

Contribution to the High Level 67th CND – Vienna 2024



"It's time we unleash this Plant. Not Hemp. Not Medicine. DAGGA – all of it!"

– Julian Stobbs

In the midst of Cannabis related media headlines, many of us may not realise that South Africa played an instrumental role in creating the concept of Cannabis prohibition in the early 19th century, which eventually led onto the global war on drugs as we know it today. We cannot map out our Cannabis future if we do not seek to understand our past.

In the first section we break down:

- Background on the South African Cannabis context
- The History of Cannabis Laws in South Africa
- International Perspective (including on Indigenous People, Rural Communities & Farmers' Rights)
- Remedy & Reparations for Historical Injustices & Human Rights Violations

Then, we review contributions posted on Fields of Green for All's website:

- Cannabis101 History: Knowledge for the Future of Cannabis in South Africa.
- Youth – we rise with fiya in our hearts!
- Captain, our Captain Green



NON-PROFIT COMPANY

Collectively Reforming South Africa's Cannabis Laws

BACKGROUND, HISTORY & CONTEXT

A Full-Spectrum Manifesto For Policy Reform

2. Background, History & Context

2.1. Introduction

Let us make it clear right from the beginning: Cannabis will not be legal in South Africa until the South African Police Service (SAPS) is fully aware of its role within the new regulatory framework. That role will likely be restricted to those offences relating to Cannabis which cause harm or violate the rights of other citizens. Cannabis prisoners whose convictions no longer carry weight under our constitution are to be set free, with no conditions.

Cannabis cannot be considered de jure legal in South Africa unless each and every adult citizen can have access to the legal Cannabis economy should they wish to and unless they are able to comply with legislation and regulations without fear or favour.

Since the Constitutional Court judgement on 18 September 2018, every citizen has the right to grow their own Cannabis in private spaces for their own consumption. As the new Cannabis dispensation takes shape, every citizen must have equal opportunity to seize new opportunities in the emerging economy. Regulations should not favour those who already have access to greater capital

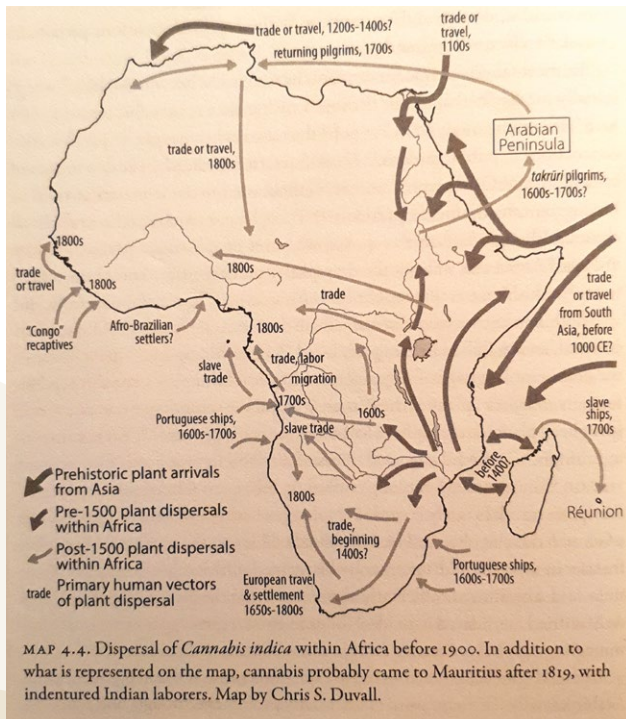
or infrastructure. We are well aware that legal regulation opens up opportunities for corruption, and this is one of the concerns informing this document.

In order for the legal and economic rights of all citizens to be protected, it is essential that lawmakers engage with the public while establishing a framework for Cannabis legalisation. This is essential, because South Africa has an existing Cannabis economy, one that is centuries old and, although it is unregulated, it functions efficiently and already contributes vast sums to the economy through the informal sector.

This is why we insist that Cannabis users, cultivators and traders be consulted throughout the process of drafting legislation.

Nothing About Us, Without Us.

