

Practical Guide to Hemp



www.hemplobby.org



A collection of research studies, legislative bills, essays
and other information about industrial *cannabis*.

Brief History of Hemp

From ancient times, varieties of *cannabis sativa L.* or “Hemp” have been cultivated by cultures around the world, originating primarily from India and China. Indeed an early use of Hemp was in a Chinese court in 400 BC when paper was “invented.” Scraps of paper, thousands of years old, exist to this day.

Long entwined with the Buddhist tradition, (Buddha lived on 1 Hemp seed a day while meditating), Hemp travelled to Japan where it bears significance as a symbol of religious purity among other textile and culinary uses.

Hemp made a similar journey from Europe to the New World when the early settlers were legally required to grow hemp as an essential part of the economy and settlement effort. George Washington and Thomas Jefferson both grew Hemp and exchanged growing tips and seed stock. Ben Franklin ran Hemp paper through his printing press and the working drafts of the Constitution were written on Hemp (the final is on hide). And even Betsy Ross sewed up the first Stars and Stripes flag with Hemp cloth.

Hemp production in America reached its peak in the mid 19th century with Kentucky and Missouri the leading states producing hemp which was made into a variety of products including lantern fuel, gruel, oil paints and ropes before the wide-usage of petro-chemicals.

As America switched into industrial high-gear, Hemp lost footing to cotton which was now cheaply processed by the invention of the Cotton Gin. American grown hemp lost further market to cheaper quality imported fibers for rope and cordage. Along with that, the west was opening up vast tracts of timber lands for harvesting, thus cheap pulp was available to supply the nations paper industry.

Cannabis fell into public dis-favor, helped by the efforts of prohibitionists who deemed “marijuana,” a dangerous drug although potent marijuana extracts were commonly used in the medicines of the day. Well-connected industrialists and prohibitionists lobbied hard against “marijuana” and persuaded Congress to pass the Marijuana Tax Act of 1938 which over-regulated the farmers in legalities and excessive taxes in an already depressed market effectively stopping the Hemp industry in the USA while other countries continued to produce.

Only when the “national defense” was at stake, did America realize the importance of industrial hemp. The WW2 “Hemp for Victory” campaign rewarded patriotic farmers who provided Hemp fiber for the war effort. Over 250,000 acres were in production by 1943, with 40 processing plants scattered from Kentucky to the Canadian border making mostly ropes, parachute webbing and boots. The end of hostilities also brought the decline of hemp’s national importance and post-war affluence.

In recent years, environmentalists have touted hemp as a wonder plant that can save the planet from our own pollution. Natural might be better? It certainly seems worthy of research and legislation allowing comprehensive research in an expedited manner as several states and many countries have already done.

A CROPPING GUIDE FOR FARMERS INDUSTRIAL HEMP PRODUCTION

by Peter Dragla M. Sc., Ridgetown College, University of Guelph
Kenex Research Associate

PLANT DESCRIPTION: Hemp (*Cannabis sativa* L.) is an annual, herbaceous plant with a slender stem, ranging in height from 4 to 15 feet. The inner-most layer is the pith, surrounded by woody material known as hurds. Outside of this layer is the growing tissue which develops into hurds on the inside and into the bast fibres on the outside. The stem is more or less branched, depending on the crop density. When sown thickly the stems do not branch. The leaves are of a palmate type and each leaf has 7 to 11 leaflets, with serrated edges. The strong tap-root penetrates deep into the soil. However, if the soil conditions are unfavorable, the main root remains short, while lateral roots become more developed.

SOILS: Industrial hemp can be grown on a wide variety of soil types. Hemp prefers a sufficiently deep, well-aerated soil with a pH of 6 or greater, along with good moisture and nutrient holding capacity. Poorly drained soils, however, are not recommended as excess surface water after heavy rains can result in damage to the hemp crop. Hemp is extremely sensitive to flooding and soil compaction.

SOIL PREPARATION: A fine, firm seedbed is required for fast, uniform germination of hemp seed. Conventional seedbed preparation and drilling are probably ideal. The seedlings will not emerge uniformly if the seed is placed at a depth greater than 2 inches. "No-till systems" can also be used with good results, but may be more vulnerable to erratic emergence depending on the growing season.

