action, Benzodiazepines (valium) abuse is the number one drug abuse problem in the country, and is responsible for more emergency room admissions in the United States than either cocaine-related problems or morphine- and heroin-related admissions combined.<sup>6</sup>

While tobacco constricts arteries, cannabis dilates them. Because migraine headaches are the result of artery spasms combined with over-relaxation of veins, the vascular changes cannabis causes in the covering of the brain (the meninges) usually make migraines disappear.

Evidence of vascular change caused by cannabis can be seen in the user's red eyes, which are extensions of the brain. However, unlike most other drugs, cannabis has no apparent effect on the vascular system in general, except for a slight increased heart rate during the onset of the high.

## 12. TO INCREASE THE APPETITE

Marijuana users often (but not always) get "the munchies," a stimulated appetite for food, which makes cannabis the very best medicine on the planet to date for anorexia.

Hundreds of thousands of Americans in old age, convalescent wards or hospital situations have anorexia. Most could be helped by cannabis—yet these Americans are being denied a healthy life by governmental policy dictated by government police!

This effect can also extend the lives of victims of pancreatic cancer (eat or die). However, the DEA and U.S. Government prevented any research or use of cannabis in pancreatic cancer therapy since 1976.

They have collectively allowed tens of thousands of people to die each year, denied the right to live relatively normal, healthy and productive lives.

## 13. TO REDUCE SALIVA

Marijuana smoking can help dry your mouth for the dentist. This is the best way to dry the mouth's saliva non-toxically in what is known among smokers as its "cotton mouth" effect.

It could replace the highly toxic Probathine compounds produced by Searle & Co., the Canadian Board of Dentistry reported in studies conducted in the 1970s. This may also indicate that cannabis could be good for treating peptic ulcers.

## AIDS, DEPRESSION & HUNDREDS OF OTHER PRIME MEDICAL USES

One well known effect of THC is to lift the spirit, or make you "high." Cannabis users in Jamaica praise

ganja's benefits for meditation, concentration, consciousness-raising and promoting a state of well-being and self assertiveness.<sup>5</sup> This kind of attitude adjustment, along with a healthier appetite and better rest, often represents the difference between "dying of" AIDS and "living with" AIDS.

Cannabis also eases small pains and some big ones and helps senior citizens live with aches and pains like arthritis, insomnia and debilitating infirmities, and enjoy life in greater dignity and comfort. Legend has it, and medical evidence indicates, that cannabis is the best overall treatment for dementia, senility, and maybe Alzheimer's disease, for long-term memory "gain" and hundreds of other benefits.

U.S. statistics indicate that you will live eight to 24 years longer if you substitute daily cannabis use for daily tobacco and alcohol use. New research is outlawed, of course.

## ACCEPTABLE RISKS

Every U.S. Commission or federal judge who has studied the evidence has agreed that cannabis is one of the safest drugs known. With all its therapeutic uses, it has only one side effect that has been exaggerated as a concern: the "high." The DEA says this is not acceptable, so cannabis continues to be totally illegal in utter disrespect for both doctor and patient.

Every day we entrust physicians to determine whether the risks associated with therapeutic, yet potentially dangerous, drugs are acceptable for their patients. Yet, doctors are not allowed to prescribe the herb that Federal Judge Francis Young in 1988 called "one of the safest therapeutically active substances known to man." We don't put our doctors in charge of stopping violent crimes. The police and prosecutors should not be in charge of which herbal therapies people may use to treat their personal health problems.

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### Footnotes:

1. Cohen & Stillman, *Therapeutic Potential of Marijuana*, UCLA, 1976; personal interviews with researchers who did this study in Washington, D.C., November, 1982.

2. Cohen & Stillman, *Therapeutic Potential of Marijuana*, UCLA, 1976; Mikuriya, Tod H., M.D., *Marijuana Medical Papers 1839-1972*, Medi-Comp Press, Oakland, CA, 1973.

3. The Antibiotic Effect of Cannabis Indica, 1952-53-55. The Antibacterial Effect of Cannabis Indica, 1955, from *Marijuana Medical Papers*; Cohen & Stillman, *Therapeutic Potential of Marijuana*, UCLA, 1976

4. Harvard Medical School *Mental Health Letter*, Vol. 4, No. 5, November, 1987.

5. Ruben, Vera & Comitas, Lambros, *Ganja in Jamaica, A Medical Anthropological Study of Chronic Marijuana Use*, Mouton & Co., The Hague and Paris, Anchor Books, U.S.A., 1976.

6. *Stopping Valium* Public Citizen Health Research Group, 2000 P St. NW, Washington, D.C.

# HEMP SEED NUTRITION

**Cannabis hemp seeds contain all the essential amino acids and essential fatty acids necessary to maintain healthy human life. No other single plant source provides complete protein in such an easily digestible form, nor has the oils essential to life in as perfect a ratio for human health and vitality.**

*Hempseed is the highest of any plant in essential fatty acids.* Hempseed oil is among the lowest in saturated fats at 8% of total oil volume. The oil pressed from hempseed contains 55% linoleic acid (LA) and 25% linolenic acid (LNA). Only flax oil has more linolenic acid at 58%, but hempseed oil is the highest in total essential fatty acids at 80% of total oil volume.

*"These essential fatty acids are responsible for our immune response.* In the old country the peasants ate hemp butter. They were more resistant to disease than the nobility." The higher classes wouldn't eat hemp because the poor ate it. — R. Hamilton, ED.D., Ph.D. Medical Researcher-Biochemist U.C.L.A. Emeritus.

*LA and LNA are involved in producing life energy from food and the movement of that energy throughout the body.* Essential fatty acids govern growth, vitality and state of mind. LA and LNA are involved in transferring oxygen from the air in the lungs to every cell in the body. They play a part in holding oxygen in the cell membrane where it acts as a barrier to invading viruses and bacteria, neither of which thrive in the presence of oxygen.

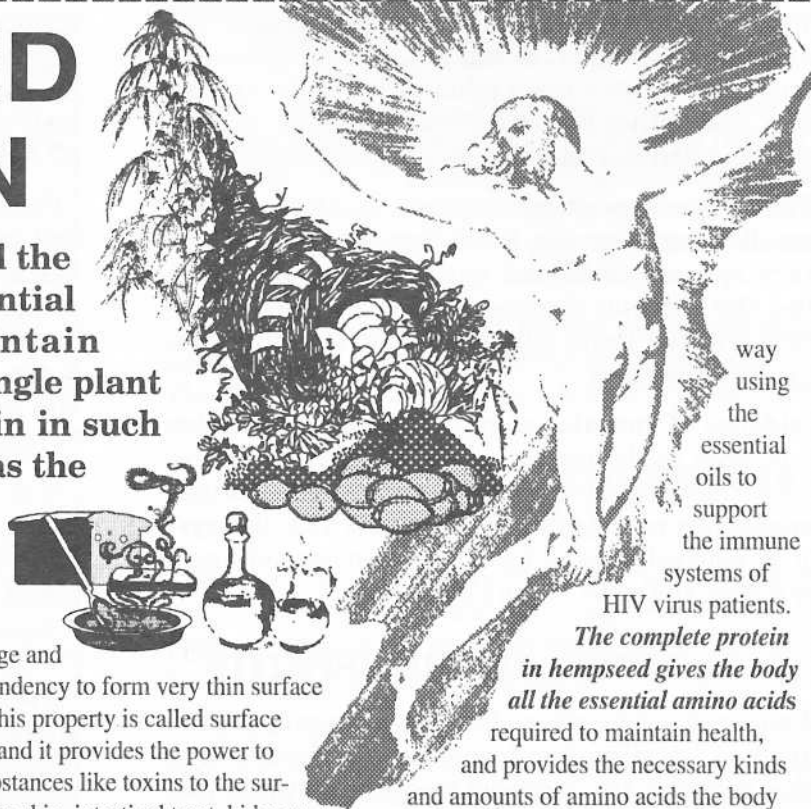
The bent shape of the essential fatty acids keeps them from dissolving into each other. They are slippery and will not clog arteries like the sticky straight shaped saturated fats and the *trans*-fatty acids in cooking oils and shortenings that are made by subjecting polyunsaturated oils like LA and LNA to high temperatures during the refining process.

LA and LNA possess a slightly nega-

tive charge and have a tendency to form very thin surface layers. This property is called surface activity, and it provides the power to carry substances like toxins to the surface of the skin, intestinal tract, kidneys and lungs where they can be removed. Their very sensitivity causes them to break down rapidly into toxic compounds when refined with high heat or improper storage exposes them to light or air.

*Nature provides seeds with an outer shell that safely protects the vital oils and vitamins within from spoilage.* It's a perfect as well as perfectly edible container. Hempseed can be ground into a paste similar to peanut butter only more delicate in flavor. Udo Erasmus, Ph.D. nutritionist says: "hemp butter puts our peanut butter to shame for nutritional value." The ground seeds can be baked into breads, cakes and casseroles. Hempseed makes a hearty addition to granola bars.

Pioneers in the fields of biochemistry and human nutrition now believe cardiovascular disease (CVD) and most cancers are really diseases of fatty degeneration caused by the continued over-consumption of saturated fats and refined vegetable oils that turn essential fatty acids into carcinogenic killers. One out of two Americans will die from the effects of CVD. One out of four Americans will die from cancer. Researchers believe cancers erupt when immune system response is weakened. And more Americans are succumbing to immune deficiency diseases than ever before. Promising studies are now under



way using the essential oils to support the immune systems of HIV virus patients.

*The complete protein in hempseed gives the body all the essential amino acids* required to maintain health, and provides the necessary kinds and amounts of amino acids the body needs to make human serum albumin and serum globulins like the immune enhancing gamma globulin antibodies.

The body's ability to resist and recover from illness depends upon how rapidly it can produce massive amounts of antibodies to fend off the initial attack. If the globulin protein starting material is in short supply the army of antibodies may be too small to prevent the symptoms of sickness from setting in.

The best way to insure the body has enough amino acid material to make the globulins is to eat foods high in globulin proteins. Hempseed protein is 65% globulin edestin plus quantities of albumin (present in all seeds) so its easily digestible protein is readily available in a form quite similar to that found in blood plasma.

Hempseed was used to treat nutritional deficiencies brought on by tuberculosis, a severe nutrition blocking disease that causes the body to waste away. (Czechoslovakia Tubercular Nutritional Study, 1955.)

*The energy of life is in the whole seed.* **Hempseed foods taste great** and will insure we get enough essential amino acids and essential fatty acids, to build strong bodies and immune systems, and to maintain health and vitality.

Please copy. Excerpted from *Hempseed Nutrition* by Lynn Osburn. Produced by Access Unlimited, P.O. Box 1900, Frazier Park, CA 93225.

# CANNABIS HEMP SEED AS A BASIC WORLD FOOD

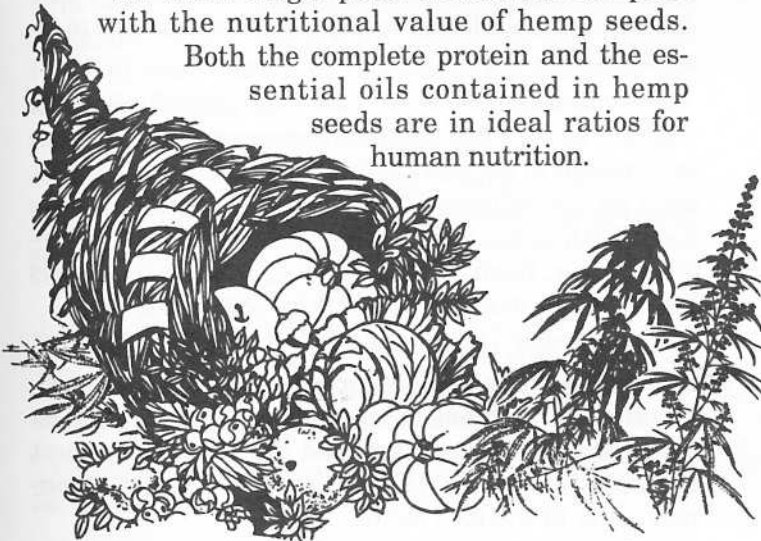
*Ralph Loziers, general counsel of the National Institute of Oilseed Products, told the Congressional committee studying marijuana prohibition in 1937 that, "Hemp seed... is used in all the Oriental nations and also in a part of Russia as food. It is grown in their fields and used as oatmeal. Millions of people every day are using hemp seed in the Orient as food. They have been doing this for many generations, especially in periods of famine."*

*Now we know hemp seed is the plant kingdom's richest source of life-giving essential fatty acids, and may well be the cure for cancer and heart disease.*

## HEMP SEED: HUMANITY'S BEST SINGLE FOOD SOURCE

No other single plant source can compare with the nutritional value of hemp seeds.

Both the complete protein and the essential oils contained in hemp seeds are in ideal ratios for human nutrition.



Only soybeans contain a higher percentage of protein, however, the composition of the protein in hemp seed is unique in the vegetable kingdom. Sixty-five percent of the protein content in hemp seed is in the form of globulin edestin.<sup>1</sup> (The word edestin comes from the Greek "edestos," meaning edible.)

The exceptionally high edestin content of hemp seed combined with albumin, another globular protein contained in all seeds, means the readily available protein in hemp seed contains all the essential amino acids in ideal proportions to assure your body has the necessary building blocks to create proteins like disease fighting immunoglobulins—antibodies whose job is to ward off infections before the symptoms of sickness set in.<sup>2</sup>

Cannabis seed protein even allows a body with nutrition-blocking tuberculosis, or almost any other nu-

trition-blocking ailment, to get maximum nourishment.\*

\*Cohen & Stillman, *Therapeutic Potential of Marijuana*, Plenum Press, NY, 1976; Czech. Tubercular Nutritional Study, 1955.

Even more important to building a strong immune system, hemp seeds are the highest source in the plant kingdom of essential fatty acids. These *essential* oils, linoleic and linolenic acids, are responsible for the luster in your skin, hair, eyes, and even your thought processes. They lubricate (clear) the arteries and are vital to the immune system.

These essential fatty acids were used by Dr. Joanna Budwig (nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize every year since 1979) to successfully treat "terminal" cancer patients, as well as those suffering from cardiovascular disease, glandular atrophy, gall stones, kidney degeneration, acne, dry skin, menstrual problems and immune deficiency.

This, as well as other research, prompted William Eidleman, M.D., U.C.L.A. and R. Lee Hamilton, Ed.D., Ph.D. Medical Researcher-Biochemist U.C.L.A. Emeritus, to speak out on behalf of "the life-giving values" of cannabis hemp. They state:

"These essential oils support the immune system and guard against viral and other insults to the immune system. Studies are in progress using the essential oils to support the immune systems of persons with the H.I.V. virus. So far they have been extremely promising.

"What is the richest source of these essential oils? Yes, you guessed it, the seeds of the cannabis hemp plant. ... The insane prohibitions against the most valuable plant on Earth, cannabis hemp, must yield to public demand ... The promise of super health and the possibility of feeding the world is at our fingertips."  
(December 29, 1991)

Hemp seed extracts, like soybeans, can be spiced to taste like chicken, steak, or pork and can be used to make tofu-type curd and margarine, at less cost than soybeans. Sprouting any seed improves its nutritional value and hemp can be sprouted and used like any other seed sprout for salads or cooking.

Sprouted hemp seeds make milk, just as soybeans do. Alan "Birdseed" Brady of Santa Cruz, CA uses this milk to make a delicious and nutritious ice cream in many flavors that actually lowers cholesterol levels.

Hemp seed is ground and used like flour, or cooked, then sweetened and combined with milk to produce a nutritional breakfast cereal—like oatmeal or cream of wheat. This type of porridge is known as a gruel. (Like the fiber, hemp seeds will not get you high.)

"Hemp is a favorite [bird seed] because of its nourishing oily content." (Margaret McKenny, *Birds in the Garden*, Reynal & Hitchcock, NY, 1939.) Incredibly, when cannabis hemp is grown for seed, half the weight of the mature, harvested female plant is seed!

The byproduct of pressing hemp seed for its nutritious vegetable oil is a high protein seed cake. Hemp seed cake was one of the world's principal animal feeds until this century.\* Hemp seed can supply a nearly complete diet for all domesticated animals (dogs, cats), many farm animals and poultry, and allows animals maximum weight gain for less than current costs. And without any artificial growth steroids or other drugs currently poisoning the human race and food chain.

\*U.S. Agricultural Index; Frazier, Jack, *The Marijuana Farmers*, Solar Age Press, New Orleans, LA, 1972.

## SPECTRE OF WORLDWIDE FAMINE

By itself, widespread use of hemp seed food protein could save many of the world's children now dying of protein starvation! An estimated 60% of all children born in Third World countries (about 12-20 million a year) will die this way before reaching five years of age. Many times that number have their lives dramatically shortened and/or their brains decimated.<sup>3</sup>

Remember, hemp is a hearty plant that grows almost anywhere, even in adverse conditions. Australians survived two prolonged famines in the 19th century using almost nothing except hemp seeds for protein and hemp leaves for roughage.<sup>4</sup>

Furthermore, recent studies indicate that depletion of the ozone layer threatens to reduce world soya production by a substantial amount—up to 30% or even 50%, depending on the fluctuation of the density of the ozone shield. But hemp, on the other hand, resists the damage caused by increasing ultraviolet radiation and actually flourishes in it by producing more cannabinoids which provide protection from ultraviolet light.<sup>5</sup>

It's no wonder that some Central and South Americans hate America and want us out: They see us as ignorant killers. For years, our government demanded the paraquat poisoning of their lands; lands these farmers had grown cannabis on by law since 1545, when King Philip of Spain ordered it grown throughout his empire to provide food, sails, rope, towels, sheets and shirts—as well as providing one of the people's most important folk medicines for fever, childbirth, epilepsy, and poultices for rheumatism.

Today, if anyone is caught growing their old staple, cannabis, their U.S. supported government/military expropriates their lands. The leaders then qualify for more American foreign and military aid in exchange for adopting this policy of wiping out marijuana—one of their peoples' oldest livelihoods, folk medicines, food staples and joys.

## A FUNDAMENTAL BIOLOGICAL LINK IN THE FOOD CHAIN

Our politicians who made these marijuana prohibition laws based on years of disinformation, may have doomed not only birds but also the human race to extinction from another direction.

Many animals eat birds and their eggs. Birds in the wild are essential to the food chain; and they continue to diminish in population due to—among other things, such as petrochemical pesticides—the lack of hemp seed! With hemp seed in their diet, birds will live 10-20% longer, have more offspring, and their feathers will have more luster and oil, allowing longer flight.

Prior to 1937, there were more than 10 million acres of seed-laden cannabis hemp growing wild in the U.S. Hundreds of millions of birds fed off them as their favorite and most necessary food until our government began its policy of total eradication of this most primary link in the food chain.

Oblivious to these inherent biocide (killing all life) dangers, our government continues this insane policy to exterminate the earth's number one life-giving plant—hemp—both here and abroad.

### Footnotes:

1. Walker, David W., Ph.D., "Can Hemp Save Our Planet?", citing St. Angelo, A.J., E.J. Conkerton, J.M. Dechary, and A.M. Altschul, 1966, *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta*, vol. 121, pp. 181; St. Angelo, A., L.y. Yatsu, and A.M. Altschul. 1968, *Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics*, vol. 124, pp. 199-205; Stockwell, D.M., J.M. Dechary, and A.M. Altschul, 1964, *Biochimica Biophysica Acta*, vol. 82, pp. 221

2. Morroson, R.T. *Organic Chemistry*, 1960; Kimber, Gray, Stackpole, *Textbook of Anatomy and Physiology*, 1943.

3. World Hunger Project, Save the Children, EST, Forum.

4. Frazier, Jack, *The Marijuana Farmers*, Solar Age Press, New Orleans, LA, 1972; also see Australian history books.

5. Teramura, Alan, University of MD study, *Discover* magazine, September, 1989; Congressional testimony of Ralph Loziers, National Oil Seed Institute, before House Ways and Means Committee, 1937.

# ECONOMICS: ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT & COMMERCE

*We have explained what hemp has meant historically for this country's economy. Now, we must also consider the future of hemp.*

*We predict the net effect from ending American hemp prohibition will be to generate "ripple effect" economics—a revitalized American agriculture producing raw hemp; providing the resource for a multitude of industries creating millions of good jobs for skilled and professional workers throughout America. The wealth remains in the local communities with farmers, smaller businesses and entrepreneurs like yourself.*

*We now ask you to look at...*

## ENERGY AND THE ECONOMY

The book *Solar Gas* (1980), Science Digest, Omni Magazine, The Alliance for Survival, the "Green Party" of West Germany and others put the total figure of our energy costs at 80% of the total dollar expense of living for each human being.

In validation; 82% of the total value of all issues traded on the New York Stock Exchange, other world stock exchanges, etc., are tied directly to:

- Energy supply companies (Exxon, Shell, etc.) wells/coal mines (Con Edison, and so forth);
- Energy transportation, (pipeline companies, oil shipping and delivery companies) or;
- Refineries and retail sales (Exxon, Mobil, Shell, So. Calif. Edison, Con Edison, et al.)

Eighty-two percent of all your money means that roughly 33 of every 40 hours you work goes to pay for the ultimate energy cost in the goods and services you purchase, whichever way (transportation, heating, cooking, lighting). Americans—5% of world population—in their drive for more 'net worth' and 'productivity' use 25% to 40% of the world's energy. The hidden cost to the environment cannot be measured.

Our current fossil energy sources also supply about 80% of the solid and airborne pollution which is slowly poisoning the planet. (See U.S. EPA report 1983-89 on coming world catastrophe from carbon dioxide imbalance caused by burning fossil fuels). The cheapest substitute for these expensive and wasteful energy methods is not wind or solar panels, nuclear, geothermal, and the like, but using the evenly distributed light of the sun to grow biomass.

On a global scale the plant capable of producing the most biomass is hemp, the only annually renewable resource capable of replacing all fossil fuels.

The early Oil Barons (Rockefeller of Standard; Rothschild of Shell; et al), paranoically aware in the Twenties of the possibilities of Henry Ford's vision of cheap methanol fuel,\* dropped and kept oil prices incredibly low, between \$1 to \$4 per barrel (there are 42 gallons in an oil barrel) for almost 50 years until 1970; so low, in fact, that no other energy source could compete with them. Then once they were sure of the lack of competition, the price jumped to almost \$40 per barrel in the next 10 years.

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***When hemp is grown for biomass as an energy crop, CO<sub>2</sub> is "breathed" in by the living plants, then when the hemp biomass is burned for energy the CO<sub>2</sub> is released back into the air. The CO<sub>2</sub> cycle is balanced.***

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\* Henry Ford even grew marijuana on his estate after 1937, possibly to prove the cheapness of methanol production at Iron Mountain. He even made plastic cars with wheat straw, hemp and sisal. (Popular Mechanics, Dec. 1941, "Pinch Hitters for Defense.") (See photo, page 48; also see Appendix p. 149.) Meanwhile, Rudolph Diesel invented the diesel engine, which he intended to fuel "by a variety of fuels, especially vegetable and seed oils."

By the year 2000, the U.S. will have burned 80% of its petroleum resources, while our coal reserves may last 100 years or so longer. But the decision to continue burning coal has serious drawbacks. This high-sulfur coal is responsible for our acid rain, which already kills 50,000 Americans and 5,000 to 10,000 Canadians annually.

(Brookhaven National Laboratory, 1986.)

Biomass conversion to fuels should begin immediately to both stop planetary pollution and make us energy independent.

## **CLEAN, RENEWABLE FUEL SOURCE**

Fuel is not synonymous with petroleum. Biomass energy systems can supply a sustainable source of fuel and will create millions of new jobs. Hemp biomass derived fuels can replace every type of fossil fuel energy product. (see chart p. 50)

During transpiration the growing hemp plants "breathe in" CO<sub>2</sub> (carbon dioxide) to build cell structure; the left over oxygen is breathed out replenishing earth's air supply. Then when the carbon rich hemp biomass is burned for energy the CO<sub>2</sub> is released back into the air. The CO<sub>2</sub> cycle comes close to ecological balance when the new fuel crop is grown the next year.

(Not all of the biomass crop gets converted into fuels. Some leaves, stalk stubble and all of the roots remain in the field as crop residues. This carbon rich organic matter adds to the soil fertility, and with each passing season a little more carbon dioxide from the air enters the soil, so the biomass fuel crops slowly reduce the amount of carbon dioxide from our polluted atmosphere.)

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***Farming only 6% of the continental U.S. with biomass would provide all of America's oil and gas energy needs, thus ending our dependence on fossil fuels. Hemp is the number one net biomass source on Earth: capable of producing 10 tons per acre in four months.***

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Biomass conversion through pyrolysis (applying high heat to organic material in the absence of air or in reduced air) produces clean burning charcoal to replace coal.

Sulfur emitted from coal-fired boiler smokestacks is the primary cause of acid rain. The rainfall in New England often falls between household vinegar and lemon juice in its acidity on the -pH scale. This is bad for every cell membrane it contacts, doing the most harm to the simplest life forms. Charcoal contains no sulfur, so when it is burned for industry no sulfur is emitted from the process.

The biomass "cracking" process also produces non-sulfur fuel oils capable of replacing fossil fuel oils such as diesel oil. And the net atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> doesn't rise when biomass derived fuel oils are burned.

Pyrolysis uses the same "cracking" technology employed by the petroleum industry in processing fossil fuels. The gasses that remain after the charcoal and fuel oils are extracted from hemp can be used for driving electric power co-generators, too!

This biomass conversion process can be adjusted to produce charcoal, fuel oils and process steam, methanol, as well as chemicals important to industry: acetone, ethyl acetate, tar, pitch and creosote. The Ford Motor Co. successfully operated a biomass 'cracking' plant in the 1930s at Iron Mountain, Michigan.

"Progress in Biomass Conversion" Vol. 1, Sarkanen & Tillman, editors; *Energy Farming in America*, Osburn, Lynn, BACH pub., 1989.

Hemp seed contains 30% (by volume) oil. This oil has been used to make high grade diesel fuel oil and aircraft engine and precision machine oil. Throughout history, hempseed oil was used for lighting in oil lamps. Legend says the genie's lamp burned hemp seed oil, as did Abraham the prophet's. In Abraham Lincoln's time only whale oil came near hemp seed oil in popularity for fuel.

## **BIOMASS FOR ENERGY ABUNDANCE**

Hemp stems are 80% hurds (pulp byproduct after the hemp fiber is removed from the plant). Hemp hurds are 77% cellulose—a primary chemical feed stock (industrial raw material) used in the production of chemicals, plastics and fibers. Depending on which U.S. agricultural report is correct, an acre of full grown hemp plants can *sustainably* provide from four to umpteen times the cellulose and hemicellulose found in cornstalks, kenaf, or sugar cane—the planet's next highest annual cellulose plants.

In most places, hemp can be harvested twice a year and, in warmer areas such as Southern California, Texas, Florida and the like, it could be a "year round" crop. Hemp has a short growing season and can be planted after food crops have been harvested.

An independent, semi-rural network of efficient and autonomous farmers will become the key economic player in the production of energy in this country.

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***Hemp is the only biomass source available that is capable of making the U.S. energy independent.***

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The United States government pays (in cash or in "kind") for farmers to refrain from growing on 89 million acres of farmland each year, called the "soil bank." And ten million to 89 million acres of hemp or other woody annual biomass planted on this restricted, un-planted fallow farmland (our Soil Bank) would make energy a whole new ball game and be a real attempt at doing something to save the Earth.

Each acre of hemp would yield 1000 gallons of methanol. Fuels from hemp, along with the recycling

of paper, etc., would be enough to run America virtually without oil.

## FAMILY FARMS OR FOSSIL FUEL?

By the year 2000, when our petroleum resources have dwindled to 20% of their original size, America will have five choices to avoid economic ruin:

- Use more coal, further polluting the environment;
- Convert forests into fuel, permanently altering life-sustaining ecosystems;
- Go to war over foreign oil;
- Build massive wind, solar, geothermal, and tidal energy systems;
- Establish energy farms to grow biomass fuels.

Farming only 6% of continental U.S. acreage with biomass crops would provide all of America's gas and oil energy needs ending dependence upon fossil fuels.

Manahan, Stanley E., *Environmental Chemistry*, 4th edition.

Hemp is Earth's #1 biomass resource; it is capable of producing 10 tons per acre in four months. Hemp is easy on the soil,\* sheds its lush foliage throughout the season, adding mulch to the soil and helping retain moisture. Hemp is an ideal crop for the semi-arid west and open range land.

\* Adam Beatty, vice president of the Kentucky Agricultural Society, reported instances of good crops of hemp on the same ground for 14 years in a row without a decline in yield. Beatty, A., "Southern Agriculture," C.M. Saxton & Co., NY; 1843, pg. 113. USDA Yearbook, 1913.

Hemp is the only biomass source available that is capable of making the U.S. energy independent. Ultimately, the world has no other rational environmental choice but to give up fossil fuels.

## SO, WHAT'S THE CATCH?

The "catch" is obvious: The energy companies! They own most of the petro-chemical, pharmaceutical,

liquor, and tobacco companies, and are intertwined with insurance companies and banks.

According to the press, many politicians now in power, are bought and paid for by the energy companies, and their U.S. government arm is the CIA—"The Company"—(Robert Ludlum, etc.). The Bush/Quayle administration was uniquely tied to oil, newspapers, pharmaceuticals—and the CIA.

The world struggle for money is actually a struggle for energy, as it is through energy that we may produce food, shelter, transportation and entertainment. It is this struggle which often erupts into open war. If we remove the cause, these conflicts may never occur.

(Carl Sagan; and U.S. EPA prediction, 1983, of world-wide disaster in the making within 30 to 50 years.)

## ENERGY SECURITY

If introduced to Third World nations, hemp biomass could drastically cut our overseas aid and reasons for war, while raising the quality of life there by quantum leaps.

New, non-polluting industries will spring up everywhere. The world economy will boom like never before. The race of man would at last be betting on environmental survival instead of indulging in the lemming-like (suicidal) consumption of fossil fuel, which threatens all life on the planet.

## FREE ENTERPRISE & HIGH PROFIT

There are many other areas of the economy that would benefit from ending hemp prohibition and the resulting stimulation of commerce in re-discovered

hemp products, according to the non-profit Business Alliance for Commerce in Hemp (BACH).

Legal hemp would return billions of dollars worth of natural resource potential back to the farmers and bring millions of good jobs in energy production to

### World War II:

## THE MOST RECENT TIME AMERICA ASKED ITS FARMERS TO GROW MORE MARIJUANA

Our national energy needs are an undeniable national security priority. Look what Uncle Sam can do when pushed into action:

In early 1942, Japan cut off our supplies of vital hemp and coarse fibers. Marijuana, which had been outlawed in the United States as the 'Assassin of Youth' just four years earlier was suddenly safe enough for our government to ask the kids in the Kentucky 4-H club to grow the nation's 1943 seed supply. The youths were urged to grow at least half an acre but preferably two acres of hemp each.

(U. of KY Ag. Extension Leaflet 25, Mar., 1943)

In 1942-43 farmers were made to attend showings of the USDA film 'Hemp for Victory,' sign that they had seen the film and read a hemp cultivation booklet. Hemp harvesting machinery was made available at low or no cost. Five dollar tax stamps were available and 350,000 acres of cultivated hemp was the goal by 1943. (See transcript p. 104.)

Farmers from 1942 through 1945 who agreed to grow hemp were waived from serving in the military, along with their sons; that's how vitally important hemp was to America during World War II.



America's heartland. Hemp energy farmers will become our producers of raw materials for many of the nation's needs.

Family farms will be saved. Crops can be tailored to the needs of the nation. Hemp can be grown for BDF (biomass derived fuels) resources at about \$30 per ton. Hempseed crops will again supply the paint and varnish industries with a superior organic alternative to petrochemicals. Hempseed oil has chemical properties similar to linseed oil. And the market is wide open for highly nutritious and delicious foods made from hemp seed with its health-giving essential fatty acids and proteins.

Hemp grown for fiber will bring the paper and textile industry out of the hands of the multinational corporations, and back to the local communities.

Research by this Los Angeles based business association indicates there are around 50,000 non-smoking commercial uses for hemp that are economically viable and market competitive. These include:

### **A CHANGE IN HIGH FASHION**

The arrival of imported hemp-cotton blended clothing from China\* in 1989 marked the beginning of a new era for the rapidly changing world of fashion. And now the Chinese and Hungarians have many different 100% hemp fabrics available. The Hempstead Company (Costa Mesa, CA); CHA—Coalition for Hemp Awareness (Chandler Heights, AZ); The Hawaiian Hemp Company (Pahoa, HI); and Hemp Connection (Whitehorn, CA) all create beautiful and durable fashions and accessories from 100% hemp fabric.

\* Joint Venture Hempery and Hemp Colony in Vancouver, BC, import blended hemp/cotton shirts and shorts. House of Hemp, Portland, OR, and Quick Trading Company, Oakland, CA import 100% hemp fabrics.

Drawing on hemp fiber's special attributes—absorbency, insulation, strength and softness—clothing manufacturers and designers will once again put hemp into linen to produce new lines of durable and attractive clothing and textiles.

Outerwear, warms bed sheets, soft towels (hemp is more water absorbent than cotton), diapers (even disposable ones that you don't have to cut down trees to make), upholstery, wall coverings, natural rugs, even the World's best soap—all these can now be designed and made from 100% hemp: generally better, cheaper, more durable, and ecologically safer.

Trade barriers and laws restricting the use of imported cannabis fibers need to be removed.

Right now textiles and apparel are the biggest share of imports into the U.S., at 59%. In 1989 textile imports accounted for 21% of the U.S. merchandise trade deficit. Foreign governments often subsidi-

dize their textile industries and do not require companies to follow environmental and health regulations.\* Hardy hemp does not cause the huge range of environmental problems associated with cotton.

*\*The Washington Spectator, Vol. 17, No. 4, Feb. 15, 1991*

The United States imports more textiles than anything else, yet the government obstructs hemp textile and apparel importation. Hemp textiles will not be fully cost competitive until hemp fiber can be grown and processed domestically, to avoid bloated federal import fees and lower the costs of transportation.

### **STURDY PAPER PRODUCTS**

The devastated environments and job markets of the American Northwest and other timber regions stand to make a dramatic comeback once hemp is reintroduced to the domestic paper industry.

Recent studies indicate that depletion of the ozone layer threatens to substantially reduce world loblolly pine production (the major source of pulp for paper)—by up to 30% or even 50%, depending on the fluctuation of the density of the ozone shield. But hemp not only resists the damage caused by increased ultraviolet radiation—it actually flourishes in it.

\* Increased UV radiation causes hemp to produce more glandular oils and increases the weight of the plant. (Teramura, Alan, University of MD study, Discover magazine, September, 1989.)

Paper mills can return to full production levels and loggers will find new work in hemp trades.

Truck drivers can continue to haul pulp to the mills, and lumber for construction, although the price of lumber will go down as other demands on our timber resources are reduced by substituting farm-grown hemp for forest-grown wood pulp. (Oregon Hemp Products Inc., Jim Evans, Ashland, Oregon.)

There will also still be a lot of work to do in reforestation. Our rivers will go through a period of recovery when hemp replaces wood pulp in the paper industry resulting in a 60-80% reduction of paper making chemicals being dumped into them.

This means more fish and more fishing, as well as increased camping and tourism in the beautiful and vital new-growth forest regions—and the spared old-growth forests.

### **A BIODEGRADABLE REPLACEMENT FOR PLASTIC**

Hemp paper is stronger and has greater folding endurance than wood pulp paper.\* Hemp cardboard and paper bags will last longer with more usefulness than similar products made from wood pulp or plastic.

*\* Dewey & Merrill, Bulletin #404, U.S. Dept. of Ag., 1916.*

Cellulose is a biodegradable organic polymer. Coal tar, the primary resource for synthetic polymers like nylon is a non-biodegradable fossil resource. It is not part of the living ecology of Earth. It smothers life wherever it is dumped or spilled.

## SPIN-OFF TRADES & TAXES

Biochemical resources obtained from hemp can be used for literally tens of thousands of other uses from paints to dynamite. Each application means new business opportunities and new jobs.

As each new hemp trade develops, money will flow from it to re-energize seemingly unrelated areas of the economy. The American worker and soon-to-be-rich entrepreneurs will bring millions of new jobs and new products to the marketplace.

They will also buy thousands of homes, cars and other non-hemp goods—or will they be hemp also?—thus stimulating a real economic expansion based on the "ripple-out" effect, rather than, e.g., former president Reagan's voodoo "trickle-down" economics—pumping money directly into the bloodstream of the American heartland and benefiting all of society.

Revived farms mean more purchases of equipment and each new business creates spin-off jobs in the shipping, marketing and commodities areas.

Farms, banks and investment houses would also realize large profits, and the billions of hemp-dollars in the legitimate economy would increase tax revenues and increase the liquid capital available for investment and purchasing of consumer goods.

Federal, state and local governments would realize a windfall of hundreds of millions of dollars in tax revenues without raising taxes.\*

\* "If the marijuana, cocaine and heroin markets were legal, state and federal governments would collect billions of dollars annually," assistant professor of politics at Princeton University, Ethan Nadleman said. "Instead, they expend billions in what amounts to a subsidy of organized criminals." (L.A. Times, Nov. 20, 1989, pg. A-18.)

## GREEN ECONOMY

When American farmers grow hemp to supply American industries with the primary feedstocks for fiber, fabric, fuel, food, medicines, plastics and recreational/relaxational herbal products we will see a rapid greening of the land and economy.

The green economy based upon the use of agricultural resources to supply industry will create a diversified locally based system of production. This decentralized green economy will enable everyone to participate and share in the wealth of a truly free mar-

ket democracy. For there can be no true democracy unless every citizen has the opportunity to share in the wealth of the nation.

## LAND & SOIL RECLAMATION

Land reclamation is another compelling economic and ecological argument for hemp cultivation.

Until this century, our pioneers and ordinary American farmers used cannabis to clear fields for planting, as a fallow year crop, and after forest fires to prevent mud slides and loss of watershed.

Hemp seeds put down a 10- to 12-inch root in only 30 days, compared to the one-inch root put down by the rye or barley grass presently used by the U.S. Government.

Southern California, Utah and other states used cannabis routinely in this manner until about 1915. It also breaks up compacted, overworked soil.

In the formerly lush Himalayan region of Bangladesh, Nepal and Tibet there is now only a light moss covering left as flash floods wash thousand of tons of topsoil away.

Independent *Bangladesh*, (formerly East Bengal, India) was named because of its easterly direction from *Bengal* province, India, which literally means: Beng=Cannabis, and al (*la*)=land. Most Bangladeshi are unaware of the origin of its name with cannabis. Just as New Yorkers may be unaware their city is named after the English Duke of *York*, (*circa*, 1685) etc.

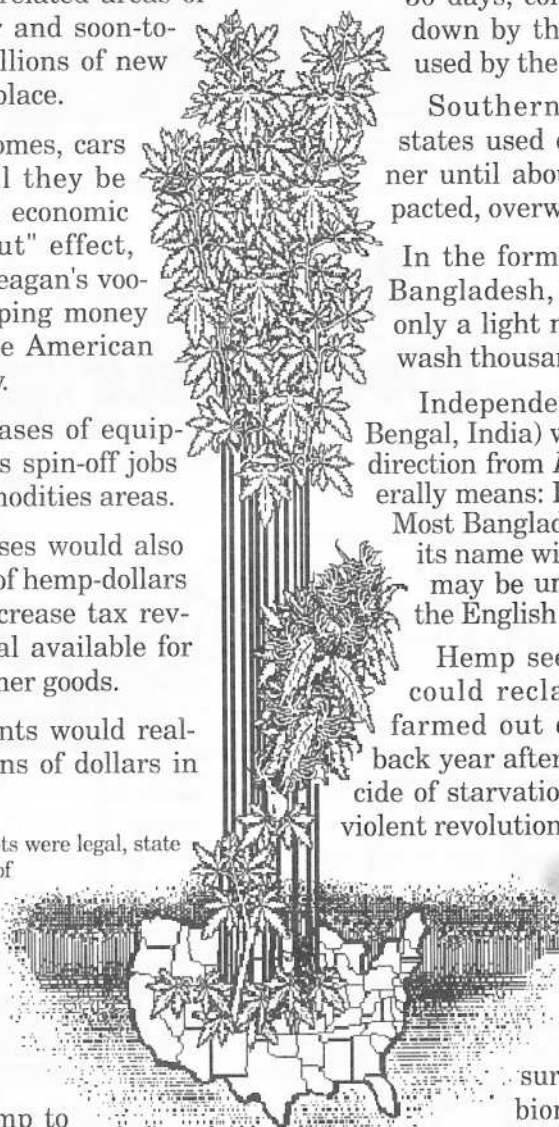
Hemp seeds broadcast over eroding soil could reclaim land the world over. The farmed out desert regions can be brought back year after year, not only slowing the genocide of starvation but easing threats of war and violent revolution.

## NATURAL GUARD

Instead of a National Guard, why not establish a Natural Guard of environmental soldiers to be our front line for survival—planting trees, harvesting biomass (e.g., hemp) from marginal farm lands?

A Natural Guard of electricians, plumbers, engineers and laborers who work re-building the infrastructure of America: our roads, bridges, dams, canals, sewers, railroad tracks, etc.

Isn't this the humane, civilized and socially responsible way to use our human resources, rather than warehousing people like animals in prisons?



## FROM THE GROUND UP HENRY FORD'S BIOMASS CAR

Henry Ford and the hemp fueled and fabricated car he "grew from the soil" are shown in this photo with the original caption as appeared in *Popular Mechanics*, Dec., 1941.

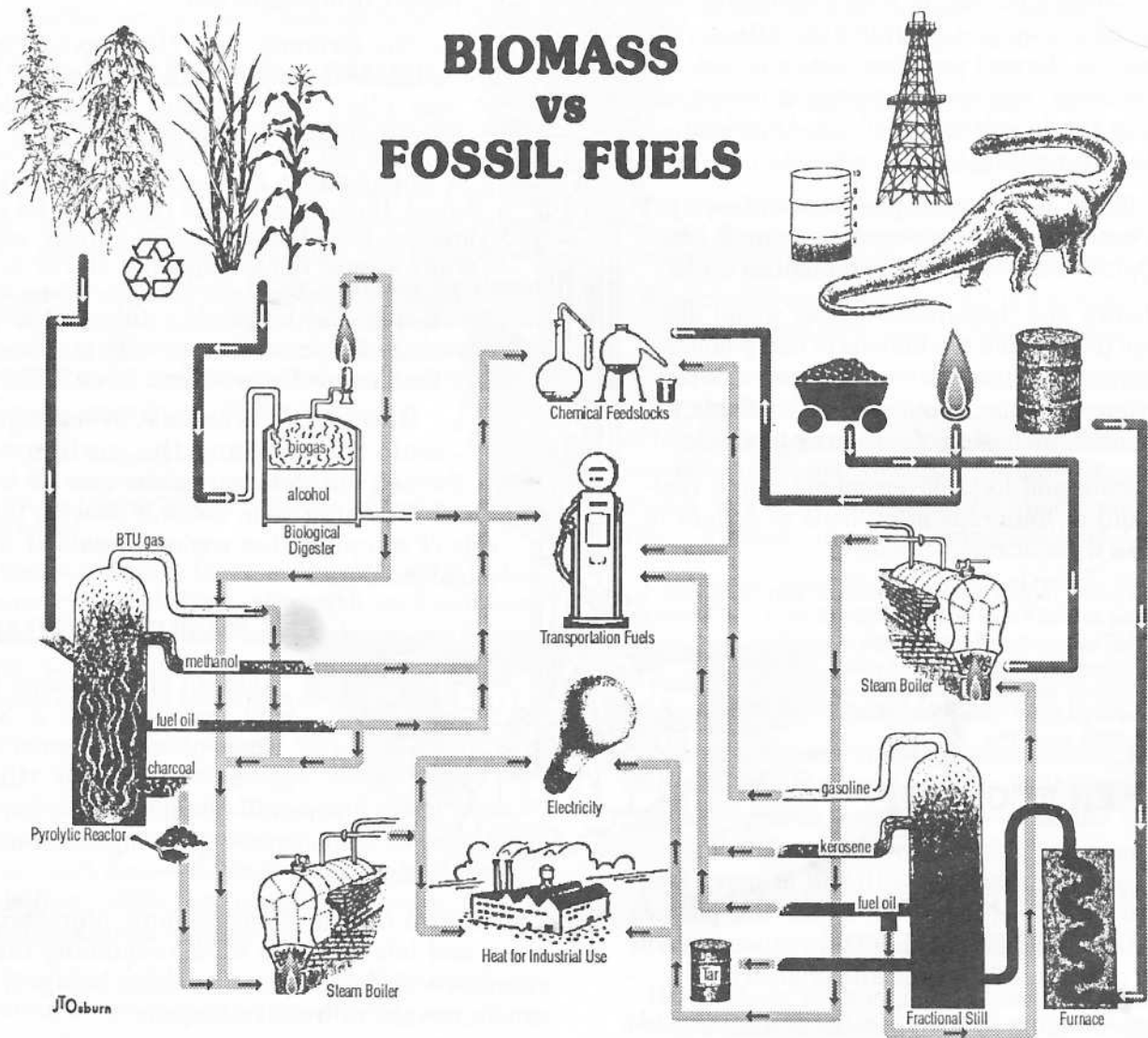
The flow chart below illustrates various paths by which chemical feedstocks, transportation fuels, electricity and heat for industrial use are derived. Hemp is ideal for pyrolytic conversion into all the products illustrated in the center of the chart.