*"History teaches us that men and nations behave wisely once they have exhausted all other alternatives."
- Abba Eban*



"The smoking of Hemp renders Indian immigrants unfit and unable to perform with satisfaction to their employer, that work for which he was specially brought to this colony."

Report of the Indian Immigrants Commission, Natal, South Africa, 1885.

2.2. The History of Cannabis Laws in South Africa

There are 22 South African government departments affected by Cannabis legalisation. How many of our “leaders” know the history of *The Last Apartheid Law*?

We dealt with this issue in our first short movie, **Dagga: The Truth**, released in 2013. We fought for historian David Paterson to be admitted as an expert witness in **The Trial of the Plant**. Sadly, even many of those tasked with changing Cannabis law remain sadly uninformed about the history of South Africans being persecuted because of Dagga.

After hundreds of years of Cannabis being used across Africa, South Africa had the dubious distinction of becoming the first country where one population group imposed the prohibition of Cannabis on another population group. The British settlers of the late 19th century disliked their Hindu labourers using bhang as a sacrament in the sugar cane fields of the Natal Colony. In a 1885 report, colonial observers found “it renders the Indian immigrant unfit and unable to perform with satisfaction to the employer, that work for which he was specially brought to this colony”.

The prohibition of Cannabis in South Africa was subsequently built on similarly racist perceptions.

The Medical and Pharmacy Act of 1891 classified Cannabis indica (Indian Hemp) as a poison, and when the Union Of South Africa was established in 1910, a ban on the sale and consumption of Indian Hemp (Dakka) for all population groups was promulgated nationally.

Just more than a decade later, as South Africa was passing the Customs and Excise Duties Act, No.27 of 1924, ratifying the national ban on Dagga, the League of Nations was drafting laws to ban the use and sale of opium. A timely letter from the South African government concerning “Indian Hemp” and an impassioned plea by the King of Egypt concerning “hashish”, brought Cannabis sativa into the League’s spotlight.

The timing of then SA prime minister Jan Smuts’s letter to the League of Nations was no coincidence. The Smuts communique was a political tactic – it conflated opium and cannabis policy, and became a bargaining chip at the opium table for the British. This was a pivotal moment for international drug policy, for South Africa and for the Cannabis plant.

South Africa’s intervention on the international drug-policy stage was a critical step leading to the global prohibition of Cannabis.



“The Native view that there is nothing reprehensible about dagga-smoking in itself, as distinct from smoking to excess which is frowned upon, has not been changed by the fact that the law of the white man now forbids the practice. In rural areas the Natives of several groups, notably the Zulu and Xhosa-speaking ones, still remain entirely unconvinced that there is anything wrong or detrimental in the moderate use of dagga.”
South African governmental committee, 1952



“Amongst Europeans, dagga-smoking is generally regarded as a vice and in consequence it is hardly ever practised by persons who are, or wish to be thought, respectable.
From the evidence it would appear that the habit is largely confined to vagrant -(hoboes, tramps) and criminals. Some female vagrants and prostitutes also seem to have taken to the habit.”
RIDCAD 1952

Successive South African governments in the 1940s and 1950s conducted an almost obsessive amount of research into Dagga. This culminated in the 1952 Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on the Abuse Of Dagga (RIDCAD). It was hailed as a ground-breaking publication in its day, but the report was thin on scientific evidence, even if it did recommend a more scientific approach to the substance. Regardless, it had little or nothing good to say about Dagga or the people that used it.

It was obvious from the tone of RIDCAD that South Africa would become a signatory to the United Nations Single Convention on Drugs in 1961. This document remains the apex of world drug policy and has changed little in almost 60 years. It has been a popular treaty for successive South African governments to hide behind. Whenever there are calls for domestic drug-policy reform, governments cite their obligations under the international treaty as a reason why this is impossible. However, the wheel turns slowly, and contemporary opinions around drug policy and Cannabis use have become far more enlightened. Drug policy is changing worldwide, and it can change in South Africa too. We just need our government to pay attention.