NUTRITION: To achieve an optimum hemp yield, twice as much nutrient must be available to the crop as will finally be removed from the soil at harvest. A hemp field produces a very large bulk of plant material in a short vegetative period. The nitrogen uptake is most intensive the first 6 to 8 weeks, while potassium and in particular phosphorous are needed more during flowering and seed formation. Industrial hemp requires 80 to 100 lbs/ac (90 to 112 kg/ha) nitrogen, 35 to 50 lbs/ac (39 to 56 kg/ha) phosphate and 52 to 70 lbs/ac (60 to 80 kg/ha) potash.

GROWING CONDITIONS: Hemp prefers a mild climate, humid atmosphere, and a rainfall of at least 25-30 inches per year. Good soil moisture is required for seed germination and until the young plants are well-established.

WEED CONTROL: Industrial hemp is an extremely efficient weed suppressor. No chemicals are needed for growing this crop. Industrial hemp is a low maintenance crop. There are no registered chemicals for weed control in hemp. A normal stand of 200 to 300 plants per square meter shades out the weeds, leaving the fields weed-free at harvest.

TIME OF SEEDING: The best time to seed hemp should be dictated by the weather and soil conditions, rather than the date on the calendar. Hemp can be seeded as early as two weeks prior to corn provided that soil conditions are optimum. However, seeding should not begin until soil temperatures have reached a minimum of 42 - 46 °F (6 - 8°C). Hemp seed germinates within 24 to 48 hours, and emerges in 5 to 7 days with good moisture and warm temperature. Hemp grown for fibre should be seeded as early as possible while hemp for grain should be seeded later to minimize the height of the stalk.

PLANT POPULATION: High yields of high quality fibre can be achieved with proper plant density. Seeding rates of 250 to 400 viable seeds per square meter (50 - 60 lbs/acre) are probably ideal, depending on soil type, soil fertility and cultivars. The seed or grain production will require

lower seeding rates in the 35 to 45 lbs/acre range. Crops grown with 15 to 20 lbs/acre of seed may be at risk with regards to weed infestation.

BREEDING CHARACTERISTICS: Generally, hemp is a dioecious plant. However, there are three classifications of varieties:

monoecious varieties - when male and female flowers develop on the same plant;

dioecious varieties - with distinct male and female plants;

female predominant varieties, obtained by pollinating dioecious females with monoecious pollen.

CULTIVAR TYPES: There are two types of industrial hemp based on their use:

fibre cultivars - with long stalks and little branching,

seed cultivars - with shorter stalks, larger seed heads and may have numerous branches (seed contains 30 - 35% oil).

Both types have low THC content, of less than 0.3%.

SEED SUPPLY: Kenex Ltd is positioning itself to become a major hemp seed distributor in North America. The varieties available for cultivation will be restricted to the approved list provided by the regulatory authorities. At the onset, Kenex will continue to evaluate European cultivars that are best suited to the North American market.

ROTATION: Hemp can be grown on the same land for several years in succession but rotation with other crops is desirable. Hemp responds well to most preceding crops. It is also possible that introduction of hemp in a crop rotation might improve the soil health. Our observation in 1996 showed that hemp may significantly reduce the population of soybean cyst nematodes. We need at least 3 years of evaluations for this data to be conclusive.

HARVEST: Harvesting of hemp for high quality fibre occurs as soon as the last pollen is shed. Harvesting for seed occurs 4 to 6 weeks later, when 60% of the seed has ripened. Fiber hemp is normally ready to harvest in 70 to 90 days after seeding. The end use of the product may have a significant impact on the pectin, the substance that glues the fibre to the woody core of hemp stem together. Retting is carried out in the field and depending on the weather it takes 14 to 21 days to be completed. During retting, the stems need to be turned one or two times in order to allow for even retting, since the stems close to the ground will remain green while the top ones are retted and turn brown. Retting is complete when the fibres turn golden or greyish colour and separate easily from wood in finer fibres.

YIELD: Based on yield data from 1995, 1996 and 1997 yield expectations are between 3 to 4 tons of baled hemp stalks per acre on well drained loamy soils in South Western Ontario.

STORAGE: For storage, the moisture content of hemp stalks should not exceed 15%. The bales can be stored for a long time in dry places which could include storage sheds, barns or any other covered storage.

The information provided in this fact sheet is based on our 1995, 1996 and 1997 research data. Research data was collected from the test plots at Ridgetown College and the Kenex pre commercial field trials in Pain Court. The hemp research project at Ridgetown College has been sponsored by Kenex Ltd.