The same basic thermochemical decomposition process is used to refine both biomass and fossil fuels. Municipal and agricultural wastes are also suitable for this process, and as a supplemental resource can supply up to ten percent of our energy needs.



High moisture herbage plants, such as sugar cane and corn, are best suited for biochemical digestion. The resulting fermented alcohols are valuable chemical feed-

stocks. Bacterial digestion can also produce methane rich biogas, an excellent boiler fuel.



**Biomass derived fuels can provide all U.S. energy needs currently supplied by fossil fuels. America has consumed 80% of her known oil and gas reserves. The use of biomass derived fuels will reduce acid rain and reverse the greenhouse effect.**

# MYTH, MAGIC & MEDICINE:

## A LOOK AT THE SOCIOLOGY OF CANNABIS USE THROUGHOUT WORLD HISTORY

*Contrary to popular conception, "marijuana" is not a phenomenon rooted in the 1960s.*

*Cannabis hemp is part of our heritage and was the backbone of our most stable and longest surviving cultures.*

*Recent psycho-pharmacological studies have discovered THC has its own unique receptor sites in the brain, indicating man and marijuana have a pre-cultural relationship—indeed, human culture could very well prove to be the blossom of our symbiosis with cannabis. (See Appendix)*

### WHAT'S IN A NAME (PART 2)

The following is derived from the 1913 U.S.D.A. Agriculture Yearbook section on hemp by Lyster Dewey, p. 283- 293:

The name "hemp," derived from the Old English "hanf," came into use in Middle English by 1,000 A.D. and still belongs primarily to cannabis sativa. It is also used to designate the long fiber obtained from that plant: the earliest, best-known and, until recently, the most widely used textile fiber on Earth.

It has long been regarded as the standard among long fibers. As such, its name has come to be used as a generic term for all long fibers, whereas Indian hemp or true hemp denotes Cannabis hemp. Now commodity markets list names like "Manila hemp," abacá; "sisal hemp," sisal and henequen; "Mauritius hemp," for Furcraea fiber; "New Zealand hemp," phormium; "Sunn hemp," Crotalaria; and "India hemp," for jute. All these plants are unlike true hemp in appearance and in economic properties. Curiously, the name hemp is never applied to flax, which is more nearly like hemp than any other commercial fiber.

True hemp is known in different languages by the following names: *cannabis*, Latin; *chanvre*, French; *cañamo*, Spanish; *canhamo*, Portuguese; *canapa*, Italian; *canep*, Albanian; *konopli*, Russian; *konopi* and *penek*, Polish; *kemp*, Belgian; *hanf*, German; *hennup*, Dutch; *hamp*, Swedish; *hampa*, Danish; *kenevir*, Bulgarian; *ta-ma*, *tai-ma* and *si-ma*, Chinese; *asa* and *taima*, Japanese; *nasha*, Turkish; *kanabira*, Syrian; *kannab*, Arabic.

### FIRST KNOWN CANNABIS USERS

Ancient and modern historians, archaeologists, anthropologists, philologists and the physical evidence

they cite (artifacts, relics, textiles, cuneiform, languages, etc.) indicate that cannabis is one of mankind's oldest cultivated crops. The weaving of hemp fiber as an industry began 10,000 years ago, at approximately the same time as pottery making and prior to metal working.\*

\* *Columbia History of the World*, Harper & Row, NY, 1981.

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***From at least the 27th century B.C. until this century, cannabis was incorporated into virtually all cultures of the Middle East, Asia Minor, India, China, Japan, Europe, & Africa.***

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By the 27th century B.C., the Chinese cultivated "Ma" (cannabis hemp) for fiber, medicine and herbal use. 3,700 years later (circa 1000 A.D.), China called cannabis "Ta-Ma," or "great hemp," to differentiate it from the minor fiber plants, which were grouped under the generic fiber term "Ma." Their pictogram for true hemp is a large "man," indicating the strong relationship between man and hemp.

(Shen Nung Pharmacopoeia; Pongs'ao Ching; Han Dynasty classics; et al.)

### BETWEEN 2300 B.C. AND 1000 B.C.:

Nomadic tribes, probably from central Asia and Persia (Iran and Iraq), and referred to in legend as Aryans, invaded and overran virtually everywhere in the Mediterranean and Middle East and over the Caucasus and west into Europe.

In the course of these movements and invasions the nomads introduced cannabis and its various uses north and west through Greece, Europe, the Middle East, to Egypt (and possibly even Africa) and south and East "over" the Himalayas to India.

Cannabis was incorporated into the cultures of the Middle East and India for its vast food, oil and fiber uses. Not only was hemp a staple of everyday livelihood; hemp drugs were a ritual link to the Gods.\*

\* Generally, those who grew and/or used hemp for everyday industrial uses did not know and were not taught (by religious law/threat/taboo) that their priest/shaman/witch doctor/etc. used different extractions from different parts of the exact same plant for sacrament, medicine, unguent, and as a commune with the Gods.

### HEMP AND THE SCYTHE...

Cannabis was undoubtedly used by the Scythians for many reasons. For example, the ancient Scythians grew hemp and harvested it with a hand reaper that we still call a scythe. Cannabis inhalation by the Scythians in funeral rituals was recorded by the Greek Historian Herodotus (Circa 450 B.C.) in the early Sixth century B.C. The nomadic Scythians introduced the custom to other races such as the Thracians.

(Emboden, W.A., Jr., *Flesh of the Gods*, Praeger Press, NY, 1974.)



**HAREM LADY IN TRADITIONAL  
POSE (WITH HOOKAH)**  
Circa 1876

### THREAD OF CIVILIZATION

From at least the 27th century B.C. up until this century, cannabis was incorporated into virtually all the cultures of the Middle East, Asia Minor, India, China, Japan, Europe, and Africa for its superior fiber, medicines, oils, food and for its meditative, euphoric, and relaxational uses.

Hemp was one of our ancestors' most important overall industries, along with toolmaking, animal husbandry and farming.

### HEMP TO ENFORCE THE LAW

The hemp plant has had a curious relationship with the world's legal codes throughout the ages. As noted before, it has variously been illegal to grow hemp and not to grow it at different times. But hemp has also played a direct role in law enforcement.

For example: The most serious punishment/rehabilitation meted out in many African tribes for capital crimes was forcing the transgressor to smoke massive amounts of dagga (cannabis) non-stop for hours on end in a small, enclosed hut until he passes out—literally unconscious from inhaling the fumes. The equivalent of a year or two's supply for a heavy American smoker is consumed in just an hour or so. Does it work? African users say the rate of repeat criminal offenses after dagga treatment is virtually non-existent.

European and American cultures used hemp to enforce their laws in a more terminal form of capital punishment: the hangman's noose\* of hempen rope.

\* "Merry boys are we/As e're did sing/ In a hempen string/ Under the gallows tree." John Fletcher *Rollo, Duke of Normandy*; Act III, sc. 3; 1639. "We're bound to stop this business, or hang you to a man/ For we've hemp and hand enough in town to hang the whole damn clan." From a horse thief's tombstone in Rapid City, SD, 1877: Shushan, E.R.; *Grave Matters*; Ballantine Books, NY, 1990. Also see *Hemp for Victory*, USDA film; 1942.

### CANNABIS HERBAL MEDICINES

The secret art of hemp medicine was found effective as wound healer, muscle relaxant, pain reliever, fever reducer and unparalleled aid to childbirth, not to mention hundreds of other medicinal applications.

(Mikuriya, Tod H., M.D., *Marijuana: Medical Papers, 1839-1972*, Medi-Comp Press, Oakland, CA, 1973; Shultes, R.E., *Harvard Botanical*; Ency. Britannica; Abel, Ernest, *Marijuana: The First 12,000 Years*; Plenum Press, 1980; Vera Rubin, *Cannabis and Culture*, Institute for the Study of Man; et. al.)

The division of information about this sacred herb and its industrial hemp uses were strictly maintained by the priests for thousands of years, up until the last few centuries. Those outside the priestly class who possessed drug knowledge were considered (by the priests, of course) to be witches/soothsayers/outlaws and the ilk, and were often condemned to death.

## THE MYSTIC PHILOSOPHERS

Cannabis legend and consumption are fundamental aspects of many of the world's great religions.

### For example:

**SHINTOISM** (Japan)—Cannabis was used for the binding together of married couples, to drive away evil spirits, and was thought to create laughter and happiness in marriage.

**HINDUISM** (India)—The God Shiva is said "to have brought cannabis from the Himalayas for human enjoyment and enlightenment." The Saradu Priests travel throughout India and the world sharing "chillum" pipes filled with cannabis, sometimes blended with other substances. In the Bhagavad-gita, Krishna states, "I am the healing herb" (Ch.9:16), while the Bhagarat-purana Fifth Canto describes hashish in explicitly sexual terms.

**BUDDHISTS** (Tibet, India and China)—from the 5th century B.C. on—ritually used cannabis; initiation rites and mystical experiences were (are) common in many Chinese Buddhist Sects. Some Tibetan Buddhists and lamas (priests) consider cannabis their most holy plant. Many Buddhist traditions, writings, and beliefs indicate that "Siddhartha" (the Buddha) himself, used and ate nothing but hemp and its seeds for six years prior to announcing (discovering) his truths and becoming the Buddha (Four Noble Truths, the Eightfold Path).

Regarding the **ZOROASTRIANS** or Magi (Persia, c. Eighth to Seventh Centuries B.C. to Third to Fourth Centuries A.D.), it is widely believed by many Christian scholars, commentators, etc., that the three "Magi" or Wise Men who attended the birth of Christ were cult references to the Zoroastrians. The Zoroastrian religion was based (at least on the surface) on the entire cannabis plant, the chief religious sacrament of its priest class, and its most important medicine, (e.g., obstetrics, incense rites, anointing and christening oils), as well as lighting or fire oils in their secular world. The word "magic" is generally considered derived from the Zoroastrians—"Magi."

The **ESSENES** (ancient Israeli sect of extreme Hebrewites approx. 200 BC to 73 AD) used hemp medicinally, as did the **THERAPUTEA** (Egypt), from whom we get the term "therapeutic." Both are believed by some scholars to be disciples of, or in a brotherhood with, the priests/magicians of the Zoroastrians.

**SUFIS OF ISLAM** (Middle East) are Moslem "mystical" priests who have taught, used and extolled cannabis for divine revelation, insight and oneness with Allah, for at least the last 1,000 years. Many Moslem and world scholars believe the mysticism of

## THE SACRED SMOKE



Pygmy ingesting dagga / marijuana smoke

the Sufi Priests was actually that of the Zoroastrians who survived Moslem conquests of the 7th and 8th centuries A.D. and subsequent conversion (change your religion and give up liquor or be beheaded).

Some **COPTIC CHRISTIAN** (Egypt/Ethiopia) sects believe the sacred "green herb of the field" in the Bible ("I will raise up for them a plant of renown, and they shall be no more consumed with hunger in the land, neither bear the shame of the heathen any more." Ezekiel 34:29) and the Biblical secret incenses, sweet incenses and anointing oils to be cannabis.

The **BANTUS** (Africa) had secret Dagga Cults,\* societies which restricted cannabis use to the ruling men. The Pygmies, Zulus and Hottentots all found it an indispensable medication for cramps, epilepsy and gout, and as a religious sacrament.

\*Their "Dagga" cults believed Holy Cannabis was brought to earth by the Gods, in particular from the "Two Dog Star" system that we call Sirius A and B. "Dagga" literally means "cannabis." Interestingly, the surviving Indo-European word for the plant can also be read as "canna," "reed" and "bi," "two," as well as 'canna,' as in canine; and 'bis,' meaning two (bi)--"Two Dogs."

The **RASTAFARIANS** (Jamaica and elsewhere) are a contemporary religious sect that uses "ganja" as its sacred sacrament to communicate with God (Jah).

### "NATURAL MIND"

New United States government funded studies at St. Louis Medical University in 1989 and the National Institute of Mental Health in 1990, moved cannabis research into a new realm by confirming that the human brain has receptor sites for THC and its natural cannabis cousins to which no other compounds known thus far will bind.

In order for a chemical to affect the brain it must bind to a receptor site capable of receiving it.

(Omni, August 1989; Wash. Post, Aug. 9, 1990; See appendix)

Although morphine fits the receptor sites of beta-endorphin roughly, and amphetamines correspond loosely to dopamine, these drugs as well as tricyclics and other mood altering drugs present grave danger to the subtle balance of the nerves' vital fluids. Omni and the Washington Post cited no physical dangers in natural cannabis.

One reason cannabis is so safe to use is that it does not affect any of the involuntary muscles of breathing and life support. Rather, it affects its own specific receptor sites for motion (movement strategy) and memory (mental strategies).

On the molecular level THC fits into receptor sites in the upper brain that seem to be uniquely designed to accommodate THC. This points to an ancient symbiosis between the plant and people.

Perhaps these neuronal pathways are the product of a pre-cultural relationship between man and cannabis. Carl Sagan proposes evidence using the Bushmen of Africa to show hemp to have been the first plant cultivated by man dating to when he was a hunter-gatherer. Some scientists assume that these receptor sites did not evolve for the purpose of getting high: "There must be some kind of neuronal pathway in the brain that developed, whether there were cannabis plants or not," speculated mystified St. Louis University pharmacology professor Allyn Howlett in 1989.

But, maybe not. In his book *Intoxication: Life in Pursuit of Artificial Paradise*, Dr. Ronald K. Siegel, psycho-pharmacologist at UCLA indicates the motivation to achieve altered states of consciousness or moods is a fourth drive akin to hunger, thirst and sex. And humans aren't the only ones to get high. Siegel recorded numerous observations of animals intentionally getting intoxicated.

Cannabis hemp is part of our cultural, spiritual and physiological heritage, and was the backbone of our



Reference to cannabis and other spiritual drug use is often hidden in art during periods of repression. Stylized hemp leaves surround the angels' heads, and their halos resemble the cap of the amanita muscaria mushroom in *The Third Day of Creation*, entrance hall of San Marco painted in Venice, Italy. (Sixth to seventh century A.D.)

most stable and long surviving cultures. So, if you want to know the long term effects of marijuana use...look in the mirror!

## CLOAKED IN SECRECY

The dawn of religious beliefs for all races and people—Japan, China, India, Egypt, Persia and Babylon, to Greek, Doric, Germanic and European tribes, and even those of Africa and North, South and Central America—derived from accidental discoveries.

There were near-death experiences, deprivations—starvation, fasting, breath control,

thirst, fever—and uncontrolled revelry due to accidental fermentation or extraction of wine, beer, psilocybe and Amanita mushrooms, cannabis wine (Bhang) and other psychoactives which, when consumed, induced inexplicable, elevated experiences (compared to normal brutish experience). Chemicals in these sacred plants and herbs gave our ancestors unexpected, unprepared for, unbelievable visions and journeys into the far corners of incredible consciousness and, sometimes, universal brotherhood.

Understanding these drug-induced experiences and medications eventually became the most wondrous, desirable and necessary spiritual knowledge for each tribe. Healing! From which extraction? At what dose?

Holding this mystical tribal knowledge for future generations was a priceless task. To know which plants induced which experiences at what level and mixture meant power!

Thus, this "sacred store" of knowledge was jealously guarded by the herbal doctor/priest, and cryptically encoded in oral and written traditions and myths (e.g., plants with psychoactive powers were imbued with human or animal attributes).

To keep their political power, these traditions were deliberately withheld from the "common" tribal members (and all other tribes), by the witch doctors and medicine men of the priest/shaman classes. This also prevented the dangerous "sin" of accidental ingestion, concoction, or experimentation by the children

of the tribe; nor could captured tribal members give up this sacred knowledge to their enemies.

These "old-time" drug and out-of-body religions and rituals, dating back to pre-history, were called "Oriental Mystery Religions" by the Romans from the Caesars' time on.

## JUDAIC LINE

Hemp was a major industry in biblical times.

Like other cultures throughout the Middle East, the Hebrew tradition of mysticism (e.g., Cabala) was aware of, and entwined with, regional sects using natural intoxicants in their rituals. As usual, they hid this knowledge behind rituals, symbols and secret codes to protect natural sacraments like "sacred mushrooms" and mind elevating herbs, including cannabis.

Allegro, J.M.; *Sacred Mushroom & the Cross*, Doubleday Co., 1970.

## WHAT DOES THE BIBLE SAY?

Finding the encoded references to cannabis and other drugs is made more difficult by the lack of botanical names, discrepancy in translations, use of different "books" by different denominations, commentaries added to original texts, and periodic priestly purges of material considered inappropriate.

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*About 95% of the people were not allowed to learn Latin, the language of the Bible, which effectively allowed those few priests who could read to interpret the scriptures as they pleased.*

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However, we find that the use of cannabis is never forbidden or even discouraged in the Bible. Some passages directly refer to the goodness of using herbs like cannabis—and it even predicted prohibition.

"And the Earth brought forth grass and herb-yielding seed after its kind and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself after its kind: and God saw that it was good." *Genesis: Chapt. 1: Verse 12 (King James Version of the Bible, unless noted).*

"God makes the earth yield healing herbs, which the prudent man should not neglect." *Sirach: 38:4 (Catholic Bible.)*

"Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man; That which cometh out of the mouth defileth a man." *Jesus, quoted: Matt. 15:11.*

"In later times, some shall...speak lies in hypocrisy...commanding to abstain from that which God hath created to be received with thanksgiving of them which believe and know the truth." *Paul: 1 Tim. 4:1*

## EARLY CHRISTIANITY

Historians, early artworks, Bibles, manuscripts,

Dead Sea Scrolls, Gnostic Gospels, letters from early church fathers, etc., indicate that for the first 300 to 400 years A.D., many early Christian sects were gentle and loving. They were usually open, tolerant and unstructured: a poor man's or slave's religion.

Rome considered Christianity to be simply another bothersome Oriental Mystery cult, like those of Mithra or Isis, then the most popular in the Empire.

## THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

Faced with a crumbling empire, political corruption and a series of ruinous wars with barbarians, the old Roman Empire hovered on the brink of disaster. The religious contortions undertaken by the ruling body in Rome to maintain its earthly power led the political leaders to crack down on healthy diversity in the field of individual cults and religions.

To save itself politically, the formerly pantheistic (meaning tolerant of different worships) government of the empire changed its policy.

Starting in 249 A.D., various emperors launched a string of bloody persecutions, which included the troublesome Christians. By 306 A.D., it was clear that this was not working. Emperor Constantine called off the executions and began to patronize the Christian clergy, which promptly adopted a dogma lifted from "Mithraism," among other religions: 'Royal Blood by Birth,' the 'Divine Right to Rule other humans.'

The ambitious Constantine saw that while underground, the church had developed into an intolerant, tightly-knit hierarchy; a well organized network second in influence only to his own. By combining church and state, each was able to double its power and seek out the crimes/sins of all its political rivals and enemies with the full support/blessing of the other.

*Columbia History of the World, Harper & Row, NY, 1981.*

Constantine soon converted to Christianity and declared one mandatory, monistic, state-empowered religion: the Roman Catholic Church (R.C.Ch.); literally, the Roman Universal Church ("catholic" is latin for "universal"). This was now the absolute and official religion of the empire. In one sweep, all secret societies were outlawed which might have threatened his (and Rome's) mandate to rule the known world, as they had for the previous 400 consecutive years.

## CHURCH/STATE ARISTOCRACY

After running from the Roman Empire's police for almost 300 years, Christian Orthodox priests had become their bosses. Starting in the Fourth and Fifth century A.D., pagan religions and all the different Christian sects, beliefs, knowledge, gospels, etc., such as the Essenes and Gnostics, were either incorporated into or edited out of official doctrine and hierarchy.



Finally, in a series of councils, all contrary dogmas (e.g., that the earth was round, and the sun and stars were more than five to 17 miles away) were summarily outlawed and driven underground during the Dark Ages, 400 to 900 A.D. By the early Middle Ages, 10th and 11th centuries A.D., virtually all powers were placed in the hands of the Church and Pope; first, by Germanic conquerors and later by powerful Spanish and French Kings and powerful Italian merchants and nobles (the Borgias, Medicis and other megalomaniacs) probably to protect their trade secrets, alliances and sources of wealth.

All European people were forced to adhere to the "Holy" Roman Empire policy: Zero tolerance by a fundamentalist church/police-state with blind faith in one, unquestioned version of how to worship God...and the Pope's infallibility.

Political rulers aided and abetted the Church in this fraud, as their power now rested only on their new Christian dogma, the patriarchal "Divine right" to rule.

They enacted laws with fantastically vicious punishments for even the slightest infraction or heresy.\* Heretics were mercilessly sought out by fanatical, sadistic inquisitors using perverted forms of torture to extract confessions and as punishment.

\* Webster's dictionary defines "Her-e-sy (her'e se)" as 1: a religious belief that is opposed to church dogma. 2: any opinion (in philosophy, politics, etc.) opposed to official or established views or doctrines. 3: the holding of any such belief or opinion.

This system kept most of the Western world's inhabitants in a state of constant terror, not only for their own physical safety and freedom, but also for their eternal spirit, with "Hell" lurking mere inches below the surface for those excommunicated by the church.

## THE POLITICS OF PAPER

The masses of people, "the commons," were kept in check through a dual system of fear and enforced ignorance. All learning except the most rudimentary was controlled and strictly regulated by the priests.

The commons (about 95% of the people) were forbidden to learn to read or write—not even an alphabet—and often were punished or put to death for doing so.

The people were also forbidden to learn Latin, the language of the Bible. This effectively enabled the few priests who could read to interpret the scriptures any way they pleased for about 1200 years, until the reformation in Europe.

To prohibit knowledge, people were literally kept in the dark, without a piece of paper to write on. The monasteries preserved and guarded hemp's secrets.

They saw that it held two threats to this policy of absolute control: papermaking and lamp oil.

Something had to be done.

## CANNABIS MEDICINES FORBIDDEN

While embracing wine as a Sacrament, and tolerating beer and hard liquor, the Inquisition outlawed cannabis ingestion in Spain in the 12th century, and France in the 13th. Many other natural remedies were simultaneously banned. Anyone using hemp to communicate, heal, etc. was labelled "witch."

Saint Joan of Arc, for example, was accused in 1430-31 of using a variety of herbal "witch" drugs, including cannabis, to hear voices.

## LEGAL MEDICINES CONSISTED OF:

Virtually the only legal medical cures allowed the people of Western Europe by the R.C.Ch. Fathers at this time were:

1. Wearing a bird mask (for plague). (See picture.)

2. Bleeding pints and even quarts of blood from all flu, pneumonia or

fever patients (victims) was the most used treatment in Europe and America by doctors until this century. It does not work! and did not work for thousands of years (no matter how much blood they took).

3. Praying to specific Saints for a miraculous cure (e.g., St. Anthony for ergotism, St. Odilla for blindness, St. Benedict for poison sufferers, St. Vitus for comedians and epileptics) was encouraged.

4. Alcohol was legal.

In 1484, Pope Innocent VIII singled out cannabis healers and other herbalists, proclaiming hemp an unholy sacrament of the second and third types of satanic mass. This persecution lasted for more than 150 years.

**Satanic knowledge** and masses, according to the Medieval Church, came in three types:

- To Summon or Worship Satan;

- To Have Witch's Knowledge (e.g., herbalists or chemists) of making, using or giving others any unguent or preparation—including cannabis—as medicine or as a spiritual sacrament;

- **The Mass of the Travesty**, which can be likened to the Simpsons, In Living Color, rap music, Mel Brooks, Second City-TV, Monty Python, or Saturday Night Live (Father Guido Sarducci-type group) doing irreverent, farcical or satirical take-offs on the dogmas,

Bird Mask filled with herbs to fend off plague.



doctrines, indulgences, and rituals of the R.C.Ch. mass and/or its absolute beliefs.

Because medieval priest bureaucrats thought they were sometimes laughed at, ridiculed and scorned by those under its influence—often by the most learned monks, clerics and leading citizens—ingesting cannabis was proclaimed heretical and Satanic.

## CONTRADICTIONS

Despite this centuries-long attack by the most powerful political and religious force in Western civilization, hemp cultivation continued in Northern Europe, Africa and Asia. While the church persecuted cannabis users in Europe, the Spanish conquistadors were busy planting hemp everywhere around the world to provide sails, rope, oakum, clothes, etc.

## YET, HEMP ENDURED

The sadistic Ottoman Empire conquered Egypt and, in the 14th century A.D., tried to outlaw cannabis—because Egyptian hemp growers along the Nile were leading tax revolts. The Turks complained that cannabis use caused Egyptians to laugh and be disrespectful to their Sultan and his representatives. In 1868, Egypt became the first modern(?) country to outlaw cannabis ingestion, followed in 1910 by white South Africa to punish and stop the blacks practicing their ancient Dagga cults and religions.

In Europe, hemp was widely used both industrially and medicinally, from the Black Sea (Crimean) to the British Isles, especially in Eastern Europe. The papal ban on cannabis medicines in the Holy Roman Empire in 1484 was quite unenforceable north of the Alps, and to this day the Romanians, Czechs, Hungarians and Russians dominate world cannabis agronomy.

In Ireland, already world famous for its cannabis linen, the Irish woman who wanted to know whom she would eventually marry was advised to seek revelation through cannabis.

Eventually, the hemp trades once again became so important to the empire builders who followed (in the Age of Discovery/Reason, the 14th to 18th centuries) that they were central to the intrigues and maneuverings of all the World's great powers.

## THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

The 18th century ushered in a new era of human thought and civilization; "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness!" declared the colonists in America. "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!" replied their French cousins. The concepts of modern constitutional government, which guaranteed human rights and separation of church and state, were unified into a policy designed to protect citizens from intolerant and arbitrary laws.

## ECONOMICS: THE VERY MODEL OF A MODERN INQUISITION

For cannabis-related knowledge, or hundreds of other "sins"—owning a devil's tool (dinner fork), reading a sorcerer's book or speaking in tongues (foreign language), having a different faith, having the witch's habit (taking a bath or falling into a river), etc.—10% to 33% of the people in Western Europe were tortured or put to death without trial during the medieval Roman Catholic Church's 500-year Inquisition. (11th to 17th centuries.)

While most suffered, some profited handsomely. The Pope could declare anything "heresy," and use it as an excuse to legally rob, torture and kill his enemies or anyone else accused. For over 300 years, inquisitors divided up the property forfeited to them by suspected witches and heretics. Whoever denounced you got 1/3 of your property, 1/3 went to the government and 1/3 went to the Papal hierarchy.\*

"Beware the scribes which...devour widows' houses." *Jesus, quoted: Luke 20:46*

This perverted prosecution-for-profit model is used today by state and federal drug warriors just as self-righteously. Everyone from informant to the prosecutor now share in the bounty of forfeited goods.

In fact, while British common law is the basis for our modern legal system, forfeiture law relies on the medieval concept of the cursed object—"deodand" (from the latin "deo," god and "dare," give; meaning that any object causing human death was forfeited to the crown)—is the basis for American laws of seizure and confiscation of property rather than against persons.

Why? Simple. People have guaranteed legal rights: property doesn't.

In his landmark essay, *On Liberty*, Ogden Livingston Mills, whose philosophy shaped our democracy, wrote that "Human liberty comprises, first, the inward domain of consciousness in the most comprehensive sense: liberty of thought and feeling, ...scientific, moral or theological, ...liberty of tastes and pursuits."

Mills asserted that this freedom of thought or of "mind" is the basis for all freedoms. Gentleman farmer Thomas Jefferson's immortal words, "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man," are engraved into the marble of his Memorial in Washington D.C.

Abraham Lincoln was an avowed enemy of prohibition. His wife was prescribed cannabis for her nerves after his assassination. Virtually every president from the mid-19th century up until prohibition routinely used cannabis medicines (See chapter 12: Nineteenth

## JEFFERSON'S COMPARISON

Thomas Jefferson wrote and acted on behalf of hemp many times, smuggling rare seeds into America, re-designing the hemp brake, keeping his farm and garden journals and writing this on March 16, 1791:

"The culture {of tobacco} is pernicious. This plant greatly exhausts the soil. Of course, it requires much manure, therefore other productions are deprived of manure, yielding no nourishment for cattle, there is no return for the manure expended....

"It is impolitic. The fact well established in the system of agriculture is that the best hemp and the best tobacco grow on the same kind of soil. The former article is of first necessity to the commerce and marine, in other words to the wealth and protection of the country. The latter, never useful and sometimes pernicious, derives its estimation from caprice, and its value from the taxes to which it was formerly exposed. The preference to be given will result from a comparison of them: Hemp employs in its rudest state more labor than tobacco, but being a material for manufactures of various sorts, becomes afterwards the means of support to numbers of people, hence it is to be preferred in a populous country.

"America imports hemp and will continue to do so, and also sundry articles made of hemp, such as cordage, sail cloth, drilling linnen and stockings..."

century use).

More recently, close acquaintances and entertainer associates of John Kennedy say he used cannabis regularly to control his back pain and actually planned on legalizing "marijuana" during his second term—a plan cut short by his assassination in 1963.

"How Heads of State Got High," High Times, April, 1980 (see appendix).

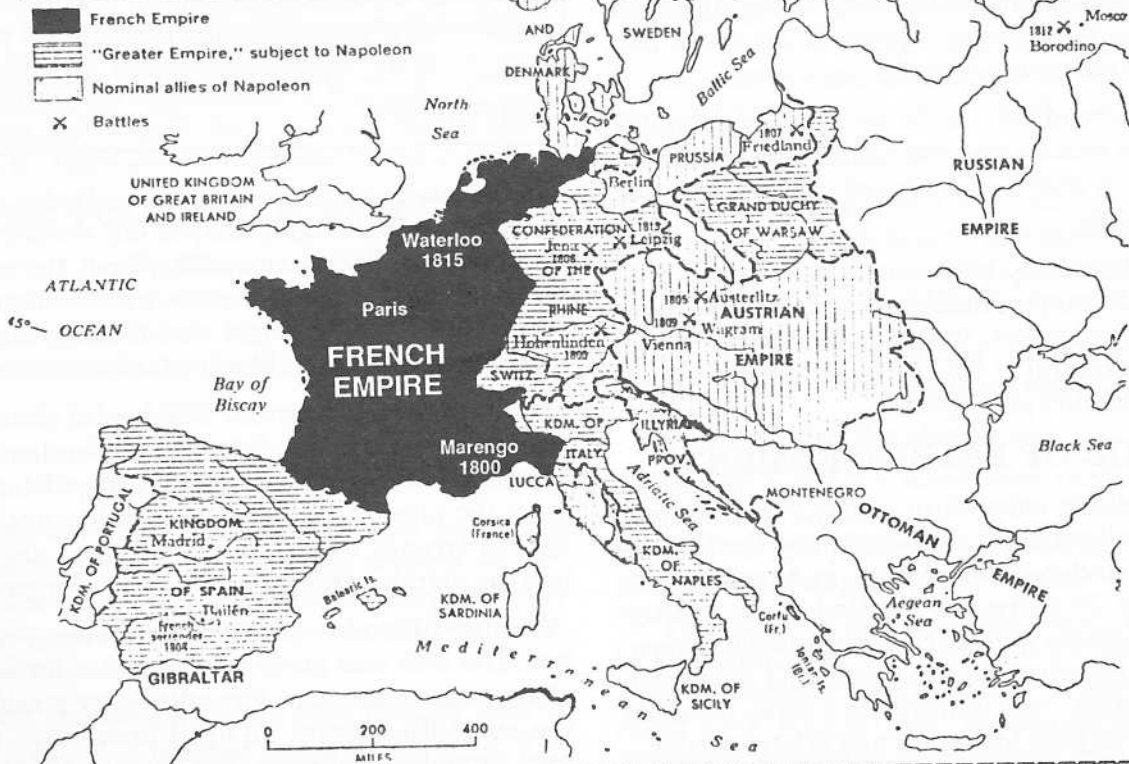
More recently, former president Gerald Ford's son and Jimmy Carter's son Chip admit to having smoked pot in the White House. George Bush's vice president Dan Quayle had a reputation for smoking grass and using drugs in college. Ronald and even former first lady Nancy "Just Say No" Reagan are reported to have smoked pot in the California Governor's mansion.

"Smoke Screen: Inmate Sues Justice Department Over Quayle-Pot Cover-up," Dallas Observer, August 23, 1990. Kelley, Kitty, *Nancy Reagan: The Unauthorized Biography*, Doubleday Co., NY, 1991.

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## NAPOLEON'S EMPIRE • 1810 (See Chapter 11)



# THE WAR OF 1812 ... AND NAPOLEON INVADES RUSSIA

*This is a piece of history that you may have been a little bit hazy about when they taught it in school:*

*What the heck were we fighting about, anyway?*

*We present the events that led up to the Battle of New Orleans, fought two weeks after the war was officially over...*

## TIME:

### 1700S AND EARLY 1800S

Cannabis hemp is, as it has been for thousands of years, the biggest business and most important industry on the planet. Its fiber (see chapter 2, "Uses") moves virtually all the world's shipping. The entire world's economy uses and depends upon thousands of different products from the marijuana plant.

### 1740 ON...

Russia, because of its cheap slave/serf labor, produces 80% of the western world's cannabis hemp, finished hemp products, and is, by far, the world's best-quality manufacturer of cannabis hemp for sails, rope, rigging and nets.

Cannabis is Russia's number one trading commodity—ahead of its furs, timber and iron.

### 1740 TO 1807

Great Britain buys 90% or more of its marine hemp from Russia; Britain's navy and world sea trade runs on Russian hemp; each British ship must replace 50 to 100 tons of hemp every year or two.

There is no substitute; flax sails, for example, unlike hemp sails, would start rotting in three months or less from salt air and spray.

### 1793 TO 1799 ON...

The British nobility is hostile toward the new French government primarily because the British are afraid that the 1789-93 French Revolution of commoners could spread, and/or result in a French inva-

sion of England and the loss of its Empire and, of course, its nobility's heads.

### 1803 TO 1814

Britain's navy blockades Napoleon's France, including Napoleon's allies on the Continent. Britain accomplishes the blockade of France by closing their (France's) English Channel and Atlantic (Bay of Biscay) ports with its navy; also, Britain controls absolute access to and from the Mediterranean and Atlantic, by virtue of its control of the straits of Gibraltar.

(SEE MAP ON FACING PAGE.)

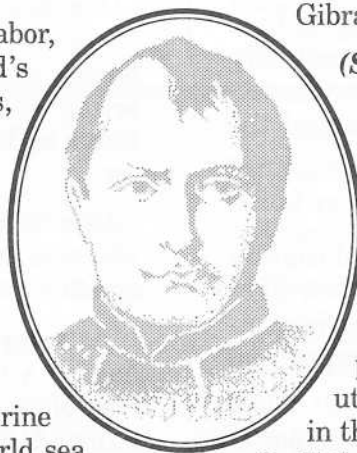
### 1798 TO 1812

The fledgling United States is officially "neutral" in the war between France and Britain. The United States even begins to solve its own foreign problems by sending its navy and marines (1801-1805) to the Mediterranean to stop Tripoli pirates and ransomers from collecting tribute from American Yankee traders operating in the area. "Millions for Defense—not a penny for Tribute" was America's rallying cry, and the incident came to be memorialized in the second line of the Marine Corps' hymn: "...to the shores of Tripoli."

### 1803

Napoleon, needing money to press war with Great Britain and pursue control of the European continent, bargain-sells the Louisiana Territory to the United States for \$15 million, or roughly two-and-a-half cents per acre.

This area is about one-third of what is now the 48 contiguous states.



## **TIME:**

### **1803 ON...**

The Louisiana Purchase gives rise to some Americans, mostly Westerners, dreams of "Manifest Destiny"—that is, the United States should extend to the utmost borders of North America: From the top of Canada to the bottom of Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

(SEE MAP, NEXT PAGE.)

### **1803 TO 1807**

Britain continues to trade and buy 90% of its hemp directly from Russia.

### **1807**

Napoleon and Czar Alexander of Russia sign the Treaty of Tilset, which cuts off all legal Russian trade with Great Britain, its allies, or any other neutral nation ship acting as agents for Great Britain in Russia.

The treaty also sets up a buffer zone, the Warsaw Duchy (approximately Central Eastern Poland) between Napoleon's allies and Russia.

(SEE MAP.)

Napoleon's strategy—and his most important goal with the treaty—is to stop Russian hemp from reaching England, thereby destroying Britain's navy by forcing it to cannibalize sails, ropes, and rigging from other ships; and Napoleon believes that eventually, with no Russian hemp for its huge navy, Britain will be forced to end its blockade of France and the Continent.

### **1807 TO 1809**

The United States is considered a neutral country by Napoleon, as long as its ships do not trade with or for Great Britain, and the United States considers itself to be neutral in the war between France and Great Britain.

However, Congress passes the 1806 Non-Importation Pact: British articles which are produced in the U.S., but which could be produced elsewhere, are prohibited. Congress also passes the 1807 Embargo Act, to wit: American ships could not bring or carry products to or from Europe.

These laws hurt America more than Europe; however, many Yankee traders ignored the law anyway.

### **1807 TO 1814**

After the Treaty of Tilset cuts off their Russian trade, Britain claims that there are no neutral countries or shipping lanes.

Hence, any ship that trades with Napoleon's "Continental System" of allies are the enemy and are subject to blockade.

On this pretext, Britain confiscates American ships and cargo and sends sailors back to the United States at American ship owners' expense.

Britain "impresses" some American sailors into service in the British Navy. However, England claims that they only "impress" those sailors who are British subjects—and whose American shipping companies refused to pay for the sailors' return fares.

### **1807 TO 1810.**

Secretly, however, Britain offers the captured American traders a "deal" (actually a blackmail proposition) when they "overhaul"—board and confiscate—an American ship and bring it into an English port.

The deal: Either lose your ship and cargos forever, or go to Russia and secretly buy hemp for Britain, who will pay American traders with gold in advance, and more gold when the hemp is delivered back.

At the same time, the Americans will be allowed to keep and trade their own goods (rum, sugar, spices, cotton, coffee, tobacco) to the Czar for hemp—a double profit for the Americans.

### **1808 TO 1810.**

Our shrewd Yankee traders, faced with the choice of either running British blockades—and risking having their ships, cargo and crews confiscated—or acting as secret (illegal) licensees for Britain, with safety and profits guaranteed, mostly choose the latter.

John Quincy Adams (later to become president), who was American Consul at St. Petersburg, in 1809 noted:

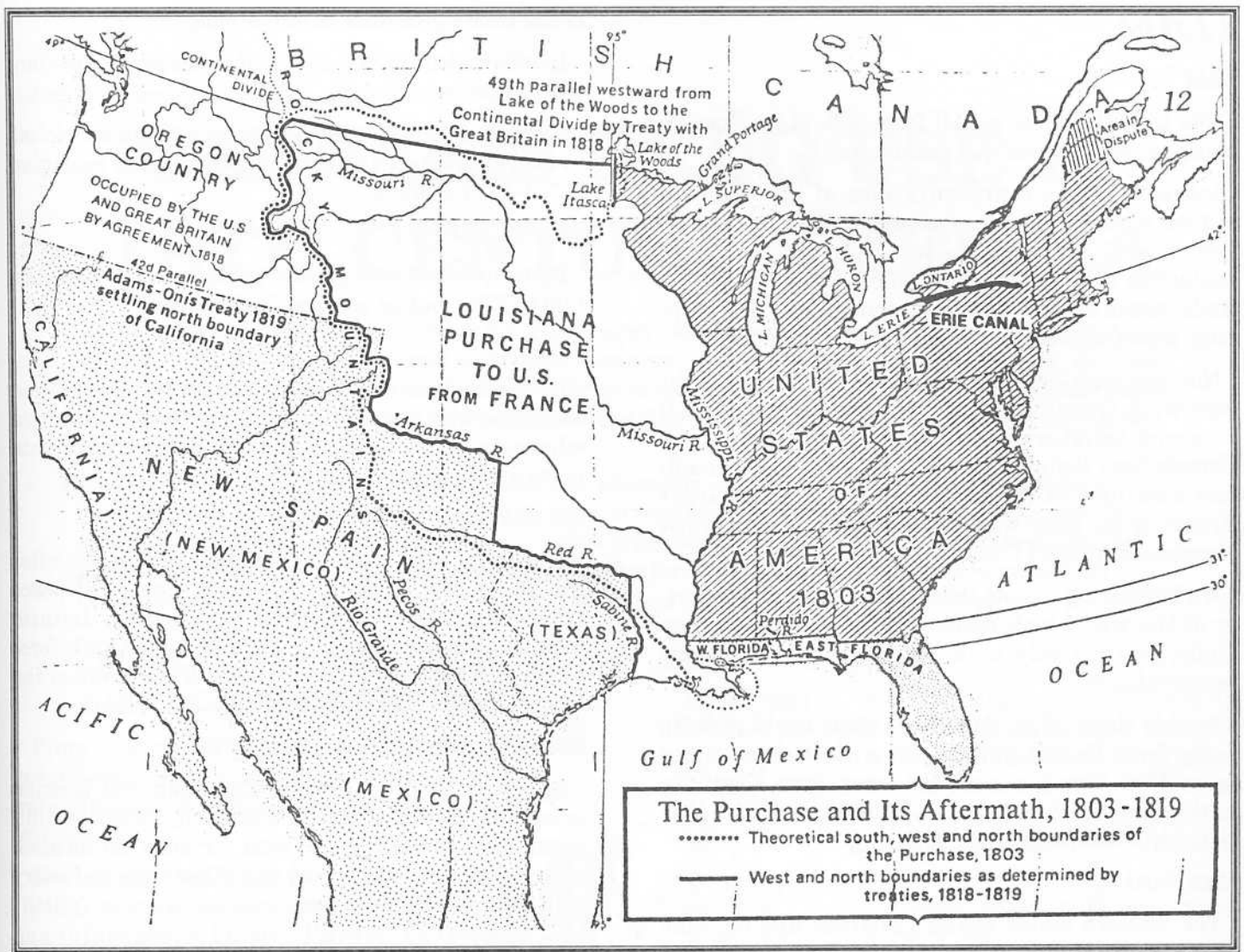
"As many as 600 clipper ships, flying the American flag, in a two week period, were in Kronstadt" (the Port of St. Petersburg, once called Leningrad in the former U.S.S.R.) loading principally cannabis hemp for England (illegally) and America, where quality hemp is also in great demand.

(Bemis, *John Q. Adams and the American Foreign Policy*, New York, NY, Alfred A Knopf, 1949.)

The United States passes the 1809 Non-Intercourse Act which resumes legal trade with Europe, except Britain and France. It is soon replaced with the Macon Bill resuming all legal trade.

### **1808 TO 1810.**

Napoleon insists that Czar Alexander stop all trade with the independent United States traders as they



are being coerced into being illegal traders for Great Britain's hemp.

Napoleon wants the Czar to allow him to place/station French agents and troops in Kronstadt to make sure the Czar and his port authorities live up to the treaty.

## TIME:

### 1808 to 1810.

The Czar says "Nyet!" despite his treaty with France, and turns a "blind eye" to the illegal American traders, probably because he needs the popular, profitable trade goods the Americans are bringing him and his Nobles—as well as the hard gold he is getting from the Americans' (illegal) purchases of hemp for Great Britain.

1809. (SEE MAP ON PAGE 58.)

Napoleon's allies invade the Duchy of Warsaw.

### 1810.

Napoleon orders the Czar to stop all trade with the

American traders! The Czar responds by withdrawing Russia from that part of the Treaty of Tilsit that would require him to stop selling goods to neutral American ships.

### 1810 to 1812.

Napoleon, infuriated with the Czar for allowing Britain's life blood of navy hemp to reach England, builds up his army and invades Russia, planning to punish the Czar and ultimately stop hemp from reaching the British Navy.

### 1811 to 1812.

England, again an ally and full trading partner of Russia, is still stopping American ships from trading with the rest of the Continent.

Britain also blockades all U.S. traders from Russia at the Baltic Sea and insists that American traders have to now secretly buy other strategic goods for them (mostly from Mediterranean ports), specifically from Napoleon and his allies on the Continent who by this time are happy to sell anything to raise capital.

# TIME:

## 1812

The United States, cut off from 80% of its Russian hemp supply, debates war in Congress.<sup>3</sup>

Ironically, it is representatives of the Western states who argue for war under the excuse of "Impressed" American sailors. However, the representatives of the Maritime States, fearful of loss of trade, argue against war, even though it's their shipping, crews, and states that are allegedly afflicted.

Not one senator from a Maritime State votes for war with Great Britain, whereas virtually all Western senators vote for war, hoping to take Canada from Britain and fulfill their dream of "manifest destiny," in the mistaken belief that Great Britain is too busy with the European wars against Napoleon to protect Canada.

It's interesting to note that Kentucky, a big supporter of the war which disrupted the overseas hemp trade, was actively building up its own domestic hemp industry.

At this time, 1812, American ships could pick up hemp from Russia and return with it three times faster than shippers could get hemp from Kentucky to the East coast over land—at least, until the Erie Canal was completed in 1825.

(SEE MAP.)

The Western states win in Congress, and on June 18, 1812, the United States is at war with Britain.

America enters the war on the side of Napoleon, who marches on Moscow in June of 1812.