When the United Nations ratified the 1971 Convention On Psychotropic Drugs (signed by South Africa), US President Richard Nixon was launching his “all out war on drugs”. South Africa, on cue, passed the draconian Abuse of Dependence Producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act of 1971. More than 77 000 citizens, the overwhelming majority black males, were incarcerated within two years of the Act being passed. Not only was this another example of racist law disguised as drug policy, it was the most punitive piece of Apartheid legislation to have been passed at the time. The Act not only criminalised users, but also slapped farmers and traders with minimum mandatory sentences and the presumption of guilt before innocence.

In the mid 1980s, the UN passed more drug-war resolutions, encouraging an even tougher stance in member countries, with increased sentencing and incarceration measures. As a result, **The Drugs & Drug Trafficking Act of 1992 (the Drugs Act) came about as an amendment to the 1971 Act. It remains the current law dealing with illicit drugs, including Dagga, in South Africa.**

Provisions of this Act were found to be unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court in September 2018.

While we were preparing for The Trial of the Plant, which got underway in the Pretoria High Court in July 2017, we were often called upon to defend our request to have a history expert testify. We remain convinced that knowing the history of the Cannabis plant and its prohibition, both here and worldwide, is essential for mapping the way forward.

During our campaign we have often referred to the 1992 Drugs Act as the last apartheid law.

We see both the Act and the proposed Bill as a cut-and-paste progression, encompassing 150 years of laws and punishments with roots in colonial racism and moral judgement, not scientific evidence. We wish to remind the lawmakers of this.

We challenge the parliamentarians in charge of this process to accept our offer to start the proceedings with a presentation on The History of Cannabis in Africa. We suggest beginning with a look at the word “Dagga” itself; how it is steeped in historical prejudice and superstition, almost a plant version of the tokoloshe.

The word Dagga’ is still being brought up in regular emails to us by South Africans who really despise this five-letter word. The word is thousands of years older than the prohibition of the plant and derives from a now-extinct Khoe linguistic description of intoxication – not Cannabis.

The repeal of Cannabis-prohibition laws, and the rewriting of the offending legislation will give the South African government a chance to apologise for continuing to impose unjust, irrational colonial laws on its citizens, even beyond the fall of apartheid in 1994. Our government has perpetuated a colonial legacy with the arrest and detention of hundreds of thousands of citizens, some of whom remain behind bars to this day. Cannabis must no longer be a criminal offence.

International drug treaties can no longer be an excuse for inaction. Countries such as Uruguay and Canada have fully legalised all uses of the plant, and more than half of the states of the USA now have medical and/or adult-use laws in place.

Lest we forget...

2.4. International Perspective

Although international law on Cannabis control is usually understood to be constraining in terms of policy reforms, the international community has largely adopted the “Brownfield’s Flexibility Doctrine”⁸, which relies on tolerance and the acceptance of different countries addressing their drug- issues in different ways.

This flexibility includes alternative ways to read the three International Drug Control Conventions (IDCC) and an increased weight being placed on the “spirit” over the “letter” of these treaties. International Human Rights law is another critical consideration over and above the international Treaties and Conventions.

The flexibility approach allows for the human rights-compatible implementation of the IDCC, where a state can commit to protecting global health, avoiding drug-related health risks and dependence on medication, in order to ensure constant and unconditional availability and harmonisation of international trade. However, provisions of the IDCC that overly restrict the sovereignty of countries and interfere with human rights obligations can be disregarded by member states.

The international community is free to proceed with drug-law reform in this way and two possibilities seem to prevail from precedents:

- The example of Canada, which remained a signatory to the IDCC with full powers despite having regulated all uses of Cannabis. This was understood by some to be in breach of its IDCC obligations, but Canada defends its approach as being aligned with its human-rights obligations

- Bolivia, which withdrew from the 1961 Convention to re-adhere with a reservation allowing legal operations using coca leaf (a plant subject to similar international control to Cannabis) on its territory. Bolivia argues for the respect of fundamental rights of communities using coca leaf traditionally.

Beyond these two countries, the respective national legal and policy frameworks vary widely - from strict prohibition that violates human rights, to models that regulate the production, manufacture, supply, and use of non-medical psychoactive plant materials, including Cannabis. The regulation of the mild African stimulant khat is another area that has seen a variety of legal approaches⁹.