KENEX LTD

R. R. # 1, PAIN COURT

ONTARIO, CANADA N0P 1Z0

To read more about this, visit www.kenex.com/farmersguide.html

Uses of Hemp

The easiest way to consider the implication of hemp and agriculture on our society is to remember, -- anything produced from hydro-carbon (fossil fuels) can also be produced from carbo-hydrate (farm grown).

Fiber --

The fibers from Hemp fall into 3 categories;

- *Bast* (or “long”) fibers which stretch the length of the stalk & are used for cordage, textiles, building materials, as a forest product extender (involving paper recycling),

- *Hurd* is the woody core in the center of the stalk which is cellulose laden thus ideal for paper, plastics, animal bedding,

- *Tow* (or “short”) fibers come from the interior of the plant used in non-woven materials (felts), paper, home and industrial insulation, building materials, etc.

Some of the compelling uses for fiber that are currently in production at locations around the world are:

Textiles & Cordage -- Hemp clothes millions of people around the world. From fine linens to heavy canvas, hemp is an adaptable fabric. The first Levis jeans were made from discarded hempen sails of Clipper Ships at San Francisco Harbor, for the miners of 1849. The USS Constitution "Old Iron Sides" had 60 ton of hemp rope and sails on board.

Non-wovens -- “matting” like sheets of fiber in varying thickness. Uses ranging from automobile interior panels to house insulation to furniture stuffing. Further, this type of product shows great promise in encouraging plant life to strengthen stream beds to enhance salmon recovery, and prevent additional erosion surrounding construction zones.

Pulp -- The paper industry is seeking new sources of pulp with depleting timber resources. "Forest Product Extenders" is the term given by the industry, for agricultural fibers used in manufacture of products, continuing the life of the forests. The combination of long and short fibers of hemp allow it to be a primer raw-material for paper-making. Fine Bible paper, cigarette papers, and bank notes have for centuries been made from hemp.

Foods --

Highly nutritious food from hemp seeds, prized for the Omega 3 fatty acids (also found in fish oils), are fast making their way into nutrition and health food store around the world. Hulled hemp seeds have made the product more appealing to the consumer as many handy and ready to use products are reaching the market from pastas to energy bars.

Flour and butter from hempseed has been known to have kept starvation from Eastern Europe in times of famine. Hemp is also proven to be an excellent feed for poultry, swine and cattle.

The oils are also being used as moisturizers in the cosmetics industry for products such as shampoo / conditioners and skin creams by companies including the Body Shop

Paints, lubricants and varnishes are a low end value for rancid seed.

Fuels --

Methane and methanol fuels produced from hemp emit 50% less air pollution than its fossil fuel competitor. CO-fired biomass generating facilities can produce cheap cleaner electricity. We as a nation are importing more of our energy needs today than we did in 1974 before the OPEC oil embargo, over 50%.

Medicine --

Smoked marijuana is only one form of medicine derived from cannabis. Nausea relating to chemotherapy treatment is effectively controlled by smoked marijuana, but isolating compounds of cannabinoids will be the future of pharmacology, from pain medication to appetite stimulants, from treating Parkinson's to Schizophrenia.

In May 1999, the U.S. Federal Government, National Institute of Drug Abuse will finally released marijuana for medical research. Over 70% of Americans polled believe marijuana should be available as medicine.

More information on 'hemp as medicine' contacted Dr. John Morgan @ City University of New York (CUNY) Medical School at (212) 650-8255

Seed Oil and Food

“Hemp: the Nutraceutical Rich in EFAs and Protein.”

Hemp is one of the world’s oldest cultivated plants and one of the most healthful. This versatile nutraceutical is used in food, dietary supplements and body care products. It’s not only the most balanced single source of essential fatty acids (EFAs), but it’s second only to soybeans in complete protein and hemp’s protein is more digestible than soy’s. Add to that the fact that hempseed is rich in vitamins (especially B vitamins and vitamin E), minerals and dietary fiber, and you have a functional food and body care ingredient that is projected to become a \$1 billion category within the next five years.

Because hemp has 25,000 applications in the fields of health, industry and ecology, its market potential is enormous. Industry giants The Body Shop, Adidas and Kimberly Clark already use hemp in their products from lotion to tennis shoes to paper products. An environmental choice, hemp grows fast and grows well without agrichemicals. Health practitioners such as Dr. Andrew Weil and consumer advocates such as Ralph Nader support Hemp.