Napoleon is soon defeated in Russia by the harsh winter, the Russian scorched-earth policy, 2,000 miles of snowy and muddy supply lines—and by Napoleon not stopping for the winter and regrouping before marching on Moscow, as was the original battle plan.

Of the 450,000 to 600,000 men Napoleon starts with, only 180,000 ever make it back.

## 1812 to 1814

Britain, after initial success in war with the United States (including the burning of Washington in retaliation for the earlier American burning of Toronto, then the colonial Canadian capitol), finds its finances and military stretched thin—with blockades, war in Spain with France, and a tough new America on the seas.

Britain agrees to peace, and signs a treaty with the United States in December, 1814. The actual terms

of the treaty give little to either side.

In effect, Britain agrees it will never again interfere with American shipping.

And the United States agrees to give up all claims to Canada forever (which we did, with the exception of "54-40 or Fight").

## 1813 to 1814

Britain defeats Napoleon in Spain and banishes him to Elba, but he escapes for 100 days.

## 1815

Britain defeats Napoleon at Waterloo (June 18) and banishes him to St. Helena Island off Antarctica where, in 1821, he dies and his hairs and private parts are sold to the public for souvenirs.

## JANUARY 1815

Tragically for Britain, more than two weeks after the December 24, 1814 signing of the Ghent peace treaty between the United States and Britain, Andrew Jackson defeats a huge British attack force at New Orleans (January 8, 1815) while news of the treaty slowly makes its way across the Atlantic.

## 20TH CENTURY

American, British, French, Canadian and Russian schools each teach children their own, completely different versions of history, with virtually no mention of hemp in this war—or at any other time in history—in the American versions.

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## FOOTNOTES

1. Russia—under the Czars' and Russian Orthodox Church's domination—continued to have virtual slave/serf/peasant labor for making hemp until 1917.

2. One of America's leading foreign trade deficits, until this century, was to Russia for hemp.

3. Crosby, Alfred, Jr., *America, Russia, Hemp & Napoleon*, OH State U. Press, 1965.

This situation only began to improve after the 1898 (Spanish-American War) conquest and acquisition of the Philippines with its (cheap) coolie labor and manila-hemp (abaca).

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## AUTHOR'S NOTE:

*I wish to apologize to history buffs for all the nuances I have left out from the outline of the 1812 Wars; for example, the Rothschilds, Illuminati, stock market manipulations, etc., but I did not want to write War and Peace. It's been done.*

*I just want to be sure that our children are taught a true, comprehensive history in our schools, not watered-down nonsense that hides the real facts and makes the War of 1812 totally unintelligible and seemingly without rhyme or reason when taught in school by teachers who don't have the foggiest reason why it was fought.*

# CANNABIS DRUG USE IN 19TH CENTURY AMERICA

*Although cannabis hemp products for fiber, paper, nautical use, lamp oil, food, etc., were possibly the largest agricultural and industrial business in the world and America in 1839, the hundreds of medical uses of cannabis (known for thousands of years in the Orient and Middle East) were almost entirely unknown in Western Europe and America until 1839 because of the earlier Medieval Catholic Church's suppression.*

*However, the 19th Century saw a dramatic re-discovery of the benefits of cannabis drugs, which were the #1 medicine in America prior to 1863. It was replaced by morphine when the new injectable needle became the rage, but not before cannabis brought with it healthful elixirs and patent medicines, luxuriant Turkish Smoking Parlors and a fountain of literary creativity. Cannabis remained the #2 medicine until 1901 when it was replaced by Aspirin.*

## MARIJUANA MEDICINE IN 19TH CENTURY AMERICA

From 1850 to 1937, cannabis was used as the prime medicine for more than 100 separate illnesses or diseases in U.S. pharmacopoeia.

During all this time (until the 1940's), science, doctors, and drug manufacturers (Lilly, Parke-Davis, Squibb, etc.) had no idea of its active ingredients.

Yet from 1842 until the 1890s, marijuana, generally called Cannabis Indica or Indian Hemp extractums, was one of the three items (after alcohol and opium) most used in patent and prescription drugs (in massive\* doses, usually by oral ingestion).

\* Doses given during the 19th century to American infants, children, youth, adults, women in childbirth, and senior citizens, in one day, were, in many cases, equal to what a current moderate-to-heavy American marijuana user probably consumes in a month or two, using U.S. government's 1983 guidelines for comparison.

Violence was equated with alcohol use; addiction to morphine was known as the "soldiers' illness."

And so, during that era, cannabis gained favor and was even recommended as a way of helping alcoholics and addicts recover.

However, cannabis medicines had been largely lost to the West since the days of the Inquisition. (See

chapter 10, "Sociology.")

Until, that is, W.B. O'Shaugnessy, a 30 year old British physician serving in India's Bengal\* province, watched Indian doctors use different hemp extracts successfully to treat all types of illness and disease then untreatable in the West, including tetanus.

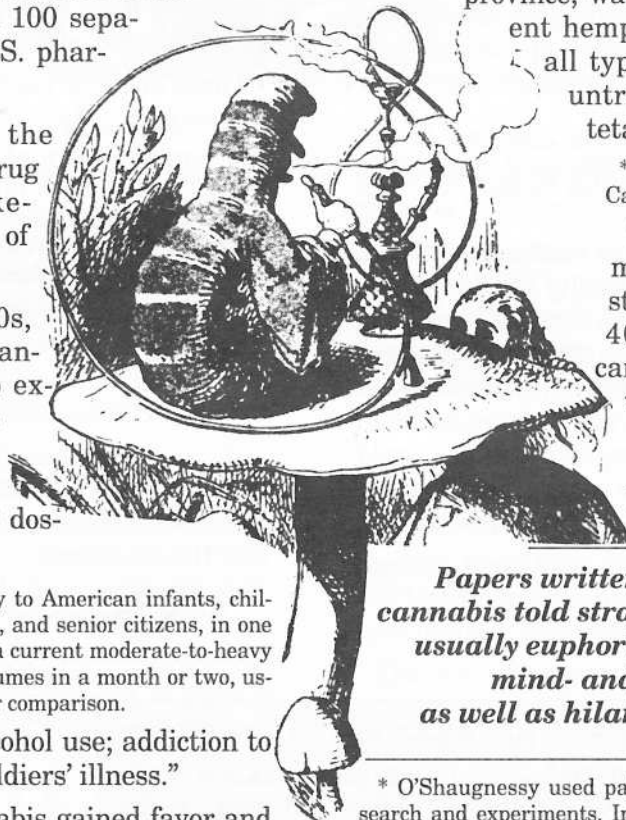
\* Bengal" means "Bhang Land," literally Cannabis Land.

O'Shaugnessy then did an enormous (and the first Western) study,\* in 1839, and published a 40-page paper on the uses of cannabis medicines. At the same time, a French doctor named Roche was making the same re-discovery of hemp in Middle Eastern medicines.

***Papers written by users and doctors using cannabis told straight forward accounts of its usually euphoric, and sometimes disphoric, mind- and time-expanding properties, as well as hilarity and increased appetites.***

\* O'Shaugnessy used patients, animals, and himself for his research and experiments. Incidentally, O'Shaugnessy went on to become a millionaire and was knighted by Queen Victoria for building India's first telegraph system in the 1850s.

O'Shaugnessy's medical paper and findings on hemp extracts stunned and swept through the Western medical world; in just three years...





marijuana was an American and European Super Duper Superstar.

Papers written by first time American users (novices) and doctors using, treating, or experimenting with cannabis, told straight forward accounts of its usually euphoric, and sometimes disphoric, mind- and time-expanding properties for both child and adult, as well as hilarity and increased appetites, especially the first few times they tried it.

Interestingly, during this whole period of time (1840s to 1930s) Lilly, Squibb, Parke Davis, Smith Brothers, Tildens, etc., had no effective way to prolong its very short shelf life and had great difficulty standardizing dosages.

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**Some temperance organizations even suggest hasheesh as a substitute for (wife beating) "Demon" alcohol.**

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As noted before, marijuana medicine was so highly regarded by Americans (including some Protestant theologians) during the last century that in 1860, for example, the Committee on Cannabis Indica for the Ohio State Medical Society reported and concluded that, "High Biblical commentators [scholars]" believe "that the gall and vinegar, or myrrhed wine, offered to our Saviour, immediately before his crucifixion, was in all probability, a preparation of Indian hemp [marijuana], and even speak of its earlier use in obstetrics."\*

\* Reprinted from the transcripts of the 15th annual meeting of the Ohio State Medical Society, at White Sulphur Springs, Ohio, June 12-14, 1860, pg. 75-100.

The main reasons that cannabis medicines fell into disuse in America was the difficulty of identifying and standardizing dosage, e.g., in 1964, 27 years after America outlawed cannabis in 1937, Dr. Rapheal Mechoulam of Tel Aviv University first discovered the THC delta molecules as the active ingredients in cannabis. Also, doctors in the late 19th century could not find a way to inject it into humans with their brand new hypodermic needles...and still haven't.

By the 1890s, some of the most popular American marriage guides recommend cannabis as an aphro-

disiac of extraordinary powers—no one ever suggested a prohibition law against cannabis. And while there was talk of an alcohol prohibition law, a number of women's temperance organizations even suggested hashish as a substitute for "Demon" alcohol, which they said led to wife beating.

## A POPULAR INSPIRATION OF THE 19TH CENTURY LITERARY GREATS

From the early 1800s on, some of the world's foremost romantic and revolutionary writers on individual freedom and human dignity extolled cannabis use. We study their works in school today as 'classics':

Victor Hugo: *Les Miserables*, 1862, *Notre Dame de Paris* (Hunchback of...), 1831; Alexandre Dumas: *The Count of Monte Cristo*, 1844, *The Three Musketeers*, 1844; Coleridge, Gautier, De Quincy, Balzac, Baudelaire, and John Greenleaf Whittier (Barbara Fritchie), etc.

Cannabis and mushroom imagery influenced Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland*, 1865, and *Through the Looking Glass*, 1872. (See illustration p. 63.) In the early 1860s, Mark Twain's best friend and mentor was the already-famous best-selling writer and advocate of cannabis, the young (mid-20s) Fitz Hugh Ludlow (*The Hashish Eater*, 1857). Ludlow extolled hashish eating as a wondrous mind adventure but warned strongly against over-indulgence of it and all drugs.

These authors' stories usually had several things in common:

A complete love of individual freedom; respect for the dignity of each human's search for individual consciousness; and humorous contempt for the establishment, beliefs, bureaucracies and injustices of their day (for example, *Les Miserables*).

The science of psycho-pharmacology started in France circa 1845 with Doctor J.J. Moreau DeTours, and cannabis became one of the first drugs used to treat the insane and depressed.

Moreau was best friends with Dumas, Hugo, and Gautier, and in 1845 co-founded with them in Paris the first cannabis club in the Western World: Le Club Des Haschischins.

## MAPLE SUGAR HASHISH CANDY

Starting in the 1860s, the "Ganjah Wallah Hasheesh Candy Company" made maple sugar hashish candy, which soon became one of the most popular treats in America.

It was sold over the counter and advertised in newspapers by Sears-Roebuck, as well as being listed in its own catalogs, as a totally harmless fun candy for 40 years.

**Hasheesh Candy.—THE ARABIAN "GUNJE" OF ENCHANTMENT confectionized.—A most pleasurable and harmless stimulant.—Cures Nervousness, Weakness, Melancholy, &c. Inspires all classes with new life and energy. A complete mental and physical invigorator. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. 25 cents and \$1 per box. Imported only by the GUNJAH WALLAH CO., 476 Broadway, N. Y.**



## TURKISH SMOKING PARLORS

World Fairs and International Expositions from the 1860s through the early 1900s often featured a popular Turkish Hashish Smoking exposition and concession. Hashish *smoking* was entirely new for Americans; its effects came on much faster. However, smoking hashish was only about one-third as strong or long lasting as orally ingesting the cannabis extract medicines that even American children were regularly prescribed.

At America's giant 100-year 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, fair goers took their friends and family to partake (smoke) at the extremely popular Turkish Hashish Exposition, so as to "enhance" their fair experience.

By 1883, similar hashish smoking parlors were legally open in every major American city, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and so on.

The Police Gazette estimated there were over 500 hashish smoking parlors in New York City in the 1880s and it was estimated by the NYPD that there were still 500 or more hashish parlors in N.Y.C. in the 1920s—more of these parlors than there were "speakeasys" during the same 1920s alcohol prohibition period.

## AS AMERICAN AS APPLE PIE

By the start of this century almost four generations of Americans had been using cannabis.

Virtually everyone in this country was familiar from childhood on with the "highs" of cannabis extract—yet doctors did not consider it habit forming, anti-social or violent at all after 60 years of use.

This leads us to an important question: If it was not fear of health or social consequences that led to the eventual ban of cannabis use in America (and later forced on the rest of the world), what did?

## THE SMEAR CAMPAIGN

What socio-political force would be strong enough to turn Americans against something as innocent as a plant—let alone one which everyone had an interest in using to improve their own lives?

Earlier, you read how the first federal anti-marijuana laws (1937) came about because of William Randolph Hearst's lies, yellow journalism and racist newspaper articles and ravings, which from then on were cited in Congressional testimony by Harry Anslinger as facts.

But what started Hearst on the marijuana and racist scare stories? What intelligence or ignorance, for which we still punish fellow Americans to the tune of 14 million years in jails and prisons in just the last 57 years, (410,000 arrested in 1993 alone for marijuana)—brought this all about?

The first step was to introduce the element of fear of the unknown by using a word that no one had ever heard of before: "marijuana."

The next step was to keep the maneuverings hidden from the doctors, scientists and hemp industries who would have defended hemp; this was done by holding most of the hearings on prohibition in secret.

And, finally, prohibitionists set out to stir up primal emotions and tap right into an existing pool of hatred that was already poisoning society: racism.



The blackface team of McIntyre and Heath had audiences rolling in the aisles for decades. They repeated this feat in the musical, *The Ham Tree*.

# PREJUDICE:

## MARIJUANA AND THE JIM CROW LAWS

*Since the abolition of slavery, racism and bigotry have generally had to manifest themselves in less blatant forms in America.*

*The cannabis prohibition laws illustrate again this institutional intolerance of racial minorities and show how prejudice is concealed behind rhetoric and laws which seem to have an entirely different purpose.*

### SMOKING IN AMERICA

The first known\* smoking of female cannabis tops in the Western hemisphere was in the 1870s in the West Indies (Jamaica, Bahamas, Barbados, etc.); and arrived with the immigration of thousands of Indian Hindus imported for cheaper labor. By 1886, Mexicans and Black sailors, who traded in those islands, picked up and spread its use throughout all the West Indies and Mexico.

\* There are other theories about the first known "smoking" of hemp flower tops, e.g., by American and Brazilian slaves, Shawnee Indians, etc., some fascinating—but none verifiable.

Cannabis smoking was generally used in the West Indies to ease the back-breaking work in the cane fields, beat the heat, and to relax in the evenings without the threat of an alcohol hangover in the morning.

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***"Negroes, Mexicans and entertainers,"—and their jazz and swing music—were declared an outgrowth of marijuana use.***

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Given its late 19th century area of usage—the Caribbean West Indies and Mexico—it is not surprising the first marijuana use recorded in the U.S. was that of Mexicans in Brownsville, Texas in 1903, and then in 1909 in the port of New Orleans, in the Black dominated "Storeyville" section frequented by sailors.

New Orleans' Storeyville was filled with cabarets, brothels, music, and all the other usual accouterments of "red light" districts the world over. Sailors from the Islands took their shore leave and their marijuana there.

### BLACKFACE ...

The Public Safety Commissioner of New Orleans wrote that, "marijuana was the most frightening and vicious drug ever to hit New Orleans," and in 1910 warned that regular users might number as high as 200 in Storeyville alone.

To the D.A. and Public Safety Commissioners and New Orleans newspapers from 1910 through the 1930s, marijuana's insidious evil influence apparently manifested itself in making the "darkies" think they were as good as "white men."

In fact, marijuana was being blamed for the first refusals of black entertainers to wear blackface\* and for hysterical laughter by Negroes under marijuana's influence when told to cross a street or go to the back of the trolley, etc.

\* That's right, your eyes have not deceived you. Because of a curious quirk in the "Jim Crow" (segregation; apartheid type) laws, black Americans were banned from any stage in the Deep South (and most other places in the North and West also). Negroes had to wear (through the 1920s) blackface—(like Al Jolson wore when he sang "Swanee") a dye which white entertainers wore to resemble or mimic black people. Actually, by "Jim Crow" law, blacks were not allowed on the stage at all, but because of their talent were allowed to sneak/enter through back doors, put on blackface, and pretend to be a white person playing the part of a black person...

### ...AND ALL THAT JAZZ

In New Orleans, whites were also concerned that black musicians, rumored to smoke marijuana, were spreading (selling) a very powerful (popular) new "voodoo" music that forced even decent white women to tap their feet and was ultimately aimed at throwing off the yoke of the whites. Today we call that new music... Jazz!

Blacks obviously played upon the white New Orleans racists' fears of "voodoo" to try to keep whites out of their lives. Jazz's birthplace is generally recognized to be in Storeyville, New Orleans, and home of the original innovators: Buddy Bohler, Buck Johnson and others (1909-1917). Storeyville was also the birthplace of Louis Armstrong\* (1900).

\* In 1930—one year after Louis Armstrong recorded "Muggles" (read: "marijuana")—he was arrested for a marijuana cigarette in Los Angeles, California and put in jail for 10 days until he agreed to

leave California and not return for two years.

American newspapers, politicians, and police, had virtually no idea, for 15 years (until the 1920s, and then only rarely), that the marijuana the "darkies" and "Chicanos" were smoking in cigarettes or pipes was just a weaker version of the many familiar concentrated cannabis medicines they'd been taking since childhood, or that the same drug was smoked at the local "white man's" plush hashish parlors.

## ANSLINGER'S HATRED OF BLACKS AND JAZZ

After retirement, Harry Anslinger personally delivered his papers from his 30 years as the world's top narc to Pennsylvania State University at State College, PA.

From the Anslinger papers and the Washington, D.C., DEA Library (containing the old F.B.N. papers and memos), we have this: From 1943 to 1948, Anslinger ordered all his agents throughout the country to watch and keep marijuana criminal files on virtually all jazz and swing musicians; but not to bust them until he could coordinate all the jazz busts on the same night.

*Anslinger kept files on Thelonius Monk, Louis Armstrong, Les Brown, Count Basie, Jimmy Dorsey, Duke Ellington, Dizzy Gillespie, Lionel Hampton, Andre Kostelanetz, Cab Calloway, the NBC Orchestra, the Milton Berle show, the Coca-Cola program, the Jackie Gleason show and even the Kate Smith program.*

His goal and dream was to bust them all in one giant nationwide sweep! This would garner the front page of every newspaper in America, and make Anslinger more well-known than his 20 year chief rival, the F.B.I.'s famous J. Edgar Hoover. The jazz and swing musicians would be shown to the youth of America for what they really were — "dope fiends."

Anslinger ordered his agents to keep files and constant surveillance on the following "low life" Americans and their bands, singers and comedians: Thelonius Monk, Louis Armstrong, Les Brown, Count Basie, Cab Calloway, Jimmy Dorsey, Duke Ellington, Dizzy Gillespie, Lionel Hampton, Andre Kostelanetz. Also under surveillance were the NBC Orchestra, the Milton Berle show, the Coca-Cola program, the Jackie Gleason program, and even the Kate Smith program. People we think of today as wonderful Americans and musical innovators.

For five years they were watched and the files grew. From 1943 to 1948 the federal agents waited

to make their move.

Typical of a "small time" jazz musicians' files is the following: "Defendant is a colored man in Camden, Texas, born ----, is 5'8" tall, 165 lbs., black complexion, black hair, black eyes. He has scars on left forehead, and a tattoo of a dagger and the word----, on his right forearm. He is a musician and plays the trumpet in small 'hot bands.' He has a very large mouth and thick lips which earned him his name of——. He is a marijuana smoker." Other files are just as ridiculous, racist and anti-jazz.

The only reason the big bust of the musicians didn't go down? Anslinger's superior at the Treasury Department, Assistant Secretary Foley, when informed by Anslinger of the nationwide jazz musician round-up, wrote back: "Mr. Foley disapproves!"

Anslinger's longtime and closest departmental associate and probably his best friend, Dr. James Munch\*, was interviewed in 1978 about Anslinger's hatred for jazz musicians in the '30s, '40s, and '50s, by Larry Sloman for a book published by Bobbs-Merrill, "Reefer Madness," in 1979.

\* Dr. Munch, a chemist for the FBN, was widely touted by the Government and press as America's foremost authority on the effects of marijuana during the 1930's and 40's.

Sloman: "Why did he [Anslinger] want to go after them [the jazz/swing musicians] so much?"

Dr. Munch: "Because the chief effect as far as they [Anslinger, FBN] were concerned was that it lengthens the sense of time, and therefore they could get more grace beats into their music than they could if they simply followed the written [musical] copy..."

Sloman: "What's wrong with that?"

Dr. Munch: "In other words, if you are a musician, you are going to play the thing [music] the way it is printed on a sheet. But, if you're using marijuana, you are going to work in about twice as much music in between the first note and the second note. That's what made jazz musicians. The idea that they could jazz things up, liven them up, you see."

Sloman: "Oh, I see"

(Left to right, upper row:)  
Jackie Gleason  
Dizzy Gillespie  
Count Basie  
Louis Armstrong  
Milton Berle

(Left to right, lower row:)  
Cab Calloway  
Thelonious Munk  
Lionel Hampton  
Kate Smith  
Duke Ellington

**Just a few of the marijuana suspects Anslinger had followed for more than five years each in the 1940s.**

White racists wrote articles and passed city and state "marijuana" laws without this knowledge for almost two decades, chiefly because of Negro/Mexican vicious "insolence"\* under the effect of marijuana.

\* Vicious Insolence: Between 1884 and 1900, 3,500 documented deaths of black Americans were caused by lynchings; between 1900 and 1917, over 1,100 were recorded. The real figures were undoubtedly higher. It is estimated that one-third of these lynchings were for "insolence," which might be anything from looking (or being accused of looking) at a white woman twice, to stepping on a white man's shadow, even to looking a white man directly in the eye for more than three seconds, not going directly to the back of the trolley, etc.

It was obvious to whites, marijuana caused Negro and Mexican "viciousness" or they wouldn't dare be "insolent"; etc...

Hundreds of thousands of negroes and Chicanos were sentenced from 10 days to 10 years mostly on local and state "chain gangs" for such silly crimes as we have just listed.

This was the nature of "Jim Crow" Laws until the 1950s and 60s; the laws Martin Luther King, the NAACP, and general public outcry have finally begun remedying in America.

We can only imagine the immediate effect the Black entertainers' refusal to wear blackface had on the white establishment, but seven years later, 1917, Storeyville was completely shut-down. Apartheid had its moment of triumph.

No longer did the upright, up-tight white citizen have to worry about white women going to Storeyville to listen to "voodoo" jazz or perhaps be raped by its marijuana-crazed "Black adherents" who showed vicious disrespect (insolence) for whites and their "Jim Crow Laws" by stepping on their (white men's) shadows and the like when they were high on marijuana.

Black musicians then took their music and marijuana up the Mississippi to Memphis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, etc., where the (white) city fathers, for the same racist reasons, soon passed local marijuana laws to stop "evil" music and keep white women from falling prey to Blacks through jazz and marijuana.

## MEXICAN-AMERICANS

In 1915, California and Utah passed state laws outlawing marijuana for the same "Jim Crow" reasons—but directed through the Hearst papers at Chicanos.

***Mexicans under marijuana's influence were demanding humane treatment, looking at white women, asking that their children be educated while the parents harvested sugar beets and other "insolent" demands.***

Colorado followed in 1917. Its legislators cited excesses of Pancho Villa's rebel army, whose drug of choice was supposed to have been marijuana. (If true, this means that marijuana helped to overthrow one of the most repressive, evil regimes Mexico ever suffered.)

The Colorado Legislature felt the only way to prevent an actual racial blood bath and the overthrow of their (whites') ignorant and bigoted laws, attitudes and institutions was to stop marijuana.

Mexicans under marijuana's influence were demanding humane treatment, looking at white women, and asking that their children be educated while the parents harvested sugar beets; and other "insolent" demands. With the excuse of marijuana (Killer Weed) the whites could now use force and rationalize their violent acts of repression.

This "reefer racism" continues into the present day. In 1937, Harry Anslinger told Congress that there were between 50,000 to 100,000\* marijuana smokers in the U.S., mostly "Negroes and Mexicans, and entertainers," and their music, jazz and swing, was an outgrowth of this marijuana use. He insisted this "satanic" music and the use of marijuana caused white women to "seek sexual relations with Negroes!"

\* Anslinger would flip to know there are 26 million daily marijuana users and another 30 to 40 million occasional users in America now, and that rock & roll and jazz are enjoyed by tens of millions who have never smoked marijuana.

## SOUTH AFRICA TODAY

In 1911, South Africa\* began the outlawing of marijuana for the same reasons as New Orleans: to stop insolent Blacks! And South Africa, along with Egypt, led the international fight (League of Nations) to have cannabis outlawed world-wide.

\* South Africa still allowed its Black mine workers to smoke dagga in the mines, though. Why? Because they were more productive!

In fact, in that same year, South Africa influenced Southern U.S. legislators to outlaw cannabis (which many black South Africans revered as "dagga" their sacred herb). Many South Africans' American business headquarters were in New Orleans at the time.

This is the whole racial and religious (Medieval Catholic Church) basis of where our laws against hemp arose. Are you proud?

Twelve million years so far have been spent in jails, prisons, parole and on probation by Americans for this absurd racist and probably economic reasoning. (See chapter 4, "Last Days of Legal Cannabis.")

Isn't it interesting that in 1985 the U.S. incarcerated a larger percentage of people than any country in the world except South Africa? In 1989 the U.S. surpassed South Africa, and the 1994 incarceration rate is almost three times that of South Africa.

President Bush, in his great drug policy speech of September 5, 1989, promised to double the federal prison population again, after it had already doubled under Reagan. He succeeded. In 1993, President Bill Clinton planned to redouble the number of prisoners again by 1996. As of March 1995 he is on schedule.\*

Remember the outcry in 1979 when former UN Ambassador Andrew Young told the world that the U.S. had more political prisoners than any other nation? (Amnesty International, ACLU.)

\*See Appendix; fighting the police state

## LASTING REMNANTS

Even though blackface disappeared as law in the late 1920s, as late as the 1960s, black entertainers (such as Harry Belafonte and Sammy Davis, Jr.) still had to go in the back door of theatrical establishments, bars, etc; by law!

They couldn't rent a hotel room in Las Vegas or Miami Beach—even while being the headline act.

Ben Vereen's 1981 Presidential Inauguration performance for Ronald Reagan presented this country's turn of the century Blackface/Jim Crow laws in a great story, about black comic genius Bert Williams

(circa 1890 to 1920).

Vereen had been invited to perform for the Reagan Inauguration and had accepted only on the condition that he could tell the entire "Blackface" story—but the whole first half of Vereen's show, depicting Bert Williams and blackface, was censored by Reagan's people on ABC TV, contrary to the special agreement Vereen had with them.

## LATIN DRUG KINGPIN UNMASKED BY POPULAR SCIENCE MAGAZINE

May, 1936

The extent of the marijuana threat in the 1930s is amply illustrated by this photo of an un-named drug smuggler in the years just prior to the enactment of hemp prohibition.

New York state had one narcotics officer at the time.



A Mexican peddler arrested by California narcotic inspectors, with a bale of marijuana, or Indian hemp. Cigarettes are made from leaves and flowers

# A HALF CENTURY OF SUPPRESSION & REPRESSION

*1937: Hemp banned. An estimated 60,000 Americans smoke "marijuana," but virtually everyone in the country has heard of it, thanks to Hearst and Anslinger's disinformation campaign.*

*1945: Newsweek reports that over 100,000 people now smoke marijuana.*

*1967: Millions of Americans regularly and openly smoke hemp leaves and flowers.*

*1977: Tens of millions smoke cannabis regularly, with many people growing their own.*

*1987: One in three Americans have now tried it at least once, and some 10% to 20% of Americans still choose to buy and smoke it regularly, despite urine tests and tougher laws.*

*Throughout history, Americans have held the legal tradition that one could not give up one's Constitutional rights—and if someone was stripped of these protections, then he or she was being victimized. By 1989, if you sign up for an extracurricular activity in school or apply for a minimum wage job, you could be asked to forego your right to privacy, protection from self-incrimination, Constitutional requirements of reasonable grounds for search and seizure, presumed innocence until found guilty by your peers, and that most fundamental right of all: personal responsibility for your own life and consciousness. By 1995, the supreme court upheld that these intrusions into your privacy were constitutional!*

## FACTORIES & THE NAVY

The Navy and the other Armed Forces, as well as many civilian factories, will boot you out if you smoke marijuana; even if you smoke it 30 days before testing and while off duty. These tests are done at random and often do not include liquor, tranquilizer or other speed-type drugs. However, according to OSHA and insurance actuarial findings, plus the AFL-CIO, it is alcohol that is involved in 90-95% of drug related factory accidents.

In fact, numerous U.S. Army tests of the effects of cannabis on soldiers (through the 1950s and 60s) at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, and elsewhere, show no loss of motivation or performance after two years of heavy (military sponsored) smoking of marijuana.

This study was repeated six more times by the military and dozens of times by universities with the same or similar results. (Also, Panama/Siler study; Jamaican study; British Indian Hemp Report.)

South African gold and diamond mines allowed and encouraged Blacks to use cannabis/Dagga in order to work harder.

(U.S. Government Reports, 1956-58-61-63-68-69-70-76.)

## PRIVACY IS A RIGHT

Groups like NORML, HEMP, ACLU, BACH and the Libertarian Party (for example) feel that as long

as military personnel (unless on alert) or factory workers do not smoke cannabis while on duty or during the period four to six hours before duty, it's their own business. This is consistent with the conclusions of the U.S. government's own Siler Commission (1933) and Shafer Commission (1972) Reports, as well as the LaGuardia report (1944), the Canadian Government Study (1972), Alaska State Commission (1989), and the California Research Advisory Panel (1989), all of which held that no criminal penalties are in order for its use.

## INACCURATE URINE TESTING

Military/factory worker marijuana urine tests are only partially accurate and do not indicate the extent of your intoxication. They indicate only whether you have smoked or been in the presence of cannabis smoke in the last 30 days. Whether you smoked an hour ago or 30 days ago—and sometimes if you haven't smoked it at all—the test results are the same: Positive.

John P. Morgan, M.D., stated in High Times (February 1989), "The tests are far from reliable. Tampering and high rates of false-positives, false-negatives, etc. are common and further these testing companies are held to no standards but their own."

At 20-50 nanograms (billionths of a gram) per milliliter of THC Carboxy Acid (a metabolite) these tests can be read as positive or negative—yet results



# LAROUCHE DECLARES WAR ON ROCK 'N' ROLL

If you thought Anslinger's music craziness was over after he went after jazz in the 1930s and 40s, then consider this:

One of the chief organizations among the 4,000 or so "Families Against Marijuana" type groups today is Lyndon LaRouche's "War on Drugs" committee, supported by Nancy Reagan, Jerry Falwell, Jimmy Swaggart and other right-wing activists.

In January, 1981, this author and five members of the California Marijuana Initiative (CMI) secretly attended the West Coast convention of this organization, whose guest speaker was Ed Davis, former Los Angeles Police Chief, who was at that time a freshman state senator from Chatsworth, California.

As we each walked in separately, we were asked to sign a petition endorsing a Detroit reporter who had written an open letter to the new President, Ronald Reagan, asking him to give immediate presidential clemency and make a national hero of Mark Chapman, who had murdered John Lennon of the Beatles six weeks earlier.

The letter stated that John Lennon had been the most evil man on the planet because he almost single-handedly "turned on" the planet to "illicit drugs." The evils of rock-n-roll are a constant theme of the "War on Drugs" publications.

To keep up with the part we were playing, we signed the petition. (John, forgive us—we were playing a clandestine role: under-cover CMI anti-narc. We remember you for "Give Peace a Chance," "Imagine," and all the rest.)

After we signed the petition, their leaders took us to the back of the room to show us some of the goals that would be achieved when they would come to full power over the next decade.

On five or so long tables set up in the back of the Los Angeles Marriott LAX meeting room were hundreds of recordings of Bach, Beethoven, Wagner, Chopin, Tchaikovsky, Mozart, and others, and dozens of pro-nuclear power publications.

They told us that along with new marijuana laws, they expected to implement their most important goal: anyone in the future playing any disco, rock & roll, or jazz on the radio, on television, in schools, or in concert, or just sold rock & roll records or any other music that wasn't from their approved classical lists, would be jailed, including music teachers, disc jockeys, and record company executives. School teachers, if they allowed such music by students, would be fired. (LA Times; KNBC-TV.)

## *They were dead serious.*

Their magazine "War on Drugs" has always spent more space denouncing music with the "evil marijuana beat" than on heroin, cocaine and PCP combined!

Ed Davis was genuinely shocked and embarrassed about this out-front aspect of their anti-music dogma and said, "Well, I don't believe we could ever get legislation at this time outlawing these other types of music or their lyrics.... But I do believe with the new Reagan Law-and-Order Administration, we are going to be able to pass some new and stronger anti-marijuana paraphernalia laws, even recriminalize marijuana altogether in the states that have decriminalization laws now.... That's the start."

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## *The letter stated that John Lennon had been the most evil man on the planet .*

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I called his office a few days later and was told by an assistant that Davis had no advance idea of this group's musical fixation and that he had accepted the invitation based solely on the name "War on Drugs." Most of what Davis predicted that day has come about. Those visionaries of a new society, one free from the influence of pot and any mention of it had their way in the 1980s. Remember James Watt and the Beach Boys in 1986?

Since 1981, TV programs have been censored, cut and pulled from the air for having a pro-marijuana connotation or even making jokes about it.

In an episode of *Barney Miller*, Detective Fish (Abe Vigoda) was told that some brownies he'd been eating all day were laced with pot. He looked forlorn for a moment, then said with a sigh, "Wouldn't you know it, this is the best I ever felt in my life—and it's illegal." This episode has been pulled from distribution.

The late "screaming comic," Sam Kinison, stood on the stage of NBC's *Saturday Night Live* in 1986 and bellowed "Go ahead, you can have the cocaine! Just let us smoke our pot!" The line has been deleted from audio portion in subsequent re-runs.

The Reagan/Bush drug czar, Carlton Turner, from his position as the White House Chief Drug Advisor in the mid 1980's quoted to the press passages of "The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire" and told police and interviewers that jazz musicians and rock singers were destroying the America he loved with their marijuana drug-beat music.

derived from this part of the scale are known to be meaningless. To the untrained eye, any positive indication sends up a red flag. And most testers are untrained and uncertified. Still, the decision to hire, fire, detain, re-test or begin drug abuse treatment is made for you on the spot.

"I believe the tendency to read the EMIT [the urine test for THC metabolites] test below the detection limit is one of the important reasons why the test was not often confirmed in published reports," Dr. Morgan said.

In 1985, Milton Wisconsin high school kids were ordered to have urine tests weekly to see if they smoked pot. Local "Families Against Marijuana" type organizations were demanding this testing, but not for liquor, downers or other hazardous drugs.

Hundreds of communities and high schools throughout the country were awaiting the outcome of constitutional challenges in Milton in 1988 before implementing similar testing programs in their own school districts. Testing for high school students participating in extra-curricular activities has since been widely adopted and continues across the United States in 1995.

For instance, in Oregon the testing of high-school athletes has spread by court order to any and all extra-curricular activity. Band members and majorettes—even debate team members, some debating on the marijuana issue—can now be tested at will.

(NORML reports, High Times, ABC, NBC & CBS News, 1981-1984, Oregonian, October 23, 1989.)

## AND ...BABE RUTH

Former Baseball Commissioner Peter V. Ueberroth in 1985 ordered all personnel, except unionized players, to submit to these urine tests. From the owners to the peanut vendors to the bat boys, it is mandatory in order to be employed. By 1990, it had been incorporated into all contracts, including ball-players.

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***Whether you smoked an hour or 30 days ago, the urine test results are the same: Positive.***

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Aside from the civil liberties questions raised, it is apparently forgotten that "Babe" Ruth would regularly invite reporters to accompany him while he drank 12 beers prior to playing a game, during alcohol prohibition.

Many "dry" organizations and even the League Commissioner implored him to think of the children who idolized him and stop, but the "Babe" refused.

If Peter Ueberroth or his ilk had been in charge of baseball during prohibition, the "Sultan of Swat"

would have been fired in shame and millions of children would not have proudly played in "Babe Ruth Little Leagues."

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***Lyndon LaRouche's "War on Drugs" committee told us that, along with new marijuana laws, they expected to implement their most important goal: anyone in the future playing any disco, rock & roll or jazz on the radio, on television, in schools, or in concert, or who just sold rock & roll records—or any music that wasn't on their approved classical lists—would be jailed, including music teachers, disc jockeys and record company executives.***

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Tens of millions of average Americans choose to use cannabis to relax during their time off the job, and therefore risk criminal penalties. Job performance should be the principle criterion for evaluation of all employees, not personal life style choices.

The Babe Ruths of sports, the Henry Fords of industry, the Pink Floyds, Beatles, Picassos and Louis Armstrongs of the arts, and one out of ten Americans have become criminals—and thousands unemployed—for smoking cannabis, even when merely unwinding in the privacy of their own homes.

Robert Mitchum's film career was almost destroyed by a 1948 marijuana arrest. Federal Judge Douglas Ginsburg was on the verge of being appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1987 when it was revealed that he had smoked grass while a university professor and his name was withdrawn from nomination. However, Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas' 1991 admission that he smoked marijuana in college was not an issue in his controversial confirmation.

## DIVIDING COMMUNITIES ...& SPLITTING UP FAMILIES

"Help a friend, send him to jail," says a billboard in Ventura, California. This is an example of the 'zero tolerance' campaign's inform-on-your-neighbor tactics being used to enforce the laws against the victimless crime of cannabis smoking.

Here's another example from TV: "If you have knowledge of a felony you can earn up to one thousand dollars. Your name will not be used and you will not be required to appear in court."\* One man received a postcard in jail saying, "Our informant received \$600 for turning you in. Crimestoppers."

\*(Crimestoppers, Ventura, CA, October, 1989.)

## SURVEILLANCE AND SEIZURES

In rural California, where cannabis growing has

supported whole communities, the well armed CAMP forces go into a thick forest discovering 15-foot tall, lush, hearty eight-month-old plants. These are hacked down, piled up and smothered with gasoline and rubber tires. Uncured, they burn slowly.

Elsewhere, a helicopter pilot circles over a neighborhood, peering into a heat sensitive camera pointed at a house. "We're looking for the indoor sun," He explains matter-of-factly.

"We only pursue specific objectives," houses where grow lights have been bought or some other tangible basis exists to suspect 'manufacturing a controlled substance'; a felony.

"Look, there's the light from the house." His thermal-sensitive screen shows heat leaking out from under the eaves of the house. Site confirmed.

Next they obtain a search warrant, raid the property, seize the house under civil proceedings, and prosecute its inhabitants under criminal law.

(48 Hrs., CBS television, "Marijuana Growing in California," October 12, 1989.)

## UNAMERICAN POLICIES & POLITICAL EXTORTION

Richard Nixon ordered the FBI to illegally monitor John Lennon 24-hours a day for six solid months in 1971 because Lennon had given a concert in Michigan to free a student (John Sinclair) from five years in jail for possession of two joints.

(L.A. Times, August, 1983.)

The drug, oil and paper and liquor companies want pot illegal forever, no matter whose rights they suppress.

Politicians who are liberal are investigated and, we believe, are blackmailed to keep their mouths shut on this subject and others, or risk being exposed for

some past indiscretion by themselves or members of their families—possibly sexual or drug-related.

## POLICE, SECRETS & BLACKMAIL

A few years ago, then-Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates (1978-1992) ordered surveillance of City Councilman Zev Yarslovsky, City Attorney John Van DeKamp and Mayor Tom Bradley, among others. He monitored their private sex lives for more than a year. (L.A. Times, August, 1983.)

J. Edgar Hoover, as Director of the F.B.I., did this for five years to Martin Luther King Jr. and, in the most "sick" situation, deliberately drove actress Jean Seburg to suicide with terrible ongoing federal letters and information fed to tabloids exposing her pregnancies and private dates with Negroes. In fact, using the FBI, Hoover harassed selected targets, for as long as 20 years because of their civil rights stands.

The former Director of the FBI and also direct overseer of the DEA, William Webster, answered questions about the squandering of 50% of federal drug enforcement money on cannabis enforcement this way: Oh, marijuana is an extremely dangerous drug and the proof is now coming in (brain studies, metabolite studies by Heath, Nahas).

Webster then asked for more money and more unrestrained powers to stop pot. (Nightwatch, CBS, January 1, 1985.)

## PUBLIC HUMILIATION

Entertainers caught with cannabis have had to do a "Galileo" type recanting to stay out of jail or to retain their television, endorsement, or nightclub contracts,

## PAUL McCARTNEY & HIS BAND ON THE RUN

Timothy White interviewed Paul McCartney, formerly of the Beatles rock group, for a book and developed it into a radio program called "McCartney: The First 20 years." He asked the songwriter to explain his song "Band on the Run," on the album of the same name.

"Well, at the time, bands like us and the Eagles were feeling like and being treated like, outlaws and desperados, you know," replied McCartney.

"I mean, people were getting busted—for pot, that is. And that's about all they were getting popped for. Never anything serious.

"And our argument was that we didn't want to be outlaws. We just wanted to be part of the regular scene, you know, and make our music and live in peace. We didn't see why we should be treated like criminals when all we wanted to do was smoke pot instead of hitting the booze.

"And that's what the song was about; it was my reaction to that whole scene....

*"And the county judge /  
who held a grudge /  
will search forevermore /  
for the band on the run."*

—From "The First 20 Years," broadcast on KLSX 97.1 FM (Los Angeles) and other stations of the Westwood One radio network January 29, 1990.

McCartney also wrote the famous line that got the song "A Day in the Life" banned from British radio: "Had a smoke. Somebody spoke and I went into a dream." A vocal supporter of marijuana legalization, McCartney has repeatedly been arrested and was imprisoned for 10 days during a concert tour of Japan. The government cancelled his tour and banned him from playing in that country, costing him millions of dollars. To his credit, he has continued to speak out for pot smokers.

etc. Some have had to go on television and denounce marijuana to stay out of jail (e.g., Peter Yarrow of "Peter, Paul and Mary" and actress Linda Carter). Our courts and legislators have sold our American "guaranteed" Bill of Rights, written on cannabis, to secure a cannabis-free world.

"Don't suspect your neighbor, turn him in." Any heresy is to be reported. That which revolted us as children—the spectre of Nazis asking everyone to spy and inform on one another; Stalin's secret police taking people from their homes at night to administer stupefying drugs and extort information; a government spreading lies and creating a police state—has now become our everyday reality.

And those who dare to stand against the tide of oppression face the prospect of financial ruin.

### **SEIZURE: FEUDAL LAW & ORDER**

When the federal government seizes cars, boats, money, real estate and other personal property, proceedings are set into motion based on laws that originated with medieval superstition.

English common law of the Middle Ages provided for forfeiture of any object causing a man's death. Known as a "deodand," the object, such as a weapon or run-away ox cart, was personified and declared tainted or evil, and forfeited to the king.

Today's "*in rem*" (against things rather than against persons) forfeiture proceedings are civil suits against the property itself. Relying on analogy to the deodand, a legal 'personification fiction,' declares the property to be the defendant. It is held guilty and condemned, as though it were a personality—and the guilt or innocence of the owner is irrelevant.

By applying this civil label to forfeiture proceedings, the government sidesteps almost all the protections offered by the Constitution to individuals. There is no Sixth Amendment guarantee of right to counsel. Innocent until proven guilty is reversed. Each violation of a constitutional right is then used as the basis for the destruction of another.

The violation of the Fifth Amendment's "innocent until proven guilty" due process standard is used to destroy the prohibition of double jeopardy. Even acquittal of the criminal charges the forfeiture is based upon does not prevent re-trying the same facts, because, even though the government couldn't prove a crime was committed, at the second trial the defendant must provide proof of innocence.

The Supreme Court holds that it is constitutional to forfeit property *in rem* from a person who is completely innocent and non-negligent in his use of the property. Lower courts accept prosecutors' arguments

that if it is permissible to forfeit property from completely innocent people, then constitutional protections could not possibly apply to anyone who is guilty of even a minor drug offense.

Unlike civil suits between individuals, the government is immune to counter-suit. The government can use its unlimited resources to repeatedly press a suit in the mere hope of convincing one juror the defendant did not provide a preponderance of evidence.

Forfeitures imposed by the English Crown led our nation's founders to prohibit bills of attainder (forfeiture consequent to conviction) in the first article of the American Constitution. The main body of the Constitution also forbids forfeiture of estate for treason. The first Congress passed the statute, still law today, stating that "No conviction or judgement shall work corruption of blood or any forfeiture of estate." However, early Americans did incorporate *in rem* procedures under Admiralty and Maritime law, to seize enemy ships at sea and to enforce payment of customs duties.

It was not until the outbreak of the Civil War that these Customs procedures were radically changed. The Confiscation Act of July 17, 1862 declared all property belonging to Confederate officers or those who aided the rebels to be forfeitable *in rem*. The U.S. Supreme Court held that if the Act was an exercise of the war powers of government and was applied *only to enemies*, then it was Constitutionally allowable in order to ensure a speedy termination of the war.