So far, only Bolivia has made a move to try to reflect its international commitments towards the IDCC in an honest manner¹⁰. The reforms of all other countries seem to adopt a *sui generis*¹¹ approach, fully focused on national concerns.

Because Cannabis law reform in South Africa cannot happen in a vacuum, there is a need to look into drug policies in other countries. Fields of Green for ALL has been involved on the international stage at several levels to acquire an international perspective on the subject. See the postface for further discussion of our organisation’s involvement in international drug policy.

2.4.1.2. International Human Rights law: Indigenous People, Rural Communities & Farmers' Rights

Because of the strong human rights orientation of the South African constitution, recourse to international human rights law should not be necessary. Yet, elements of the broader human rights landscape should be considered as a guide for the design of any new policy that, beyond preventing human rights violations, aims to enhance individual and collective rights wherever possible.

Human rights are the legal way to enforce protection and respect for the dignity inherent in all people. Since the 1948 Universal Declaration on Human Rights, human-rights law has been expanded and refined, in a movement towards universal respect for the dignity of every single living soul on earth. Therefore, the “United Nations has gradually expanded human rights law to encompass specific standards for women, children, persons with disabilities, minorities and other vulnerable groups”²¹, in order to give positive legal protection to all.

This is why, in 2007, the United Nations extended the concept to local autochthonous communities, adopting the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIPS)²² reinforced in 2018 by the Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas (UNDROP)²³.

South Africa voted in favour of both texts²⁴, which enshrine the rights of peasants and rural populations, workers and indigenous peoples

– while fully recognising their contribution to sustainable development and biodiversity. The guidance of these guarantor documents should be of more use to South African Cannabis policy reforms than the IDCC, which disregard rural populations and invite states to violate Cannabis farmers and indigenous communities' fundamental right to their traditional pharmacopeia²⁵ by underwriting the prohibition of Cannabis.

The importance of protecting biological diversity also informs some international protections for Cannabis-farming communities. In particular, the 2004 Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols²⁶ helped to shape most countries' legislation and policies on the protection of traditional knowledge, bioprospecting, access and benefit sharing, plant variety protection and plant breeders' rights and, more generally, the sustainable use of crop genetic resources. Each of these elements is key to a smooth, respectful transition to legal settings for historical Cannabis farming communities.

In a similar manner, South Africa is currently taking part, in Geneva, in negotiations²⁷ for a future treaty to ensure the effective protection of traditional knowledge, traditional cultural expressions and genetic resources. Both the international negotiation and our local Cannabis regulations would benefit from increased dialogue with experts on this matter.