For food, hempseed has more than 100 uses. For example, with its delightful nutty flavor, it lends itself well to oils, sauces, protein powders, salad dressings, baked goods, flour, cheese, non-dairy milks, dips, beer, nut butters, baby food, snacks, soups and other packaged goods. As a nutraceutical, it not only contains the ideal ratio of the essential fatty acids omega-3 linoleic acid and omega-6 linoleic acid, but it is the only edible seed oil that contains gamma-linolenic acid (GLA). Plus, hemp is 35 percent dietary fiber.

For lip, skin and hair products, hemp’s EFAs work to heal dryness often caused by EFA-deficiency. The skin easily absorbs hemp’s polyunsaturated oils, which prevent moisture loss. An anti-inflammatory, hemp helps heal skin abrasion, acne and eczema.

With new processing technology and expanded cultivation around the world, hemp is more attractive than ever to manufacturers of healthful products.

-- excerpted from a press release by Hawaii State Rep. Cynthia Thielen:
“Hemp Gains Market Share for Food and Body Care.” March, 13 1999

Seed Nutrition per 100 g (1/2 c.)
Linolenic acid (LNA, 1 of 2 EFAs) -- 6g
Linoleic acid (LA, the other EFA) -- 18g
Gamma linoleic acid (GLA) -- 2g
Protein (complete) -- 23g
Fiber (32g insoluble, 3g soluble) -- 35g
Total Fat -- 30g
Calories -- 500
Carbohydrate -- 36g

--nutritional breakdown from The Hemp Corporation -- www.hempfoods.com



Research Studies

Feasibility of Industrial Hemp Production in the United States Pacific Northwest (exerpts)

Oregon State University, Department of Crop and Soil Science
May 1998 by Daryl T. Ehrensing

Industrial hemp production has recently been the subject of increasing study around the world. In the PNW, regional paper and wood products companies are becoming more interested in agricultural fiber sources to meet their raw material needs. Hemp is one among many possible agricultural products that could supplement or replace fiber currently supplied by foreign and domestic wood species. Although production of many products is technically possible using hemp, acceptance of hemp by industry will depend on the specific properties required for particular end products as well as price and availability of hemp as a raw material.

There is little doubt that industrial hemp can be successfully cultivated in some areas of the Pacific Northwest. Application of agricultural technology such as intensive plant breeding and improvements in harvesting technology could increase hemp yield and enhance production efficiency.

Development of these improvements will take time and resources. Until legislative restrictions are removed from hemp, it is unlikely that investments in improved production technology will be made or that the required industrial infrastructure will be developed.

To read more about this, visit <http://eesc.orst.edu/AgComWebFile/News/crops/hempfiber.html>

Economic Impact of Industrial Hemp in Kentucky (excerpts)

This study was sponsored by the Kentucky Hemp Museum and Library.
July 1998 by Dr. Eric C. Thompson et al

Conclusion

This report has examined the economic feasibility of establishing an industrial hemp industry in the United States, and more specifically, the state of Kentucky. To conduct this analysis, the report has focused on the general economic feasibility of cultivating and processing the crop in the United States given existing technologies and uses for industrial hemp. The report also has discussed some comparative advantages present in Kentucky for cultivating industrial hemp. Such a comparative advantage for Kentucky, naturally, would be important to ensuring that part of the industry would locate in Kentucky versus other parts of the country. The prospect for establishing industrial hemp processing facilities in Kentucky is also examined. Finally, this report examines the potential economic impact of the industry in Kentucky given existing technology and uses for industrial hemp.

... it should be pointed out that the current role for industrial hemp in high value or specialty markets does not preclude its future use in bulk markets. After all, there has been little research or engineering work done on industrial hemp processing given that its cultivation has been banned in most western countries for the last four or five decades. Indeed, research is now underway on how to use industrial hemp in bulk plastics, and cattle feed markets, to name some key areas. This research may prove successful, which would certainly mean a significantly larger cultivation and economic impact for industrial hemp than was discussed above.

To read more about this, visit www.hempgrowers.com/studypages/study.html

Marijuana Prohibition Has Not Curtailed Marijuana Use By Adolescents

Study conducted by the Marijuana Policy Project Foundation --
by Chuck Thomas, director of communications

Introduction

Marijuana prohibition may be defined as the set of laws that establish criminal penalties for all marijuana offenses, including possession and cultivation for personal use. Efforts to change these laws — even if only to remove the prohibition against medical use — have invariably been met with the argument that the prohibition of marijuana is necessary to curtail adolescent drug abuse. This report shows that the prohibition of marijuana in the United States has not curtailed adolescent marijuana use.