Today, the passions of the "War on Drugs" have caused Congress to once again use *in rem* proceedings to inflict punishment without the nuisance of the protections provided by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. "We have to save our Constitution," says Vickie Linker, whose husband served two years in prison for a cannabis offense. "We have the truth."

### **ENTRAPMENT, INTOLERANCE & IGNORANCE**

When not enough people seem to be committing crimes, the DEA and police departments often resort to entrapment to make criminals out of unsuspecting and otherwise non-criminal people. Government agents have been caught time after time provoking and participating in drug smuggling and sales.\*

\* High Witness News department, High Times magazine; "Inside the DEA," Dale Geiringer, Reason Magazine, December, 1986; Christie Institute "La Penca" lawsuit; DeLorean cocaine trial testimony and verdict of innocence; Playboy magazine, etc.

This constant fanning of public fears of marijuana turns into demands for more money for a 'war on drugs' (a euphemism for war on certain people who

freely choose to use selected substances) and political pressure for the permission to use unconstitutional means to enforce the constantly harsher laws.

In an October, 1989 Louisville, KY address to the Police Chiefs of that state, then-drug Czar and social drinking nicotine-addict William Bennett announced that marijuana smoking makes people stupid.\*

\* This is the same man who helped engineer a \$2.9 million grant for the Texas National Guard to dress its agents up as cactus to patrol the Mexican border.

He offered no proof, and although crack was not a major issue in Kentucky, proclaimed that more money was necessary for the war on drugs because of this new found marijuana-induced danger—stupidity! (Which, as far as we know, is still not a crime.)

Bennett was seen to brace himself with a late-morning gin and tonic in December, 1989 as he tried to pitch a similar message to representatives of the broadcast and film industries in Hollywood, CA.

(High Times, February, 1990. See "Booze Brunch" in appendix.)

## **PDFA: SLICKLY PACKAGED LIES**

Another recent development has been the formation of the PDFA (Partnership for a Drug Free America) by the Media PDFA, with primarily in-kind funding from ad agencies and media groups. The PDFA makes available (free of charge to all broadcast and print media) slick public service ads directed primarily against marijuana.

In addition to releasing such meaningless drivel as an ad which shows a skillet ("This is drugs.") on which an egg is frying ("This is your brain. Get it?"), PDFA is not above lying outright in their ads.

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*Outraged researcher Dr. Donald Blum of the UCLA Neurological Studies center told KABC news that the chart said to show the effects of marijuana actually show the brain waves of someone in a deep sleep—or in a coma.*

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In one ad, the wreckage of a train is shown. Now, everyone will agree that no one should attempt to drive a train while high on marijuana. But a man's voice says that anyone who tells you that 'marijuana is harmless' is lying, because his wife was killed in a train accident caused by marijuana. This contradicts the direct sworn testimony of the engineer responsible for that disaster; that "this accident was not caused by marijuana." And it deliberately ignores his admissions of drinking alcohol, snacking, watching TV, generally failing to pay adequate attention to his job, and deliberately jamming the train's safety equipment prior to the accident.

In another ad, a sad looking couple is told that they cannot have children because the husband used to smoke pot. This is a direct contradiction both of the clinical evidence developed in nearly a century of cannabis studies and of the personal experiences of millions of Americans who have smoked cannabis and borne perfectly healthy children.

And in yet another ad, the group was so arrogant in putting out lies that it finally got into trouble. The ad showed two brain wave charts which it said showed the brain waves of a 14-year-old "on marijuana."

Outraged, researcher Dr. Donald Blum from the UCLA neurological studies center told KABC TV (Los Angeles) news November 2, 1989, that the chart actually shows the brain waves of someone in a deep sleep—or in a coma.

He said that he and other researchers had previously complained to the PDFA, and added that cannabis user's brain wave charts are much different and have a well-known signature, due to years of research on the effects of cannabis on the brain.

Even after this public refutation, it took the stations and PDFA weeks to pull the spot, and no apology or retraction had yet been offered for the deceit, as this edition of *Emperor* went to press. The PDFA has shown that ad continuously on hundreds of TV channels for the last three years.\*

\* Groups including the American Hemp Council, the Family Council on Drug Awareness and Help End Marijuana Prohibition (HEMP) have decided to step up their pressure to expose PDFA lies and get their distortions banned from the airwaves or, better yet, replaced with accurate information on the medical, social and commercial uses of hemp.

Perhaps a more valid ad for the PDFA to produce and the networks to run would show a skillet ("This is the PDFA.") and an egg frying ("These are the facts").

## **DARE: POLICE PROPAGANDISTS**

The DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) program, a national program that was initiated in 1983 by then Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates, has become yet another tool for disinforming the public on hemp.

Typically, a police department spokesperson will conduct a 17-week course at a local elementary school to promote personal responsible behavior by young people while irresponsibly giving them distorted information and outright lies about cannabis.

Most of the course does not deal with drugs as such, but rather with making choices about how to act when there are opportunities or pressures to drink, smoke, steal, lie, break laws, etc. However, the program's truly useful support for good behavior is undermined by an undercurrent of lies and innuendo about marijuana's effects and users.\*

\* In an interview, L.A.'s main DARE instructor, Sgt. Domagalski, gave information on the program and made such unsubstantiated—and untrue—statements as marijuana leads to heroin, "The guy across the street or next door has been smoking marijuana for years and there doesn't seem to be anything wrong with him. There is something wrong, but it may not be obvious." And, "People in the Sixties smoked marijuana and thought there was nothing wrong with it. Now it's watered and sprayed and pampered—and they're not concerned what they spray it with, either. But parents don't know this. They got all their information in the Sixties, and they're not interested in this new information." (Downtown News, July 10, 1989. Also see letters section, July 31, 1989 for BACH's reply.) See chapter 16, "Debunking" for the facts on his "new information."

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***What makes the DARE program uniquely dangerous is that it provides some accurate information, but undermines itself and the public record by using lies and innuendo about marijuana.***

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For example, according to teachers who sit in on the sessions,\* the police officer will remark, "I can't tell you that smoking pot causes brain damage, because you all know people who smoke pot and they seem pretty normal. But that's what it does. You just can't tell —yet."

\* Some of the teachers we talked to find themselves in the uncomfortable position of knowing the real studies, or have used cannabis themselves and know its effects, but cannot openly present their case for fear of being urine tested or dismissed.

No supporting evidence is then offered, and the literature that goes home with the child (and is potentially seen by marijuana-savvy parents) tends to appear more balanced, although it refers to mysterious "new studies" showing the dangers of marijuana.

But throughout the entire course, the police officer refers to lung damage, brain damage, sterility and other unfounded claims of health damage and death being caused by marijuana.

Or they report on studies detailing the cardio-pulmonary risks of using cocaine, then mention marijuana smoke—unrelated except by context. Or the 'well-intentioned' officer tells anecdotes about people he claims to know who "started" with marijuana and ultimately destroyed their lives with hard drugs, crime and depravity; then lumps marijuana in with genuinely dangerous drugs and describes how youngsters or fellow police officers were killed by these desperate, drug crazed criminals.

Then the officer encourages the students to "help" their drug-using friends and family by becoming a police informant. These kinds of indirect lies through innuendo and implication are given in an off-hand manner calculated to leave a strong, permanent impression on the sub-conscious mind, without basing it on any research or other sources that can be objectively studied or directly challenged—just a lasting,

## THE ULTIMATE HYPOCRISY

While waging its self-styled "War on Drugs" against Third World peasants and American civilians, the Reagan/Bush/Quayle/Clinton/Gore administrations (1981-1993) have encouraged and covered up drug smuggling and distribution by high ranking officials of the U.S. government.

On the one hand, Bush violated international law by invading Panama to bring reputed drug smuggler and long-time Bush/ CIA employee Manuel Noriega to the U.S. to stand trial.

On the other hand, he refused to extradite Oliver North, John Hull, Admiral Poindexter, General Secord, Lewis Tambs and other Americans to Costa Rica, where they are under indictment by that government for operating a drug smuggling operation there.

(The Guardian, British newspaper, "Cocaine shipped by contra network," July 22, 1989.)

Federal hearings conducted by U.S. Senator John Kerry's (MA) Subcommittee on Terrorism and Narcotics in 1988 and 1989 documented widespread acts by the CIA and National Security Agency (NSA) to block investigations by the Customs Department and FBI into cocaine smuggling by "intelligence operatives" under the guise of national security. No indictments were ever handed down, and witnesses testified under grants of immunity with little media attention.

Special Iran-Contra investigators failed to act on this information or evidence developed by the Christic Institute implicating government complicity in narco-terrorism. And when General Secord was convicted in January, 1990 for crimes related to the Iran Contra drugs-for-arms scandal, he was given a fine of \$50 and a brief probation when a federal judge decided that the poor fellow had already "suffered enough."

This from an administration that promotes the death penalty—even beheading—for marijuana dealers.\*

\* On the Larry King Show in late 1989, then drug Czar William Bennett now a possible Republican presidential candidate, said he had no moral problems with beheading drug dealers...only legal ones.

indistinct mental image.

What makes the DARE program uniquely dangerous is that it provides some accurate information and has genuine value for young people, but undermines itself and the public record by using these irresponsible, underhanded tactics.

If DARE officials want responsible behavior from students, they must also act responsibly. If they have information about marijuana that is hidden from the rest of us, let's see it. But, so far as we know, no DARE organization has yet dared to debate any marijuana legalization advocacy group\* or include their literature in its program.

\* The Business Alliance for Commerce in Hemp (BACH) issued a standing challenge as early as 1989 to publicly debate any DARE representative in the Los Angeles area, which has yet to be taken. It has also offered to provide free and accurate literature on cannabis for DARE's use, but has received no response as of November 1993.

## THE MEDIA IN A STUPOR

Despite a strong injection of reason and fact into the cannabis debate by the media in the 1960s and 1970s, the national media has largely failed to distinguish marijuana prohibition from the broader "drug war" hysteria, which 'sold more copy' in the 1980s.

Hemp activists have been ignored, their events censored and excluded from calendar listings—even paid advertisements about events or legal, non-smoking hemp products are refused by news sources. What ever happened to fact checking?

Instead of serving as the probing watchdogs of government and keepers of the public trust, corporate news groups regard themselves as the profit-making tool for forging 'consensus' on national policy.

According to groups like Fairness and Accuracy In Reporting (FAIR) and researchers like Ben Bakdikian and Michael Parenti, these corporations define and protect the "national interest"—often meaning their own vested financial interests and political agendas. It must be remembered that many of the largest publishers have direct holdings in timberland for paper development, and the pharmaceutical drug, petrochemical companies, etc. are among the media's major advertisers.

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***"Penalties against possession of a drug should not be more damaging to an individual than the use of the drug itself."***

***—President Jimmy Carter***  
August 2, 1977

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In an article published in the L.A. Times Magazine May 7, 1989 entitled "Nothing Works," Stanley Meisler laments the problem facing schools in drug education programs and inadvertently reveals the news media's own assumptions and bias:

"Critics believe that some education programs have been crippled by exaggerating the dangers of drugs. Principals and teachers, watched closely by city officials, feel pressured not to teach pupils that marijuana,

although harmful,\* is less addicting than cigarettes.... Failure to acknowledge such information means school programs can lose credibility.

*"But more honest programs could be even more harmful."* (Emphasis added.)

The harm he predicts is an expected increase in consumption when people learn the health benefits and lack of physical or psychological risks involved with cannabis consumption. Many people decide that they prefer pot (which apparently does not need to advertise) to alcohol and tobacco, for which so many advertising dollars are spent.

\* No specific studies showing the alleged harmful effects were cited in the article. In fact, cannabis was barely mentioned except for this reference and a note that detoxification businesses report some success in "breaking a mild dependence on marijuana and alcohol."

## ONGOING INJUSTICE

President Jimmy Carter addressed Congress on another kind of harm done by prohibition and the drug issue August 2, 1977, saying that "Penalties against possession of a drug should not be more damaging to an individual than the use of the drug itself.

"Therefore, I support legislation amending federal law to eliminate all federal criminal penalties for the possession of up to one ounce of marijuana."

However, his efforts to apply even this bit of reason to America's marijuana laws were derailed by a Congress determined to show that it is tough on crime, no matter whether an action is criminal or poses any real threat to society, no matter how many people are hurt in the process.

And this attitude of intolerance and oppression has escalated in the post-Carter years.

By 1990, some 30 states had established "Special Alternative Incarceration" (SAI) camps (called "boot camps") where non-violent, first time drug offenders are incarcerated in a boot camp-like institution, verbally abused and psychologically worn down to break them of their dissident attitude towards drug use.

The inmates are handled with robotic precision, and those who don't conform are subject to incarceration in the state penitentiary. Most of these offenders are in for marijuana. At least 17 more states are considering implementing similar programs.\*

\* In These Times, "Gulag for drug users," December 20, 1989, pg 4.

What pretext has been used to rationalize this anti-American policy? A handful of official government reports and studies that are touted by the DEA, politicians and the media to show that marijuana really is "damaging to an individual."

Next, we look at some of these infamous studies . . .

# THE OFFICIAL STORY

## DEBUNKING "GUTTER SCIENCE"

*After 15 days of taking testimony and more than a year's legal deliberation, DEA Administrative Law Judge Francis L. Young formally urged the DEA to allow doctors to prescribe marijuana in a September, 1988 judgement. He ruled: "The evidence in this record clearly shows that marijuana has been accepted as capable of relieving the distress of great numbers of very ill people, and doing so with safety under medical supervision.... It would be unreasonable, arbitrary and capricious for the DEA to continue to stand between those sufferers and the benefits of this substance in light of the evidence in this record. In strict medical terms, marijuana is far safer than many foods we commonly consume...marijuana in its natural form is one of the safest therapeutically active substances known to man."*

*Yet DEA Administrator John Lawn and his successor, Robert Bonner, who finally resigned in November 1993, both refused to comply and have continued to deprive people of medical cannabis, based on their own personal discretion and claims like the following:*

### WASTING TIME, WASTING LIVES

More than 100 years have passed since the 1894 British Raj commission study of hashish smokers in India reported cannabis use was harmless and even helpful. Numerous studies since have all agreed: The most prominent being Siler, LaGuardia, Nixon's Shafer Commission, Canada's LeDain Commission and the California Research Advisory Commission.

Concurrently, American presidents have praised hemp, the USDA amassed volumes of data showing its value as a natural resource, and in 1942 the Roosevelt administration even made *Hemp for Victory*, a film glorifying our patriotic hemp farmers. That same year, Germany produced *The Humorous Hemp Primer*, a comic book, written in rhyme, extolling hemp's virtues. (See appendix I.)

Yet even the humane use of hemp for medicine is now denied. Asked in late 1989 about the DEA's failure to implement his decision quoted above, Judge Young responded that administrator John Lawn was being given time to comply.

More than a year after that ruling, Lawn officially refused to reschedule cannabis, again classing it as a Schedule One "dangerous" drug that is not even allowed to be used as medicine.

Decrying this needless suffering of helpless Americans, the National Organization to Reform Marijuana Laws (NORML) and the Family Council on Drug Awareness quickly demanded Lawn's resignation. **His successor** retains the policy.

What hypocrisy allows public officials to scoff at the facts and deny the truth? How do they rationalize

their atrocities? How? They invent their own experts!

### GOVERNMENT DOUBLESPEAK

Since 1976, our federal government (e.g., NIDA, NIH, DEA\* and Action), police sponsored groups (like DARE\*) and special interest groups (like PDFA\*) have proclaimed to public, press and parent groups alike that they have "absolute evidence" of the shocking negative effects of marijuana smoking.

\* National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Inst. of Health, Drug Enforcement Agency, Drug Abuse Resistance Education, Partnership for a Drug Free America.

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*All subsequent researchers found Heath's marijuana findings to be of no value, because carbon monoxide poisoning and other factors were totally left out.*

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When U.S. government sponsored research prior to 1976 indicated that cannabis was harmless or beneficial, the methodology of how each study was done was always presented in detail in the reports; e.g., read *The Therapeutic Potential of Marijuana* (1976) and you will see exactly what the methodology of each medical study was.

However, when our government bureaucrats deliberately sponsored negative marijuana research, time and time again Playboy magazine, NORML, High Times, etc. had to sue under the new Freedom of Information Act to find out the actual laboratory methodology these "experiments" employed.

What they found *was* shocking.



## DR. HEATH/TULANE STUDY, 1974

### *The Hype: Brain Damage and Dead Monkeys*

In 1974, California Governor Ronald Reagan was asked about decriminalizing marijuana.

After producing the Heath/Tulane University study, the so-called "Great Communicator" proclaimed, "The most reliable scientific sources say permanent brain damage is one of the inevitable results of the use of marijuana." (L.A. Times.)

The report from Dr. Heath had concluded that Rhesus monkeys, smoking the equivalent of only 30 joints a day, began to atrophy and die after 90 days.

And ever since, dead brain cells found in monkeys who were forced to smoke marijuana has been given maximum scare play in federal booklets and government sponsored propaganda literature against pot.

Senator Eastland of Mississippi used it throughout the mid 1970s to horrify and stop national legislators from supporting NORML's decriminalization bills in Congress, mostly sponsored by Senator Jacob Javits of New York.

Reports of the study have also been distributed by the hierarchy of drug rehabilitation professionals as part of their rationalization for wanting to get kids off pot, based on supposed scientific studies. It is used to terrorize parent groups, church organizations, etc., who redistribute it still further.

Heath opened the brains of the dead monkeys, counted the dead brain cells, then took control monkeys who hadn't smoked marijuana, killed them, and counted their dead brain cells. The pot smoking monkeys had enormous amounts of dead brain cells as compared to the "straight" monkeys.

Ronald Reagan's pronouncement was probably based on the fact that marijuana smoking was the only difference in the two sets of monkeys. Perhaps Reagan trusted the federal research to be real and correct. Perhaps he had other motives.

Whatever their reasons, this is what the government ballyhooed to press and PTA, who trusted the government completely.

In 1980, Playboy and NORML finally received for the first time—after six years of requests and suing the government—an accurate accounting of the research procedures used in the famous report:

When NORML/Playboy hired researchers to examine the reported results against the actual methodology, they laughed.



### *The Facts: Suffocation of Research Animals*

The Heath "Voodoo" Research methodology, as reported in Playboy: Rhesus monkeys had been strapped into a chair and pumped the equivalent of 63 Colombian strength joints in "five minutes, through gas masks," losing no smoke.

The monkeys were suffocating! Three to five minutes of oxygen deprivation causes brain damage—"dead brain cells." (Red Cross Lifesaving and Water Safety manual).

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*With the concentration of smoke used, the monkeys were a bit like a person running the engine of a car in a locked garage for 5, 10, 15 minutes at a time—every day!*

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The Heath Monkey study was actually a study in animal asphyxiation and carbon monoxide poisoning.

Among other things, Heath had completely (intentionally? incompetently?) omitted discussion of the carbon monoxide the monkeys inhaled.

Carbon monoxide is a deadly gas that kills brain cells, given off by any burning object. At that smoke concentration the monkeys were, in effect, like a person locked in a garage with a car engine running for five, 10, 15 minutes at a time every day!

All researchers agree the findings in Heath's experiment regarding marijuana are of no value, because carbon monoxide poisoning and other factors had not been considered in the report. This study and others, like Dr. Nahas' 1970s studies, tried to somehow connect the THC metabolites routinely found in the fatty tissue of human brains, reproductive organs and other fatty areas of the body to the dead brain cells in the suffocated monkeys.

## LINGERING THC METABOLITES

### *The Hype: It Stays in Your System for 30 Days*

The government also claimed that since "THC metabolites" stay in the body's fatty cells for up to 30 days after ingestion, just one joint was very dangerous; inferring that the long range view of what these THC metabolites eventually could do to the human race could not even be guessed and other pseudo-scientific double-talk (e.g., phrases like: "might be," "could mean," "possibly," "perhaps," etc.)\*

\* "May, might, could and possibly are not scientific conclusions." Dr. Fred Oerther, M.D., September 1986.

### ***The Facts: Government's Own Experts Say That Metabolites Are Non-Toxic, Harmless Residue***

We interviewed three doctors of national reputation either currently working (or having worked) for the U.S. government on marijuana research:

- Dr. Thomas Ungerliedner, M.D., UCLA, appointed by Richard Nixon in 1969 to the President's Select

Committee on Marijuana, re-appointed by Ford, Carter and Reagan, and currently head of California's "Marijuana Medical Program;"

- Dr. Donald Tashkin, UCLA, M.D., for the last 24 years the U.S. government's and the world's leading marijuana researcher on pulmonary functions; and
- Dr. Tod Mikuriya, M.D., former national head of

## **NAHAS' PRESCRIPTION FOR BLOATED POLICE BUDGETS**

Incredibly, a famous study which found that cannabis reduces tumors (see chapter 7) was originally ordered by the Federal Government on the premise that pot would hurt the immune system. This was based on the "Reefer Madness" studies done by the disreputable Dr. Gabriel Nahas of Columbia University in 1972.

This is the same Dr. Nahas that claimed his studies showed pot created chromosome, testosterone (male hormone) damage, and countless other horrible effects which suggested the breaking down of the immune system. Nahas' background is in the OSS/CIA and later the UN where he worked closely with Lyndon LaRouche and Kurt Waldheim.

Nahas is still the darling favorite of the DEA and NIDA (National Institute of Drug Abuse) yet no anti-marijuana studies of Nahas' have ever been replicated in countless other research attempts. Columbia University specifically disassociated themselves from Nahas' marijuana research in a specially-called press conference in 1975!

Old, discredited Nahas studies are still trotted out by the Drug Enforcement Administration today, and deliberately given to unknowledgeable parents' groups, churches, and PTA's as valid research regarding the evils of pot.

The dissemination of Nahas'\* dangerous horror stories is paid for with your tax dollar, even years after the National Institute of Health (NIH) in 1976 specifically forbade Nahas from getting another penny of U.S. government money for cannabis studies because of his embarrassing research in the early 1970s.

\*Nahas, in December, 1983, under ridicule from his peers and a funding cut-off from NIDA renounced all his old THC metabolite build-up and unique chromosome petri dish tissue damage studies, conclusions, and extrapolations.

Yet the DEA, NIDA, VISTA, the "War on Drugs," and now-deceased writer Peggy Mann (in Reader's Digest articles and her book *Marijuana Alert*, with foreword by Nancy Reagan) have used these discredited studies on parents' groups such as Parents for a Drug Free Youth, etc., often with Nahas as a highly paid guest lecturer, without a word of how his studies are really considered by his peers.

This, we assume, is done to scare parents, teach-

ers, legislators and judges, using scientific terminology, bogus non-clinical statistics, ultimately aimed at selling more urine testing equipment and creating more profits for the drug-rehabilitation clinics and their staff of professionals, and to maintain funding for the DEA, local police, judicial, penal, corrections and other government pork barrel, police state interests.

The 'War on Drugs' is big money, so the shameless petitioning for more police and more cells continue. And we still have thousands of judges, legislators, police, Reader's Digest readers, and parents who have for years used and cited his studies in particular as the prime reasons to continue these unjust laws and to jail millions of Americans over the last decade.

The DEA, after Nahas' 1983 waffling renouncement, consciously and criminally continues to use his studies to polarize ignorant judges, politicians, press, and parent groups, who are unaware of Nahas' renouncement. These groups trust the government to tell them the truth their tax dollars paid for. Most of the media, press, and television commentators still use Nahas' 1970's, unreplicated studies as gospel, and much of the frightening folklore and street myths that are whispered around school yards spring from this deceitful "scientist's" work.

Refuted and never replicated results are still taught, while the honest researcher faces prison if he attempts to test any thoughts about the medical use of cannabis.

In fact, using Nahas' refuted and unreplicated synthetic THC petri-dish studies on the immune system, hysterical Families for Drug Free Youth, or "Just Say No" organizations have gotten the press to say marijuana could cause AIDS—which has no basis whatsoever, but the press published all this rhetoric creating more Reefer Madness!

Gabriel Nahas is now living in Paris and goes around Europe teaching the same lies to the uninformed Europeans. When asked to debate us (H.E.M.P.) on cannabis in front of the world press on June 18, 1993 in Paris, he first enthusiastically accepted until he found out that we would be speaking on all aspects of the hemp plant (e.g., paper, fiber, fuel). Then he declined, even though we met all of his requirements.

the U.S. government's marijuana research programs in the late 1960s.

In effect, these doctors said that the active ingredients in THC are used-up in the first or second pass through the liver. The leftover THC metabolites then attach themselves, in a very normal way, to fatty deposits, for the body to dispose of later, which is a safe and perfectly natural process.

Many chemicals from foods, herbs and medicines do this same thing all the time in your body. Most are not dangerous and THC metabolites show less toxic\* potential than virtually any known metabolic leftovers in your body.

\* The U.S. government has also known since 1946 that the oral dose of cannabis required to kill a mouse is about 40,000 times the dose required to produce typical symptoms of intoxication. (Mikuriya, Tod, *Marijuana Medical Papers*, 1976; Loewe, journal of Pharmacological and Experimental Therapeutics, October, 1946.)

THC metabolites left in the body can be compared to the ash of a cigarette: The inert ingredient leftover after the active cannabinoids have been metabolized by the body. These inert metabolites are what urinary analysis studies show when taken to discharge military or factory or athletic personnel for using, or being in the presence of cannabis within the last 30 days.

## LUNG DAMAGE STUDIES

### *The Hype: More Harmful Than Tobacco*

According to the American Lung Association cigarettes and tobacco smoking related diseases kill 434,175 Americans every year. 50 million Americans smoke, and 3,000 teens start each day.

The Berkeley carcinogenic tar studies of the late 1970s concluded that "marijuana is one-and-a-half times more carcinogenic than tobacco."

### *The Fact: Not One Documented Case of Cancer*

There are lung irritants involved in any smoke. Cannabis smoke causes mild irritation to the large airways of the lungs. Symptoms disappear when smoking is discontinued.

However, unlike tobacco smoke, cannabis smoke does not cause any changes in the small airways, the area where tobacco smoke causes long term and permanent damage. Additionally, a tobacco smoker will smoke 20 to 60 cigarettes a day, while a heavy marijuana smoker may smoke five to seven joints a day, even less when potent high quality flower tops are available.

While tens of millions of Americans smoke pot regularly, cannabis has *never* caused a known case of lung cancer as of March, 1992, according to America's foremost lung expert, Dr. Donald Tashkin of UCLA. He considers the biggest health risk to the lungs would be a person smoking 16 or more "large" spliffs

a day of leaf/bud because of the hypoxia of too much smoke and not enough oxygen.

Tashkin feels there is no danger for anyone to worry about potentiating emphysema "in any way" by the use of marijuana—totally the opposite of tobacco.

Cannabis is a complex, highly evolved plant. There are some 400 compounds in its smoke. Of these, 60 have therapeutic value.

Cannabis may also be eaten, entirely avoiding the irritating effects of smoke. However, four times more of the active ingredients of smoked cannabis are absorbed by the human body than when the same amount is eaten. And the prohibition inflated price of black market cannabis, combined with harsh penalties for cultivation, prevent most people from being able to afford the luxury of a less efficient, though healthier, means of ingestion.

### *Lab Studies Fail To Reflect the Real World*

Virtually all the carcinogens can be removed by using a water pipe system. Our government omitted this information and its significance to the results of such studies when speaking to the press. At the same time politicians outlawed the sale of water pipes, labeling them 'drug paraphernalia.'

### *How Rumors Get Started*

In 1976, Dr. Tashkin sent a written report to Dr. Gabriel Nahas at the Rheims, France, Conference on Potential Cannabis Medical Dangers. That report became the most sensationalized story to come out of this negative world conference on cannabis.

This surprised Tashkin, who had sent the report to the Rheims conference as an afterthought.

What Tashkin reported to the Rheims conference was that one of 29 pulmonary areas of the human lung he studied found marijuana 15 times more an irritant than tobacco—the large air passageway.

(Tashkin, Dr. Donald, UCLA studies, 1969-95; UCLA Pulmonary Studies, 1969-95.)

However, Tashkin notes that tobacco has little effect on this area and cannabis has a positive or neutral effect in most other areas of the lung. (See chapter 7, "Therapeutic Uses of Cannabis.")

Afterwards, the U.S. government resumed funding for ongoing cannabis pulmonary studies which it had cut two years earlier, when Tashkin reported encouraging therapeutic results with marijuana/lung studies—but now limited the research to the large air passageway.

We have interviewed Dr. Tashkin numerous times. In 1986 I asked him about an article he was preparing for the *New England Journal of Medicine*, indicating that cannabis smoke caused as many or more pre-cancerous lesions as tobacco in 'equal' amounts.

Most people do not realize, nor are the media told, that *any* tissue abnormality (abrasion, eruption, or even redness) is called a pre-cancerous lesion. Unlike lesions caused by tobacco, the THC-related lesions contain no radioactivity.

We asked Tashkin how many people had gone on to get lung cancer in these or any other studies of long-term smokers like Rastas, Coptics, etc.

Dr. Tashkin, sitting in his UCLA laboratory, looked at me and said, "That's the strange part. So far no one we've studied has gone on to get lung cancer."

"Was this reported to the press?"

"Well, it's in the article," Dr. Tashkin said. "But no one in the press even asked. They just assumed the worst."

### ***Another Fact: Emphysema Sufferers Benefit***

During a later interview, Tashkin congratulated us on the tip that marijuana used for emphysema produced good results among people we knew.

He had presumed that marijuana aggravated emphysema, but after reviewing his evidence found that, except in the rarest of instances, marijuana actually benefitted emphysema sufferers due to the opening and dilation of the bronchial passages.

And so the relief reported to us by cannabis smoking emphysema patients was confirmed.

Marijuana smoke is not unique in its benefits to

the lungs. Yerba Santa, Colt's foot, Hoarhound and other herbs have traditionally been smoked to help the lungs.

Tobacco and its associated dangers have so prejudiced people against 'smoking' that most people believe cannabis smoking to be as or more dangerous than tobacco. With research banned, these public health and safety facts are not readily available.

### **. . . AND SO ON**

Most of the anti-marijuana literature we have examined does not cite as much as one single source for us to review. Others only refer to DEA or NIDA. The few studies we have been able to track down usually end up being anecdotal case histories, artificial groupings of data or otherwise lacking controls

Reports of breast enlargement, obesity, addiction and the like all remain unreplicated, and are given little credence by the scientific community. Other reports, like the temporary reduction in sperm count, are statistically insignificant to the general public, yet get blown far out of proportion when presented by the media. Still others, like the handful of throat tumors in the Sacramento area and the high rate of injuries reported in a Baltimore trauma unit are isolated clusters that run contrary to all other statistics.

The spurious results of Heath, Nahas and the pregnant mice and monkey studies at Temple University

## **RADIOACTIVE TOBACCO: THE UNTOLD STORY**

Tobacco smoking kills more people each year than AIDS, heroin, crack, cocaine, alcohol, car accidents, fire and murder combined. Cigarette smoking is as addictive as heroin, complete with withdrawal symptoms, and the percentage of relapses (75%) is the same as for "kicking" cocaine and heroin users.

It is far and away the number one cause of preventable death in the U.S. today. Tobacco smokers have ten times the lung cancer of non-smokers, twice the heart disease and are three times more likely to die of heart disease if they do develop it.

Yet tobacco is totally legal, and even receives the highest U.S. government farm subsidies of any agricultural product in America, all the while being our biggest killer! What total hypocrisy!

In the U.S. one in seven deaths are caused by smoking cigarettes. Women should know that lung cancer is more common than breast cancer in women who smoke and that smoking on the pill increases cancer and heart risks dramatically.

Seven million dollars a day promotes the tobacco

business, and it is estimated that the cigarette industry needs about one thousand new smokers a day to replace those who die each day from smoking.

Kentucky's principal business and agriculture for 100 years (until 1890) was the healthful, versatile and useful cannabis hemp. It has since been replaced by non-edible, non-fibrous, soil-depleting tobacco, which is grown by law in soil fertilized with radioactive materials.

U.S. government studies have shown that a pack-and-a-half of tobacco cigarettes per day over a year for just one year is the equivalent to your lungs of what some 300 chest x-rays (using the old, slow x-ray film and without using any lead protection) are to your skin.

But while an x-ray dissipates its radioactivity instantly, tobacco has a radioactive half-life that will remain active in the lungs for 21.5 years.

Surgeon General C. Everett Koop said on national television that radioactivity is probably responsible for most tobacco-related cancer.

No radioactivity exists in cannabis tars.

(National Center for Atmospheric Research, 1964; American Lung Assn.; Dr. Joseph R. DiFranza, U. of Mass. Medical Center; Reader's Digest, March 1986; Surg. Gen. C. Everett Koop, 1990.)

and UC Davis (where they injected mice with synthetic third-cousin analogues of THC) are now out of the body of scientific and medical literature.

They are not used in scientific discourse, yet mountains of DEA and pharmaceutical company sponsored

literature about the long term possible effects of these metabolites on the brain and reproduction goes to parent groups.

(Read the 1982 N.I.H.; the National Academy of Science's evaluation on past studies; and the Costa Rican report, 1980.)

## SOME STUDIES THE FEDS DON'T TALK ABOUT

### THE COPTIC STUDY (1981)

#### *No Harm to Human Brain or Intelligence*

Hemp has been used in virtually all societies since time immemorial as a work motivator and to highlight and renew creative energies.

(Jamaican study; Coptic study; Costa Rican study; Vedas; Dr. Vera Rubin, Research Institute for the Study of Man; et al)

In 1981, a study showed that 10 of America's heaviest pot smokers (from the Coptic religion and residing in Florida) actually believed that using 16 huge high potency spliffs\* a day had improved their minds somewhat over a period of 10 years.

They were studied by Drs. Ungerlieder and Shaeffer (UCLA) and showed absolutely no brain differences between them and non-smokers—nor did it confirm any increase in IQ that the Coptics had claimed.

\* One spliff is generally equal to five average American joints.

#### *Longer Life, Fewer Wrinkles*

Most studies (matched populations, past and present) indicate that—everything else being equal—an average American pot smoker will live longer than his counterpart who does no drugs at all; with fewer wrinkles, and generally less stress—thereby having fewer illnesses to upset the immune system, and being a more peaceful neighbor.

(Costa Rican and Jamaican Studies.)

### JAMAICAN STUDIES (1968-74, 1975)

#### *Definite Benefits For Marijuana Smokers*

The most exhaustive study of hemp smoking in its natural setting is probably "Ganja in Jamaica-A Medical Anthropological Study of Chronic Marijuana Use" by Vera Rubin and Lambros Comitas (1975; Mouton & Co., The Hague, Paris/Anchor Books, NY).

"The Jamaica study, sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) Center for Studies of Narcotic and Drug Abuse, was the first project in medical anthropology to be undertaken and is the first intensive, multi-disciplinary study of marijuana use and users to be published."

"Despite its illegality, ganja use is pervasive, and duration and frequency are very high; it is smoked

over a longer period in heavier quantities with greater THC potency than in the U.S. without deleterious social or psychological consequences. The major difference is that both use and expected behaviors are culturally conditioned and controlled by well established tradition." (From the introduction.)

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***"No impairment of physiological, sensory and perceptual-motor performance, tests of concept formation, abstracting ability and cognitive style and tests of memory."***

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#### *Positive Social Attitudes*

The study outlines the positive reinforcement given socially to ganja smokers in Jamaica, the universal praise for the practice among users, who smoke it as a work motivator. Subjects described the effects of smoking making them "brainier" lively, merry, more responsible and conscious. They reported it was good for meditation and concentration, and created a general sense of well-being and self-assertiveness.

#### *No Link to Criminal Behavior*

Vera Rubin and her colleagues found no relation of cannabis to crime (except marijuana busts), no impairment of motor skills, and smokers and non-smokers alike had identical extroversion scores with no difference in work records or adjustment. Heavy use of ganja was not found to curtail the motivation to work.

From the psychological assessment the smokers seemed to be more open in their expressions of feeling, somewhat more carefree and somewhat more distractable. There was no evidence of organic brain damage or schizophrenia.

#### *No Physiological Deterioration*

Marilyn Bowman, in a battery of psychological tests on chronic cannabis users in Jamaica in 1972 found "No impairment of physiological, sensory and perceptual-motor performance, tests of concept formation, abstracting ability and cognitive style and tests of memory." These Jamaicans had smoked anywhere from six to 31 years (16.6 mean average) and the av-

erage age at the first puff was at 12 years and six months.

In the 1975 study between users and non-users, no difference was found in plasma testosterone, no difference in total nutrition, slightly higher performance on the intelligence sub-tests (not statistically significant) and "A basic measure of cell-mediated immunity ... was no less vigorous in the users..."

Finally, "Users in our matched pair sample smoked marijuana in addition to as many tobacco cigarettes as did their partners. Yet their airways were, if anything, a bit healthier than their matches.

"We must tentatively conclude either that marijuana has no harmful effects on such passages or that it actually offers some slight protection against the harmful effects of tobacco smoke. Only further research will clarify which, if either, is the case."

### No "Stepping Stone"/Gateway Effect

As to the stepping-stone or gateway drug charges leveled against cannabis: "The use of hard drugs is as yet virtually unknown among working class Jamaicans—no one in the study (Rubin's) had ever taken any narcotics, stimulants, hallucinogens, barbiturates or sleeping pills..."

In America during the late 1800s cannabis was used in treating addiction. Opiate, chloral hydrate and alcohol addicts were successfully treated with potent cannabis extracts. Some patients recovered with less than a dozen doses of cannabis extract.<sup>1</sup> Likewise, smoking cannabis has been found to be valuable in modern alcohol addiction treatment.<sup>2</sup>

## COSTA RICAN STUDY (1980)

The Jamaican results were largely confirmed by another Caribbean study, the 1980 "Cannabis in Costa Rica—A Study in Chronic Marijuana Use" edited by William Carter for the Institute for Study of Human Issues. (ISHI, 3401 Science Center, Philadelphia.)

Again researchers found no palpable damage to the native population's chronic cannabis smokers. Alcoholic social problems, so evident on neighboring cannabis-free islands, are not found in Costa Rica.

This study makes clear that socially approved ganja use will largely replace the use of alcohol (rum) if available.

## THE AMSTERDAM MODEL

Since adopting a policy of tolerance and non-prosecution of cannabis/hashish smokers (it is available in cafes and bars) and rehabilitation and diversion programs for hard drug users, Holland has seen a substantial reduction in cannabis consumption among teenagers<sup>3</sup> and a 33% drop in the number of heroin addicts. The strategy of separating cannabis sales from hard drug dealers by bringing pot above-ground has been quite successful. (L.A. Times, August, 1989.)

### Footnotes:

1. "Cannabis Indica as an Anodyne and Hypnotic," J.B. Mattison, M.D., *The St. Louis Medical and Surgica Journal*, vol. LVI, no. 5, Nov. 1891, pg 265-271, reprinted in *Marijuana: The Medical Papers*, Tod Mikuriya, M.D.

2. "Cannabis Substitution: An Adjunctive Therapeutic Tool in the Treatment of Alcoholism," Tod H. Mikuriya, M.D., *Medical Times*, vol. 98, no. 4, April, 1970, reprinted in *Marijuana Medical Papers*, Tod Mikuriya, M.D.)

3. "'Collective Conscience' Breeds Dutch Tolerance" *Oregonian*, 1989. See appendix.

## MORE PROHIBITIONIST DECEPTIONS

*Scientific American* reported in 1990: "the alarming statistics, cited by testing advocates, to demonstrate the high costs of drug abuse ... do not always accurately reflect the research on which they are based. In fact, some of the data could be used to 'prove' that drug use has negligible or even beneficial effects." (March, pg. 18, see appendix pg. 176.)

One of the examples given is the often used statistic former president George Bush utilized in 1989: "drug abuse among American workers costs businesses anywhere from \$60 billion to \$100 billion a year in lost productivity, absenteeism, drug-related accidents, medical claims and theft." Yet according to a 1989 assessment by NIDA all such claims derive from a single study that grew out of a 1982 survey of 3,700 households.

The Research Triangle Institute (RTI) found that households where at least one person admitted hav-

ing ever used marijuana regularly reported average incomes 28 percent lower than average reported income of otherwise similar households. RTI researchers ascribed the income difference to "loss due to marijuana use."

RTI then extrapolated costs of crime, health problems and accidents to arrive at a "cost to society of drug abuse" of \$47 billion. The White House "adjusted" for inflation and population increases to provide the basis for Bush's statement.

Yet the RTI survey also included questions about current drug use. The answers revealed no significant difference between income levels of households with current users of illegal drugs, including cocaine and heroin, and other households.

Thus the same statistics "prove" that current use of hard drugs does not result in any "loss," in contrast to a single marijuana binge in the distant past!

# OFFICIAL CORRUPTION: CARLTON TURNER

*In all the research this author has done about the misapplication of public funds and trusts, nothing, it seems, compares with the either totally ignorant or willful manslaughter of fellow Americans by the bureaucrats and politicians of the following story:*

## ONE MAN & HIS DRUG SCAMS

The U.S. government policy, starting in the Nixon and Ford administrations and continuing under Carlton Turner\* (Drug Czar under Reagan 1981-1986), allowed federal medical marijuana, supplied to the individual state marijuana medical programs, to consist only of the leaf of the marijuana plant, even though it's usually only one-third as strong as the bud and doesn't contain the same whole spectrum of the "crude drug," i.e. the THC and CBNs.

\* Prior to becoming Special White House Advisor (read: National Drug Czar) Carlton Turner, from 1971 to 1980, was the head of all U.S. gov't. marijuana grown for drugs by reason of his position at the University of Mississippi. The U. of Mississippi Marijuana Research Program is directed by state charter to discover—initiate or sort out the constituents of THC—a "simple" crude Cannabis drug that works as a medicine—then synthesize the substances with beneficial medical properties to attain their full potential for pharmaceutical companies.

For example, the leaf's relief of ocular pressure for glaucoma patients is much shorter lasting and therefore unsatisfactory, compared to the bud. Also, the leaf sometimes gives smokers a headache. The federal government until 1986 used only the leaf. Turner said to the pharmaceutical companies and in interviews, that leaf is all Americans would ever get—although the bud works better. Still today in 1995, the seven legal marijuana users in the U.S. only get leaf.

### **The reasons given:**

- Buds are too hard to roll through a cigarette machine. (Forget the 25 million Americans who do quite well at rolling bud everyday.)
- By extracting compounds from the "crude drug" of the bud, there would be no pharmaceutical patents, therefore no profits. Therefore, his program would have worked against his former employers, the Mississippi University's legislative charter and funding.

(Interviews by Ed Rosenthal for High Times Magazine; Dean Latimer, et al; National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, or NORML.)

Although buds work better for chemotherapy, glaucoma, etc., Turner said they will "never" be given.

It also became evident the famous marijuana 'munchies' (appetite stimulation) were not working for the cancer chemotherapy patients using federal leaf.

And even though no studies have been allowed to compare leaf with bud, we know of doctors who unofficially recommend bud and watch their wasting cancer patients put on weight (NORML).

### **Poisoning Pot Smokers**

In August and September, 1983, Turner went on national television to justify the illegal marijuana spraying (by plane) of paraquat in Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee by the DEA. He said it was a kid's deserved punishment if he died from paraquat poisoned pot, to teach him a lesson.

## BUSH STRIKES AGAIN

President Ronald Reagan, at the urging of then Vice President George Bush, appointed Carlton Turner as the White House Drug (czar) Advisor in 1981.

At conventions (1981-1986) of pharmaceutical companies and their lobbyist the American Chemical Manufacturers, Turner promised to continue the research ban on the 400 chemical compounds of cannabis.

Bush managed to continue to direct this effort, simply by not allowing any grants for private or public research with a positive implication to be issued by NIDA or NIH, or approved any recent FDA applications unless they pursue negative results. President Clinton's policy is the same as of February 1995.

*Turner was forced to resign after announcing his conclusions in public that marijuana caused homosexuality, the breakdown of the immune system and, therefore, AIDS.*

Looking into the therapeutic potential of cannabis is the most controlled and discouraged research, but any tests pursuing negative or harmful effects of cannabis are promoted. Since these tests often backfire or are inconclusive, even

this research is rare.

Turner quoted "The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire" to show how jazz (rock) singers are eroding the America "he" loves with this hallucinogenic drug—marijuana! which he meant to stamp out.

### **Phony Paraquat Kits**

During the 1978 Mexican marijuana paraquat scare, and while still a private citizen working for the State of Mississippi marijuana farm, this same Carlton Turner called High Times magazine to advertise a paraquat tester.

Unknown to Turner, High Times was not accepting ads for any paraquat testers because all evidence showed the testers didn't work.

Dean Latimer—then a High Times associate editor, strung Turner along in virtually daily phone conversations for a month, listening to Turner talk about

how much money Turner was going to make from sales of the device.

High Times wanted to see a sample. When Turner delivered his prototype version of the paraquat test kit to High Times, it was a total "Rube Goldberg" type rip-off, "just like the dozen or so phony kits other companies tried to buy ad space for at this time." wrote Latimer in an article published in 1984.

Turner apparently never thought High Times was ethical enough to check the contraption out. He assumed they would just take the ad money and run—print the ad and make Turner rich.

He didn't care if some kid died or was bilked out of money believing in his bogus paraquat test kit.