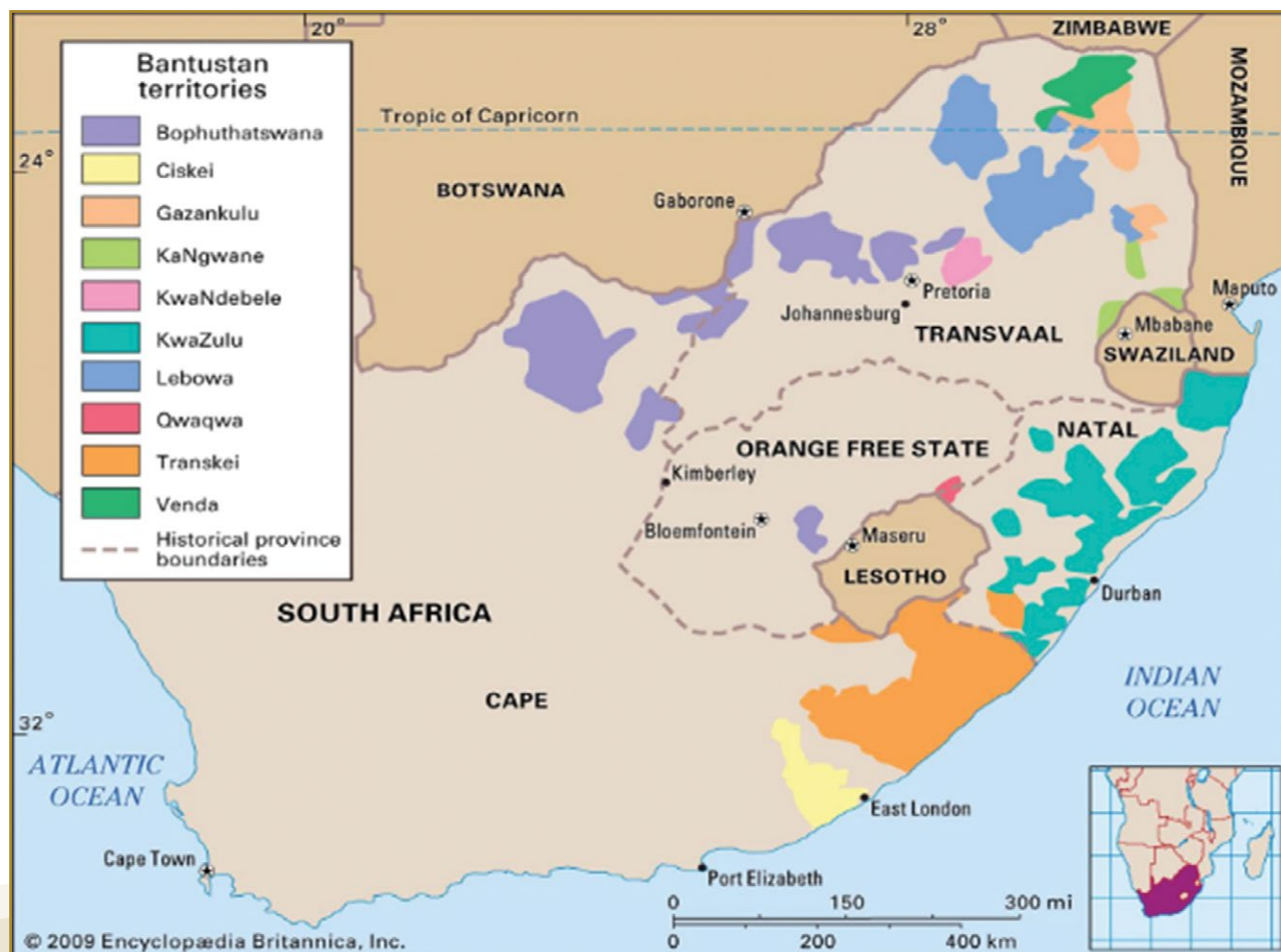
2.5. Remedy & Reparations for Historical Injustices & Human Rights Violations

The right to remedy and reparations for victims of Human Rights violations is enshrined in Article 8 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: “Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.”³⁶ This applies to victims of prohibition-related Human Rights violations³⁷.

All criminal records for the use, possession, and trade in Cannabis must be expunged from the record with immediate effect. All prisoners being held on Cannabis charges in South African jails must be released with no conditions, with immediate effect. The only convictions that should be exempted or placed under review during this process are those convictions that involved violence and harm to others not associated with Cannabis

It is only recently that various jurisdictions that are in the process of legalised regulation for responsible adult use began taking this important outcome into consideration (most notably California³⁸ and Canada³⁹). This area will have to be elaborated on in consultation with law experts. While the Cannabis Bill does provide for the automatic expungement of criminal records associated with contraventions of section 4(b) of the Drugs Act, i.e. for possession and use of Cannabis, the current system for expungement of criminal records is lengthy, costly and cumbersome.

It is also impossible to establish how many citizens are currently being incarcerated for Cannabis offenses. The issue of actual reparations for harm done through criminalisation over the past 100 years is a contentious one, given South



Africa's current political climate. This does not mean that this should not be considered. As mentioned above, South Africa has the technological expertise to establish prisoner numbers and to set up a system for the cancellation of previous convictions. The authorities will need to be supported in both designing and implementing this system and there must be the political will to see this through.

Historical injustices relating to Cannabis prohibition and, in particular, to farming communities living in the former "Bantustans", must be considered for urgent remedy. In consideration of the economic climate in South Africa at present, it would not be fortuitous to claim financial reparation at the outset. There are many ways in which our current government can compensate those who have been wronged.