The Marijuana Policy Project Foundation was unable to find any scientific evidence demonstrating that the marijuana prohibition results in decreased use or that removing criminal penalties would result in increased use of marijuana by adolescents.

Conclusions

- Existing scientific evidence indicates that the prohibition of marijuana does not curtail adolescent marijuana use.
- The prohibition of marijuana has not decreased availability or served as an effective deterrent.
- Marijuana prohibition may actually increase adolescent marijuana use.
- Marijuana prohibition may increase the likelihood that the marijuana users will use hard drugs.
- Existing evidence indicates that removing criminal penalties for the personal use & acquisition of marijuana would not lead to an increase in use among adolescents.

To read more about this, visit www.mpp.org/adolescents.html

Marijuana's Medical Benefits Supported by Scientific Evidence

Washington, D.C., March 17, 1999 -- The IOM report provides a blueprint for additional research into marijuana's medical uses. The report also recommends that while new drug development proceeds, seriously ill people should have legal access to marijuana in the meantime. "We acknowledge that there is no clear alternative for people suffering from chronic conditions that might be relieved by smoking marijuana, such as pain or AIDS wasting," the IOM report states on page ES.9.

"For patients who do not respond well to other medications, short-term marijuana use appears to be suitable in treating conditions like chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting, or the wasting caused by AIDS," said IOM co-principal investigator John Benson, dean of the Oregon Health Sciences University School of Medicine, in IOM's news release.

The report's findings debunk the claims of ONDCP Director Barry McCaffrey and other federal officials. "There is not a shred of scientific evidence that shows that smoked marijuana is useful or needed," said Drug Czar Barry McCaffrey on August 16, 1996, in *The San Francisco Chronicle*. In his efforts to oppose the medicinal marijuana initiatives in California and other states, McCaffrey has made dozens of statements that have unequivocally denied marijuana's medical uses.

To read more about this, visit www.igc.org/mpp/nro31799.html



Hemp Factoids

- 1) Hemp is among the oldest industries on the planet, going back more than 10,000 years to the beginnings of pottery. The Columbia History of the World states that the oldest relic of human industry is a bit of Hemp fabric dating back to approximately 8,000 BC.
- 2) Presidents Washington and Jefferson both grew hemp. Americans were legally bound to grow hemp during the Colonial Era and Early Republic. The federal government subsidized Hemp during the Second World War and US farmers grew about a 400,000 acres of hemp as part of that program.
- 3) Hemp seed is far more nutritious than even soybean, contains more essential fatty acids than any other source, is second to soybeans in complete protein (but is more digestible by humans), is high in vitamin E, and is 35% dietary fiber. Hemp seed does not contain THC.
- 4) The bark of the Hemp stalk contains bast fibers which are among the Earth's longest natural soft fibers and are also rich in cellulose; the cellulose and hemicellulose in its inner woody core are called hurds. Hemp stalk contains no THC. Hemp fiber is longer, stronger, more absorbent and more insulative than cotton fiber.
- 5) According to the Department of Energy and Dr. Brooks Kelly, Hemp as a biomass fuel producer requires the least specialized growing and processing procedures of all hemp products. The hydrocarbons in hemp can be processed into a wide range of biomass energy sources, from fuel pellets to liquid fuels and gas. Development of biofuels could significantly reduce our consumption of fossil fuels and nuclear power.
- 6) Hemp grows well without herbicides, fungicides, or pesticides. Almost half of the agricultural chemicals used on U.S. crops are applied to cotton. Hemp is an excellent rotation crop and also used as a weed suppressor, and in soil remediation projects.
- 7) Hemp produces more pulp per acre than timber on a sustainable basis, and can be used for every quality of paper. Hemp paper manufacturing can reduce waste-water contamination. Hemp's low lignin content reduces the need for acids used in pulping, and it's creamy color lends itself to environmentally friendly bleaching instead of harsh chlorine compounds. Less bleaching results in less dioxins and fewer chemical by-products.
- 8) Hemp fiber paper resists decomposition, and does not yellow with age when an acid-free process is used. Hemp paper more than 1,500 years old has been found. It can also be recycled more times.
- 9) Hemp fiberboard produced by Washington State University was found to be twice as strong as wood-based fiberboard.
- 10) Eco-friendly hemp can replace most toxic petro-chemical products. Research is being done to use hemp in manufacturing biodegradable plastic products: plant-based cellophane, recycled plastic mixed with hemp for injection-molded products, and resins made from the oil, to name just a very few examples. The auto industry is using hemp matting to replace fiberglass in composites.
- 11) Twenty five countries currently grow Industrial Hemp - Low THC varieties of Cannabis: Canada is the latest addition, with thousands of commercial acres grown in 1998. The United States has not granted a hemp permit in 40 years.