After this attempted mail fraud, this man became President Reagan's national drug czar in 1981, recommended by George Bush and Nancy Reagan.

### ***A Wanton Disregard For Life***

Turner even said that he doesn't even care if hundreds of kids die from smoking pot the federal government has deliberately sprayed with paraquat.

Then at the April 25, 1985 PRIDE conference in Atlanta, Georgia, with Nancy Reagan and 16 foreign First Ladies in attendance (including Imelda Marcos), Turner called for the death penalty for drug dealers.

Turner was, after all, Reagan's, Bush's and the pharmaceutical companies' own hired gun, who saw his entire mission as not against heroin, PCP or cocaine, but to wipe out pot and jazz/rock music...

Carlton Turner was forced to resign after Newsweek magazine excoriated him October 27, 1986 in a large editorial sidebar. His resignation was a foregone conclusion after being lampooned in the Washington Post and elsewhere as no other public figure in recent memory for his conclusions (in public

addresses) that marijuana smoking caused homosexuality, the breakdown of the immune system and therefore, AIDS.

He resigned December 6, 1986. What should have been front page headline news was buried in the back pages during the Iran-contra scandal that exploded that week.

## **COMPARISON TO ALCOHOL**

There are many terrible drug habits. The worst of which is alcohol, in both numbers of users and the anti-social behavior associated with extreme use. Alcoholism is the leading cause of teen-age deaths. 8,000 American teenagers are killed each year and 40,000 are maimed from mixing alcohol and driving. (MADD, Mothers Against Drunk Driving; SADD, Students Against Drunk Driving; NIDA, National Institute on Drug Abuse; etc.)

In fact, U.S. government/police statistics confirm the following strange numbers:

The mortality figures for alcohol use are 100,000 annually, compared with zero marijuana deaths in 10,000 years of consumption.

From 40% to 50% of all murders and highway fatalities are alcohol related. In fact, highway fatalities that are alcohol related might be as high as 90%, according to the Chicago Tribune and L.A. Herald Examiner.

Alcohol is also indicated in the majority (69% to 80%) of all child rape/incest cases; wife beating incidents are in the great majority (60% to 80%) alcohol influenced.

Heroin is indicated in 35% of burglaries, robberies, armed robberies, bank robberies, grand theft auto, etc.

And there were more than 400,000 arrests for simple marijuana possession in the U.S. in 1992, according to the Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

### ***Urine Testing Company***

After his resignation, Turner joined with Robert Dupont and former head of NIDA, Peter Bensinger, to corner the market on urine testing. They contracted as advisors to 250 of the largest corporations to develop drug diversion, detection and urine testing programs.

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***After his resignation. Turner joined with Robert L. Dupont and former head of NIDA, Peter Bensinger, to corner the market on urine testing.***

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Soon after Turner left office, Nancy Reagan recommended that no corporation be permitted to do business with the Federal government without having a urinary purity policy in place to show their loyalty.

Just as G. Gordon Liddy went into high-tech corporate security after his disgrace, Carlton Turner became a rich man in this urine testing growth industry.

This kind of business denies the basic rights of privacy, self-incrimination (Fifth Amendment) rights, unreasonable search and seizure and the presumption of innocence (until proven guilty).

Submission to the humiliation of having your most private body parts and functions observed by a hired voyeur is now the test of eligibility for private employment, or to contract for a living wage.

Turner's new money-making scheme demands that all other Americans relinquish their fundamental right to privacy and self-respect.





STEVEN HAGER

**PEOPLE HAVE PEACEFULLY SMOKED MARIJUANA FOR THOUSANDS OF YEARS**

What does it mean to drive a plant species to extinction? Who will forgive us if we allow these greedy tyrants to destroy America and perhaps life on Earth?

At coffee shops like the Bulldog Palace in Amsterdam, one can quietly ponder these issues as you smoke your choice from a wide selection of marijuana and hashish samples.

# THE EMPEROR'S NEW CLOTHES

## ALTERNATIVES TO PROHIBITION

*In conclusion, we see that the government's case against marijuana is woven of transparent lies. In this chapter, we bring to light some research that the government does not like people to know about. Then we talk about some realistic alternatives.*

*But first, a brief fable:*

### THE STORY OF THE EMPEROR'S NEW CLOTHES \*

There once was a terrible king who heavily taxed his subjects in order to pay for his incredibly fine wardrobe of expensive clothing.

One day, two swindlers, representing themselves as great tailors from afar, arrived and sought an audience with the king. They told of an amazing new fabric they had invented, made of a very expensive gold fiber that only the best, purest and wisest of people could see. Excited, the king asked to see a sample, and the men brought forth an empty spool. "Ah, isn't it lovely," they asked the king.

The king agreed, afraid to admit that he did not see anything because that would mean he was a dull and stupid person.

So, to test his ministers the king brought them all in to get their opinions. Once the power of the fabric was explained to them, all agreed that this was, indeed, the finest and most beautiful cloth in the world.

The king ordered a new outfit be made for him, so the tailors took his measurements. The king ordered the gold from the treasury be given to the tailors to be spun into thread. They set about at once working day after day, pretending to cut and sew, while the king and his ministers periodically came by to admire their handiwork—and to pay the enormous bills the merchants were running up in the course of their activities.

Finally, the big day came when all the people in the land were ordered gathered to see the king's new outfit, which they had paid so much for and heard so much about. When he nakedly strode forth, all the

people looked in disbelief and said nothing. Then they sang the praises of the miraculous new cloth. "It's the most beautiful work I've ever seen!" "Magnificent!" "I wish I had such lovely fabric!" They all cheered, afraid of being denounced and called stupid if they did otherwise.

And the king proudly paraded in front of his subjects, secretly worried—afraid that he would lose the crown if the people knew that he, himself, could not see the cloth that draped his body.

Until he passed a small boy, who in his innocence cried out, "But he has nothing on!"

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father. And each person whispered to another what the child had said.

Then, everyone knew that the king and all his ministers had been tricked by swindlers. Now the people realized that the swindlers had not only tricked the king, but he had spent all their tax money, wasted on this farce.

The king heard the people murmuring. He knew they were right, but he was too proud to admit he was wrong and had been made the fool. So he continued to be the fool.

The king held his head high and looked down his nose at the crowd, determined to save his royal face from public humiliation. The king continued the procession acting as though he were oblivious to his nakedness, and his ministers held the train of his invisible cloak higher than ever. The people looked on in disbelief and did nothing as the king and his ministers kept marching down the street parading their naked ignorance.

\* Paraphrased from Hans Christian Andersen's Fairy Tale.

## THE LOGICAL ANALOGY

We say the marijuana/hemp laws are like the emperor, and he wears no clothes! Like tyrants and prohibitionists in the past, this emperor relies on brute force and a police state to maintain his authoritarian, despotic reign while draining the federal treasury and dismantling all vestiges of the Bill of Rights.

This great country was founded on the principles that each person has "inalienable rights" to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and that each person has the responsibility of maintaining these rights by casting her or his individual ballot.

It is a criminal offense for officials or executives of the U.S. Government to direct or conspire to wage a deliberate campaign of misinformation, omissions and outright lies with our tax dollars.

Ronald Reagan, George Bush, and even now, Bill Clinton, have acted the part of the Emperor. Nancy Reagan acting the part of Queen of Hearts from *Alice In Wonderland*—"sentence now, verdict later".

### ***In Conclusion:***

## TRUTH & CONSEQUENCES OF PROHIBITION

When DuPont tells you that they bring "Better Living Through Chemistry," they don't tell you that it's only for 100 years, then the entire planet dies for their profit.

England and Holland treat their substance abusers as people—keeping them supplied with enough so they don't disrupt the activities of others. These policies are now firmly established, effective and popular in those countries. Switzerland has begun its own experiments in localized tolerance of public drug use.

So, why should otherwise peaceful hemp growers and users be labeled and persecuted as lifetime criminals while 35% of all robberies and burglaries are committed by heroin addicts, 40% to 55% of murders, rapes and highway fatalities are alcohol related\* and heroin is more available in jail than on the streets?

\* FBI Statistics, 1993.

In fact, aside from cannabis usage, take the mob and the dealers out of heroin and other drugs and you reduce much of the crime that is not alcohol related. The murder rate rose consistently throughout the "Roaring Twenties" era of alcohol prohibition, then dropped every year for the next 10 after its repeal.\*

\* FBI Statistics.

Let's find another way to deal with drug usage; or be prepared to give up our freedoms, books, songs, and keep our escalating energy bills. Accept the fact

Carlton Turner, William Bennett, Bill Martinez, and now Lee Brown have acted the part of the Prime Minister, and their advisors are all wearing the "pure fabric that only the 'purest eyes' may see," woven for them by Anslinger/DuPont/Hearst and their police-state bureaucrats and now maintained by energy, pharmaceutical, drug re-hab professionals, testers, prison guards and prison buliders. All with police-state interests.

When U.S. government bureaucrats deliberately act or conspire this way—be they President, Vice President, National Drug Czar or head of the FBI, or CIA—they should be jailable, at least in an honest American society. Our Federal bureaucracies and the U.S. Supreme Court have taken away more of our Bill of Rights freedoms (written on hemp paper), using hemp/marijuana as their principal written excuse than all other crimes, spies, and wars for the last 200 years combined! And it is worse in our satellite Central and South American countries, where their leaders have done this at America's official bidding.

that all crime related to drugs decreases if you treat addicts without taking them out of society. Instead, help and encourage them to be financially productive.

### **HIGH-TECH REPRESSION**

In order for America to be marijuana free, all of us, smokers and non-smokers alike, will have to give up our Bill of Rights...forever! You will have to conform to the likes of Lyndon LaRouche, Jerry Falwell, Nancy Reagan and even Edwin Meese and minds of that ridiculous ilk.

The computer that should be our friend will allow the police to finish, today, the job the Roman Catholic Church's Inquisition started because the church could not stand the "commoners" laughing at them, or knowing the secrets of, among other things, hygiene, hemp, etc.;\* and by blackmailing and bribing politicians and judges (and other VIPs) about their private sex lives in order to have more power to bring Orwell's nightmare "1984" to fruition.

\* See chapter 11, "Dark Ages."

### **WASTING OUR TAX MONEY**

Yet approximately 50% of all drug enforcement money, federal and state, is directed at marijuana....

Some 70% to 80% of all people now in federal, state or county prisons in America, wouldn't have been there as criminals until just 60 or so years ago. In other words we, in our (Anslinger inspired) ignorance

and prejudices, have approximately 750,000 (of 1,100,000 total) prisoners in American prisons for crimes that were, at worst, stupid habits, up until the Harrison Act, 1914 (whereby the U.S. Supreme Court in 1924 first ruled that drug addicts weren't sick, just vile criminals).

Hearst's and Anslinger's propaganda and lies have been relentlessly jammed down the throats of all of us—for the last three generations of Americans—as unimpeachable gospel truth...

Some radio and television preachers have called rock music "satanic and voodoo." They want to outlaw rock, burn albums and books, and lock up everyone who doesn't agree with them.

So does Carlton Turner. So does Lyndon LaRouche. So does William Bennett. So does Lee Brown.

And virtually every state is in the midst of the biggest prison expansion in its history, while political vultures demand that we build more prisons and expand tax bases to pursue this madness with vigor...

## DOUBLE STANDARDS

As an example, the physical dependency and mental effects of using opium, morphine, heroin, Dilaudid, Placidyl, Quaaludes, et al., are virtually the same.

In essence, they disturb the body's "endorphin" (pain-receptors and nullifiers) balance.

However, when U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice William Rehnquist was "nodding off" in court—and sending other druggies to prison for their habits—he just kept feeding his "eight-a-day" Placidyl habit: the equivalent in dollars, "high," and mental effect of a \$70 to \$125 a-day "street abuser" heroin habit.

Placidyl, quaalude's cousin, is a 'heavy down,' popular on the streets for its placid nature.

Rehnquist wasn't seen robbing liquor stores, physically injuring his fellow citizens, or doing any of the anti-social behaviors attributed to "junkies."

His habit was easily maintained because the Placidyl was both available and within his normal income limits. It was also well labeled as to amount and dosage, while people with outlawed drug habits have to get by on a "dime of tar" or some such dangerous estimate.

The government also acknowledges that 80% of overdoses by illegal drugs would probably be avoided with accurate labels and appropriate warnings.

## POLICIES BASED ON IGNORANCE

While researching this book, we talked with and questioned senators, legislators, judges, police, D.A.s, scientists, historians, Nobel Prize winners, dentists, and M.D.s. All knew little bits and pieces of the history and uses of cannabis, but virtually no one knew

any depth about marijuana in its 360 degree entirety except long term medical researchers, such as Ungerlieder, Mikuriya, et al; and writers like Ed Rosenthal, Dean Latimer, Michael Aldrich, et al.

At a large California NORML fundraiser in February, 1983, we spoke privately with then Senate Majority Whip Tom Rutherford, of New Mexico.

He has been a leading pro-marijuana politician for a decade and was then probably the most knowledgeable elected government representative regarding hemp in the United States. We asked him why the government didn't just come out and legalize hemp, especially with everything we knew medically, industrially and historically about hemp.

We were shocked when he replied there really isn't much argument for the legalization of hemp, that he knew of—just decriminalization.

So we outlined the entire story of hemp/marijuana to him, figuring he must have heard some of it before. He sat in awe of what was being said. When we finished, he said, "If I had that knowledge outlined for me as you just told it, the government, police and judicial system would be through...on pot."

"But is it true?"

This was in February, 1983 and here were America's politicians who literally didn't know enough about hemp to fill a couple of pages of a book with generalities, and some left office before they felt they could publicly back hemp/marijuana.

But they do know the present laws are unjustifiable and that the government's position on pot is mendacious (false) yellow journalism.

## WHAT IS THE LAW?

"All laws which can be violated without doing any one any injury are laughed at." —Spinoza, (c. 1660.)

To control marijuana is to give up our freedoms, for ourselves, our kids, and our kid's kids, forever.

And that, my friends, is called fascism; and simply put, if the laws on cannabis are not overturned immediately, our planet dies at the hands of these ignorant (not-knowing) politicians who think they have a right to pass more and more Draconian laws to fill more and more Draconian prisons and jails with some of our most patriotic citizens.

But to truly understand why tens of millions of decent Americans are scared silly of pot after 50 years of disinformation that continues to this day, consider the character of former Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates (1978–1992), who has admitted to helping direct a program of squashing accurate hemp information and ordering the arrest and harassment of California Marijuana Initiative workers for doing their civic and Constitutional duty to collect petition signatures.

## THE SMITHSONIAN'S SUPPRESSION OF FACTS ABOUT CANNABIS HEMP

It should be noted that, even though 50-80% of all their displayed fibers for paper and cloth from their "Life in America; 1780s to the 1800s" exhibit and "American Maritime Exhibit, 1492-1850" were made of hemp, the Smithsonian Institution has removed all mention of cannabis hemp as it was used in paper, textiles, ropes and sails referring to it only as "other fibers" while cotton, wool, flax, sisal, jute, Manila hemp, etc. are specifically named. Cotton was less than 1% of all fibers prior to 1800. Hemp was about 80% of all fibers.

Museum curator Arkadero's response when questioned on this topic was that, "Children don't need to know about hemp anymore, it confuses them," and the director of the Smithsonian said that even though hemp was the primary fiber, "We are not a fiber museum."

In January, 1984, Gates was asked by a parent at a San Fernando Valley, CA, public school, "What can I do if I find out my child has used marijuana?" He replied, "It's too late. Once they've smoked one marijuana cigarette, they are lost to us forever!"\*

\* These exact words were also used by LA County D.A. Ira Reiner in his 1990 campaign for State Attorney General. He lost.

In September, 1983, on television and through a police spokesman, Gates called hemp reform advocates "well-intentioned but terribly naive regarding marijuana and really don't know much about it."

A few months later, the then-California attorney general, John Van de Kamp, suppressed the August 17, 1990 report by his own advisory panel that called for hemp re-legalization. Gates testified before the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee on September 5, 1990 that "casual drug users should be taken out and shot." He held to this position for almost a week, until public outcry for his dismissal\* forced him to modify his comment to a call for stricter penalties. A few months later, on March 3, 1991, the world was shocked to see a video of Los Angeles police officers savagely beating Rodney King, accused of speeding. A urine test later revealed traces of THC....

\* Reiner was almost the only official to publicly support Gates.

### CONCLUSION

On the basis of the information provided in this book, we demand an end to the enforcement of these prohibition laws. All laws respecting the cultivation of the plant must be stricken from the books, including the UN's Single Convention Treaty of 1961.

We owe an apology to all people who did jail or prison time, had to go through the courts, had their education, families and professions torn apart and

He did not mention how they had determined that children *do* need to know about the minor fiber crops in American history.

Were children's innocent questions about hemp and marijuana making the Smithsonian tour guides uncomfortable?

And in a June 20, 1989 letter, Institution secretary Robert McCormic Adams wrote that, "We do not see a cataloging of fibers in early America as part of our task" in presenting these exhibits.

"At times this focus does lead curators to mention fabrics—such as linen, wool or others."

He returned copies of this book and the U.S. government's own 1942 pro-marijuana film, *Hemp for Victory* to us, apparently without reviewing any of the information.

their lives, wealth and health often destroyed.

We even owe an apology to honest-but-ignorant police and judges for our willingness to keep them ignorant by letting our government bureaucrats act illegally in censoring or denying the true nature of hemp which has resulted in their deliberate misuse of tax revenues intended for studies to find out the truth of hemp for 60 years now.

### WHAT JUSTICE DEMANDS

Nothing but the lifting of all penalties (criminal and civil) and restraint upon the cultivation and use—both smoking and non-smoking—of this remarkable plant will be acceptable.

Prisoners being held for the peaceful possession, sale, transport or cultivation of cannabis hemp must be released immediately. Money and property seized must be returned. Criminal records must be wiped clean, amnesty and some sort of reparations paid for time served; for these are the real victims of this monstrous crime called the "War on Drugs."

In the end, half measures will not be acceptable.

In the meantime, we must have a moratorium on hemp law enforcement. And we must move swiftly to restore and expand the national archives and historical record on hemp and its valuable uses.

### WHAT YOU CAN DO

We think that, now that you've had a good look at our side and the government's side (both as we see it and as the media projects it), you'll want to join us in putting this issue onto the ballots and into the legislatures of this country, where everyone can express their opinions in the straight forward manner set

forth in our United States' and individual state constitutions.

Talk about hemp to everyone—all the time. Look for hemp, ask for hemp—buy hemp. And use the information and suggestions included in the appendices at the end of this book.

Write to your elected officials and the news media, to help create a more conscious political leadership and news coverage on marijuana and hemp. Give credit for good votes and coverage, and complain about bad. Register and vote. Run for office.

Demand that our prisoners of conscience be freed and rewarded and honored.

They deserve a hero's welcome, all the veterans' benefits and rights of this 'war on drugs'—not the DEA or police. For if these outlaw citizens had not defied the government and preserved the hemp seed, our government and its prohibitionist policies would have eradicated this plant from our Earth.

So, our Robin Hood hero is not William Bennett, Nancy Reagan, or Bill Clinton, the DEA, or DARE, but those who defied them. They must have their lives and property returned. These people must be remembered for all time by each one of us for defying these tyrannical laws. For they saved the seed that's going to save the planet.

Hemp for Victory.

Let our people go. Let our people grow. And never let us or our politicians again impose these fanatical prohibition laws against any natural substance in its natural form. We almost lost the seed and knowledge to save the planet.

**Democracy doesn't work—ever—unless it is honest.**

And if hemp is just one example of the kind of lies with which American police/bureaucrats and prison guards have been blackmailing their theoretical bosses—elected politicians and the public—we are in big trouble!

As the little boy said while watching the parade pass by: "The Emperor wears no clothes."

We have reviewed this "drug war" against cannabis hemp/marijuana as thoroughly as we possibly could, and what we have seen sickens us. And only we, whose doors of perception have been cleansed, can kick the scumbags out and reclaim our freedoms and our planet.

**THEREFORE, WE SHOUT:**

**"THE EMPEROR IS WEARING NO CLOTHES!"**

**WHAT DO YOUR OWN EYES SEE?**

**WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?!**

**GREEN EARTH  
OR  
GREENHOUSE EFFECT.**

**THE  
CHOICE  
IS  
OURS.**



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"All your children are poor, unfortunate victims of lies you believe.  
A plague upon your ignorance which keeps the young from the truth they deserve."

—Frank Zappa, 1967

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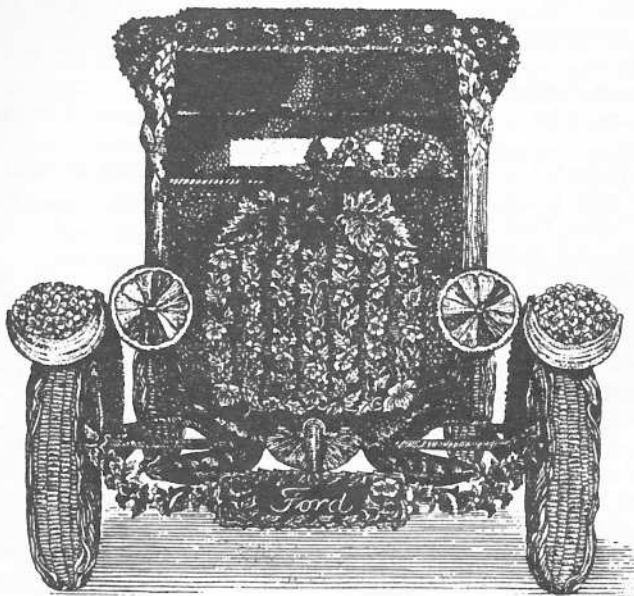
Special thanks to Lyster Dewey, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture botanist, for all his research into the characteristics of this amazing plant, and to Dr. W.B. O'Shaughnessy for bringing the herbal and medicinal back to Western science.

# — INDEX —

- AIDS ..... 37, 38, 41, 43  
alcohol ..... 9, 10, 26, 40, 41,  
47, 71, 78, 85, 87  
alcohol prohibition ..... 10, 11, 64  
Alaska ..... 71  
AMA ..... 28, 30, 33  
anorexia ..... 9, 34, 41  
Anslinger, Harry .. 15, 24, 29, 30-32,  
3, 65, 68-70, 90  
antibiotic ..... 38  
appetite ..... 31, 41  
Armstrong, Louis ..... 10, 68  
arthritis ..... 38  
Asilomar Conference ..... 34  
asthma ..... 37  
BACH ..... 47, 71, 77, 78  
back pain ..... 38  
Bangladesh ..... 49  
Beatles, the ..... 10, 72, 73, 74  
Bennett, William ..... 76, 90, 91  
Bible ..... 7, 9, 33, 55-57, 64  
biomass energy ..... 8, 11, 45-47  
birds ..... 9, 44  
blackface ..... 66-70  
Blum, Dr. Donald ..... 76  
Bonnie, Richard ..... 26  
brain ..... 41, 44, 76, 77, 80, 84  
breast enlargement ..... 83  
Brittain ..... 1, 2, 57, 59-62, 90  
Bulletin 404, USDA ..... 22-24, 36  
Burbank, Luther ..... 8  
Bush, George ..... 8, 31, 35, 36,  
47, 70, 77, 85, 86, 90  
California ..... 6, 36, 37-39, 46,  
48, 49, 73, 79  
CAMP program ..... 74  
camps, internment ..... 78  
Canadian Govt. Comsn. .... 71, 79  
cancer ..... 37-38, 41, 82-83  
Carter, Jimmy ..... 58, 78  
CRAP program ..... 36  
Calloway, Cab ..... 68  
cannabinoids ..... 44  
canvas ..... 1, 5-8  
Carroll, Lewis ..... 7, 10, 64  
CBDs ..... 35, 38  
China ..... 1, 7, 11, 28-29, 31, 33,  
48, 51, 52, 54  
Christie Institute ..... 77  
CIA ..... 31, 32, 47, 90  
Constantine, Emperor ..... 55  
construction materials ..... 10  
Coptics ..... 53, 84  
Coral, Valerie ..... 38  
cordage (see rope)  
Costa Rica ..... 39, 77, 85  
cotton ..... 6, 10, 11  
Czechoslovakian Studies ..... 38  
dagga ..... 53, 57, 71  
DARE ..... 76-78, 79  
DEA ..... 6, 28, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41,  
75, 79, 81, 84, 86  
Declaration of Independence ..... 7  
decortication .. 13, 14, 16-18, 23-24  
Deukmejian, George ..... 38-39  
Dewey, Lyster ..... 23, 51  
diagram, hemp ..... 11, 21  
Diesel, Rudolph ..... 45  
disinfectant ..... 38  
Doughton, Rep. .... 28  
DuPont Co. .... 6-8, 15, 24-25,  
28, 29, 90  
duty, import ..... 6-11  
Eastern Bloc nations ..... 11, 31  
edestin ..... 42-43  
emphysema ..... 40, 83  
energy ..... 8, 11, 45-48  
Enlightenment, Age of ..... 57  
EPA ..... 45  
epilepsy ..... 38  
expectorant ..... 39  
fabric ..... 2, 5-6  
famine ..... 44  
Farben Company ..... 6  
farming ..... 1, 6, 15, 46-47, 49  
FBN (also see DEA) ..... 24  
fiber ..... 2, 7, 15, 23, 48, 51, 59  
food ..... 9, 43-44, 47  
Ford, Gerald ..... 31, 34, 58  
Ford, Henry ..... 8, 45-46, 73  
forfeiture ..... 75  
France ..... 10, 24, 57, 59-62, 64  
Franklin, Benjamin ..... 1  
Freedom of Infor. Act ..... 31-32  
ganja ..... 41, 64, 84  
Gates, Daryl, LAPD ..... 74, 91  
Ginsburg, Judge Douglas ..... 73  
glaucoma ..... 37  
Greenhouse effect ..... 12  
gruel ..... 44  
Gutenberg Bible ..... 7  
Harrison Act ..... 26  
Hearst, William R. .... 15, 24  
26-27, 34, 65  
Heath monkey study ..... 74, 79-80  
HEMP ..... 71, 76  
Hemp for Victory (film) ..... 8,  
36, 47, 79  
heresy ..... 56-57, 75  
herpes ..... 38-39  
High Times ..... 35, 58, 71, 75, 79  
Holland ..... 85, 90  
homespun ..... 6  
Hoover, J. Edgar ..... 74  
housing ..... 10  
hurds ..... 10-13, 22-24  
India ..... 52, 63  
Indian Hemp Drugs (Raj)  
Commission ..... 26, 71  
Innocent, Pope ..... 56  
Ireland ..... 57  
Jamaican Studies ..... 39, 84-85  
Javitts, Sen. Jacob ..... 88  
jazz ..... 10, 67-69  
Jefferson, Thomas ..... 1, 57-58  
Jim Crow Laws ..... 27, 67-70  
Kennedy, John ..... 29, 58  
Kentucky ..... 6, 47  
Kerry, Sen. John ..... 77  
La Cucaracha (song) ..... 26  
LaGuardia Comsn. .... 30, 71, 79  
LaRouche, Lyndon ..... 72  
Latimer, Dean ..... 86, 91  
Lawn, John ..... 35, 79  
LeDain Commission ..... 79  
Lennon, John ..... 74  
life expectancy ..... 39, 41, 84  
Lilly, Eli ..... 2, 31, 33, 35, 64  
Lincoln, Abraham ..... 8, 10, 46, 57  
Loziers, Ralph ..... 25, 43  
lungs ..... 39, 82  
Marijuana Tax Act ..... 6, 27-29, 39  
McCarthy, Joseph ..... 30  
McCartney, Paul ..... 74  
Mechoulam, Raphael ..... 33-34  
medical ..... 2, 9, 32-33,  
36-37, 41, 56, 79  
Mellon, Andrew ..... 24, 29  
Merck Manual ..... 40  
Merrill, Jason ..... 23, 40  
Mexicans ..... 26-27, 39, 68-69  
migraine headaches ..... 40, 41  
Mikuriya, Dr. Tod. .... 36, 81-82, 91  
Mills, Ogden L. .... 57  
Morgan, Dr. John ..... 71  
Munch, Dr. James ..... 68  
muscle spasms ..... 40  
Nahas, Gabriel ..... 40, 74, 81, 83  
names of hemp ..... 1, 51  
Napoleon ..... 2, 58-62  
National Oil Seed Inst. .... 28, 34  
nausea ..... 40  
New York ..... 30, 65  
NIDA ..... 34, 40, 79, 81, 85  
Noriega, Manuel ..... 77  
NORML ..... 33-36, 71, 79-80, 91  
nylon ..... 6, 25  
Oerther, Dr. Fred ..... 30, 81  
oil, hemp seed ..... 2, 8, 43-44,  
45-48, 56  
Oliphant, Herman ..... 8, 26-28  
Omni magazine ..... 34-35  
Oregon ..... 6, 48, 73  
O'Shaughnessy, Dr. .... 34, 36, 63  
OSS (see CIA)  
Ottoman Turks ..... 7  
Paine, Thomas ..... 7  
paint ..... 8, 10, 48  
paper ..... 2, 7, 15, 22-24, 48, 56  
paraquat ..... 44, 86  
PDFA ..... 76, 79  
Pfizer Co. .... 31, 35  
plastic ..... 10, 48  
Playboy magazine ..... 79-80  
pollution ..... 6, 8, 10-12,  
23-24, 44, 46-48  
Popular Mechanics ..... 15-18  
protein ..... 2, 9, 43-44  
Quayle, Dan ..... 31, 45, 58  
racism ..... 26-30, 65, 67-70  
Rastas ..... 53, 83  
Reagan, Ronald ..... 36, 70, 80  
religion ..... 2, 52-57  
Reign of Law, the ..... 15  
Rens, Matt (testimony J) ..... 26  
rheumatism ..... 38-39  
Roman Catholic Church ..... 7,  
9, 55-56, 63, 90  
rope ..... 4, 5, 7, 51  
Rubin, Vera ..... 84  
Russia ..... 2, 11, 31, 43, 59-62  
Ruth, Babe ..... 73  
Rutherford, Sen. Tom ..... 91  
saliva ..... 41  
Schlichten, George ..... 13-14, 23  
Scripps ..... 13  
seed, hemp ..... 1, 8, 28, 42-44, 47  
Shafer Commission ..... 71, 79  
ships ..... 4, 5, 59-62  
Siegel, Ronald ..... 54  
seizure ..... 73-74, 75  
Siler Commission ..... 26, 71, 79  
Sinclair, John ..... 74  
sleep ..... 39  
Sloman, Larry ..... 68  
Smithsonian Institution ..... 92  
smoking ..... 10, 39-40, 65,  
67, 71, 76-78, 80-85  
soil ..... 46, 47, 49  
South Africa ..... 57, 70  
soya ..... 43-44  
Spain ..... 44, 57  
Squibb ..... 2, 33  
Storeyville ..... 67-69  
stress ..... 40  
Supreme Court ..... 75, 90  
tariff ..... 6  
Tashkin, Dr. D. .... 32, 40, 82-83  
tax revenue ..... 49  
textiles ..... 5  
THC (Delta nine tetra-hydro-  
cannabinol) .... 33-36, 41, 54, 86  
THC metabolites ..... 80-82  
Third World ..... 31, 35, 44, 47  
tobacco ..... 39, 41, 47,  
58, 78, 82-83  
trees ..... 11, 13-14, 22-24, 46-48  
truth serum ..... 31  
tumors ..... 37  
Turner, Carlton ..... 72, 86-87, 91  
Ueberroth, Peter ..... 73  
Ungerleider, Dr. T. .... 37, 81, 84  
urine testing ..... 71-73, 87  
USDA ..... 15, 23-24  
Valium ..... 40-41  
Van deKamp, John ..... 74  
Victoria, Queen ..... 9, 63  
Villa, Poncho ..... 26, 69  
Vinson, Rep. .... 28  
War on Drugs ..... 75, 81  
Washington, George ..... 1, 6  
whales ..... 8, 46  
Wharton, Dr. .... 28  
Whitebread, Charles ..... 26  
Woodward, Dr. James ..... 28  
WWI ..... 13-14  
WWII ..... 2, 8, 47  
Yellow Journalism ..... 26  
Young, Andrew ..... 70  
Young, Judge Francis .... 35, 41, 79

## MAKING FOSSILS OF FOSSIL FUELS

Plant-based plastics and fuels can provide environment-friendly alternatives



Plant-based products, many of which were first developed before World War II, are being given a second look.

Living in a hydrocarbon economy where much of what we come in contact with each day has been made from petrochemicals, it's easy to forget that it hasn't always been this way. Two hundred years ago plant matter, not fossil fuels, provided our tools, houses, clothing, fertilizers, paints, dyes, machines, and energy.

While low prices and political machinations caused the demise of many plant-based products, some old techniques are resurfacing and new technologies—from soy ink to plastics made from sugar—are arising. Advocates say the future could bring far more advances, such as sugar cane paper, that could aid farmers here and abroad as well as lessening damage to the environment.

The simple fact is that anything made from a hydrocarbon can also be made from a carbohydrate (not so difficult to understand since fossil fuels are, as their name connotes, the densely compacted remains of living matter), and at one time or another, it was.

In the 1880s, the first plastics were made from the cellulosic fibers of cotton. Its name reflected its feedstock: celluloid. Twenty years later much stronger plastics were made from wood. Post-World War I car radios were made from this material, called bakelite. The first synthetic fiber was not nylon, but wood-derived rayon. The first film plastic is still familiar: cellophane.

Hydrocarbons, first coal, then petroleum and natural gas,

achieved supremacy over carbohydrates because they were cheaper to produce, easier to transport, and more convenient to use. But one might argue that politics, not economics, was the deciding factor in the competition between plant matter and fossil fuels. As I have pointed out in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* (Dec. 3, 1990), one of the ironies of materials history is that we turned a blind eye to the poisons generated by a hydrocarbon economy, while imposing considerable obstacles on carbohydrates because they can give us physical pleasure.

The tortuous path of fuel alcohol illustrates the point. In 1860, ethanol (made from plants) was a widely used and economically competitive fuel for lighting and solvent for industrial uses. Two years later, as the first oil wells began operating, the federal government imposed a stiff tax on liquor to pay for the Civil War. Ethanol, being liquor, suffered the tax, but its competitor kerosene (a by-product of petroleum) did not. The tax, not lifted until 1906, priced ethanol out of the emerging liquid fuel markets. A May 22, 1906, *New York Times* editorial insisted, "It is only the heavy tax imposed by the United States that has prevented the use of a large number of vegetable products for the manufacturing of an exceedingly cheap and available alcohol." In 1919, with ethanol again poised to compete with gasoline, Prohibition descended on the na-

tion. (For more information see *Forbidden Fuel: Power Alcohol in the 20th Century* by Hal Bernton, William Kovarik, and Scott Sklar, Boyd-Griffin, New York, 1982.)

Hemp, the world's number-one crop in the 19th century, suffered the same kind of discrimination. Jack Herer provides the historical overview in his monumental book *The Emperor Wears No Clothes* (available from HEMP, 5632 Van Nuys Blvd., Suite 210, Van Nuys, CA 91401). For hundreds of years hemp oil was used to make paints, and hemp fibers and "hurds" (a by-product of this fiber-stripping process) were made into clothing, rope, and canvas (derived from the word *cannabis*). In 1914 the Department of Agriculture praised hemp as a possible source of paper. But hemp's potential was limited by the lack of a machine like

the cotton gin to separate the fibers from the rest of the plant. Such a machine was invented in 1937, and in February 1938 *Popular Mechanics* predicted a billion-

dollar market for hemp. That same year prohibition was imposed on the hemp flower, marijuana.

In the last 20 years we've taken off our blinders when it comes to the environmental costs of hydrocarbons. Acid rain, global warming, air and water pollutants of all kinds result primarily from the use of fossil fuels. We've begun to realize the cost of this pollution, and the resulting rise in the price of hydrocarbon-derived products and fuels, coupled with the increasing ability to improve biological processing technologies, gives new hope for a carbohydrate economy.

Phasing out leaded gasoline opened up a market for octane-enhancing ethanol. Ethanol production increased 50-fold between 1980 and 1991. Similarly, phasing out ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) created the opportunity for one small Florida firm to make a solvent for cleaning semiconductor boards out of citrus fruits; the citrus solvent is cheaper than CFC-based solvents. A federal threat to impose pollution costs on petroleum-based printing inks galvanized the farm community to develop soybean-based inks that have already captured one-third of the colored ink market among newspapers. Vegetable paints are making a comeback. (For an analysis of commercial opportunities for using plant matter, done for the state of Nebraska, see "Substituting Agricultural Materials for Petroleum-Based Industrial Products," Institute for Local Self-Reliance, 1986.)

And yes, plant-matter-based plastics are back. *Popular Science* (April 1990) reports that a number of companies are producing degradable plastics with 6 to 12 per-

cent starch. The British chemical giant ICI makes a high-quality plastic that is produced by a bacteria that feeds on sugar. This plastic is now used in making bottles.

Plant matter seems poised once again to wage a serious struggle for supremacy with hydrocarbons, and there is also competition among crops themselves. Since the 1850s we have been making paper primarily from slow-growing trees. Gar Smith in *Earth Island Journal* (Fall 1990) argues for treeless paper. Why make paper out of 100-year-old trees that grow at the rate

of a ton per acre per year, he asks, when equivalent-quality paper can be made from annual crops like hemp or kenaf or sugar cane that grow to maturity in one season and produce three to five times more yield per acre than trees?

A plant-matter-based economy might revive the hopes of Third World countries blessed with long

growing seasons and abundant sunlight. The *Biomass Users Network Newsletter* (May/June 1990) notes that a 25-acre sugar cane research project in Puerto Rico has achieved yields of more than 45 tons of dry matter per acre, five times more than fast-growing tree varieties in the United States.

—David Morris



Movie Review:

# "HEMP FOR VICTORY:" GOVERNMENT'S BEST FILM TO DATE ON MARIJUANA USE IN AMERICA

## Crimping progress by banning hemp

By Alan W. Bock

I've just finished watching a film made in 1942 for the US Dept. of Agriculture. "Hemp for Victory" was made to encourage US farmers to grow hemp and showed in detail how to grow, harvest, and process it. According to the film, "patriotic farmers, at the government's request, planted 36,000 acres of seed hemp" in 1942, and the goal was 50,000 acres in 1943. The government also exulted over 14,000 acres of fiber hemp in 1942 and urged farmers to go for 300,000 acres in 1943.

Did you read about any of this in your government school history books?

Hemp, of course, is marijuana. The federal campaign to stamp out marijuana began in 1937. Why the 1942 glamorization of this plant which, as the film put it "was already old in the service of mankind" thousands of years ago?

The reason, of course, was World War II. The Japanese held the Philippines (source of Manila hemp, made from a different plant) and much of eastern Asia (source of hemp and other fibers). The Navy needed rope and the Army needed thread for shoes and boots. Hemp was also used for fire hoses, parachute webbing, tents, and backpacks. Chances are when George Bush bailed out over the South Pacific, he relied on a parachute webbing made from a marijuana plant.

It turns out that hemp is one of the most useful and versatile plants around, and people have known this for thousands of years. For centuries all the ships that sailed the Western seas were rigged with hempen rope and sails. (The very word "canvas" is derived from the Greek and Latin words for hemp, "cannabis." Check any decent dictionary.) Most of the linen made before 1937 was made from hemp, rather than flax. The prairie schooners that opened the West were covered with hempen canvas; the Bibles the pioneers carried were probably printed on hemp paper. The first two drafts of the Declaration of Independence were written on hemp paper; the final version went onto parchment.

Thomas Jefferson and George Washington were required by law to grow hemp, because every part of the plant is useful. The seeds are al-

Since 1937, about half the forests in the world have been cut down to make paper. If hemp had not been outlawed, most would still be standing, oxygenating the planet.

most as good a source of protein as soybeans and are much cheaper; oil from the seeds was widely used for paints and varnishes.

All this is not too hard to discover. The Encyclopaedia Britannica has most of it if you check cross-references for a couple of hours. But hardly any American knows any of it, and most Americans will find it incredible. The history and useful aspects of hemp have been shoved down the American memory hole almost as effectively as knowledge was suppressed in the Dark Ages or crased in Orwell's 1984.

Most history books, if they discuss useful fibers in our early history, will refer to cotton, wool, flax, jute, sisal, manila, and "other fibers." "Other fibers" means hemp, which was, in fact, the dominant fiber crop in the US until about 1840. It began to be displaced by cotton after the invention of the cotton gin, which enormously reduced the cost of removing the seeds from the usable fiber. Hemp fiber had to be beaten out of the stalks by hand, a physically wearing and labor-intensive job.

As US farmers became more affluent and farming more mechanized, hemp cultivation gradually died out here, surviving in countries with very large, poorly paid peasant work forces.

In 1916, the US Dept. of Agriculture (Bulletin No. 404) announced a new method for making paper from hemp "hurds" or pulp, and predicted that if a machine for stripping hemp were developed, it would be unnecessary to cut down forests to make paper. By the mid-1930s, state-of-the-art stripping and pulp-saving machinery was available. According to an article in the February 1938 *Popular Mechanics* magazine, this new technology should have opened up a hugely profitable new crop that didn't compete with domestic crops but displaced imports.

"Fish nets, bow strings, canvas,

strong rope, overalls, damask tablecloths, fine linen garments, towels, bed linen, and thousands of other everyday items can be grown on American farms." said *Popular Mechanics*. "The paper industry offers even greater possibilities. As an industry it amounts to over \$1 billion a year, and of that 80 percent is imported. But hemp will produce every grade of paper, and government figures estimate that 10,000 acres devoted to hemp will produce as much paper as 40,000 acres of average pulp land."

The magazine knew about federal regulation of hemp as a drug, but hoped that "if federal regulations can be drawn to protect the public without preventing the legitimate culture of hemp, this new crop can add immeasurably to American agriculture and industry."

That hope turned out to be empty. Not only did Harry Anslinger of the post-prohibition Bureau of Narcotics bully Congress into outlawing hemp with his campaign of lies and hardly veiled bigotry, almost all knowledge of the unequivocally useful aspects of the plant was suppressed. The government still knew about them in 1942, and may still know. It doesn't want you to know.

Since 1937, about half the forests in the world have been cut down to make paper. If hemp had not been outlawed, most would still be standing, oxygenating the planet. Hemp pulp could be used for methanol at competitive prices; hempseed oil would be used instead of petrochemicals for hundreds of uses, meaning less pollution. We might not be facing the Greenhouse Effect.

Outlawing hemp has been an agricultural, industrial, and environmental disaster. What punishment fits this crime against humanity? I would recommend clemency myself, but it would be unmitigated folly to continue this misguided effort at prohibition.

Reprinted from the *Orange County Register*, the second largest newspaper in California, October 30, 1988.

Bock is the *Register's* senior columnist.

Send \$20 for your copy of "Hemp for Victory" and supporting documents to:

**HEMP**  
(Help End Marijuana Prohibition)  
5632 Van Nuys Blvd. #310  
Van Nuys, CA 91401  
310/392-1806

Long ago when these ancient 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.

A 44-gun frigate like our cherished 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 comes from the Arabic word for hemp. In those days hemp was an important crop in Kentucky and Missouri. Then came cheaper imported fibers for cordage, like jute, sisal and Manila hemp, and the culture of hemp in America declined.

But now with Philippine and East Indian sources of hemp in the hands of the Japanese, and shipment of jute from India curtailed, American hemp must meet the needs of our Army and Navy as well as of our industry. In 1942, patriotic farmers at the government's request planted 36,000 acres of seed hemp, an increase of several thousand percent. The goal for 1943 is 50,000 acres of seed hemp.

In Kentucky much of the seed hemp acreage is on river bottom land such as this. Some of these fields are inaccessible except by boat. Thus plans are afoot for a great expansion of a hemp industry as a part of the war program. This film is designed to tell farmers how to handle this ancient crop now little known outside Kentucky and Wisconsin.

This is hemp seed. Be careful how you use it. For to grow hemp legally you must have a federal registration and tax stamp. This is provided for in your contract. Ask your county agent about it. Don't forget.

Hemp demands a rich, well-drained soil such as is found here in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky or in central Wisconsin. It must be loose and rich in organic matter. Poor soils won't do. Soil that will grow good corn will usually grow hemp.

Hemp is not hard on the soil. In Kentucky it has been grown for several years on the same ground, though this practice is not recommended. A dense and shady crop, hemp tends to choke out weeds. Here's a Canada thistle that couldn't stand the competition, dead as a dodo. Thus hemp leaves the ground in good condition for the following crop.

For fiber, hemp should be sown closely, the closer the rows, the better. These rows are spaced about four inches. This hemp has been broadcast. Either way it should be sown thick enough to grow a slender stalk. Here's an ideal stand: the right height to be harvested easily, thick enough to grow slender stalks that are easy to cut and process.

Stalks like these here on the left yield the most fiber and the best. Those on the right are too coarse and woody. For seed, hemp is planted in hills like corn. Sometimes by hand. Hemp is a dioecious plant. The female flower is inconspicuous. But the male flower is easily spotted. In seed production after the pollen has been shed, these male plants are cut out. These are the seeds on a female plant.

Hemp for fiber is ready to harvest when the pollen is shedding and the leaves are falling. In Kentucky, hemp harvest comes in August. Here the old standby has been the self-rake reaper, which has been used for a generation or more.