The scope of historical injustices and Human Rights violations-related remedies and reparations must cover (but not be limited to):

- Prisoners of prohibition (Liberation, reintegration measures, incentives for inclusion in legal markets),
- Victims of crop fumigations and aerial spraying⁴⁰ (Full health care coverage, in-depth health checks, community rights to soil evaluation and decontamination, incentives for legal markets, etc.), including collateral victims not directly related to Cannabis cultivation, but also affected by the destruction of their crops, the contamination of their environment or their own health,
- Other victims of prohibition should also benefit from State incentives for facilitated insertion into legally regulated Cannabis markets.

In late 2018, the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights expressed its concerns "about the use of glyphosate, which was classified as probably carcinogenic to humans by the International

Agency for Research on Cancer of the WHO, in the aerial spraying of Cannabis crops to control the illicit cultivation of Cannabis"⁴¹ after receiving a documented submission by a farmers' network from the Pondoland region⁴². The Committee not only recommended to the South African government to "suspend such aerial spraying" but also proposed a way forward to integrate Cannabis farmers into the legal economy, proposing to "offer alternative development programmes to the affected communities to encourage them to abandon the illicit cultivation of Cannabis, including the possibility of participating in the medical Cannabis market through a licensing programme for small-scale community farmers." A pilot programme of this kind was launched in August 2019 in Jamaica⁴³.

Alternative Development (AD) programmes are often proposed as a way for authorities to "encourage producers of drug crops to shift to remunerative alternative crops"⁴⁴. AD has often been seen as meaning 1) eradication of Cannabis crops and 2) grants to plant other types of crops (often rice, cacao, coffee, etc.) however AD is simply the transition from illegal crops to legal crops, not necessarily excluding legal "drug-crops"⁴⁵. If Cannabis is being regulated, AD should be implemented and it should target legal Cannabis production as an outcome of the programmes.

In 2013, the Ambassador of South Africa declared at the United Nations that the government was considering "alternative development strategies that invest in the infrastructure and equipment needed to support the social and human development of rural populations, whose livelihood is dependent on the Cannabis plant."⁴⁶ It is time to use AD programmes and funding streams to provide a remedy for the victims of prohibition, particularly those affected by crop-eradication measures and related environmental impacts – and to prioritise reintegrating them into the new legal economy.

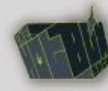
Footnotes

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History – Knowledge for the Future of Cannabis in South Africa

#Cannabis101 History of Cannabis in SA



South Africa has a **rich history of Cannabis use & a disgraceful history of Cannabis prohibition** that few people are aware of. The prohibition of Cannabis manifested because the colonialist rulers believing it sapped the vitality of their workers. Therefore, they banned the substance and use thereof. Part of our **Cannabis can Help South Africa campaign** is about paving the way for the future of Cannabis in South Africa. First, we must understand the history.

Late 19th century: The British Army settlers disliked their Hindu slaves using Cannabis or "*bhang*" as a sacrament in the sugar cane fields of the (Kwa-Zulu) Natal Colony. The colonialists concluded that consumption of Cannabis rendered their slaves unfit for working at the expected standard. 1

1910: The Union of South Africa was established, and with it a ban on the sale and consumption of Indian Hemp (Cannabis) for all population groups was implemented.

1940's – 1950's: South African governments undertook an obsessive amount of research concerning Cannabis. This culminated in the 1952 'Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on the Abuse of Dagga' (RIDCAD), a "ground-breaking" publication in its day, but with no scientific evidence. It spread negative information regarding Cannabis and its effects.

1971: South Africa passed the 'Abuse of Dependence Producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act of 1971' leading to the arrest of over 77,000 citizens (with the majority being African males).

Mid-1980's: The Drugs & Drug Trafficking Act of 1992 came about as an amendment to the 1971 Act, and is the *current* law dealing with illicit drugs, including Dagga, in South Africa.

The same law that was found to be unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court in September of 2018!