Industry News & Legislative Actions, continued***American Farm Bureau Drops Opposition To Hemp***

January 21, 1999

Delegates for the American Farm Bureau withdrew language approved last year opposing research and domestic cultivation of industrial hemp, Reuters News Service reported.

Representatives from 11 states pushed for the removal of the language, adopted last year at the request of Missouri Farm Bureau president Charles Kruse. Kruse lobbied the Farm Bureau after hearing concerns from law enforcement that hemp and marijuana were indistinguishable.

Delegates initially endorsed a resolution in 1996 to “encourage research into the viability and economic potential of industrial hemp production in the United States,...includ(ing) planting test plots...using modern agricultural techniques.” Delegates voted 198 to 168 last year to reverse that position. A spokesman from the Farm Bureau said they dropped their opposition to hemp because farmers are in need of alternative crops, the Reuters report said.

At least 29 nations, including Canada, France, England, Germany, Japan, and Australia, allow farmers to grow non-psychoactive hemp for experimental production, and estimated that the crop could yield profits as high as \$141 per acre to farmers.

MacMillan Bloedel Ends Clearcutting

In a bold announcement underscoring that, at least for Canada’s biggest logging company, nothing is constant but change, Tom Stephens, President of MacMillan Bloedel, stated the giant corporation plans to end clearcut logging in all its British Columbia operations.

“Did we give in to [green] pressure?” Stephens anticipated the question on many a reporter’s mind. “No. We didn’t respond to extreme positions. Instead, we looked ahead, toward the leading edge. We challenged old assumptions and thought them through carefully. We are anticipating change in social values in the way we do business and also a shift in the marketplace, with more sensitive, less intrusive harvesting of natural resources.”

Are there risks? “Yes, any change of this magnitude involves risk,” he acknowledged. “But our confidence is backed by intensive research.”

—Carla Waldemar

from Building Material Retailer magazine, web address



This Resolution was passed by the Illinois Senate in late March.

WHEREAS, Industrial hemp is a valuable product in the commercial marketplace, creating jobs and opening up new markets and fields for employment and revenue; and

WHEREAS, Several states have begun the process of enacting legislation that would legalize industrial hemp production and sales in those states; and

WHEREAS, Hawaii, Vermont, Colorado, Minnesota, NorthDakota, New Mexico, Virginia, Montana, and Missouri have all introduced legislation regarding industrial hemp in their 1999 legislatures; and

WHEREAS, An investigation into the merits and values of industrial hemp is needed to consider whether the State of Illinois should consider passing legislation to implement the production of industrial hemp; and

WHEREAS, An investigative task force would be able to take the time and facilitate the necessary research to examine the hemp issue; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE OF THE NINETY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that there is created the Industrial Hemp Investigative and Advisory Task Force consisting of the Director of Agriculture or his or her designee, who shall be chairperson, and 12 additional members, 6 each, selected by the President of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the Senate, representing expertise in the fields of plant science, food processing science, law enforcement, herbology, manufacturing, and the Illinois Specialty Growers Association; members of the Task Force shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for their reasonable and necessary expenses from funds appropriated for that purpose; and be it further

RESOLVED, The Task Force shall study the economic viability of industrial hemp production in this State, shall identify any legal or other obstacles to industrial hemp production, shall make any recommendations it deems appropriate, and shall report its findings and recommendations to the Illinois Senate by January 1, 2000; and upon reporting to the Senate, the Task Force shall be dissolved; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Task Force shall meet initially at the call of the chairperson, shall hold public hearings, and shall receive the assistance of legislative staff; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the University of Illinois College of ACES (Agricultural, Consumer, and Environmental Sciences) is requested to work with the Task Force and cooperate in undertaking the study; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the President of the University of Illinois, and the Illinois Director of Agriculture.