Hemp grows so luxuriantly in Kentucky that harvesting is sometimes difficult, which may account for

the popularity of the self-rake with its lateral stroke. A modified rice binder has been used to some extent. This machine works well on average hemp. Recently, the improved hemp harvester, used for many years in Wisconsin, has been introduced in Kentucky. This machine spreads the hemp in a continuous swath. It is a far cry from this fast and efficient modern harvester, that doesn't stall in the heaviest hemp.

In Kentucky, hand cutting is practicing in opening fields for the machine. In Kentucky, hemp is shucked as soon as safe, after cutting, to be spread out for retting later in the fall.

In Wisconsin, hemp is harvested in September. Here the hemp harvester with automatic spreader is standard equipment. Note how smoothly the rotating apron lays the swaths preparatory to retting. Here it is a common and essential practice to leave headlands around hemp fields. These strips may be planted with other crops, preferably small grain. Thus the harvester has room to make its first round without preparatory hand cutting. The other machine is running over corn stubble. When the cutter bar is much shorter than the hemp is tall, overlapping occurs. Not so good for retting. The standard cut is eight to nine feet.

The length of time hemp is left on the ground to ret depends on the weather. The swaths must be turned to get a uniform ret. When the woody core breaks away readily like this, the hemp is about ready to pick up and bind into bundles. Well-retted hemp is light to dark grey. The fiber tends to pull away from the stalks. The

presence of stalks in the bough-string stage indicates that retting is well underway. When hemp is short or tangled or when the ground is too wet for machines, it's bound by hand. A wooden bucket is used. Twine will do for tying, but the hemp itself makes a good band.

When conditions are favorable, the pickup binder is commonly used. The swaths should lie smooth and even with the stalks parallel. The picker won't

work well in tangled hemp. After binding, hemp is shucked as soon as possible to stop further retting. In 1942, 14,000 acres of fiber hemp were harvested in the United States. The goal for the old standby cordage fiber, is staging a strong comeback.

This is Kentucky hemp going into the dryer over mill at Versailles. In the old days braking was done by hand. One of the hardest jobs known to man. Now the power braker makes quick work of it.

Spinning American hemp into rope yarn or twine in the old Kentucky river mill at Frankfort, Kentucky. Another pioneer plant that has been making cordage for more than a century. All such plants will presently be turning out products spun from American-grown hemp: twine of various kinds for tying and upholster's work; rope for marine rigging and towing; for hay forks, derricks, and heavy duty tackle; light duty firehose; thread for shoes for millions of American soldiers; and parachute webbing for our paratroopers. As for the United States Navy, every battleship requires 34,000 feet of rope. Here in the Boston Navy Yard, where cables for frigates were made long ago, crews are now working night and day making cordage for the fleet. In the old days rope yarn was spun by hand. The rope yarn feeds through holes in an iron plate. This is Manila hemp from the Navy's rapidly dwindling reserves. When it 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.

TRANSCRIPT OF THE ORIGINAL  
USDA FILM:  
**HEMP  
FOR VICTORY**  
— 1942 —  
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## Response to Ed Rosenthal's "Hemp Realities"

by Lynn Osburn © 1995

A chapter excerpted from Ed Rosenthal's new book *HEMP TODAY* appeared in *High Times* April 1995. Ed's negative critical assessment of hemp as a biofuels resource and his rhetorical attack on my perceptive and cognitive abilities appeared in the chapter he wrote, titled "Hemp Realities." The thrust of Ed's arguments against hemp biofuels resources and hemp energy farming are shallow and misleading; his personal attack on Jack Herer and myself is completely uncalled for.

I happen to disagree with Ed on a multitude of cannabis cultivation issues including biomass yields per acre and hemp for energy farming. His 3.5 tons per acre is at the extreme low end of the yields that have been reported; eighteen tons per acre is at the high end.

He has made some factual errors in reference to my article "Energy Farming in America," originally published in the April 1990 issue of *High Times* magazine. He paraphrases, "Herer and Osburn claim it would take 6% of the land mass of the USA to supply its energy needs...." What I really wrote was: "About 6% of contiguous United States land area put into cultivation for biomass could supply all current demands for oil and gas." I cited the textbook, *ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY* by Stanley E. Manahan, University of Missouri. Professor Manahan actually wrote on page 439 of the 3rd edition under the heading *Energy from Photosynthesis*, "Meeting US demands for oil and gas would require that about 6% of the land area of the coterminous 48 states be cultivated intensively for energy production."

Rosenthal then states, "If hemp were to be grown on 6% of the land, it means it would have to be grown on 28% of the arable land, each piece of arable land would have to grow hemp more often than every four years." Ed never does say what he meant by arable land, but he did invent a new cannabis cultivation fable with his four year rotation plan.

Calculations regarding US surface acreage based on statistics derived from the 1994 *UNIVERSAL ALMANAC*<sup>1</sup> reveal that rural cropland makes up about 22% of US acreage. Rural pastureland is almost 7% of US acreage, an area slightly larger than necessary to produce enough biofuels to end US dependence on oil and gas. I am not suggesting that we plant hemp on all US pastureland though hemp will grow quite well on it. Raising livestock on pastures is incredibly inefficient land use, but we make it profitable anyway because a good many of us enjoy eating meat. When we desire fresh air and a stable ecosystem in a clean environment as much as we enjoy eating meat we will make energy farming more than profitable.

Ed seems to believe that the concept of energy farming is my invention. It's not; I have simply reported on the published scientific literature available. Rosenthal uses the terms *arable* and *marginal* in his discussion of land fertility. These terms are too general, that's why the Soil Conservation Service developed the system described below.

Several estimates of land availability for energy farming reported in "The Silvicultural Energy Farm in Perspective" by Jean-Francois Henry in *PROGRESS IN BIOMASS CONVERSION VOL. I*, relied on a system of land classification developed by the Soil Conservation Service (USDA, 1967). The system characterizes soils by a division into eight classes. The primary uses of land classes I through IV are agriculture, pasture and tree crops; classes V and VI are forestry, range, watershed and some agriculture. Classes VII and VIII are only suitable for forestry, range, recreation and wildlife habitat; they are too steep for energy farming.

The estimated amount of land available for energy farming using this system ranges from a conservative low of 32 million

acres to a high of 100 million acres. The largest value is close to the 6% figure (116 million acres) required by Professor Manahan's projections. It was the result of work done by Inter Technology in 1975.<sup>2</sup>

Currently in the USA hemp farming is the number one cash crop in several states with total US yearly production estimates running into the billions of dollars in value. The vast majority of this hemp is grown on land classes VII and VIII—land only suitable for forestry, range, recreation and wildlife habitat; land too steep for energy farming. Of course only the most valuable hemp is cultivated under these harsh wilderness conditions. Ganja (sinsemilla) is literally worth its weight in gold, and the crop of gold it produces is grown on land classed by the government as unsuitable for agriculture.

On land suitable for agriculture hemp cultivated for the production of fiber, cut before the seeds are formed and retted on the land where it has been grown, tends to improve rather than injure the soil. It improves its physical condition, destroys weeds, and does not exhaust its fertility. Hemp will grow well in a fertile soil after any crop, and it leaves the land in good condition for any succeeding crop.<sup>3</sup>

Very few of the common weeds troublesome on the farm can survive the dense shade of a good crop of hemp. A good dense crop 6 feet or more in height will leave the ground practically free from weeds at harvest time. And hemp is remarkably free from diseases caused by fungi.<sup>4</sup> Hemp prefers plenty of moisture but will tolerate drought after its first six weeks of growth. Hemp "will endure heavy rains or even a flood of short duration."<sup>5</sup>

Hemp attains in four months a height of 6 to 12 feet and produces a larger amount of **dry** vegetable matter than any other crop in temperate climates. A commercial fertilizer containing about 6% of available phosphoric acid, 12% of actual potash, and 4% nitrogen would be a good fertilizer for hemp.<sup>6</sup> This level of nutrient requirement is modest for a commercial agriculture product.

Hemp can absorb and metabolize greater nutrient concentrations than necessary for luxurious growth, leading to another fable, that cannabis requires large amounts of macro nutrients especially nitrogen. Zealous pot farmers have reported increased ganja yields using much higher NPK concentrations; many have inadvertently selectively bred their marijuana strains to be heavy feeders. However, Luigi Castellini, director of the Centro Difesa Canapa (the Italian hemp industry) in 1961 said on page nine in *CIBA REVIEW* that excess nitrogen makes "plants evolve too fast, that is the parenchyma develops to the detriment of the supporting structural tissues and, therefore, of the fibre strands. The results are low strength and reduced resistance to high winds and hail storms.... At the same time, the susceptibility of the plants to diseases is increased. The fibres are thin, weak, and pale." Hemp does not require the level of chemical applications necessary for other commercial crops like, cotton, corn and vegetables; nor does hemp need as much irrigation. These production cost savings added to the high biomass yields make hemp the most viable candidate crop for energy farming.

Rosenthal continues on to develop the notion that biomass conversion is a profitless venture stating "the overwhelming majority of biomass fuel plants have had only marginal economic success." He goes on to mention a cogeneration facility in the Central Valley that uses orchard tree trimmings as its primary fuel source. That power plant is near Delano, about a two hour drive from my home. It is making a profit selling electricity. The only problem is securing enough orchard trimmings and field waste to keep the biomass cogenerator at full production.

## "ENERGY FARMING"

(Chapter from ECO-HEMP © 1994-L.O.)

That facility has been featured in several Central Valley news paper articles detailing its successful and profitable operation.

Delano is in Kern County, the largest petroleum producing county in California. Several power companies have set up cogenerator turbines directly in the oil fields there to save fuel transportation costs. Pipelines go directly from the well pumps to the steam boilers. The Delano biomass conversion plant must produce electricity at a price competitive with those large oil-field cogenerators.

Of course an energy farmer would not make as much money per acre as fiber, seed or ganja farmers, but the US is the largest energy consumer in the world. We import one third of our energy and the price of fuel is not going down. There is every likelihood that hemp fiber, seed and ganja production would eventually glut the market lowering prices *if* hemp were legal to produce. On the other hand market demand for biofuels can only increase.

It is ludicrous to suggest that hemp for bio-fuels production is unprofitable because we, as a society, cannot make a profit converting our trash into fuel. Several biofuels companies have attempted to set up pilot plants to convert refuse-derived fuel (RDF) and municipal solid wastes (MSW) into boiler fuel to power steam cogenerators producing electricity. In the 1970s there were no less than 32 municipal and private operations in 20 states recovering fuels from municipal wastes.<sup>7</sup> "Resource recovery advocates have begun to point out that with the expected increase in energy value and the expected increase in capital cost of new plant and equipment, an investment made now in energy recovery plant and equipment appears to have an interesting financial future.... An investment, once made, is paid back in level installments.... Operating costs are shown increasing at 6% per year. Revenues from energy sales are depicted increasing at 9% per year. The tipping fee, or alternate disposal cost, is shown increasing at 6% per year.... In general, the resource recovery tipping fee has an upper boundary approximating the cost of the least expensive alternative method of disposal, usually landfill.... On this basis, the breakeven point is about five years; net plant costs for that particular year equal alternative disposal costs. From then on, recovery is a less expensive option than alternative disposal approaches.... A community would be ahead overall by about the eighth year."<sup>8</sup> That was the bright future about 20 years ago that promised a sustainable solution to the burgeoning problem of municipal waste disposal. Reaganomics reduced availability for the five-year start-up funding, spurred along by heavy lobbying from the tipping industry—the landfill tycoons. The failure to inaugurate energy recovery from municipal wastes had nothing to do with the economic viability of the processes. No! it was killed by political intrigues.

Hemp is not an unwanted waste material. It is a versatile low entropy resource produced by agriculture. The endproducts of hemp refinement, including the production of biofuels, contain more than enough economic value to offset the cost of production. There is no hemp being grown for fiber, food or fuel in America because the spiritually elevating medicinally therapeutic hemp flowers and leaves have been outlawed!

For the sake of avoiding further misunderstanding: I have never proposed that hempseed oil should be used for fuel. I have said it will work as a diesel fuel, any vegetable oil will. I have said hempseed oil is more valuable as a source of essential fatty acid nutrition and as a feedstock for making paints and varnishes than as a diesel fuel. I have said in numerous public speeches that the least valuable hemp product is fuel biomass, and that hemp grown for fuel would also require far less handling making it the cheapest type of hemp crop to produce.

The idea grew out of studies concerned with increasing wood fiber yield to meet projected future demands. High yields were achieved on intensively managed experimental plots. Fast growing deciduous tree species were farmed relying on high planting densities, short rotation and multiple harvests from a single planting. From this emerged the concept of growing trees exclusively for their fuel/feedstock value on *energy farms*.

Land preparation, soil-species relationships, farm management intensity and harvesting were found to be interrelated and critical for successful energy farming. Intensive management included site preparation, planting stock, weed control, irrigation, fertilization and harvesting. The input of energy at these levels of management was weighed against the output of energy value in the dried biomass harvested.

The fields were prepared the same as for most agriculture crops. This included clearing the land of existing vegetation by slashing, raking, burning, plowing and disking. Planting tree stock well adapted to the site soil and climate conditions was a prerequisite necessity for a highly productive farm. It was suggested the use of clones would allow for mass production of improved genotypes, and well tested clones and hybrids could reduce the incidence of disease infestation in tree farms.<sup>9</sup>

Weed control was also a necessity for attaining high yields especially during the early growth years. Frequent disking gave the best results. Another approach was to plant leguminous cover crops between the tree rows to inhibit weed growth and provide some nitrogen.

Irrigation was considered indispensable during the first few years of plantation growth even in areas where the annual rainfall is 25 inches or more. The increase in yield from irrigation is influenced by various site specific factors including nutrient availability, soil quality and length of the growing season.

Short rotations between harvests of trees (every 5-10 years as opposed to every 30-100 years in conventional forestry) on energy farms and intensive biomass removal could result in soil depletion and ultimately degradation of the land. Young trees contain more nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium than older mature trees. Nitrogen deficiencies were demonstrated in intensive cultures of cottonwood and sycamore. Deficiency problems were solved by adding chemical fertilizers or planting nitrogen fixing cover crops. Another method suggested was to fertilize the energy farm crop with sewage wastewater.

With management practices in place species selection is the most critical factor for optimum biomass production. Desirable characteristics of candidate species include: rapid juvenile growth, adaptability to varying site conditions, easiness to establish and regenerate, and resistance to insect and fungal diseases.<sup>10</sup>

Sycamore and populus hybrids were the most extensively tested. The highest mean annual biomass production for sycamore was 3.8 dry tons per acre-year (total yield divided by the number of years between harvests) when harvested every six years with a planting density of 1 x 4 feet. The best populus hybrid produced 6.8 dry ton/acre-year when harvested on four year rotations with a planting density of 1 x 1 foot.<sup>11</sup>

Operation and maintenance costs accounted for about 65% to 75% of total production expenses. Fertilizer was the single highest expense consuming more than 26% of total costs, followed by irrigation at more than 12%. Total production expenses ranged from \$20 to \$30 per dry ton. Total energy output of the biomass was about 15 times greater than the energy input.<sup>12</sup>

Using the silviculture energy farm as a model about 42 million acres of land (about 2% of United States total land area) would

have to be reserved for tree farming to produce 5 quads (one quadrillion =  $10^{15}$  Btus) of wood fuel annually at an average of 7 dry tons per acre-year. Five quads is about 6% of total energy consumption for the US in 1991.

Several researchers have made estimates of the land available for silviculture energy farming. They adopted a general criteria of land suitability: at least 25 inches of rain a year, with arable land and slope equal to or less than 30%. They used a system of land classification developed by the USDA Soil Conservation Service. The system characterizes soils by a division into eight classes. The primary uses of land classes I through IV are agriculture, pasture and tree crops; classes V and VI are forestry, range, watershed and some agriculture. Classes VII and VIII are only suitable for forestry, range, recreation and wildlife habitat; they are too steep for energy farming.

The estimated amount of land available for silviculture using this system ranges from a conservative low of 32 million acres to highs of 75 and 100 million acres. The largest annual energy production estimated from these acreages is 15 quads annually.

Large scale energy farming will produce some social benefits. A farm producing about 250,000 dry tons annually will generate 150 permanent and temporary jobs; that's about 35,000 jobs per quad of energy produced. This figure is 14% greater than the estimated job increase expected from the extraction of forest residues for fuel use.

*"Other social impacts will result from the installation of energy farms within a rural area: increase in the market value of land, increase in tax revenue, stimulation of the local economy, potential influx of labor and increased need for services, aggregation of land parcels, uniformity of use and management of forest, pasture and cropland, increased traffic on rural roads, changes in aesthetic and recreational value of the land, and others. ...None of the potential negative social impacts associated with energy farming appear strong enough to prevent the implementation of this new technology..."<sup>13</sup>*

A 1984 report by the Hawaii Natural Energy Institute, stated, referring to clean renewable energy alternatives, "only biomass energy holds promise to provide liquid fuels for transportation in the near future."<sup>14</sup>

The Hawaii Natural Energy Institute worked with the University's Department of Agricultural Engineering to determine the most suitable plants and sites for *growing methanol*.

Researchers began work in 1978 to demonstrate the commercial viability of biomass energy plantations and methanol-from-biomass fuel production, under a Department of Energy subcontract titled "Hawaii Integrated Biofuels Research Program." Several types of eucalyptus trees and indigenous nitrogen fixing trees were studied, as well as sugar cane and other napier grasses.

Tree farming (silviculture) presented several problems and produced disappointing yields. Production costs were high. Trees must be transplanted as clones or selected vigorous seedlings. Eucalyptus proved to be a heavy nitrogen feeder, which is one of the reasons nitrogen fixing acacias and other trees were also experimented with. (Run off from the nitrogen fertilized pineapple fields is already killing coral reef ecosystems with creeping eutropism by fostering algae growth that smothers the coral.)

Weed control is essential and adds to the cost of production. The tree crop takes four to seven years to be ready for harvest. In addition to cultivating expenses, "harvesting accounts for almost two-thirds of Eucalyptus feedstock cost," according to the Hawaii Natural Energy Institute. Not only is chipping wood expensive, the noise pollution chipping creates presents problems, especially on a small island.

One species of nitrogen fixing tree (*Leucaena leucephala*) yielded 15 dry tons per acre the first year and nearly 40 tons from regrowth the second year. However, this was on low, fertile "prime" agricultural land. The average yield of this species was similar to that of eucalyptus, between 10-20 dry tons/acre-year. Due to concern over the intense competition for land usage on the islands, *Leucaena* was experimentally grown on marginal agricultural land "up country" on the slopes of Haleakala, Maui. The yields in these colder micro-climates were dismal.

Compare this to hemp. Hemp is planted inexpensively from seed sown directly in the field; hemp actually improves the soil in which it is grown, without chemical fertilizers; hemp chokes out weeds by virtue of its fast dense growth; hemp biomass harvesters (modified hay cubers) are cheaper to operate and are much quieter than wood chippers. And according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, over a twenty year period one acre planted in hemp produces as much pulp as 4.1 acres of trees.<sup>15</sup>

The grasses studied out produced silviculture. The Integrated Biofuels contract also supports bio-fuels research by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. They are breeding low sugar "energy" cane that produces more biomass. Yields average between 20-30 dry tons per acre per year. The Hawaiian Natural Energy Institute estimated that "an energy-only sugarcane agricultural operation in an unirrigated site would have to yield ... 26 tons per acre per year of fiber to equal the cost of production," given the 1987 cost of oil, the year the estimate was made.<sup>16</sup>

Sugarcane is a high moisture herbaceous plant. It is most suitable for fermentation into ethanol for use as a renewable feedstock for the chemical industry. (Ethanol cannot compete economically with methanol as a source for commercial transportation biofuel.) High moisture plants can be fermented to produce methane, also used for generating electricity.

In fact, Hawaiian sugar factories supplied most of the electrical power on all the major islands neighboring Ohau during the first half of the century. They burned bagasse, the hydrocarbon rich sugar cane waste, in steam co-generators. Today every sugar company operating in Hawaii has an electricity production contract with one of the four Hawaiian public utility generating companies. The sugar companies supply ten percent of all electricity generated in Hawaii. In some counties up to 60% of the electricity originates from sugar plantations.

However, because the goal of their energy production is limited to steam for electricity, sugar factories waste much of the potential biomass energy and release uncombusted particles that pollute the atmosphere. On the other hand, biomass-to-methanol production is clean and efficient: most of the gasses released during biomass combustion are collected for fuel.

The added cost of the extra drying needed for crops such as sugar cane, corn and napier grasses makes these high moisture plants an inefficient source for *growing methanol*.

The Institute's 1990 report concluded that thermochemical (pyrolytic) production of methanol from biomass is the most economical alternative for transportation fuel. They also confirmed Stanford Research Institute's conclusion from the late seventies that woody or low moisture herbaceous plants are the most efficient biomass resource for thermochemical conversion into liquid fuels such as methanol.

It is the cellulose in low moisture herbaceous and woody plants that provides the hydrocarbons necessary for fuel production. Hemp stalks are over 75% cellulose.<sup>17</sup> Hemp is both a low moisture herbaceous and a woody plant.

Hawaii Natural Energy Institute projected a cost of \$280 million to build a facility capable of converting 7000 tons of biomass per day into 760 million liters per year (MLPY) of



methanol. With a total investment of \$335 million, the facility could more than double methanol production to 1700 MLPY from the same amount of biomass.<sup>18</sup> Approximately 3300 MLPY of methanol can replace the 1200 MLPY of gasoline and the 640 MLPY of diesel fuel consumed in Hawaii today. And bio-methanol can be produced at a price competitive with regular low lead gasoline on a cost per mile basis.<sup>19</sup>

Hemp yields an average of nine dry tons per acre per year.<sup>20</sup> This yield could be even greater in warm humid climates like the deep south from Florida to southern Texas; warm dry climates like the southern portions of New Mexico, Arizona and California; or tropical climates like Hawaii and Puerto Rico. In these climates hemp can produce two or three crops per year. (Hemp is mature and ready to harvest 90-120 days after planting. Sugarcane takes 18 months to mature.) Therefore, using the University of Hawaii bio-methanol facility production and cost estimates: 95,000 acres planted in hemp will supply a facility capable of producing 1700 MLPY (449 Million Gallons Per Year) of methanol,<sup>21</sup> with the total investment in building the facility at \$335 million.

At congressional hearings on alternative fuels held in 1978, Dr. George T. Tsao, professor of chemical engineering and food and agricultural engineering, director of laboratory of renewable resources, Purdue University, said \$30 per ton for biomass delivered to the fuel conversion plant is an adequate base price for the energy farmer. The price of \$30/ton has been suggested by other researchers.<sup>22</sup>

Silviculture energy farming has failed to develop into a competitive energy industry because the external energy input costs especially fossil fuels powering machinery to weed, irrigate, and harvest; chemical fertilizers and pesticides; and skilled human labor for clone generation and maintenance are equal to or exceed the competitive selling price of the wood biomass crop. The failure here resides in the fact that energy farming is required to subsidize the fossil fuel industry before cheaper bio-fuels are available to cut the cost of fuel consumption on the silviculture energy farm. Simply put, the silviculture energy farm biomass fuels industry must use expensive petro-fuels to grow bio-fuels selling at the same price of fossil fuels—a real *catch-22*. Silviculture has been successful at producing higher value cordwood for home heating, especially eucalyptus plantations in milder temperate climates like California.

Hemp plantations have routinely produced intensive biomass yields throughout the world throughout recorded history. Hemp is not plagued by the economic and environmental pitfalls associated with other energy farming candidate crops. A hemp energy farm would require far less use of fossil fuels (more efficient harvesting machinery, no need for mechanical weeding, little or no chemical fertilizers, no pesticides, no greenhouse horticulture for clone generation and maintenance, etc.) to produce a biomass crop.

In June 1992, the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress prepared a report for Congress titled, "Growing Marihuana (Hemp) for Fiber: Pros and Cons," by Jean M. Rawson, Analyst in Agricultural Policy Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division.

Rawson states under the heading, *The Current Issue*, "Recent interest in making hemp once again a legal commodity has largely been spurred by the efforts of one promoter, Jack Herer, who released an updated version of his book, *HEMP AND THE MARIJUANA CONSPIRACY: THE EMPEROR WEARS NO CLOTHES*, in 1990. The author argues that if hemp were adopted as a source of paper, cloth, and cordage; charcoal, methanol and diesel fuel; edible and industrial oils, and protein for livestock and poultry (oilseed cake and hempseed), it could slow erosion, reduce pesticide usage, save the rainforests, preserve the ozone layer, and

forestall global warming. On a less ambitious scale, other supporters of hemp legalization argue that as hemp once was a valuable fiber crop, it could be again. Viewed this way, its economic potential would be similar to that of any alternative crop."

Under the heading, *Hemp's environmental impacts* Rawson states, "The argument that hemp would be an environmentally benign crop is difficult to evaluate. ...It does appear, however, that weeds, insects, and diseases do not pose a great threat to hemp, which might give it some advantages over standard commercial crops grown under conventional practices."

Rawson concludes, "Other possible benefits of commercial hemp cultivation, such as having a domestic source of hard fiber or an environmentally superior source of biomass fuel, are not very compelling under current US. policies that favor low-cost synthetic fibers both foreign and domestic... It could be argued that research into hemp's many potential uses has strategic value. This argument has been used for more than 20 years to sustain research into developing a domestic source of rubber from the guayule plant for use in military aircraft tires.

"The factor that currently makes consideration of hemp cultivation for fiber a moot point is the Government's strong antidrug policy. In addition to existing efforts, the Drug Enforcement Agency in 1990 launched the Domestic Cannabis Eradication and Suppression Program, which actively pursues the eradication of both potent cultivated plants and wild stands of low-potency marihuana in all 50 States."

#### Notes:

- <sup>1</sup> The total surface area of the contiguous (coterminous *i.e.* connected 48 states) United States is 1,937,726,000 acres. Federal land area is 404,069,000 acres. Non federal land area is divided into categories: developed land area is 77,305,000 acres; rural cropland covers 422,416,000 acres; rural pastureland utilizes 129,021,000 acres; rural rangeland comprises 401,658,000 acres, and rural forestland accounts for 393,904,000 acres.—THE UNIVERSAL ALMANAC 1994, edited by John W. Wright.
- <sup>2</sup> PROGRESS IN BIOMASS CONVERSION VOL I, page 243.
- <sup>3</sup> *Hemp*, Lyster H. Dewey, Botanist in Charge of Fiber-Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 1913, page 321.
- <sup>4</sup> *Id.*, page 309. <sup>5</sup> *Id.*, page 306. <sup>6</sup> *Id.*, page 309-311.
- <sup>7</sup> "A Survey of US and European practices for Recovering Energy from Municipal Waste," James G. Albert, Harvey Alter, in PROGRESS IN BIOMASS CONVERSION VOL. I, Appendix, Table I, p. 206-211.
- <sup>8</sup> *Id.*, p. 190-192.
- <sup>9</sup> "The Silvicultural Energy Farm in Perspective," Jean-Francois Henry in PROGRESS IN BIOMASS CONVERSION VOLUME I, Kyosti V. Sarkanen & David A. Tillman editors, Academic Press, NY, 1979, p. 218.
- <sup>10</sup> *Id.* p. 221. <sup>11</sup> *Id.* p. 224. <sup>12</sup> *Id.* p. 232, 234, 240. <sup>13</sup> *Id.* p. 242.
- <sup>14</sup> "Hawaii's Abundant Renewable Resources," Richard Neill, State Department of Planning and Economic Development and Hawaii Natural Energy Institute program coordinator, Proceedings of the International Symposium on Hydrogen Produced From Renewable Energy, Honolulu, May 24-25, 1984, page 260.
- <sup>15</sup> Lyster H. Dewey, Jason L. Merrill, "Hemp Hurds As Papermaking Material," *USDA Bulletin No. 404*, 1916.
- <sup>16</sup> "Comparative Yield Trials with Tree and Grass Energy Crops in Hawaii: A preliminary Report on Current Research," R.V. Osgood and N.S. Dudley, Second Pacific Biofuels Workshop, Hawaii Natural Energy Institute, Apr. 22-24, 1987, page 96.
- <sup>17</sup> "Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Hemp Stalks and Seed Flax Straw," by E.R. Schafer and F.A. Simmonds, presented before the Division of Cellulose Chemistry at the 78th meeting of the American Chemical Society, September, 1929; reprinted in *Paper Trade Journal* May 15, 1930, p.70.
- <sup>18</sup> "Thermochemical Production of Methanol from Biomass in Hawaii," V.D. Phillips, C.M. Knonshita, D.R. Neill & P.K. Takahashi, Hawaii Integrated Biofuels Research Program, Phase II, Final Report, Hawaii Natural Energy Institute, Aug. 1990, page 169.
- <sup>19</sup> "The California Methanol Program: Commercial Demonstration and Practical Challenge," Kenneth Smith and Peter Ward, Calif. Energy Commission, Second Pacific Biofuels Workshop, Hawaii Natural Energy Institute, Apr. 22-24, 1987, page 206. (Because gasoline production costs more per gallon than methanol, but gasoline has an energy equivalent of 1.5 gallons of methanol, cost per mile is the only meaningful price comparison.)
- <sup>20</sup> Dewey & Merrill, "Hemp Hurds As Papermaking Material," *U.S.D.A. Bulletin No. 404*, 1916, page 3 states: "The yield of hemp fiber varies from 400 to 2,500 pounds per acre, averaging 1,000 pounds under favorable conditions. The weight of hurds is about five times that of the fiber, or somewhat greater from hemp grown on peaty soils."
- <sup>21</sup> Lyster H. Dewey, Botanist in Charge of Fiber-Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 1913, page 310, states the relative proportions of the hemp plant are: stems 60%, leaves 30%, and roots 10%. So an acre of hemp that yields 1 ton of fiber also produces 5 tons of hurds, and 3 tons of leaves, or 9 tons of dry biomass.
- <sup>22</sup> The University of Hawaii Natural Energy Institute states that a facility producing 1700 MLPY (449 million gallons per year) of methanol requires 7000 tons per day of biomass feedstock. If each acre of hemp yields 9 tons per harvest, the 3 harvests per year possible in Hawaii and Puerto Rico will produce 27 oven dry tons per acre per year. 7000 x 365 days = 2,555,000 tons per year. Thus the number of acres needed to supply hemp for the bio-methanol facility equals 2,555,000 divided by 27 (tons biomass per acre per year) = 94,630. Rounded off, 95,000 acres are needed to supply 7000 tons of biomass per day that will produce 1700 MLPY (449 million gallons per year) of methanol.
- <sup>23</sup> BROWN'S SECOND ALCOHOL FUEL COOKBOOK, Michael H. Brown, TAB Books Inc., Pa., 1981 page 212.

# WALL OF SILENCE ON H. RIVER MARIHUANA

Secrecy and silehce surrounds the disclosure that the drug plant marihuana is growing wild somewhere near Maitland.

A Mercury reporter found this in Maitland today when asking police and officials for information on the crop.

A patch of the marihuana plant is growing on a farm on the Hunter River.

A Sydney Drug Squad member said this morning that the plant did not need any special preparation.

Flowering tops of the

female plant or the leaves could be cut and dried and used immediately.

The Drug Squad, Maitland City Council and officers of the Department of Agriculture will not release any information on the drug's approximate whereabouts.

The squad member said the Maitland patch was

the subject of a confidential report to the Commissioner of Police.

"This is a very serious matter," he said. "If a certain element of the community could get hold of the plant, they would use it."

The Town Clerk, Mr. S. Dunkley, said that the council in whose area the patch was located would be responsible for destroying it.

Regional Supervisor at the East Maitland office of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. H. Crantham, said he could not give any information.

The authorities have known about the drug patch for about 12 months.

No one is sure how the plants got there in the first place.

The plants are about four feet high and growing scattered through rubbish, bathurst burr and other weeds.

## Depression

Marihuana, or cannabis indica, is also known as Indian hemp or hashish.

It can be chewed, drunk or smoked, and in the Western world it is usually smoked in reefers.

This first results in impairment of intellect, and repression of the areas of the brain concerned with estimation of sense of time and space.

After inhalation from a reefer, the smoker notices that his senses are dulled. He has a feeling of lightness and this is followed by a feeling of power and of dreamy self-contentment.

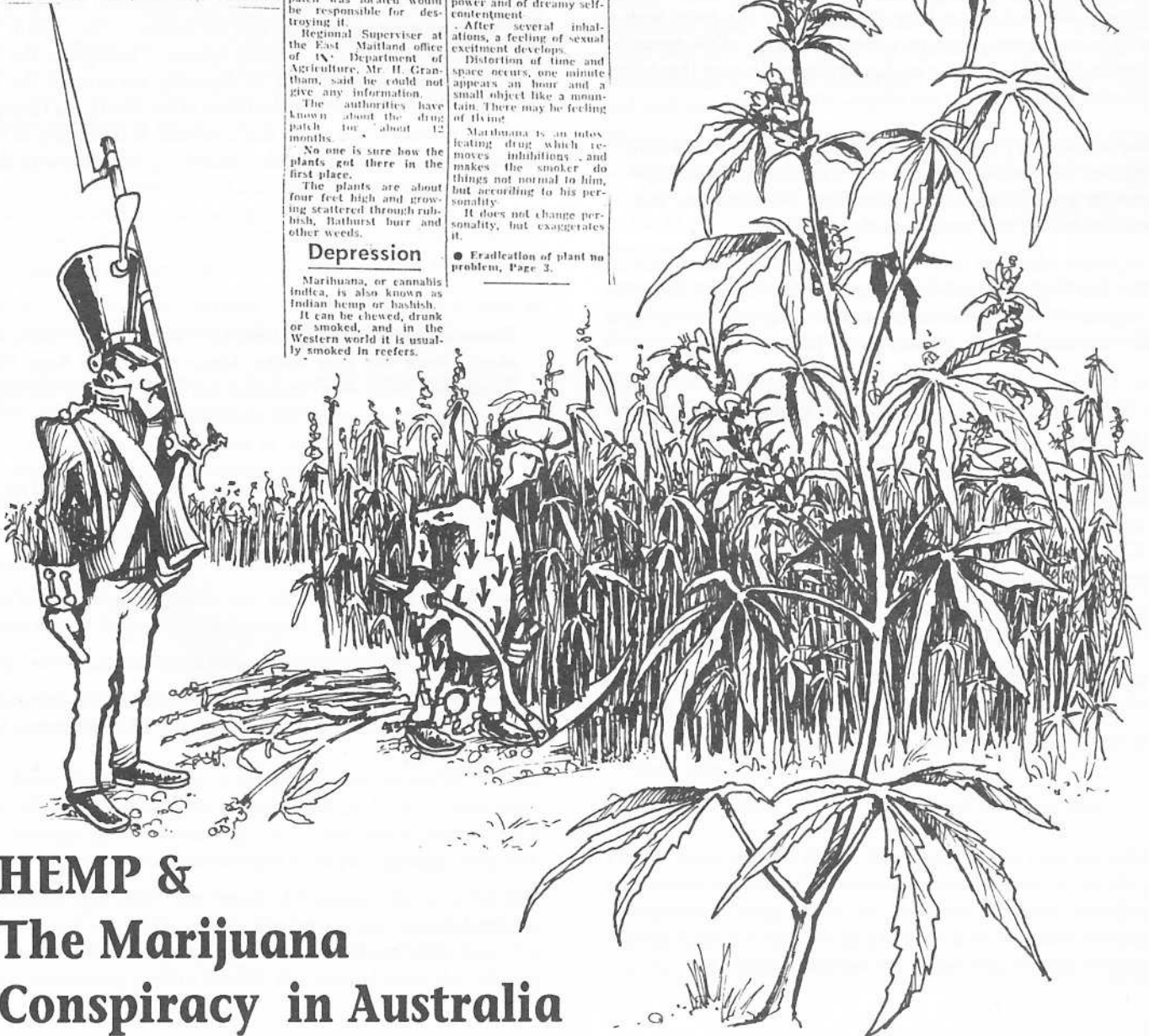
After several inhalations, a feeling of sexual excitement develops.

Distortion of time and space occurs, one minute appears an hour and a small object like a mountain. There may be feeling of flying.

Marihuana is an intoxicating drug which removes inhibitions and makes the smoker do things not normal to him, but according to his personality.

It does not change personality, but exaggerates it.

● Eradication of plant no problem, Page 2.



## HEMP & The Marijuana Conspiracy in Australia

# Introduction to the Australian Edition

*The Emperor Wears No Clothes* has been hailed as one of the great books of the Twentieth Century. Since it first appeared in 1985, *The Emperor* has been reprinted 10 times in the US; it has been a run away best seller in Germany, and been published in French as *Le Empereur est Nu*; there have also been bootleg editions in Spain and in several ex-soviet republics.

Jack Herer published his first book, *Grass*, in 1973. In the decade that followed he campaigned for drug law reform, owned a series of head shops, and continued researching the history of the plant with a thousand names—*hemp, ganga, marijuana*. As a result of this research, sometime in 1974, Herer came to the startling realisation that hemp was the most useful plant on the planet. Says Herer:

*“What me and my partner Captain Ed Adair discovered was that hemp was the number one plant on the planet, the most useful source for paper, fibre, fuel, and for food. We discovered that hemp, cannabis sativa, could save the world.”*

Even to groups who were later to become ardent supporters such as NORML and High Times, this position seemed extreme. Like all the truly original thinkers from Copernicus to Freud, Herer spent a decade being ridiculed and ignored before his hour came.

The turning point came in 1985 when Herer published *The Emperor Wears No Clothes*, and the book went on to become the bible of the hemp movement world wide.

*The Emperor* is subtitled *Hemp & The Marijuana Conspiracy*. The book's argument can be easily summarised: Hemp is the most useful plant on the planet and has been for many centuries. In the Eighteenth Century this proposition would have appeared commonplace: George Washington planted hemp, and so did Captain Arthur Phillip. For the purpose of hemp, the British sailed half way round the world to colonise Australia.

However, in our century, the hemp plant was subjected to a campaign of lies and slander, depicting it as an evil drug plant: this campaign was the Marijuana Conspiracy, and it was orchestrated from the Bureau of Narcotics in the US. The aim of this campaign was to annihilate the world's most useful plant from the face of the planet.

*HEMP & The Marijuana Conspiracy in Australia* is intended as a matching piece to *The Emperor*.

It confirms the central Hererite thesis. So important was hemp at the beginning of white settlement, that the colony in New South Wales can almost be regarded as a hemp colony. Throughout the Nineteenth Century, governments in Australia encouraged the hemp industry. Then in the 1930's, the forces of the Marijuana Conspiracy struck in Australia, and hemp was outlawed. It is startling to see the same players who brought about marijuana prohibition in the US were active in Australia also.

John Jiggins

*Thanks to Tina Van Raay, Don Little, Sarah Borsellino, Pip Wilson, John Martin, Shane and Tony Kneipp, Martin Bush, Darryl Rosin, Nigel Quinlan, Jean Pierce, Mitch Thompson, and the many others who helped with this project. Cover by Chris Nipperess*

*HEMP & THE MARIJUANA CONSPIRACY IN AUSTRALIA*  
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# 1

## THE HUNTER VALLEY CROP

In the Sixties, hundreds of acres of hemp were discovered growing wild in the Hunter Valley, one of the major river systems of Eastern Australia. The true story of the origins of this crop was kept hidden from the public. Like the history of hemp in Australia, the story of the Hunter Valley crop has been thoroughly suppressed.

On the morning of November 16, 1964, startled residents of the Hunter Valley town of Maitland awoke to the news that the Indian hemp plant – which the newspaper called “the dreaded sex drug, marihuana” – had been discovered growing wild along the banks of the Hunter River. “WALL OF SILENCE ON H. RIVER MARIHUANA” the *Maitland Mercury* thundered, informing readers that “*Secrecy and silence surrounds the disclosure that the drug plant marihuana is growing wild somewhere near Maitland.*” Certainly there was an attempt at a cover-up. Obviously fearing what was to come, the NSW Department of Agriculture requested all the farmers who discovered the plant to remain silent.

A great mystery was here. The hemp plant is not believed to be a native of Australia, yet the sheer size of the Hunter Valley crop seemed to indicate otherwise. The plant was growing along a forty mile stretch of the Hunter Valley; not as isolated clumps here and there, but in huge infestations covering hundreds of acres.

Marihuana, the *Mercury* informed its readers, was also known as Indian hemp or hashish, and it explained its effects thus:

*“In moderate doses cannabis indica produces depression of the higher, most advanced centres of the brain.*

*“This first results in impairment of intellect, and repression of the areas of the brain concerned with estimation of sense of time and space.*

*“After inhalation from a reefer, the smoker notices that his senses are dulled.*

*“He has a feeling of lightness and this is followed by a feeling of power and of dreamy self-contentment.*

*“After several inhalations, a feeling of sexual excitement develops.*

*“Distortion of time and space occurs, one minute appears an hour and a small object like a mountain. There may be feeling of flying.”*

These claims about the effects of marijuana came via the NSW Drug Squad, who had been called in to investigate the Hunter Valley crop. Their Anslinger-style ‘evil sex-drug’ propaganda was hysterical, but it certainly made marijuana sound enticing to the young people of the area.

The time was right for the emergence of Australia’s first generation of pot-smokers. It was 1964, and the Beatles had just toured Australia; pop icon, Bob Dylan, was singing “Everybody Must Get Stoned!” For all those wondering how to achieve this desired state, the *Mercury*

revealed that *“the plant did not need any special preparation. Flowering tops of the female plant or the leaves could be cut and dried and used immediately.”*

All week the radio and TV were filled with reports about the Hunter Valley being covered in acres of marijuana. The TV news showed workers with packs on their back standing in huge paddocks of marijuana, spraying furiously. The accompanying lurid publicity about this ‘dreaded sex drug’ had a powerful effect on some young people around Newcastle who began to organise expeditions to go out and pick some of the wild herb.

They were the first of many; a group of people who became known in Australian marijuana folklore as “the Weed Raiders” – the first pot smokers, legendary characters who came back from their expeditions to the Hunter with sleeping bags full to the top, and wild tales of monster plants twelve feet high.

Both police statistics and popular folklore confirm that the wave of marijuana smoking that was to engulf Australia in the next three decades had its origins here amongst the weed raiders of the Hunter.

### THE DRUG WAR BEGINS

The Drug War against cannabis had its origins here too. The day after the story of the Hunter Valley crop broke, Inspector Blake of the Maitland Police warned “would-be marihuana hunters” that they would be charged with “possession of a narcotic”.

As the *Mercury* reported.

*“Police fear that Maitland’s wild marihuana will fall into the hands of narcotic agents or teenagers “out for kicks”.*

*“And little wonder... wild patches of marihuana are growing in great profusion along easily accessible parts of the Hunter River.*

*“This morning I had little trouble locating a crop less than four hours drive from the heart of the city.*

*“It was on Crown land and growing over about an acre.”*

For the first time, the size of the Hunter Valley crop was admitted. Ultimately, the Customs Department would estimate that the plants were growing along a forty mile (seventy kilometre) stretch of the Hunter River, stretching from Dalwood near Singleton to Swanreach near East Maitland. Amongst the thousands of acres it inspected,

Customs estimated that 500 acres of the Hunter Valley were heavily infested with cannabis, and the largest patch was over 80 acres in size.

Meanwhile, the *Mercury's* rival, the *Newcastle Morning Herald*, in an issue which showed a farmer standing waist deep in a 12 acres paddock of marijuana on his East Maitland property, reported: "*Since the presence of the marihuana was made public the Department of Agriculture office at Maitland has been receiving constant telephone calls from people who want to know how to produce the drug from the plant.*"

Like the *Maitland Mercury*, the *Newcastle Morning Herald* did not leave its readers guessing for long. Having shown a good identifying photo of the plant, its article next day informed readers that marijuana merely had to be dried before smoking.

A Drug Squad detective declared that misuse of the plant was a very serious matter. "*If a certain element of the community could get hold of the plant, they would use it.*"

With the kind of publicity they were giving the plant, what else did he expect?

The campaign to exterminate the Hunter Valley crop took over five years. During these years, the Hunter Valley crop was the major source of marijuana in Australia, and the first wave of marijuana smoking in Australia was led by the weed raiders. Only towards the end of 1967 did Customs report any significant quantity of marijuana imported into Australia by the R and R boys from Vietnam.

A grapevine of knowledge about good locations soon spread amongst the hip up and down the coast, and by 1966, quite a few Newcastle lads had their trail bikes revving along the back roads of the Hunter Valley, and were growing wealthy selling the herb along Hunter Street; all along the east coast, from Noosa to Swanson Street, weed raiders spread this new joy.

One old surfer remembers: "*What happened then changed many people's lives, and led to the hippy generation. The grass was the catalyst. Those in the know turned many people on, and they turned on others. It spread very fast.*"

For the local lads, the game of cops and weed raiders was a lot of fun. One recalls:

*"You could pick the weed at many riverside locations, but getting back to the highway with a sugar bag full of heads, and the cops on the prowl, could be pretty nervy. Some guys used to fill their hub caps with grass. Others went quietly on moonlit nights and took their time to pick pounds and pounds of the herb. From then on, all our lifestyles started to change.*

At that time there were many rumours amongst the surfers. One was that marijuana had been observed growing in the flower beds of the Maitland Police Station. Another had it that the farmers were being paid a bounty if they successfully dobbed in a weed raider.

That this last rumour was partly true is confirmed both by the farmers themselves, and by published reports of the Department of Customs and Excise. The first moderate sized busts in Australia (circa two kilos) occurred around Dalwood. In 1967, one weed raider got three months hard labour for this 'crime'.

