

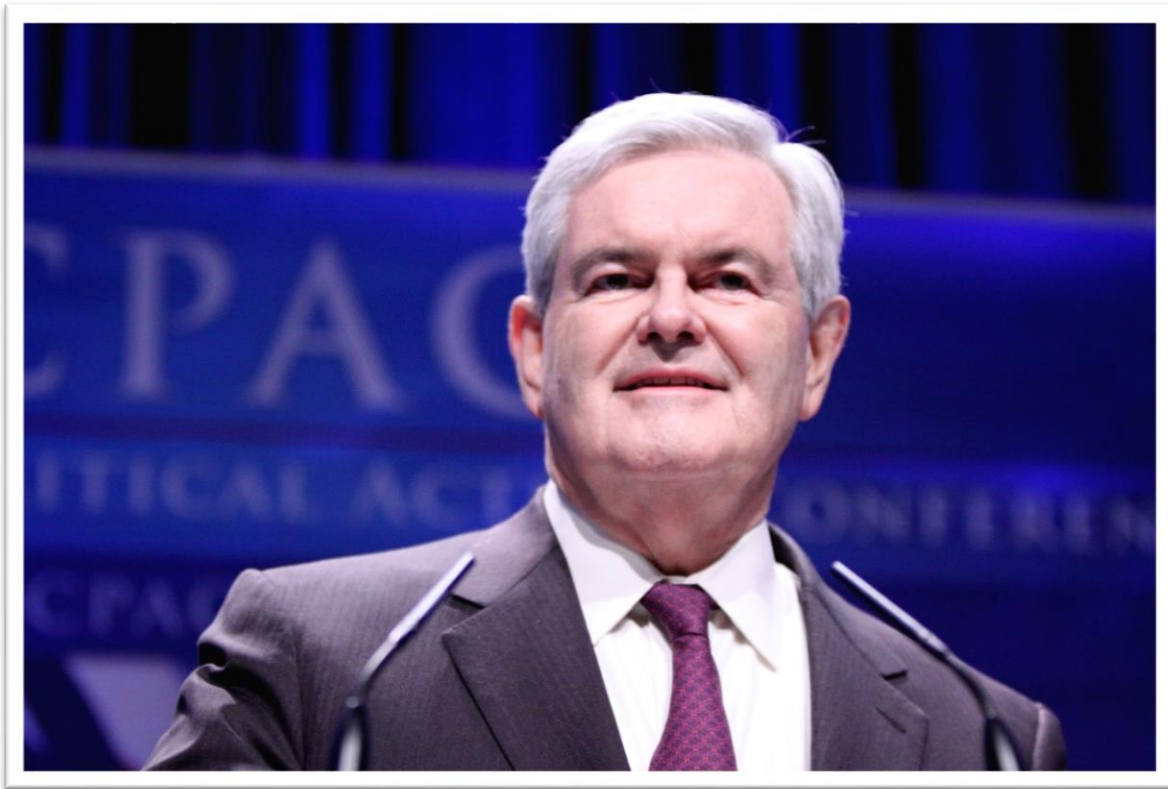


BRIEF HISTORY OF MEDICAL MARIJUANA LAW IN AMERICA

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INTRODUCTION



In the year 1981, Newt Gingrich and Stewart McKinney co-sponsored bills to support the use of medical marijuana for therapeutic treatments.

The goal of the proposed bills were to:

- Ensure access to cannabis for patients in need
- Require the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to maintain a supply of medical marijuana for the purpose of therapeutic relief

Unfortunately these bills were denied acceptance by the United States Congress.



15 years later, in the year 1996, California became the first state in America to authorize the use of marijuana for medical purposes.

In 1998, Alaska, Oregon, and Washington also passed medical marijuana laws.



As a result of the passing of these laws in the 1990's, the American media interest exploded and in turn prompted Congress to try to undermine the reform.

In 1997 the U.S Congress introduced legislation that would penalize those who participated in state reforms in regards to medical marijuana.

In the year 1998, the United States House of Representatives passed a resolution that stated, "Marijuana is a dangerous and addictive drug and should not be legalized for medical use."

After the September 11th terrorist attacks in New York City in 2001 the U.S Federal Government raided and shut down the Los Angeles Cannabis Resource Center (LACRC), which at the time was supplying cannabis for over one thousand terminally ill patients in the Los Angeles area.



This was in direct opposition to what California residents voted for and unfortunately left many sick people in desperate need of their medical cannabis.