Things you can do to promote Hemp

- Write letters to your Congresspersons, newspaper editors and policy makers (sample letters and complete contact information at hemplobby.org)
- Educate yourself by reading books & journals, researching and browsing web archives. Learn the truth for yourself.
- Buy Hemp products and encourage stores you patronize to carry Hemp items.
- Start a business, create a place for yourself in this emerging industry, the Hemp Industries Association can provide information for entrepreneurs.

Some other interesting web resources

www.hemptech.com -- an industrial hemp agriculture publisher & consultant
www.crrh.org -- lots of multi-media about hemp from this Oregon group
www.hempenroad.com -- an experimental film about the Hemp industry
www.hempworld.com -- read magazine back issues on-line
www.hemp.net -- a Washington State activist resource
www.hempseed.com -- a directory of Hemp stores and businesses
www.norml.org -- a long-time legalization group
www.taima.org -- about Hemp in Japan

Contact Information for Organizations

HempLobby
1125 12th Ave. SE #A-107
Olympia, WA 98501
Tel/Fax: 360.534.9506

Hemp Industries Association --
A trade association of over 300 member business from around the world
P.O. Box 1080
Occidental, CA 95465
Tel: 707.874.3648
Web: www.thehia.org

North American Industrial Hemp Association -- www.naihc.org
A lobbyist organization dedicated to agricultural uses of Hemp.

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Industry News & Legislative Actions Insert -- June 1999

North Dakota Becomes the First State to Legalize Industrial Hemp

Pubdate: April 19, 1999

On Saturday, April 17, 1999 North Dakota's Governor Schafer signed HB 1428 legalizing industrial hemp by decreeing, "any person in this state may plant, grow, harvest, possess, process, sell, and buy industrial hemp."

On April 12, 1999 North Dakota's Senate passed industrial hemp bill HB1428 by a landslide vote of 44-3. The week before, the House passed the bill by 86-7. The Commissioner of Agriculture will now be developing regulations needed to implement the law which allows North Dakota farmers to legally grow industrial hemp. The Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) now must address the system of regulating industrial hemp in the U.S. Full text of the new law is located at: http://ranch.state.nd.us/LR/text/BILL_INDEX/BI1428.html

For further information contact: Gov. Ed Schafer (701) 328-2200

Hawaii Strategic Industrial Hemp Development Act of 1999

Hawaii Senate Bill 1248 & House Bill 32 -- Representative Cynthia Thielen

Requires the University of Hawaii at Hilo to study the feasibility and desirability of industrial hemp production in Hawaii. Establishes the Hawaii Strategic Industrial Hemp Development Act of 1999.

* Authorizes the State to allow privately-funded industrial hemp research to be conducted in Hawaii when the State department of public safety issues a controlled substance registration, and the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, issues a federally-controlled substance registration for research on the agronomic potential of industrial hemp.

* Authorizes the department of safety, in cooperation with the Drug Enforcement Administration, to monitor all phases of the research. Specifies that all agronomic data derived from research under this bill be deemed to be proprietary in nature and not subject to disclosure pursuant to the uniform information practices act. (HB32 HD1 Defines "industrial hemp")

Hemp Bill Passes Virginia Senate

On February 17, 1999 the Virginia Senate passed the House bill HJ-94 by a vote of 40 to 0. The Virginia House previously passed the bill by a 76 to 23 margin. The bill now awaits the Governor's signature. It is thought the governor will sign the bill since it was so strongly supported by both legislative branches. This sends a strong message to the White House and the United States Congress.

Summary of House bill HJ-94:

Industrial Hemp. Memorializes the Secretary of Agriculture, the Director of the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy to permit the controlled, experimental cultivation of industrial hemp in Virginia. Industrial Hemp is seen increasingly as a potentially valuable alternative crop for farmers in Virginia, but current federal regulations make even the experimental cultivation of industrial hemp effectively impossible. The Virginia Commonwealth is also authorized to become a member of the North American Industrial Hemp Council.



HEMP LOBBY



Promoting the Economy While Protecting the Environment

All around the U.S. and in nations throughout the world, citizens from farmers to stock brokers are learning the potential of a long-misunderstood agricultural product.

With this guide, HempLobby aims to dispel the myths and undue concern about Hemp with factual, timely information from cropping guides for farmers to current legislative actions and industrial trends.

Further, we feel the time is now for research and legislation to bring *cannabis sativa* back to the mainstream of culture and commerce.

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Concept & words by Ed Saukkooja and Dave Olson
Design by David White -- Front cover photo Eve Lentz



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