An old farmer recalls: "*Some of these young blokes were pretty blatant. They used to come up to me, and ask 'Have you seen any of this marijuana round here.' I used to direct them to a paddock filled with stinking roger. 'There's tons over there,' I'd say. Some of the others were a bit more sneaky,*

*and pretended they were only fishing. Sure we told the police if we saw them. We had young ones too, you know.*"

All the while, locals in the valley speculated about the mystery appearance of this crop that had begun to transform their lives. Where had it sprung from? How long had it been there?

According to the NSW Department of Agriculture, this was the first reported case of marijuana growing in Australia. The plant was not indigenous to Australia, the Department declared, and usually had to be cultivated. Yet the sheer size of the infestation seemed proof enough that the infestation was natural and that no one was deliberately cultivating the plant.

One theory was that the plants had grown from bird seed, which often contained marijuana. Old timers could recall buying hemp seed for two shillings a bag back in the Twenties. The Drug Squad discounted this, claiming that hemp seed in bird seed mixtures was generally sterilised.

The most popular theory held that the plants originated from Chinese market gardeners. Others scoffed at this, claiming that the marijuana plant had appeared only a few years ago, and there had been no Chinese market gardeners in the area for many years. This claim too was disputed. According to an Upper Hunter agricultural authority Indian hemp had been known in the Upper Hunter for at least two generations.

That the Chinese should be burdened with the blame is not unexpected. Australia's first drug laws were the anti-opium laws of the 1890's and these were directed specifically at the Chinese community. Not for the first time, the Chinese were singled out as a convenient scapegoat for what was seen as an immoral habit by many Australians.

However, the historical record would indicate that the Chinese were blameless.

The Mr Big behind the Hunter Valley marijuana crop was someone far more respected, far more powerful, and far more honoured than the despised Chinese.

The agriculturalist who estimated that the hemp plant had been growing on the banks of the Hunter for at least two generations was at least several generations out in his estimation of the age of the crop. The first reference we have to the Hunter Valley crop is from Dr Francis Campbell in his book *A Treatise on the Culture of Flax and Hemp* published in Sydney in 1846. Dr Campbell writes:

*"I found it (hemp) growing wild in the greatest luxuriance on the sandy bank of the river Hunter, near Singleton. But whether it had been originally introduced into that part of New South Wales by some settler, or whether the plant be indigenous, I have not yet been able to ascertain. This spontaneous crop appeared to cover about an acre of an extremely loose sandy loam, in a small flat which had been formed by the dislocation of the high bank into the bed of the river, by which most of the vegetable and earthy mould had been washed away. The plants were all vigorous and healthy, and upon the whole the crop looked dense and evenly. They were about three feet high, but as they were not in flower at the time when I passed the spot, I conclude they had not come nearly to their full height. I regret to say that I have not had the opportunity of examining the fibre of these plants; but I hope to be able, before long, to give some account of the dressed fibre of a cultivated specimen from seed gathered on the same spot. A few months previous to my visit to the Upper Hunter a gentleman of that neighbourhood called my attention to the fact that I have*

been detailing, – that the hemp plant was growing wild on the banks, or, to use his own expression, “on the sharp sand of the river;” and he was so polite as to send me a dried female plant with the seed still in the ovaries. Now that circumstance has enabled me to speak with some confidence of the fitness of our climate and soil to this valuable plant, because I have carefully cultivated the seed so obtained.

They were sowed on a small patch of rather light clayey loam, incumbent on a clay subsoil. The place where the experiment is in progress had received a slight dressing of manure and borne a crop of potatoes the year before. The ground was dirty and overrun with weeds; and all the preparation it received was a shallow breaking up with the heavy farm-hoe, and smoothing with the rake. The seed was put it on the 18th of December 1844, and the plants made their first appearance in a fair and thick array on Christmas morning. Since then I have watched the progress of these reclaimed savages with much attention and solicitude. The rapidity of their growth is prodigious, being at the average rate of two and three quarter inches every day since they were a foot high, about the 18th of January. They of course spring up more rapidly after rain than in dry weather. But I must observe, that for the first six weeks after sowing they had to contend with all the disadvantages of extreme drought; yet the average growth had been what I have stated; and I have reason to presume that, had the tallest of the crop not been broken down and destroyed by the late unusually destructive storm of hail which fell in irregular lumps as large as hens’ eggs, that they would by this time have reached the height of ten or eleven feet. Those that escaped the calamity were fully two feet shorter than the former, and their height at the moment of writing (3rd of March) is eight feet.

This incident furnishes important data for the consideration of the cultivator. It settles one fundamental question – it dispels all doubt that might be raised respecting the fitness of our climate and soil for the production of hemp.”

The correctness of Dr Campbell’s last observation is further underscored by the persistence of the Hunter Valley crop for another 120 years. The fact that the crop was wild when Campbell saw it in 1844 means that even if it was not indigenous, it would have had to be planted at least a generation before, somewhere around the time of the first white settlement of the Hunter in the early 1820’s. Certainly the crop that was exterminated in 1969 had been in the Hunter for something like 150 years.

Campbell’s remarks on the prolific growth rates and size of the Hunter Valley hemp were repeated by the farmers of the 1960’s who claimed the plant had one of the fastest growth rates they had ever encountered. The farmer photographed by the *Newcastle Morning Herald* standing waist deep in the field of marijuana informed them that the hemp had only been six inches high three weeks before. “Then we had a shower and it grew to three feet. It has one of the fastest rates

of growth I have ever seen.” Amongst the weed raiders of the Sixties, stories of twelve feet high plants are common.

The contention that the hemp plant is indigenous to Australia is difficult to disprove, because all our written records go only as far back as white settlement. Nonetheless, it should be mentioned that some Aborigines claim that ‘yandi’ was here before the white man. Certainly the claim by the NSW Department of Agriculture that the Hunter Valley crop was first case of marijuana growing in Australia is totally wrong, and was disputed almost as soon as it was made. One farmer said: “I was in Queensland in the Army during World War Two, and going through creeks early in the morning I smelt the same odour as in this paddock. When I first smelt this marihuana I immediately thought about the odour in the Queensland creeks.” Interestingly, there have been other reports of wild hemp crops in Queensland.

None of this, however, proves that hemp is indigenous. What it shows is that hemp was one of the first crops cultivated in Australia.

Like the existence of the Hunter Valley crop, the official “wall of silence” has long managed to suppress another significant fact: that the founders of the British colony in New South Wales dreamed that the settlement would one day flourish as the premier hemp colony of the south.

### *The Hunter Valley Crop*



# 2

## THE IDEA OF A HEMP COLONY

The Twentieth Century mind finds it hard to understand how important hemp once was. Hemp was to the Eighteenth Century what oil is in our time. It provided the sinews of commerce and war. No nation understood this as well as Britain. Maintaining hemp supply was a central concern of British Imperial policy.

The basis of British power in the Age of Sail was the Royal Navy, and the basis of Britain's wealth was its mercantile fleet.

G. S. Laird once observed that "*An ocean-going ship with her masts and sails was incomparably the most elaborate mechanism which the mind of man had yet evolved.*"

Amongst British shipwrights, it was an article of faith that British oak (especially good, sound Sussex oak) made the best timber for shipbuilding; for every other purpose, for the sails, for the rigging and the ropes, nothing could compare with Russian hemp (and Riga hemp, in particular).

The quantity of oak and hemp consumed by the British was prodigious. At the beginning of the Eighteenth century Daniel Defoe discoursed confidently on the oak-groves of south-eastern England as '*an inexhaustible Store-house of Timber*'. However, by mid-century the oak plantations of the southern counties had been stripped nearly bare of timber suitable for shipbuilding.

The amount of hemp used in a sailing ship was even greater. To completely rig out each first-rate ship of war required nearly 200,000 pounds of hemp (eighty tons)! It took 320 cultivated acres to produce this amount. Even though hemp was the fibre most resistant to salt-rot, eventually even it rotted at sea. Every two years all the hempen sail and rope of the fleets had to be replaced. Nearly all this hemp had to be imported from Russia. This over-reliance on Russian hemp to refit the Navy was a strategic weakness that could be exploited by a rival. It was the Achilles heel of British power.

British attempts to be self-sufficient in hemp were hampered by the fact that hemp proved difficult to acclimatise in England. So Britain looked to its colonies as an alternative source of hemp. Until 1776 the North American colonies fulfilled this role. As Jack Herer reminds us in *The Emperor Wears No*

*Clothes*, hemp was one of the major export industries of the early American colonies in the Eighteenth century, and future presidents like Washington and Jefferson were hemp growers. The American colonies were Britain's first hemp colonies. Their loss in 1783 created a strategic vulnerability which was ultimately exploited by Napoleon in 1807. Then the cultivation of hemp became '*a patriotic proposition*' in the Empire, as Francis Campbell observed in 1846:

*"Though almost all the hemp used in Great Britain and her dependencies is imported from Russia, where it is more extensively cultivated than in any other country on the globe, particularly in the southern and western provinces of that empire, yet as long ago as 1718, when a combination of the Russians and Swedes compelled England to have recourse to her colonies, North America, at that time a British colony, supplied her with not only*

*enough for her own use, but a large surplus to export. The British Government has indeed always evinced a strong desire to encourage the cultivation of hemp on a large scale in the British empire, and the inducements of considerable bounties had not been wanting to turn the thoughts of agriculturalists to this important branch of industry. In 1796 the sum of £15,000 was proposed to be distributed among the most successful cultivators of flax and hemp; and again in 1786, a bounty of more than 20s. an acre was given to encourage their growth in England and the colonies. But finally, when the influence of Napoleon closed the ports of the Baltic against our commerce during the war, the supply of hemp for the navy became an object of greater solicitude to the British Government than ever; and, as I understand, the patriotic proposition was made, to establish and encourage the cultivation of this plant both at home and in some of the British colonies, in order that the national supply might not in future be exposed to the interruptions contingent on war."*



*The Endeavour: Just one ship in Britain's hemp-dependent navy*

Britain lost the war against France and the American colonies in 1783, in part, because of lack of naval supplies. In 1780 the northern European powers formed the Armed Neutrality and harried merchant ships in the Baltic Sea. England's lifeline of flax and hemp was frayed; stockpiles dwindled, and could not be replaced from the rebelling North American colonies. During the war, the British Navy was also deprived of US spars for its ships' masts. To overcome this crisis in naval supplies in 1781 the English Parliament relaxed its strict Navigation Act and allowed foreign ships to carry flax and hemp to England for the duration of the war. High bounties were offered on homegrown flax and hemp by Acts of Parliament of 1781 and 1786, and an information campaign (rather like the American *Hemp For Victory* campaign in World War 2) on hemp culture was directed at British farmers. The crisis of hemp supply led to renewed efforts to acclimatise new species of hemp in England. Between 1783 and 1787, Sir Joseph Banks conducted experiments in England with the Chinese variety of hemp. Ultimately, these experiments proved unsuccessful. It was during these years that Banks dreamed up his far more ambitious scheme for an experiment with a new type of hemp in New South Wales.

In *The Tyranny of Distance*, Geoffrey Blainey argues that Australia was settled for this new type of hemp. He describes the crisis in British hemp supplies:

*"When peace came in 1783, England's concern for flax did not cease. the prime minister, William Pitt, maintained a strong navy with more seamen than ever before in times of peace and spent heavily on new ships of war. But England's navy could not be entirely secure if it still relied on naval stores from the Baltic. Supplies of flax and hemp and naval timber had been jeopardised by the Armed Neutrality during the recent war, and could perhaps be relied upon even less in any future European war. Russia, for long an ally of England, was beginning to drift away at the very time when its rising military strength was worrying many Englishmen. Russia was at least as indispensable to England in the age of sail as was the Middle East in the age of oil. If England in 1936 had found the main oilfields of the world in the control of a potential enemy it would have been in the same insecure position which it had held in 1786.*

*England applied compulsion and persuasion in an effort to create a strong flax industry. In 1785 the governor of Quebec was ordered, when granting any land with soil fit for growing flax and hemp, to insert a clause in the deed compelling the owner to sow seeds of flax and hemp in parts of his land each year. A year later the English parliament agreed to pay bounties on flax and hemp imported from Canada or grown in England. In August 1786, less than a week after Lord Sydney announced the decision to send convicts to Australia, the Privy Council committee on Trade and Plantations was meeting at the Court of St James to hear evidence on England's continued reliance on Russian flax and hemp. In the same month the comptroller of the navy, Sir Charles Middleton, was informing the prime minister that England relied on hemp shipped from the Baltic, and reminding him of the scarcity of hemp which had worried England's cabinet in 1781, a war year. It was perhaps not a coincidence that at a time when England was reviewing its sources of naval stores, it should suddenly announce that it intended to send its unwanted convicts to a land that seemed rich in these strategic materials."*<sup>2</sup>



*Sir Joseph Banks - the 'Father of Australia'. Banks was involved with hemp trials in England during the years of shortage caused by the American War of Independence. Banks believed the new kind of hemp he discovered on his voyage with Cook would overcome the crisis in hemp supply.*

Although bounties continued to be offered for hemp cultivation in England, after 1786 the Board of Trade focussed its main efforts on developing sources of supply outside England in Ireland, the Canadian provinces, India, and in New South Wales, the new colony conceived of by Sir Joseph Banks to develop the new type of hemp he had discovered in the South Seas.<sup>3</sup>



# 3

## Australia as Hemp Colony: Sir Joseph Banks & New Zealand Hemp.

In the year 1787 on the representations of Admiral Young, a plan of colonizing on the great Southern Island, was proposed, for various purposes: A principal object at that Moment was the cultivation of the New Zealand flax plant, for the purposes of Hemp & Flax to place the British Navy out of the dependence on Russia, whose politics and disposition to Amity with this country, were even then doubted.

Thomas Rowcroft: Memo to George Rose 10 April 1816.

In the early 1780's there were two schemes which proposed the development of New South Wales as a colony for the production of hemp: the one mentioned by Rowcroft, which was sponsored by Admiral Sir George Young and Mr Jackson; the other sponsored by Sir Joseph Banks and the Earl of Sandwich, which involved Banks' protege, James Mario Matra.

Curiously, neither scheme involved true hemp, *cannabis sativa*. Both involved the New Zealand hemp plant, *phormium tenax*, also known then as New Zealand flax, which had been brought back to England by Banks from Cook's expedition to the South Seas. Although the new crop was untested, its backers (who included the formidable Sir Joseph Banks) believed it would prove better than Russian hemp. Admiral Young saw the New Zealand hemp becoming a complete substitute for Russian hemp. The Matra scheme had similar high hopes for phormium tenax.

James Mario Matra was a protege of Banks, who had sailed with Cook and Banks in the Endeavour in the great voyage of discovery in 1768 – 1771. In 1783, he wrote to Lord North seeking government support for a commercial settlement of New South Wales.

What Matra proposed was a grand vision in which New South Wales would become a replacement for the recently lost American colonies. New South Wales would provide a home for the defeated American Loyalists, and would serve as a trading post linking the far East and Britain. It would absorb surplus British population and provide a strategic base. It would provide access to spices and timber, and the New Zealand hemp plant, *phormium tenax*, which Matra described in the following glowing terms:

*By proper Operations it would serve the various purposes of Hemp, Flax & Silk, & it is more easily manufactured than any of them. In Naval Equipments it would be of the greatest importance; a Cable of the Circumference of ten Inches would be equal in strength to one of eighteen Inches made of European Hemp. Our manufacturers are of the opinion that Canvas made of it, would be superior in strength and beauty to any Canvas of our own Country. The Threads or Filaments of this plant are formed by Nature with the most exquisite delicacy, & they may be so minutely divided, as to be small enough for making the finest Cambrick: in colour and gloss it resembles Silk.*

In 1784, at the suggestion of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Lord Sydney, Matra modified his original plan to incorporate the

idea of a convict settlement. It was to prove the winning formula. The threat to supplies of timber and hemp were endangering British sea-power; as well, jails throughout the country were overflowing and the appalling and rat-ridden conditions, where fever and illness were rife, were causing a great public outcry: Matra's new scheme proposed these two evils could be remedied in one stroke.

The crucial document that spells out the reasons for settling Australia is '*Heads of a Plan for Botany Bay*' an unsigned proposal, attributed by some to Banks, submitted to the British Cabinet in 1786 when the decision was made to proceed with the colony at Botany Bay.

In the style of a scientific paper, the '*Heads of a Plan*' summarises its argument in its first paragraph: '*Heads of a Plan for effectually disposing of Convicts, and rendering their transportation reciprocally beneficial both to themselves and to the State, by the Establishment of a Colony in New South Wales*'. It is the blueprint for the colony of New South Wales, at its core a scientific utopian vision of a new type of convict settlement where the prisoners will be reformed by developing a commercial colony producing, above all, hemp.

'*The Heads of a Plan*' reveals that three main motives lay behind the decision to colonise Australia. These reasons were: firstly, to dispose of the surplus convict population; secondly, to forestall other European powers from colonising the Great South Land; thirdly, to develop this new colony to provide an alternative source for Russian hemp.<sup>4</sup>

'*The Heads of a Plan*' concludes thus:

*"It may not be amiss to remark in favour of this plan that considerable advantage will arise from the cultivation of the New Zealand hemp or flax plant in the new intended settlement, the supply of which would be of great consequence to us as a naval power, as our own manufacturers are of the opinion that canvas made of it would be superior in strength and beauty to any canvas made of the European material and that a cable of 10 inches would be superior in strength and beauty to one of eighteen inches made of the latter. The threads or filaments of the New Zealand plant are formed by nature with the most exquisite delicacy and may be so minutely divided as to be manufactured into the finest linens."*

The resemblance between the words in '*The Heads of a Plan*' and the phrasing in Matra's proposal is striking. Hemp remains the desired object; only the agent of its extraction has changed from American loyalists to convicts.

## BANKS & NEW ZEALAND HEMP

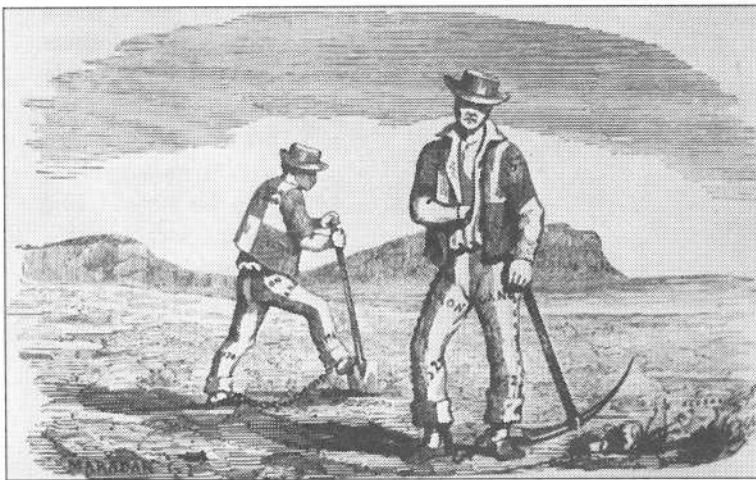
Although the name of Matra is chiefly associated with the scheme to grow New Zealand hemp in New South Wales, there can be little doubt that the main influence behind the idea was Sir Joseph Banks.

Banks influence in eighteenth century England was enormous. His reputation was formed when the Royal Society persuaded the Admiralty to send Captain Cook to the South Seas to observe the transit of Venus. Banks joined the Endeavour with a staff of eight well equipped with scientific book and instruments. On his return to England in 1771, Banks found himself the centre of scientific inquiry. Honours were showered upon him. He was presented to King George III, who in 1773 asked his advice to establish Kew Gardens. Thus Banks began one of the great collections of plants from all over the world. In 1778 he became President of the Royal Society, a position he was to hold for another 42 years. He was created a baronet in 1781, appointed K.C.B. in 1795, and a member of the Privy Council in 1797.

When Banks unpacked the thousands of specimens he brought back from his great trip aboard the Endeavour, he had them displayed in a grand exhibition at his New Burlington Street quarters. There were 3000 new types of plants alone, and hundreds of insects, fishes, reptiles, mammals and marsupials. One room was an armoury where Banks displayed the warlike and mechanical instruments used by the natives of half a world that stretched from Terra del Feugo to the Indian Ocean; another room was devoted to the clothing and fabrics of these cultures. The house became a perfect museum, each room containing inestimable treasures.

The Reverend Sheffield, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, was privileged to see this great exhibition of curiosities from round the world, and left a record of his impressions. Of all these great wonders, the clothes made from *phormium tenax* made the greatest impression on him.

"... the (Maori) chieftains appear in handsome cloaks ornamented with tufts of dog hair; the material of which these cloaks is made is produced by a species of *Hexandria* plant very common in New Zealand, some what resembling our hemp but of a finer harl and much stronger, and when wrought into garments is as soft as silk; if the seeds of this plant thrive with us, as they probably will, this will perhaps be the most useful discovery made in the whole voyage."



*Australians have always been taught about our convict past. The plans for a hemp colony are less well known...*

Curious as it may seem to us in the Twentieth Century, the potential importance of a new type of hemp was immediately apparent to the people of the Eighteenth Century. Banks himself was so impressed with the commercial potential of *phormium tenax* that he made strenuous efforts to cultivate this new plant at Kew.

With Banks as a publicist, the fame of New Zealand hemp grew rapidly. Both the scientific and the popular accounts of Cook's epic voyage repeated Banks' praise of *phormium tenax*, so much so that, by the middle 1780's it was almost commonplace in Britain to believe that the New Zealand hemp

*"might prove of more real benefit to [Britain], could it be thoroughly introduced, than the productions of all the islands which our circumnavigators have discovered for a century past."*

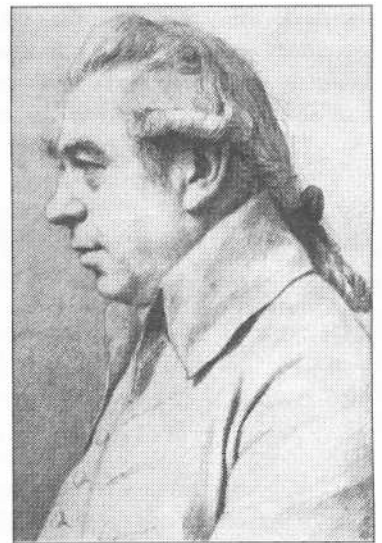
This belief was not confined to Britain alone. French seapower also depended on Russian hemp, and in 1785 a French expedition under la Perouse was sent to the Pacific with instructions to bring back specimens of *Phormium tenax*. La Perouse's instructions (from the French Academy of Sciences) assured him that if he could bring the plant back it *"would probably be one of the most valuable presents the navigator could bestow on our soil."*<sup>5</sup>

As de facto botanist to the Crown, Banks' advice on the hemp problem was eagerly sought by British governments. From 1783 to 1786, Banks supervised the experiments with Chinese hemp during the campaign to establish a hemp industry in Britain (these were also the years when he devised the plans for New South Wales); he was involved in hemp growing trials in Ireland in 1800; and for the East India Company in Bengal in 1803.

Banks was also the foremost authority on New South Wales. Not surprisingly, the plans for the convict settlement in Botany Bay took his scheme for *phormium tenax* on board.

When Arthur Phillip left with the First Fleet to found the new colony in Botany Bay, his instructions from the King George of England read in part:

*As it has been humbly represented unto Us that Advantages may be derived from the Flax Plant which is found in the Islands not far distant from the intended Settlement, not only as a means of acquiring Cloathing for the Convicts and other persons who may become settlers, but for its Superior Excellence for a variety of Maritime purposes, and as it may ultimately become an Article of Export, It is therefore our Will and Pleasure that you do particularly attend to its Cultivation, and that you do send home by every opportunity which may offer, Samples of this Article, in order that a Judgement may be formed whether it may not be necessary to instruct you further upon this Subject.*



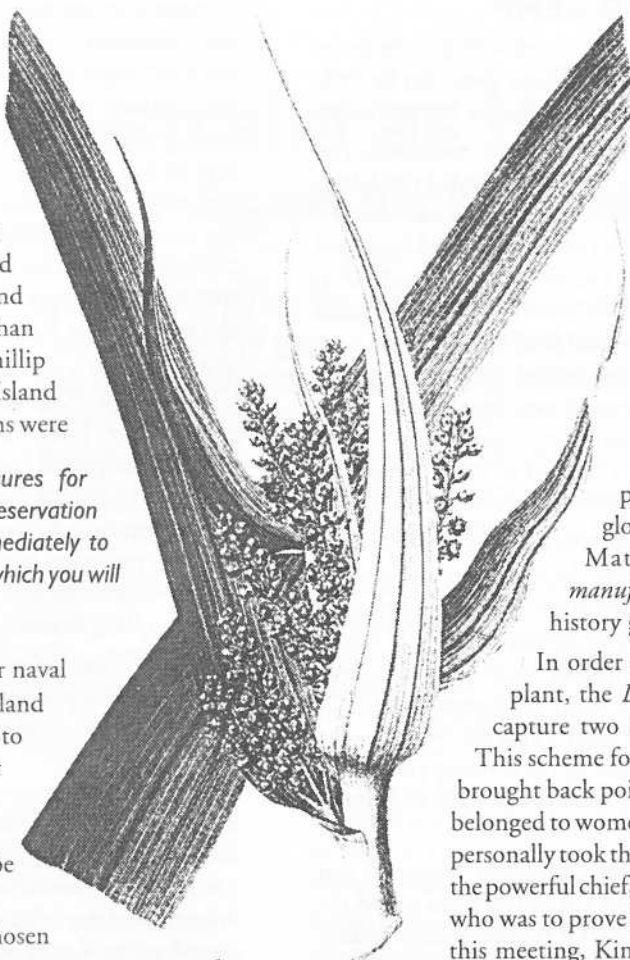
*Joseph Banks*

As naval officers themselves, the early governors understood the importance of hemp for Empire, in the same visceral way that an American general in this century would understand the importance of oil. Despite the hardships involved in the desperate struggle for self-sufficiency that characterised the first decade of British settlement, all the early governors pursued these instructions for the cultivation of flax and hemp diligently. On 12 February 1788, less than a month after arriving at Port Jackson, Phillip instructed his deputy King to go to Norfolk Island with a small party of 23 settlers. His directions were

*after having taken the necessary measures for securing yourself and People, and for the preservation of the stores and provisions, you are immediately to proceed to the cultivation of the Flax Plant, which you will find growing spontaneously on the Island.*

Norfolk Island was intended to be a base for naval supplies and the experiment with New Zealand hemp, and King was given the responsibility to oversee this task. It was hoped that the plant that covered the island 'spontaneously' would provide cordage and sails for the fleet. The tall pines that grew on the island were to be used for the manufacture of masts.

The convicts who accompanied King were chosen for their trades, and foremost among them was John Rice, a rope-maker from Devon, who King was to call 'my right-hand man'. There were also a skilled dress-maker, Anne Innet, and Roger Morley, a weaver. After initial enthusiasm, the colony at Norfolk Island ran into a series of problems: there



*Phormium tenax:*  
*New Zealand hemp*

was no suitable harbour on the island; the pine trees proved too brittle to be used for masts; and Morley had no idea how to dress the plant, 'a tough kind of iris' which was nothing like the slender flax plant of Europe.

On 17 November 1788, Phillip wrote to Under Secretary Nepean requesting a skilled flax-dresser. One arrived in 1790. In 1791 this 'flax master' produced a piece of coarse cloth woven from the fibre.

As Blaine commented, it was probably one of the most costliest pieces of canvas ever made. In his glowing endorsement of phormium tenax, Matra had claimed it was 'easily manufactured'. Thirty years of Australian history give the lie to this claim.

In order to solve the mysteries of dressing the plant, the *Daedalus* was sent to New Zealand to capture two Maori men to instruct King's party.

This scheme foundered because the two young chiefs brought back pointed out that the dressing of the plant belonged to women in Maori culture, not to chiefs. King personally took them back to New Zealand, thus meeting the powerful chief, Te Pahi (killed after the *Boyd* massacre) who was to prove initially so helpful to the British. After this meeting, King drew up a plan for transferring the Norfolk Island settlement to New Zealand. Although nothing came of this plan, it showed the way the experiment with *phormium tenax* would ultimately go. The hemp experiment on Norfolk Island would be transferred to New Zealand.

## 4

# AUSTRALIA AS HEMP COLONY: TRUE HEMP IN AUSTRALIA

Although the experiment with New Zealand Hemp was dear to his heart, Banks was too sensible to put all his trust in this untried plant. The great botanist organised the seeds for the First Fleet and he included European flax and hemp in his list of seeds, marking them 'For Commerce' (ie., for export). Despite the importance he attached to the experiment with New Zealand Hemp, the needs of Empire dictated that Banks would not rely completely on this new plant alone.

As per royal instruction, the early governors of New South Wales — Phillip, Hunter and King — did their best to encourage the hemp industry. By 1800, cloth manufacture had begun. On Norfolk Island, work continued on phormium tenax, and an experimental planting of European flax was begun. In Sydney, King (now governor of New South Wales) set dressers and weavers among the Irish convicts to cultivate European flax and hemp, and 'every woman that can spin' to manufacture what these others grew. By the end of 1801, these efforts had produced '279 yards of fine and 367 1/2 of coarse linnen' and he sent samples home. In 1801, King wrote about European hemp which promised 'a very abundant return on the lowlands about the Hawkesbury and Nepean rivers' and 'might also be manufactured and sent from hence in cordage'.

During his period as governor, King also had constructed a manufactory for canvas, sacking, blanketing and rope.

The dream of Australia as a hemp colony was very much alive in these years. Although agriculture had prospered and the colony was self-sufficient in maize and wheat, it needed to develop an agricultural staple for export. The view that hemp and flax would provide this agricultural staple was expressed in a letter from the colony in 1804:

*Where we shall find a market for our surplus wheat I cannot tell you. The farmers will be compelled to turn their attention to some other object than growing wheat and maize as they will not find sale for the whole produce of their land. I cannot tell what will turn to their account except the raising of Hemp and Flax I have grown both last year and set the example - the produce is very good. I am persuaded that any quantity of hemp might be raised in this colony. It grows to a great height 9 - 10 feet.*

*If government should consider naval stores, such as canvas and cordage, of any importance to be grown in this settlement they may be furnished any quantity - canvas might be manufactured by the prisoners, there being some hundreds of weavers in this colony sent from Ireland and England. The women prisoners might also be employed in spinning the Hemp and Flax.<sup>6</sup>*

During this period, the colonial government encouraged the hemp industry in Australia with bounties and by providing seeds free to any settler who desired to cultivate hemp. In 1806, Lt Governor Collins records hemp seeds being sent to Hobart thus:

*A quantity of hemp seed having been sent hither in the King George, such of the settlers who may have ground adapted to its culture, and are desirous of growing it will state to Mr Thos Clark at Newtown the quantity each can sow when a distribution of it will be made to them from public stores. It is necessary to observe that Hemp requires a rich soil and from 11 to 12 packs are sufficient for one acre.<sup>7</sup>*



*Harvesting hemp*

## THE HEMP CRISIS OF 1808 - 1814

Meanwhile, back in Europe, Britain's crisis over naval supplies was reaching its climax. In 1803 war with France was resumed, and the British navy blockaded Napoleon's France and his allies on the Continent, closing down France's English Channel and Atlantic ports and controlling access to the Mediterranean from the British base in Gibraltar. Napoleon responded with a rival blockade, trying to shut British ships out of European ports. The defeat of the armies of Russia, Austria and Prussia left Napoleon in charge of Europe.

In 1807, Czar Alexander of Russia was forced to sign the Treaty of Tilsit, which cut off all legal Russian trade with Great Britain, its allies, or any other neutral nation ship acting as agents for Great Britain. Napoleon hoped to stop Russian hemp from reaching England, thereby destroying Britain's navy by forcing it to cannibalise sails, ropes, and rigging from other ships; Napoleon believed that Britain, starved of hemp, would be forced to end its blockade of France and the continent. As a result of Napoleon's actions, hemp, which normally sold at £25 per ton, reached a price of £118 per ton in 1808. In 1810, furthering Napoleon's Continental blockade, the Russian government impounded all British ships and cargoes, causing enormous losses amongst the hemp merchants.

The story of how Britain dealt with this crisis by impressing American traders is told in part in *The Emperor Wears No Clothes*. In New South Wales, the crisis in hemp supply spawned a variety of schemes to develop Australia as a hemp colony.

On November 15, 1808, Thomas Kent, merchant, speculator, and ex-druggist, arrived in Sydney with a recommendation from Edward Thornton, a director of the Bank of England, and an order addressed to Governor Bligh for 600 acres and six convict servants. Kent formed a partnership with J.C. Burton, a Bengal merchant, with whom he proposed to take up land and seek government aid in importing coolies and machinery for growing and manufacturing hemp.

In July 1809, they requested to be allowed to "introduce a number of natives of India and China acquainted with the hemp and preparing it and making rope, cordage and canvas and bringing with them the implements required for that branch of manufacture."<sup>8</sup> Lieut-Governor Patterson gave Burton 500 acres near Toongabbie and Kent 1230 acres near Cobbity.<sup>29</sup> The partnership between Kent and Burton came to nought and Kent transferred his allegiance to a far grander scheme proposed by Simeon Lord and Alexander Riley.<sup>10</sup>

In 1810, Lord, Riley and Kent proposed an ambitious scheme to the new governor, Macquarie to grow hemp in Australia, and form a settlement in New Zealand for growing flax.

*A most material point would be accomplished . . . if the natural advantages of this climate could be embraced by producing a quantity of Hemp and Flax sufficient for the demands of the Colony itself, and to enable us to send to England a considerable supply for the British Navy in compliance with the wishes and invitation of His Majesty's Ministers.*

Accordingly, the merchants wrote to England and India for seeds and 'Workmen accustomed to the manufacture of the raw Material into Cordage and Canvas' and approached Macquarie for a grant of land in New Zealand to pursue cultivation of both European and New Zealand hemp.



*Simeon Lord: One of Australia's first hemp dealers*

Macquarie approved of their plan to the Colonial Office and offered to make Kent a justice of the peace for New Zealand but, when news of the *Boyd* massacre reached Sydney in March, Kent and Riley withdrew from the project. Lord continued. In 1814 he built a factory at Botany and he was making shoes, hats, harness, and textiles. In 1815 he was employing 60 convicts and milling and dressing cloth for the government. In 1820 he showed Bigge samples of his textiles which impressed the commissioner sufficiently for him to estimate that they posed a threat to British manufacturers and were not to be encouraged.

The *Boyd* had been chartered by Lord to take seal skins to England. On the way her captain was to open a trade between Sydney and Cape Colony in which Lord would exchange coal, cedar, and New Zealand spars for Cape wines. While trading along the north coast of New Zealand for timber the crew were massacred by the Maoris after one of their chiefs, Tara, had been flogged by the captain of the ship. Te Pehi, a chief friendly with the British was also killed as a consequence of this incident. News of the massacre induced Governor Macquarie to forbid for the time any attempt to settle in the islands.

After the *Boyd* massacre, it was not until late in 1813 that another expedition was mounted to New Zealand. Included in the crew were some of Samuel Marsden's missionaries (who had contact with the Maori chief, Ruatara) and Robert Williams, the colony's first rope maker and flax dresser. By 1814 Marsden had obtained 13,000 acres at Kerikeri and had started a settlement there, consisting of 22 settlers, including a flax dresser, John King.

After his journey to New Zealand, Robert Williams made a long submission to the British government about *phormium tenax*. Reviewing the efforts by the British to work the New Zealand hemp plant, Williams notes that

*Phillip and King were at much labour and expense and made great efforts to bring it to perfection at Norfolk Island . . . but the best mechanicks in Europe have failed in their attempts to manufacture it.*

In his report, Williams claimed that he succeeded where the 'best mechanicks in Europe' had failed, in solving the mystery of dressing the New Zealand plant.

*by a simple method and at a moderate expense which has ever disappointed the efforts of mechanicks and merchants of this colony although every attention has been made by the government and large sums sunk by merchants to no effort.*

Throughout his long report, Williams refers to *Phormium tenax* not as New Zealand flax (as many contemporary writers did) but as New Zealand hemp. Williams writes: "The hemp has always been called flax but it is a hemp which is easily discovered by proper judges." Williams had been a ropemaker all his life. No doubt he saw himself one of these 'proper judges'.

In New Zealand Williams saw *Phormium Tenax* growing in vast abundance. At Duck Bay he records "a large valley of the best hemp we had seen as regularly set out as if planted by the hands of man." At such places the great wealth of *phormium tenax* that Williams observed convinced him that he could manufacture hemp on a very large scale.

He promised the British government: "to supply the colony with excellent cordage in a few months and on terms not exceeding the London market although at this time cordage is not to be had at any price in this colony." As for the Maoris whose prime fibre crop he was planning to annex, Williams had a role for them too: he had no doubt that he could collect tons of hemp from the natives.<sup>11</sup>

Very well aware that substantial encouragement was being offered by the British government for processing hemp, Williams further offered "That the British market may be supplied with large cargoes of hemp and in three years the principal part of the British Navy may be supplied from this territory and New Zealand at a great saving from the average price of hemp from the north of Europe."

This proposal by Williams for the cultivation of native hemp in New Zealand and its manufacture into cordage was received with interest in London and had the support of the Commissioner of Enquiry, J. T. Bigge. In 1821, a rope made by Williams from New Zealand hemp was tested in Chatham Rope Yard, and showed great strength. In 1822 Williams made plans to go to New Zealand but trouble with his debtor, Samuel Levey, delayed him. (The debts were incurred when two boats were burnt by the Maoris). To help Williams depart, the colonial government made arrangements for Levey to be paid in cedar and land.<sup>12</sup>

## THE BIGGE REPORT

In his *Report on the State of Agriculture and Trade in New South Wales*, Royal Commissioner J. T. Bigge was glowing in his praise of Williams and in his enthusiasm for New Zealand hemp.

John Thomas Bigge had left England as Royal Commissioner to report on the progress of the colony of New South Wales. There had been periodic reviews of the colony before in 1798 and 1812, but the Bigge Royal Commission was the most extensive review of the colony of New South Wales conducted so far.<sup>14</sup>

The main terms of Bigge's commission were to examine the effectiveness of transportation as a deterrent to lawbreakers, but he was also to investigate 'all the laws regulations and usages of the settlements', notably those affecting civil administration and the management of convicts; and he was required to report on the development of agriculture and trade.<sup>15</sup>

Bigge's mission was to report on the *raison d'être* of New South Wales: *was it to be a commercial colony or a gaol?* If it was a gaol, how should it be administered? If it was to be a commercial colony, what should it produce?

Matra's 1784 plan had yoked together commercial and penal motives for the establishment of the settlement of New South Wales, but ultimately these goals were incompatible. As commerce and the prosperity of the colony progressed, the deterrent value of the threat of transportation to New South Wales diminished. On the other hand, as long as New South Wales remained a penitentiary, the settlement of free settlers was hindered because they had to submit to the regulations of what was essentially a giant prison. As long as New South Wales remained a prison, the British government had to pay its way; and the only way to lessen the cost of the settlement was to develop it as a commercial colony.

A part of Bigge's brief was to report on the future of trade and agriculture for the settlement. On January 7, 1820, he sent a circular to seventy of the largest landholders requesting their views on how convicts should be employed. He received 20 replies. Not surprisingly, they recommended agricultural and pastoral occupations as the best method of employing and reforming convicts.

To Bigge's question of what kind of labour was most beneficial to the agricultural interests in New South Wales and best adapted to its soils and climate, the replies varied immensely. Some like Bell, said in the employment of flax, hemp and tobacco; others like Lawson, said in growing maize, barley and hops for the manufacture of spirits and beer; Lowe, Howe, Marsden and John Macarthur advocated convicts working as shepherds in the production of fine wool.

Of these twenty, four were also interviewed personally by Bigge about the type of agriculture best suited for the settlement: Best, Blaxland, John Oxley, and Archibald Bell. It was Bell who presented the case for hemp:

*The present mode of farming here seems not to deserve the name of a system. Wheat and maize are indeed almost the only crops raised, this arises in the want of a market for any other produce*

*... First, public encouragement should be given to the growth of Flax and Hemp, the rich land on the banks of the Hawkesbury and Nepean are capable of producing, as we know by experience, the most luxuriant crops, the manufacture of which would afford fit employment for female Convicts and lame men.*

*... the propriety of cultivating Hemp & Flax seems strongly pointed out to notice, as in curing and preparing of so many hands would be required, & would thus insure for female convicts, (as also lame and infirm old men now a burthen to the Crown) a consideration as it respects the female particularly, of no small importance to the well-being of morality.<sup>16</sup>*

Archibald Bell's views were echoed by provost marshal John Campbell in a letter to the new Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane on Feb 12 1822

*Emu Plains is the only Government Establishment where all kinds of cultivation may be processed with advantage and as a survey and a report has already been made to your excellency upon its present state it is unnecessary again to repeat that here.*

*Hemp would also thrive well at Emu Plains as would Flax and for these articles as well as tobacco this colony is obliged to apply to other countries and therefore it becomes a very great object to*

*cultivate them for to encourage exports and to render imports unnecessary is certainly the way to enrich this colony and render it independent.*

*The cultivation of any kind of grain ought not to be made an object further than to maintain the people to be employed in the culture of tobacco, Hemp, Flax, and the cattle necessary to carry on this work. Maize, potatoes, turnips, pease and Beans and even the wheat shall all be sown as a preparation for the tobacco, hemp and flax.<sup>17</sup>*

The argument against agriculture and for a pastoral economy was put by John Macarthur, arguing in support of his own industry, fine wool:

*After the Cultivation of the Soil to a sufficient extent to supply bread and corn for the consumption of the Colony, articles for exportation have the Next Claim to Attention. There is much Speculation entertained here upon this Subject — Tobacco, Bark, Hemp, Flax, Oil, and if a Settlement were established to the Northwards, Sugar, Cotton and Coffee, are spoken of as articles, that might be produced and make a profitable return to the Colonists. But these are only Speculations, and I confess, I cannot divest myself of apprehensions, that No Cultivation of any article for exportation requiring skill, attention, and assiduous labour, can be carried on with any prospect of success, unless the Convicts be in some measure reformed, and effectually restrained from their indulgence of their bad habits.*

*The only thing that we have yet produced to export advantageously is Sheep's wool — that article being so much improved in a few flocks, that the best qualities are acknowledged to be as fine as Saxon and Superior to Spanish wool. Upon this head, Sir, I presume you are perfectly informed, and, I trust you are satisfied of the excellent quality of the wool, and the encrease of our most improved sheep, would provide employment and food for a great Many convicts, and also afford the Proprietors a sufficient income to support their families respectably.*

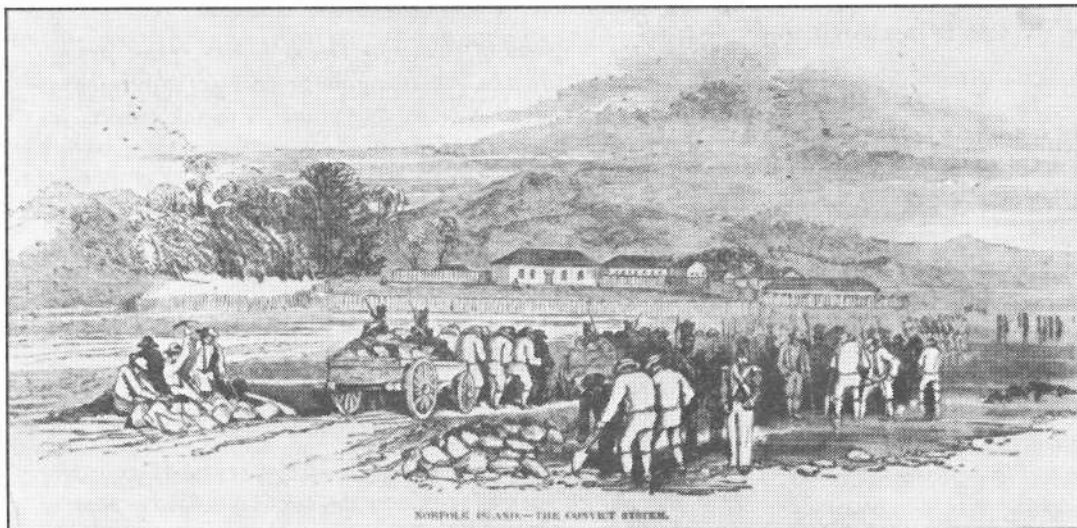
Since Macarthur had been assiduously courting Bigge since his arrival in the colony, it is not surprising that it was Macarthur's view that prevailed. New South Wales would develop as a pastoralist economy. The crossing of the Blue Mountains and the subsequent expeditions of Cunningham, Sturt, and others opened up thousands of square

miles for the sheep and cattle of the squatters. The development of the pastoral industry was accompanied by a lessening of the convict regime around Sydney. To maintain transportation as an 'object of real terror' Norfolk Island was reopened as a convict settlement, and it quickly established a reputation as the hell-hole of the Pacific. Another new convict settlement, only slightly less vicious, was established at Moreton Bay.

For the purposes of hemp, Bigge placed his hopes in Williams and Marsden and their New Zealand plans. Bigge's praise of Williams in his Royal Commission report is glowing, and like Banks he was an enthusiast for New Zealand hemp (which, unlike Williams, he called New Zealand Flax).