Our initiative, [Cannabis Can Help South Africa](#), aims to reinforce changes in the regulations of the laws surrounding Cannabis, to ensure that it is not used simply as another capitalist exploit by the government. Our aim is to submit a [Manifesto for Policy Reform](#) directly to government along with a letter addressed to the president and a [petition](#) used to fortify our suggested regulations.

Cannabis prohibition was built on racist foundations that supported the exploitation of slaves. [Fields of Green for ALL](#) is appealing to our fellow Cannabis community to share our petition far and wide so that we can show the government what it means to [stand together for the right thing](#).

Youth – we rise with fiya in our hearts!



Today we take time to remember those before us . . .

Our history as a recently democratic nation is rooted in Racism and Inequality. Policies from the apartheid era have left a legacy of inequity, unemployment, and – for lack of a better word – absolute fear.

We, the youth of South Africa, make up about one third of the total population. That's approximately 22 million people! We are a force within ourselves, and we have the power to incite the change we all crave so dearly in our vibrantly beating hearts.

Rising up, unified, from the ashes of apartheid's doom, we are the generation of change-makers and doers. Our future lies in our hands, no matter how cliché that may sound.

Nearly three decades into our democracy, we are faced with the ultimate choice – the choice to stand for what is right, not what is easy.

Our grandparents and parents all laid the way, now it is up to us to carry forward the change that laid the foundations for our democratic nation. In those foundations lie buried the hopes and dreams of the youth that never made it past their tender teen years.

16 June 1976 marks the day the youth of South Africa rose up against injustice. Today we remember Hector Pieterse, Hastings Ndlovu, Tebogo 'Tsietsi' Mashinini, among the numerous lives lost and altered when these youngsters held placards demanding fair education rights against armed police.

We honour the Activists in them and we praise the crucial role they played in the Struggle. They unified their voices against apartheid, refusing to accept that they were worth any less than any other human.

We continue this fight today in Cannabis. We have armed ourselves against discrimination with the hard-won education of those early days to demand human rights and evidence-based policy be applied in the legislation and regulation of Cannabis.

Oh, my friends, it is so easy to just arrive at this point in our history, turning a blind eye to the battles fought before us. Why do we wait until we are faced with the injustices ourselves before we truly pay attention?

This is where the choice of doing what is right rather than easy comes in.

We are five years along from our monumental Privacy ruling in the Constitutional Court of our liberated nation, yet we as the youth of South Africa are still unarmed against the brutal actions of our police. The police are themselves guilty of repeating the sins of those before them, using tactics rooted in racism like profiling and violating the human and constitutional rights of us youngsters, and all South Africans who dare have a relationship with the Plant!

The confusion we are left with when promised jobs and economic growth in the Cannabis Sector while still facing cops that will as easily lock us up for the way they look as they would ignore actual crime is unfair.

The trauma of being abused by those meant to serve and protect us must end!

Let us, your young people, grow – freely and with dignity!

Youth Day serves as a reminder that we must ALL support our young people, ensuring our voices are heard, our rights protected, and our opportunities to grow and develop maximised. We rise with our youth, demanding better!

Today we remember those brave souls who laid the foundations of our beautiful country with their own activism on 16 June 1976. Today we honour our brave youths, who continue to rise up against incredible odds on 16 June 2023 – how far we have come, and how far we are yet to go!

Captain, our Captain Green



With big shoes to fill and bigger dreams to fulfil, Julian Stobbs left an incredible mark on those who knew him. Indeed, he influenced even those of us who never got to know him or fight beside him. Standing always besides Myrtle, Jules helped shape Cannabis history for the better in South Africa. His fiya burns in our hearts the same as it always has.

Today that fiya burns a little brighter as we commemorate our Captain Green, taken from us three years ago.

Below, a few messages from those who knew our Jules best.



Jules Stobbs – difficult to reflect back on in only a few words. A rare case of a client becoming a true and cherished friend. As independent as he was charitable. Incredibly stubborn, but always open to persuasion. An activist, for the right reasons. Fiercely protective of his true love, Myrtle. A leader of his tribe. A lover of entheogen-amplified music and mischief. His legacy will be the realisation of our right to cognitive liberty – to explore within our own minds wherever and whenever we wish. We continue forwards for you, Jules, in the colourful direction that you plotted for us.