*The manufacture of the flax of New Zealand, made from the leaves of a plant that has been found to grow in great abundance (the Phormium tenax) has of late attracted considerable interest in the colony. It was established at Sydney by an emancipated convict named Williams, who has had infinite merit both in the invention and the application of the machinery, by which he was first able to break the leaves of the plant in their green state, and afterwards to dress it, and to manufacture it into rope and twine. . . . The individual already mentioned has manufactured the flax into every species of cordage, except cables. Its superiority of strength to the hemp of the Baltic has been attested both by experiments made at Sydney, and by one that was made under my observation in the King's Yard at Deptford.*

*The great length to which the leaves of the Phormium tenax grow in New Zealand render the flax that is made from it particularly useful for naval purposes; and the only question that now remains to decide is its capacity for resisting salt water. In its application to all other purposes, either naval or domestic, the specimens produced in the manufactory of Williams, at Sydney, amply attest the superiority of the New Zealand flax; and with the means that he has discovered of breaking it in its green state, it may be ranked as one of the most valuable productions that the soil of New South Wales is capable of producing. The supply of the flax from New Zealand having been very inconsiderable, and no attempt having been made to grow it in New South Wales; its use in manufacture has not been very extensive; but I conceive that sufficient experience has now been acquired of its value to render it an object worthy of every encouragement by the local government of New South Wales. With this in view, I should recommend that a certain number of convicts should be employed in planting the New Zealand flax, either at Emu Plains, or at some other of the government farms in New South Wales, and that a negotiation should be immediately entered into with Williams for the communication of his invention of the machine for breaking the flax, and by giving him every encouragement in the purchase of rope made by him for the use in colonial vessels.<sup>13</sup>*



*Norfolk Island: A hemp colony with convict labour*

In the Report, Bigge mentions that flax (and hemp) had been grown successfully in Australia.

*Since the establishment of the colony efforts have been made by a few individuals to give an exportable value to the productions to which its soil and climate appear to be so favourable: In the year 1810 Governor Macquarie offered bounties on the cultivation of flax in the colony, and pledged himself to receive it in the government factory at Parramatta any quantity exceeding that which might be raised or employed for domestic purposes, or to return the whole quantity supplied in its manufactured state. This encouragement was so far effectual as to establish the practicality of raising flax of very good quality in the colony; but the demand having been very limited at the period in which the bounties were offered, the cultivation of the flax declined, and no more is now grown than is sufficient for the shoemakers.*

However, his hostility to the manufacturing operations of Lord, which he saw as a rival to British manufacturers, was a body blow for any cannabis hemp industry which would need local manufacturers to prosper.

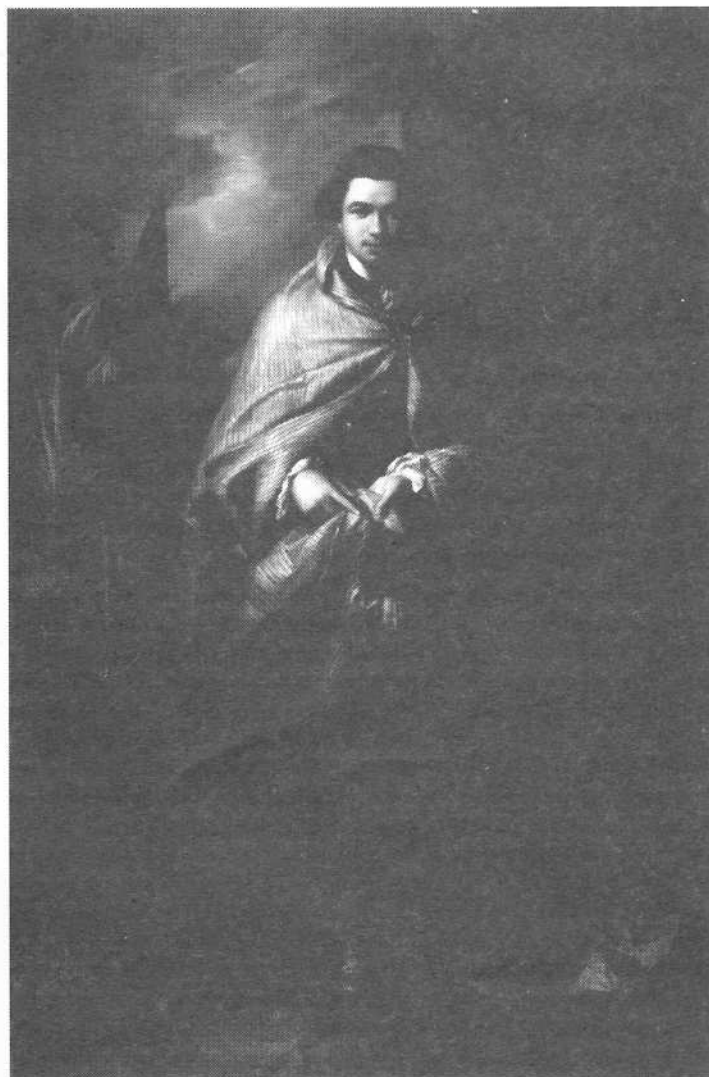
Archibald Bell, who presented the argument for New South Wales as a hemp colony to Bigge, was the chief police magistrate in the Windsor area where he was the first paid magistrate and occupied a government house valued at £1000. A member of the New South Wales Corp, Bell had been in charge of the guard at Government House in 1808 when Bligh was arrested. After Bligh's arrest, he served as military commandant at the Hawkesbury, and received a grant of a town allotment and 500 acres at Richmond, and a later grant of 1000 acres. He was one of those *'with the largest property and highest respectability'* consulted by Bigge, and he was appointed to the Legislative Council in 1832.

Bell had a large family of nine children. One son, William Sims, explored part of the Hunter Valley and later settled near Singleton. His most distinguished son was Archibald Bell who first achieved prominence in 1823 when he found an alternative route across the Blue Mountains. The township Bell, Mount Bell and the route itself was named after the explorer. Immediately after this success, Bell left for the Hunter Valley, following the route of Howe and Singleton whom he found dying of starvation at Patrick's Plains. This expedition won him a grant of 1000 acres near Singleton where he was one of the earliest settlers in the area.

In 1842 he was a member of an association seeking permission to import coolies from India to New South Wales. The similarity with the Riley, Kent, Lord scheme in 1810, and the fact that Dr Francis Campbell's signature also appears (with several hundred others) as a member of this Association indicates they had hemp growing in mind. The Home Government refused permission on the grounds that they were averse to the introduction to this class of person into the rising colony.<sup>18</sup>

In December 1844, *'a gentleman from the Upper Hunter'* sent Dr Campbell a sample of hemp growing wild *'on the sharp sand of the river'*. Campbell travelled to Singleton and made his famous description of the Hunter Valley crop.

As early landholders in the Singleton area who moved to the area in the 1820's, and as sons of the man who argued the case for hemp as the staple for colonial commerce in Australia, Archibald Bell and William Sims Bell appear to be our chief suspects as the fathers of the Hunter Valley crop.



*December 1771, Joseph Banks, just back from the great voyage with Cook, poses proudly in his cloak of New Zealand hemp.*

Sir Joseph Banks, 'the Father of Australia', the man who sent hemp seeds on the First Fleet and devised the scheme for a hemp colony, must be claimed as hemp's Australian Godfather.

Marijuana prohibitionists, in their campaign of suppression of all uncomfortable truths about hemp, have suppressed the most uncomfortable truth of all: that White Australia began as a hemp colony.



# ● NOTES: Australia as Hemp Colony

## Notes to Chapter 2

<sup>1</sup> Francis Campbell *The Culture and Management of Hemp* Sydney 1846

<sup>2</sup> Geoffrey Blainey *The Tyranny of Distance* Sun Books 1966

<sup>3</sup> As Campbell observed:

*"Canada, whose climate bears a strong resemblance in many of its features to that of Russia, was fixed upon for the experiment; and accordingly it received the most liberal encouragement from the mother-country.*

*"The best hemp for naval purposes had been found in Russia, but the samples sent home from Canada were equal to the best of the Russian, and in length of fibre much of it equalled the Italian. But neither strength, length, nor finess of fibre, is sufficient alone to stamp its excellence. The Canadians failed in one of the most essential points connected with the management of hemp. They could not approximate the tact of the Russians in the art of sorting. The long and the short, the coarse and the fine, were promiscuously dressed and packed together in the most careless and culpable manner. This was a fatal error; for it blasted in the bud a promising lucrative trade. The sterling value of hemp, as well as flax depends chiefly if not entirely on the accuracy with which the varieties of quality and of size are selected and sorted. From ignorance or neglect of these important particulars, notwithstanding the anxiety and the efforts of the British Government to promote this colonial trade, and the tempting inducements, held out at the time by English merchants, and in spite too, of the exorbitant price that foreign hemp commanded owing to the Berlin and Milan decrees of Bounaparte, the Russians remained the principal sellers in the market. The Canadian hemp was unmanageable, and not to be relied on in such important and vital concerns as the British navy and the mercantile interests of the country; and this not from any fault of the article itself, but from its mismanagement from beginning to end."*

## Notes to Chapter 3

<sup>4</sup> Although the nexus of motives behind the British decision for planting a colony in New South Wales in 1788 is a subject much debated by Australian historians, it seems the final decision to found the settlement at Botany Bay was based on a combination of considerations. As well as the perceived need for a penal settlement to which convicts under sentence could be sent, there were naval/strategic considerations involving the need for a Pacific base, as well as various commercial schemes. The main commercial consideration for the settlement was the need to find an alternative source to Russia for hemp for the British Navy.

<sup>5</sup> Blainey: *The Tyranny of Distance* (ibid)

## Notes to Chapter 4

<sup>6</sup> Extract from a private letter dated Aug 11 1804 Mitchell Library card catalogue Aa/100/1

<sup>7</sup> David Collins - General and Garrison Orders. Lt Gov Collins Order Book, Mitchell Library card catalogue.

<sup>8</sup> New South Wales Archives Reel 6001, s2757, pp699 and pp719 -729

<sup>9</sup> There were a number of land grants for the growing of hemp at this time. In Jan 1810 Benjamin Barrow was granted 30 acres for the cultivation of flax and hemp.

<sup>10</sup> Simeon Lord had been transported for seven years for stealing cloth (with a nominal value of 10p) from Robert Peel and associates in Manchester. Emancipated early, Lord began his illustrious mercantile career as one of the shadowy figures who retailed spirits and general merchandise bought in bulk by the officers of the New South Wales Corps.

Over the next two decades Lord enjoyed a colourful career as a retailer, auctioneer, sealer, pastoralist, timber merchant, manufacturer but his most consistent success was as a wholesale merchant and captain's agent. Lord became very wealthy. By a strange turn of fate, the man who was transported for stealing cloth was to end his days as one of the most prominent manufacturers of textiles in New South Wales.

<sup>11</sup> And trade they did, even aiding in massacres, to obtain the prized crop. In 1830, an English shipmaster aided the chief Rauparaha in a treacherous attack on the Kaiapoi tribe. After its chief and his wife were tortured to death, the tribe was massacred and most annihilated. The English shipmaster's price for aiding in the massacre was a cargo of hemp.

<sup>12</sup> Papers held in Public Records Office, London J T Bigge: Mitchel Library card catalogue BT Box 13

<sup>13</sup> Report of the Commissioner of Inquiry, on the state of Agriculture and Trade in New South Wales. pp 52-53

<sup>14</sup> In 1798 a select committee of the House of Commons reviewed the progress of the settlement in New South Wales. The only advantage they could see for the colony was that its distance from England made it difficult for convicts to return to Britain. However, the annual expenses of the settlement were excessive and difficult to audit. They saw no end to this situation unless the natural resources furnished by the settlement began to operate against its expenses; they added that the finest flax in the world grew there.<sup>41</sup>

<sup>15</sup> In three letters of additional instruction from Lord Bathurst, the criteria on which his inquiry should operate were spelled out. Transportation should be made 'an object of real terror' and any weakness of this by 'ill-considered compassion for convicts' in the policies of Governor Macquarie were to be reported.

In England, Macquarie was being accused of giving too much favour to the emancipists (pardoned or time-expired convicts); having won the war against Napoleon and the French Revolution, the ruling class of England were engaged in a heightened class war in England. At Peterloo in 1819, the Iron Duke's troops massacred the protestors. Reaction and terror were back in the saddle.

<sup>16</sup> Hemp; Cultivation in Hawkesbury and Nepean district advocated by Lieut A Bell; Bell to J.T. Bigge Mitchell Library card catalogue

<sup>17</sup> New South Wales Archives Reel 6017 4/5783 pp 37 - 38

<sup>18</sup> Mitchell Library card catalogue

# 5

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF HEMP IN AUSTRALIA

1846

Francis Campbell publishes the first edition of the only Australian text on hemp, *A Treatise on the Culture of Flax and Hemp*. This collection of essays was originally serialised in the *Australasian*. There were two subsequent editions of this book in Campbell's lifetime, the third edition being published in 1864. The book was republished by Wild and Woolley in 1977, along with a marijuana growing guide. Interestingly, the copy of the book in the Mitchell Library in Sydney was donated by John Fairfax MLA, the founder of the Fairfax dynasty.

1859

Demand for hemp in Australia is high, but most seems to be imported. The *Sands Directory of NSW* lists two rope manufacturers in that year. After 1867 the industry grew and expanded. Between 1859 and 1890 about 39 rope businesses were listed. Only eight were in existence by 1890 as business life expectancy was apparently low.

February 1868

*Colonial Monthly* publishes the story 'Cannabis Indica' written by Marcus Clarke as an experiment while under the influence of cannabis. *Cannabis Indica* is Australia's first recorded drug writing. Clarke explained the purpose of the experiment:

*Some time back, having read and heard about the effects of opium, I was tempted to try an experiment upon myself.*

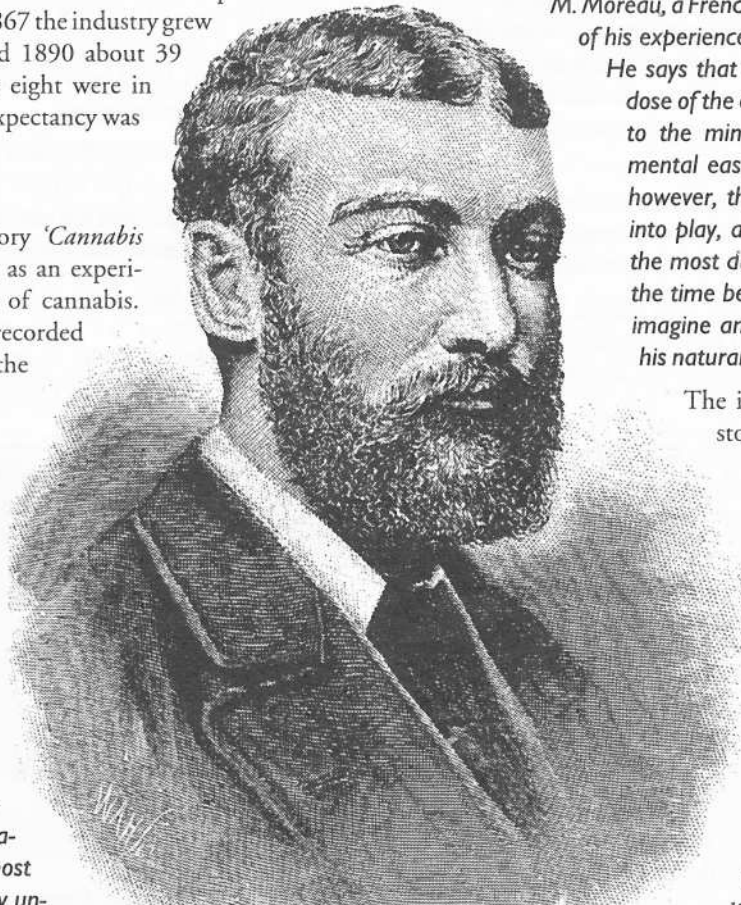
*It has often struck me, that though we have accounts of the dreams and sensations of opium and haschich eaters, written after their recovery, no man has ever given to the world a poem or story composed under the effects of a narcotic... Of all the narcotics, cannabis indica, or Indian hemp is the most powerful. Its use is comparatively unknown in England, but in Algeria, Persia and Asia generally, it is an established*

*luxury. It is best known in shape of haschich, which is a greenish perfumed paste, made out of the pounded leaves of the plant, and is eaten or taken in the form of pills. It is taken by the poorer natives as gunjah (the dried leaves of the plant which are sold in the bazaars in bundles containing about twenty-four each); it is also known as suje, majoon and khef, the latter being smoked in the form of a coarse powder...*

*As with opium, an overdose will paralyse the motor nerves and induce temporary paralysis of the body but the reasoning faculties are in full play. The eye dilates and shines like a serpent, the power of articulation remains, and the patient is capable of working out the most subtle chains of reasoning.*

*M. Moreau, a French physician, has left us some record of his experiences under the influence of haschich.*

*He says that the first operation of a moderate dose of the drug is to give extraordinary energy to the mind, inducing at the same time a mental ease and quietude. After some time, however, the imaginative faculties are called into play, and the haschich-eater can call up the most delightful visions at will. He has, for the time being, the "divine afflatus," and can imagine and reason upon matters, which, in his natural state, he would be unable to treat.*



*Famous Australian author and cannabis fiend, Marcus Clarke*

The idea then was for Clarke to write a story or poem while under the influence of hashish. At 7pm on December 17 1867, Clarke arranged for a doctor, a friend of his, to give him two pills containing about three fifts of a grain of *cannabis indica*. The doctor observed Clarke for several hours, making notes. At about 8.30pm, Clarke went into a trance. At about 9.15pm, the doctor asked if Clarke was ready to dictate the story yet. Clarke replied: "I am thinking. I shall be back directly." At about 10.35pm he began dictating the story.

10.35pm. — He speaks slowly, with deliberation, and with apparent difficulty, but he never hesitates for a word, and seems to be rather reciting from a book than composing". (Written at 2.12: I have been astonished many times during the writing of what follows at the extraordinary command of language, and the fitness of expression, possessed by my friend. The adjectives and metaphors are wonderfully expressive, and he seems to hit upon them at once, though he has told me that, in his normal state, he is much given to correction and amendment. There is also a strange consistency in the narrative, and a sort of under current of meaning that is most unusual in opium dreams.)

Anticipating Huxley's striking phrase about his experience under mescaline (*The Doors of Perception*), Clarke writes "*The drug seems to unlock the doors of thought*". The story was reprinted in 1890 and retitled *A Hashish Trance*.

#### May 1868

The self-consciously bohemian *Yorick Club* is founded in Melbourne. There are allegations that "*The members sit in tubs round the room, smoke green tea, and drink neat kerosine out of pewter pots*." Green tea is a reference to cannabis. Marcus Clarke is a founding member of *The Yorick Club*.

#### 1872 – 1873

Marcus Clarke writes a weekly column called "*Noah's Ark*" in *The Australasian*, and from several references in his writing, it appears Clarke is continuing to experiment with writing under the influence of hashish. One character who appears several times in the Noah's Ark column is a certain Dr Cabanis (whose name is almost an anagram of cannabis). Dr Cabanis is an advocate of concentrated food taken in tablet form. He argues:

*In another one hundred years a man will swallow a spoonful of jelly, and be provisioned for a week, or get ecstatically drunk upon a supernaculum of alcohol. What books we shall write then!*

Of course, the book Clarke was writing then was the classic convict story, (*For The Term Of*) *His Natural Life*. It is quite possible that this, the greatest Australian novel of the nineteenth century, was written under the influence of cannabis!

The classic Dr Cabanis line occurs in the same column in conversation with a parson. The Parson remarks: "*There is a good deal of sense in your notion of converting a man by means of his stomach.*"

To which Dr Cabanis replies: "*Conversion. Oh no: I should do that by a very different method. I should convert by means of a hypodermic syringe!*" — *The Australasian* 12 July 1873.

#### 1892

NSW Agriculture Department conducts test on hemp growing in the colony. A quantity of seed obtained from an English seed merchant is distributed to 600 farmers in all parts of the colony, and the information is collated by G Valder. Curiously, the plants are (by hemp standards) very slow growing. Valder reports that none reach more than 3 feet 6 inches in height, and the average growth rate is only 6 inches per month! This compares very badly with Dr Campbell's reports, and the reports from the Hunter Valley in 1964.

#### 1893

Reports of this experiment are published in *The Agriculture Gazette of New South Wales* which devotes its December edition to hemp.

*Inquiries have been made at the department in regard to the cultivation of hemp, and the following notes are offered in response to such inquiries:*

*Hemp can readily be grown in many places in the coast and mountain district of this Colony, but when the difficulty of producing really good hemp-plants has been surmounted, there remains the important matter of the extraction and preparation of the fibre for market. This is hardly less important than the cultivation. There are a number of persons practically engaged in the fibre industry in these colonies who will willingly furnish the required information.*

Valder publishes the results of his experiment along with information on altitude, soil, district, growing, germination, cultivation and growth. Valder recommends the northern and southern tablelands as suitable growing areas. J H Maiden, a consulting botanist with the Department, publishes an overview on the cultivation of the plant, its culture and harvesting, and extraction and preparation of the fibre. The Gazette mentions that hemp is being grown in Victoria.

#### 1895

The first issue of *The Leader* in Melbourne concerns itself with hemp growing. It mentions a Mr Warren of Bruthen in Victoria who has grown seven acres and has tested a portion of the crop and declared it to be the equal to any imported. Mr Warren found that hemp could grow 14 to 15 feet high on the river flats, but the usual crop was about six to seven feet. In his last season, Mr Warren had obtained about two tons of seed from his plants.

The rope merchant James Miller of *Miller & Co*, although importing hemp from Italy, began to grow his own sometime before 1895. He obtained his seed from Italy and planted sixty acres of it at Gippsland. He manufactured it into rope and twine.

A Melbourne firm *Cliff & Bunting* were pioneers in the hemp converting industry by making one of the first hemp machines in the Australian colonies. An ad in the *Leader* features a man feeding hemp through a *Cliff & Bunting* machine.



*Opium smokers, from an illustration from a book by Marcus Clarke. The first drug prohibition laws in Australia were directed at opium smoking, a predominantly Chinese habit.*

# Anslinger & the Marijuana Conspiracy

The role hemp played in the founding of Australia is a testimony to the high regard the plant, *cannabis sativa*, held in in the Nineteenth Century, and, indeed, throughout most of human history. As Herer says, hemp was the most important plant on the planet.

In the 1930's a world-wide campaign of character assassination was directed at this plant. This campaign has been variously called the Reefer Madness campaign or the Marijuana Conspiracy. The campaign was orchestrated from the Bureau of Narcotics in the USA, by its Commissioner, Harry J Anslinger, whose pronouncements on marijuana constitute the most hysterical anti-drug ravings ever uttered.

According to Anslinger one toke of the dreaded weed was enough to turn the mildest youth into a drug-crazed murderer and rapist. Marijuana was *The Killer Weed with its Roots in Hell*. Marijuana was *The Assassin of Youth*. That was the title Anslinger gave to an article about marijuana he wrote at the height of the Reefer Madness campaign in 1937.

The article begins thus.

*"The sprawled body of a young girl lay crushed on the sidewalk the other day after a plunge from the fifth story of a Chicago apartment house. Everyone called it suicide, but actually it was murder. The killer was a narcotic known to America as marijuana, and to history as hashish. It is a narcotic used in the form of cigarettes, comparatively new to the United States and as dangerous as a coiled rattlesnake"*

According to Anslinger, Marijuana was not only as dangerous as a rattlesnake: it was a monster. One of his favourite sayings was:

*"If the monster Frankenstein met the monster marijuana he would drop dead of fright."*

Anslinger claimed that Marijuana was a Killer Drug, and its users were 'criminals, degenerates, maniacs' violent fiends, whose ability to judge right and wrong had been destroyed by the drug. Marijuana was more than a menace: it was a chemical holocaust that threatened to engulf the youth of America.

At the core of the Anslinger credo on marijuana were the Gore Files — a collection of lurid anecdotes and newspaper clippings about sensational crimes supposedly committed under the influence of marijuana — which Anslinger collected to release to the popular press.

The star of the Gore Files was the story about a teenager from Florida who killed his entire family. This was based on the Victor Licata case—a horrific American murder of 1933. In his famous article *Marijuana — Assassin of Youth*, Anslinger described those slayings thus:

*"An entire family was murdered by a youthful addict in Florida. When officers arrived at the home, they found the youth staggering about in a human slaughterhouse. With an axe he had killed his father, mother, two brothers and a sister. He seemed to be in a daze. He had no recollection of committing the multiple slayings... The officers knew him ordinarily as a sane, rather quiet young man; now he was pitifully crazed. They sought the reason: The boy said he was in the habit of smoking something which youthful friends called "muggles", a childish name for marijuana." (emphasis added)*

In fact, later investigators showed Anslinger had blatantly lied about the Licata case. Far from being "a sane, rather quiet young man", Victor Licata had a long history of schizophrenia. One year before the murders, the police had filed a lunacy petition in an attempt to have him committed, but withdrew it when his parents pledged they could take better care of him at home.

The Victor Licata murders is the paradigm for Anslinger's Reefer Madness theory: the innocent turned into a violent murderer by the Killer Weed with its Roots In Hell! Under the deadly influence of marijuana, Anslinger maintained, people could kill and then forget it like poor Victor Licata. Anslinger built a whole theory based on this one (false) example, and used his position as head of the Bureau of Narcotics to make this blatantly unscientific theory into the accepted view of marijuana.

The Reefer Madness campaign was at its height between 1935 and 1937. The bureau enlisted the help of sympathetic organisations like the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Narcotics Defense Association, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Parents and Teachers Association, and the Hearst press. In the period 1935 to 1939 there was a flood of articles in the Hearst press with titles like *Marihuana Menaces Youth*, *Marihuana: Assassin of Youth*, *Youth Gone Loco*, and *One More Peril For Youth* to spread Anslinger's lies about marijuana. Hollywood contributed too with the infamous trilogy of films: *Reefer Madness*; *Marihuana: Weed with Roots in Hell*; and *Marihuana — Assassin of Youth*.

As a propaganda campaign, *Reefer Madness* was extremely successful, and 'the Killer Drug', marijuana, was banned in America in 1937. Not content with imposing these extreme views on America, Anslinger built up an international prohibitionist regime, culminating in the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs in 1961, whose aim was to exterminate the plant *cannabis sativa* from the face of the earth. In 1938, Anslinger turned his attention to Australia . . .



# 6

## The Marijuana Conspiracy in Australia The Reefer Madness Campaign of 1938

In 1938, New South Wales was celebrating the 150th anniversary of white settlement, without any reference to the crucial role hemp had played in the decision to found the colony. Exactly 150 years before, hemp had arrived in New South Wales on the First Fleet, sent by 'the Father of Australia', Sir Joseph Banks. The British government had intended that the convicts it sent to these shores would be reformed by working in the hemp fields. Now the descendants of the convicts were free, and hemp itself was to become the outlaw.

In the week ending April 23 1938, the rather cluttered front page of the Australian newspaper, *Smith's Weekly*, was dominated by a headline that shrieked "*Drug That Maddens Victims*". The article was subtitled "WARNING FROM AMERICA" (a clue to its author) and informed readers (in capital letters) that the "PLANT GROWS WILD IN QUEENSLAND". The plant in question was cannabis sativa; the drug, of course, was marihuana. This article marked the start of the Reefer Madness campaign of 1938. It began:

*A MEXICAN drug that drives men and women to the wildest sexual excesses has made its first appearance in Australia.*

*It distorts moral values and leads to degrading sexual extravagances.*

*It is called marihuana.*

*Marihuana is obtained from a plant (Cannabis sativa) that has been discovered growing wild in many of the coastal parts of Queensland."*

According to the article *Cannabis sativa* was a kind of Superweed with the potency attributed to Skunk in our era. The article stated:

*Both botanically and chemically Cannabis sativa is closely allied to Cannabis indica, from which Indian hemp or hashish, well-known for its violently sex-stimulating effects, is prepared, with the difference that the action of C. sativa is twenty times more potent than is that of C. indica."*

*Under the influence of the newer drug, the addict becomes at times almost an uncontrollable sex-maniac, able to obtain satisfaction only from the most appalling of perversions and orgies. Its effect is the same on either sex."*

The secret with this kind of propaganda is to pitch it at the level of the reader's unconscious fears. In America, the Reefer Madness campaign played upon people's fears of racial violence, and marihuana was the 'Killer Drug'. Australian prohibitionists seemed much more afraid of sex. In Australia, marihuana was *'the dreaded sex drug'*.

The article was unattributed, but it closed with a few familiar horror stories from the Gore Files; evidence enough that the hand behind this belonged to Harry J Anslinger and the US Bureau of Narcotics, a fact subsequent stories would confirm.

According to the article, Cannabis sativa was growing wild in Queensland. Indeed there were *'acres of it'*.

*There are places on the Queensland coast, some of them within a few miles of Brisbane, where the long-leaved plant, Cannabis sativa, is to be seen growing freely and in the districts further north it literally flourishes in many places.*

*Not far from Flying Fish Point, six miles from Innisfail, and situated at the mouth of the Johnstone River, is a patch of it which covers five or six acres. Farther along the coast, near Babinda, it is to be seen in plenty – also around Trinity Bay and near Port Douglas.*

*Much farther south, around Montville, it grows with more or less freedom, its deadly qualities completely unsuspected by those who see it every day and know it by one or the other of the vernacular names it possesses. Its occurrence has been reported from Caloundra, lately become one of Brisbane's most fashionable holiday resorts, and it grows in profusion in parts of Moreton and Stradbroke Islands.*

Seven weeks later, on June 11 1938, *Smith's Weekly* delivered the second article in the series. "*Drugged Cigarettes: G-Man Warns Australia: FIRST DOPED PACKETS SNEAKED IN*"

*A FEW cigarettes containing marihuana – the drug which causes its victims to behave like raving sex maniacs, and has made pathetic slaves of thousands of young Americans – have been smoked at recent parties in Sydney.*

The G-Man in question was A M Bangs, the head of the Bureau of Narcotics in Hawaii, one of Anslinger's deputies, whose photo adorned the cover of this issue of *Smith's Weekly*. Bangs was quoted as saying that "*Undoubtedly, if prompt action is not taken, marihuana will flood Australia and New Zealand.*"

For Smith's credulous readers, Bangs described the situation in Hawaii where his *'special squad of Washington G-Men'* were smashing this *'vicious racket'*.

Continually, marihuana dens in Honolulu are being cracked open by raiding squads.

The drugged victims are like punch-drunk fighters. They cannot be questioned for hours, sometimes days.

The women sit on their cell cots, their faces and clothes ripped, trying to piece together what they did in their orgy of lust.

The men slowly come out of the stupor that gave them frenzied sexual desires and colossal physical strengths.

The article ends with a series of direct quotes from Anslinger's *Marihuana – Assassin of Youth*, establishing beyond any doubt the Anslinger connection.

The effects of the *Smith's Weekly* articles rippled out. After the first article appeared, the *Sun* in Sydney published an article called *MARIHUANA DRUG KILLER OF SOULS* on April 26. Another article in Sydney's *Daily Telegraph* stated that hemp was growing wild in New South Wales as well as Queensland, and it named Croydon, Penrith, Larnook, Macksville, Murrundi and Mudgee as places with wild hemp crops.

In Canberra, D J Gilbert of the Prime Minister's Department wrote a memo to the Director General of Health, Dr J H L Cumpston. "Occasionally the blood curdling noises of *Smith's* leads to the spot marked X. If it is true that the plant which is spreading in our midst is as naughty as charged your department may deem it necessary to become interested."

Dr Cumpston wrote back on May 31:

With reference to the front page from *Smith's Weekly* of the 23 April 1938 containing a "warning from America" concerning a "New Drug that maddens victims" obtainable from Indian Hemp and that the "plant grows wild in Queensland", I have to advise that the drug has been known for decades and the hemp plant has been under cultivation in Australia for over 50 years. Being a tropical plant – native of India and Western Asia – it has probably grown wild (now acclimatised) more extensively in Queensland than in the more temperate climates of New South Wales and Victoria... When the plant is cultivated for fibre production, it is harvested quite early, before the pistillate flowers are fully developed, consequently little resin would be obtainable from a crop grown only for fibre.

Major developments followed the appearance of the second article in June. Later that month, George Giles, the district agricultural instructor at Casino on the NSW north coast, delivered a short address on additional crops which might be grown to augment dairying returns. According to the *Northern Star*, Giles said that hashish or the Egyptian hemp plant (sic) "was being grown in experimental plots in certain isolated parts of the North Coast. He naturally did not advocate its growth, but in passing, briefly made reference to it when speaking about other crop experiments.

Mr Giles said that with Hawaii now ruled out as a source of production there was a market available for it in the USA. It could not be produced under natural farming conditions as traffic in it was illegal."

The *Northern Star* titled this article: *PROFITABLE SIDELINES TO DAIRYING*.

It is hard to say from this report how serious Giles was in his proposal. It seems that hemp was being grown as a fibre crop at Woodburn in the lower Richmond valley in northern NSW in the thirties, a fact Giles' remarks about 'experimental plots' seems to confirm. Knowing

this, it is possible to read Giles' remarks as being topical and impish in intent, given its local occurrence and the recent sensational publicity about the plant.

Both the *Sydney Morning Herald* and Brisbane's *Courier Mail* picked up the story. The *Courier Mail* called its article *HASHISH GROWN NEAR BORDER*. The content of its article was quite different from the *Northern Star's*. It said:

Persistent rumours are circulating on the North Coast that farmers in the area towards the Queensland border are supplementing their income by growing hashish, the North Coast Agricultural Instructor (Mr George Giles) told the Casino Chamber of Commerce.

Mr Giles said that if the rumours were true the new industry was the result of the ban placed by the United States Government on the growing of hemp in Hawaii. Previously a large proportion of the supplies for the East emanated from there.

The *Courier Mail* quoted health and police officials who admitted that there was "plenty of hemp in Queensland, but up to the present... it had not been put to any illicit use."

These developments caused the Prime Minister's Department to again become involved by formally approaching the Queensland government to investigate whether Indian hemp was growing wild in the places named in *Smith's Weekly*. Armed with a description of the plant by the Government Botanist, a group of police were dispatched to Flying Fish Point in Innisfail in mid-July. No-one seemed aware that mid-winter was not a good time to go hemp hunting.

An article was prepared for the August issue of the *Queensland Agricultural Gazette*, mentioning the 'considerable press publicity' given to the 'supposed occurrence in Queensland of the Hemp plant' and asking farmers to help the Department locate any wild crops. "The Department is very anxious to confirm, or otherwise, these accounts,"

To enable Queensland farmers to recognise the plant, a detailed verbal description accompanied the article. There was, however, no illustration.

By August, the Council of Churches was urging the government to act against this deadly drug. Publicly, the NSW Department of Agriculture announced that it intended to have Indian hemp declared a noxious weed under the *Noxious Plants Act*. Queensland quickly followed suit.

It seems Anslinger had been eying Australia for some time. Shortly after the *Marijuana Tax Act* became law in 1937, the US Consul in Sydney, Albert Doyle, wrote to the Australian government to inform them about the aims of the *Marihuana Tax Act*, and to request five copies of all the laws and regulations in force in Australia and its territories relating to cannabis for him to forward to Washington. What the Americans would have observed was that Australia had a kind of Clayton's Prohibition – the Prohibition you have when you are not having Prohibition.

Australia had agreed to prohibit cannabis ten years before the US when Great Britain signed on our behalf a South African amendment to the International Opium Convention. The words *cannabis sativa* were added next to opium in the various State *Poisons Acts*, but apart from that hardly anything changed. Cannabis was not a problem in Australia. For a decade there was a phoney hemp war. Hemp was still grown in Australia; wild crops flourished with official indifference; possession was not even a crime.

The *Reefer Madness* campaign of 1938 changed all this; the anaemic Australian version of Prohibition was reformed along robust American lines. Reluctant governments were goaded into action, and cannabis sativa was declared a noxious weed. This seems to be what the campaign was designed to achieve. At the start of the campaign in April 1938, *Smith's Weekly's* anonymous writer had declared "the Queensland Government, which possesses direct control over all noxious plants within the state, should take precaution to ensure that it never gets a hold here... There is only one way of dealing with the marihuana curse, and that is by the application of the most drastic penalties for the possession of the dried leaves"

Some times History happens as accident; some times as conspiracy. The *Reefer Madness* campaign of 1938 did not occur in a political vacuum: coincidentally the *Local Government (Noxious Plants) Amendment Act* was going through NSW Parliament at the same time. As a result of this well-orchestrated campaign of hysteria, Indian Hemp was added to the list of noxious plants in NSW. For this 'drug' plant, immediate destruction was to be the rule.

Once Indian Hemp was declared a noxious weed in New South Wales, the police investigating the wild hemp allegations in Queensland issued a report noting that the plant had not been declared a noxious weed in Queensland, and recommending that Queensland should follow the New South Wales example, which it did in October 1938.

Since the Queensland authorities had had trouble identifying the hemp plant, the Australian Prime Minister sent the Queensland government a publication called "*Marihuana - Its identification.*" to aid in the plant's destruction. The Queensland Botanist noted that this booklet was 'remarkably well illustrated, and it would be exceedingly useful in the identification of the Indian hemp'. The publication was sent by the Bureau of Narcotics in the United States.

The crucial role played by the US Bureau of Narcotics and its Commissioner, Harry J Anslinger, in the outlawing of the hemp plant in Australia should be noted. The whole aim of the Australian Reefer Madness campaign seems to have been to get the hemp plant declared a noxious weed: Smoking cannabis had already been outlawed in Australia; Anslinger's aim appears to be the plant's destruction, and a feature of the campaign is the call to destroy the wild crops. The Hererites would see this as confirmation of the conspiracy thesis. For corroboration of the industrial conspiracy thesis, they could point to the full page ad for Australian Newsprint Mills new eucalypt based paper mill in Tasmania which was featured in *Smith's Weekly* during the Reefer Madness period.



## Making Newsprint In Australia

# THE TRUTH ABOUT A GREAT NEW INDUSTRY

A proposal to now before the public for the manufacture of newsprint in Australia. As statements, either misinformed or intentionally inaccurate, have been made against the proposal, it is important that the public of Australia shall be truthfully informed on the facts of the new enterprise. These can be briefly summarized as follows:—

1. Australia imports over £10,000,000 worth of newsprint each year.
2. Over more than 50 years of research, limited by the Australian Bureau of Forestry and Industry, it has been established that good newsprint can be made out of Tasmanian hardwoods.
3. Some years ago a group of scientists obtained interesting and valuable forest areas in Tasmania and conducted costly experiments.
4. The Tasmanian Government invited the writer and three Commonwealth Government experts to assist the enterprise in starting this industry.
5. When satisfactory results had been obtained all metropolitan newspapers in Australia were called together and offered participation in the industry on equal terms with the sponsors.
6. Some decided to take part, for the following newspapers have joined hitherto to do this great service for Australia and for the newspaper industry: Brisbane (Courier-Mail), Sydney Morning Herald, Sydney Sun, Melbourne Herald, Melbourne Sun, Adelaide Advertiser, Adelaide News, Perth West Australian and Hobart Mercury. They have raised over £200,000 between them and the Tasmanian Government has granted an Act enabling a contribution of £10,000. This will carry the industry through to its first stage of a production of 17,000 tons a year.
7. When he had surveyed the industry will represent a capital investment of over £2,000,000, and will manufacture 100,000 tons of newsprint annually.
8. The Company will give direct employment to 700 men. This will mean new employment for many others. The establishment of the newsprint industry in Australia will give all newspaper employees greater security in their jobs by decreasing their dependence on the circulation of overseas trade.
9. The diversion of over £1,000,000 from overseas payments to internal expenditure will mean the addition of at least £1,000,000 to the Australian National Income, an amount that will provide livelihood for 30,000 men.
10. During the initial stage of perhaps three years, when production will not exceed 10,000 tons per year, the Tasmanian industry will require some protection. The estimate of selling price in the initial stage is £28/10/- per ton. This is due to the conditions of output and back at a theoretical pulp mill, which belongs to the Company for the initial stage. The assistance asked for by the Company for the initial stage (not including a bonus of £1 per ton, levied by a duty on imported newsprint) of about £1.0 per ton, provided that if the Company made over 7% profit, consumer newspapers contracted with the Company for supplies would receive the larger part of this excess in rebate of price on the Company's production.
11. When the mills are completed to supply 100,000 tons the Company's selling price is estimated to be below £11 per ton; the price of imported newsprint for 1937 will be about £17 per ton, but has fluctuated during the past few years between about £15 and £21/10/- per ton.
12. Opposition to the Company has been based mainly on the plea that the proposed bonus of £1.0 per ton payable on imported newsprint would be inequitable to the newspaper industry and would tend to unempowerment. There the industry must be the normal course of events contemplate changes of price of nearly £10 per ton, this price is absurd.
13. The Fact Board has not yet published its report; the Government, therefore, cannot yet arrive at a decision, and Parliament must meet next September 15.
14. As the newspapers interested are to bear the larger amount of imported newsprint and have submitted the bulk of the capital, they themselves will be bearing the bulk of the cost of establishing the industry.
15. The original newspaper group having made financial provision for nearly the whole of the early costs have no other probable interest in calculating the mills than the saving of supplies of good newsprint at less than the import price. Their public interest is shown by their ready readiness to their public interest and for their offer to all newspapers to share equally in the project.
16. If any industry were started by non-newspaper interests, connected with profits rather than with a low price of newsprint, it would undoubtedly be more easily built by the newspaper industry and to the country.
17. There is no proposal for any duty on paper in sheets, only on imported newsprint in bulk. Newsprint printed on British machines are not to be added to millinery, which through duty is to pay their way to the cost of the establishment of the industry.

These are the facts. Should not Australia have this great industry?

Initiated by the Director of AUSTRALIAN NEWSPRINT MILLS PTY. LTD.

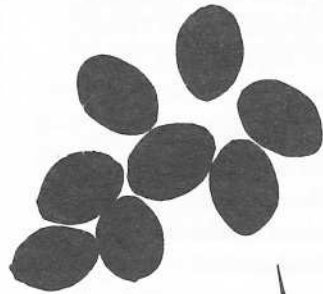
**Corroboration of Conspiracy?**  
This full page ad for Australian Newsprint Mills' projected eucalypt based paper mill in Tasmania appeared in *Smith's Weekly* at the height of the Reefer Madness Campaign.





# THIS IS THE PROHIBITED PLANT INDIAN HEMP

(CANNABIS. MARIHUANA. POT. GRASS. TEA. WEED. HASH)



The Seed  
(7 X MAGNIFICATION)



The Plant



The Leaf  
(UNDER SIDE)

#### SHORT DESCRIPTION OF WHOLE PLANT

The Indian Hemp plant is an annual, growing each year from the seed. It has an upright stalk which attains a height up to 16 feet—usually 4-6 feet. This stalk varies in diameter up to 2", the usual conditions of planting producing stalks of  $\frac{1}{2}$ " or less. They are more or less fluted, or four-corner ridged, lengthwise with the stem. The plant has compound palmate leaves with 3-11 leaflets, usually 7, and almost invariably odd in number. The leaf is somewhat similar in shape to a hand, with fingers represented as leaflets. These leaflets are pointed at both ends and vary up to about 6" in length, and to about 1" in width. Hemp has two sexes. At maturity its male and female plants can be distinguished. The female flowers are inconspicuous and are found hidden among the small leaves at the end of the stalk or branches. The male flowers are very prominent. When mature they shed pollen profusely. The fruit (seeds) is similar in size to a large wheat kernel, but nearly round. When mature they may be dark in colour or distinctly mottled.

**SELLING, DEALING IN, POSSESSION OR SMOKING OF  
THIS PLANT OR ITS SEEDS IS AN OFFENCE  
UNDER THE POISONS ACT.**

**HEMP CAN SAVE THE WORLD!**

## *The Most Important Book Ever Written About Cannabis!*



Jack Herer first published *The Emperor Wears No Clothes* in 1985, and the book went on to become recognised as the most important book ever written about the plant with a thousand names - ganga, hemp, marijuana. It has been called 'the hemp Bible.'

Hemp, says Herer, is the most useful plant on the planet, and he details its many uses as a fibre, a medicine, and for food. In the Eighteenth Century, such a view would have been commonplace — George Washington grew hemp, and so did Thomas Jefferson.

However, in our century, the hemp plant has been subjected to a campaign of lies and slander, depicting it as an evil drug plant. This campaign, Herer calls the Marijuana Conspiracy. The aim of this conspiracy is to annihilate the world's most useful plant from the face of the planet.

Herer's message is simple: hemp can stop the degradation of our forests and ecosystems. Hemp can save the world!

John Jiggins' *HEMP & The Marijuana Conspiracy in Australia* is a matching piece to *The Emperor*, and it looks at the history of hemp in Australia. It confirms the central Hererite thesis: so important was hemp in the Eighteenth Century, that the colony of New South Wales was founded as a hemp colony. Governor Arthur Phillip grew hemp, and hemp seeds arrived in Australia on the first fleet, sent by 'the Father of Australia' Sir Joseph Banks.

Throughout the Nineteenth Century, governments in Australia encouraged the hemp industry. Then in the 1930's, the forces of the Marijuana Conspiracy struck in Australia.

Characterised as '*an evil sex drug*' which '*causes its victims to behave like raving sex maniacs*', public hysteria was whipped up by the same forces who banned hemp in America to outlaw the plant and get hemp declared a noxious weed.