– Paul-Michael Keichel



Jules showed us what it means to be unwavering in what you believe. His soul held the fire of Integrity that guarded his belief for equal rights to our beloved Plant, and showed no fear to speak it to the world. We will never forget you my friend. We will carry strength in the memory of you and hold your name up high when the walls of adversity come tumbling down. Thank you for all that you have done. We love you, Matey.

– Jared Brass

It's now three years since our treasured Captain Green was violently stolen from our hearts and home, and we were left to face the pervasive wrongness of the civilised world all on our own.

But Jules remains the guiding light in all that we do – incarnated within each one of us – to liberate his beloved Cannabis and free her from the shackles of prohibition. To then soar free and serve as the soul food and cognitive liberator for all of humanity, for aeons still to come.

So what would Jules say, today? I believe that Jules would tell us to be encouraged by the paradigm policy shift our government has actioned when changing our cannabis course towards a truer North Star. But he would tell us especially to be watchful, ay Matey, and to hold those in power to account – ensure the spoken winds of change become unstoppable torrents of consciousness – we are now, only, at the end of the beginning; the real hard work starts today.

– Ricky Stone



A few letters came in and we wanted you ALL to read them and know that through the darkest of challenges, we keep Jules' fiya burning bright!

Dear Myrtle,

Today marks the third anniversary of the loss of your beloved, Jules, and our heart is heavy with the remembrance of his departure. The Dagga Couple, both of you, have left an indelible mark on the world of Cannabis activism, and your unwavering dedication to the cause has inspired countless individuals from all around the world.

Jules was a remarkable man, but you, M, are the embodiment of strength and resilience. Throughout the years, you have carried the torch of Cannabis advocacy with grace and determination, earning the title of the mother of Cannabis. Your unwavering spirit has empowered others to fight for the recognition and understanding of this beautiful Plant's true potential.

In the face of adversity, you have shown us what it means to be passionate, fearless, and unyielding. Your commitment to promoting education and challenging societal stigmas has paved the way for a more enlightened perspective on Cannabis. You have nurtured a community of like-minded individuals who stand together, united by the belief in the healing power of this Plant.

On this day of remembrance, I want you to know that Jules' legacy lives on through you, and the impact you both have made will continue to shape the future. Take comfort in the knowledge that your love story and advocacy work have touched the lives of countless people.

May the memories of Jules bring you solace, and may the flame of your passion continue to burn brightly. You are not alone in this journey, M. We stand by your side, grateful for your unwavering dedication and the love you have shared.

With heartfelt condolences and admiration,

Wesley Young and Jared Brass

To Jules,

I miss you brother, We Miss you... The Cannabis Community Misses you...

Your Murder left a big void in our Lives. A space too big for anyone to occupy. The depth of your being is a reflection of the the impact you had on your close family and friends. We miss how you Lit up a room and Lit up a Pipe. How your energy was a magnet for activism and our daily inspiration to Stand up and fight for our rights.



You pushed boundaries Matey, and you taught us to do the same. Always on the edge of change and pushing consciousness. You were truly a Captain of the Unknown, steering Us in a direction less traveled. Many times I don't know how we got here, but I know it's because of You and Myrtle. We miss you each day brother, I still can't believe you're in the Cosmos.

I feel you each day, every time there is progress in our journey I know it's you. I know you are fighting battles for Us that we don't know about. You are still steering this Ship from the Cosmos. I hear you and feel your energy each day and with each Dab.

Thank you for your Love and friendship. Thank you for being a Father figure to many of Us. Thank for not judging us and accepting us as part of your Jazzfarm family.



Thank you for Standing in front of Us and taking that fateful shot. You are missed and loved.

**WE WILL HOLD THE LINE BROTHER JULES...
WE WILL RE-LEGALISE CANNABIS IN SOUTH AFRICA FOR ALL!!!!**

From Ras Warren

*It's time we unleash this Plant. Not Hemp.
Not Medicine. DAGGA – all of it!*

– Julian Stobbs

Light one up for Jules.

