

The Doctor Who Believed His Patients

By Michael R. Aldrich, Ph.D.

When I first Tod Mikuriya in February 1969, I was already an activist —the occasion was the “New Worlds Drug Symposium,” an event I organized in Buffalo, NY, that brought together 2,000 would-be reformers from around the world— yet I was unaware that cannabis had been widely, safely, and effectively used as medicine! It was Tod who educated me in this area.

It's no exaggeration to say that Tod educated the whole country in this area. Eighty percent of the American people now know that marijuana has medical uses—and they didn't learn it in school.

Tod resurrected the best cannabis-therapy papers of the pre-prohibition era, published them, and brought the old wisdom straight back into contemporary clinical practice.

Cannabis had been made illegal by a government bought out by a pharmaceutical industry that reaped greater profits from patented synthetics. Centuries of knowledge had been not merely forgotten but maligned as “drug abuse.” Tod saw that the medical establishment chose to ignore cannabis, and personally took it upon himself to re-introduce it.

For many years he was the *only* source of education about cannabis as medicine. And his steadfast campaign grew and grew—many of us joined in to help carry the message—and now there are thousands of doctors using cannabis in clinical practice and researchers studying its mechanism of action in laboratories.

Tod and I arrived in Northern California within a year of each other and soon started working together on various projects. I was co-director and Tod was on the board of advisors to Amorphia, a reform group that sold Acapulco Gold rolling papers to finance the first California Marijuana Initiative in 1972.

When CMI garnered 33% of the statewide vote in 1972 without using

paid signature gatherers—it was a signal to politicians that a genuine constituency existed for marijuana-law reform.

Tod and I worked with Gordon Brownell, the first head of California NORML, to urge State Senate Majority Leader George Moscone to hold hearings on decriminalization in 1974. Tod hired me to gather statistics on how much was being spent by the state to enforce the marijuana laws. At the time, possession of any amount—even a couple seeds in your pocket—was a felony. Moscone needed this information to open the eyes of Republicans in the legislature.

We were able to prove that more than \$100 million was being spent on marijuana arrests, prosecutions, trials, and incarcerations, each year. As a result, Moscone was able to get the votes needed to pass Senate Bill 95, which made possession of an ounce or less a “citable misdemeanor” (a whole new offense category in state law) with a maximum \$100 fine—our present California marijuana law.

Ten years later, Tod and I did a study published in the *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* (vol. 20, #1, January-March 1988) confirming that California had saved a billion dollars in police, court, prison, probation and parole costs in the decade since the Moscone Act—SB95—took effect Jan. 1, 1996.

In the 1980s, the federal government under Reagan claimed that marijuana had become much stronger than strains available in the 1960s and 1970s. Tod and I collaborated on an article (published in the same 1988 issue of *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*) showing that marijuana itself had not changed its potency since its introduction to western medicine in 1839, though high-potency sinsemilla was now more available.

We went decade by decade through the history of medical cannabis showing that highly potent preparations had been

used throughout the pre-prohibition era. The government's potency comparison was based on police seizures of samples that had decayed in evidence lockers for years; it simply was not true that the potency had increased either for the plant itself or the tinctures and other medications made from it.

Another project Dr. Tod and I worked on intermittently for decades was a biography of W.B. O'Shaughnessy, the physician who brought cannabis to the attention of European doctors. O'Shaughnessy was a genius in several fields (he built the first telegraph system in Asia, among other achievements) and we wrote to many sources in the UK and India to gather the facts. Tod visited the UK twice to carry out this research, but died before we could finish the book.

Another hero of Tod's was Dr. William Woodward, the American Medical Association spokesman who tried vainly to stop the prohibition of marijuana in the 1930s. Tod lived up to Woodward's example, helping to roll back the prohibition in California.

Dr. Tod's legacy

Dr. Tod was involved in the drafting of Proposition 215 (as he had been with Proposition 19 in 1972). He was responsible for the all-important clause in the first sentence that says “...or any other illness for which marijuana provides relief.”

He wanted the wording to reflect the medical reality.

He had listened to his patients respectfully, believed their individual reports, and could back up them up with his own profound knowledge of history. He wanted California law to reflect medical reality: cannabis is used to treat an astonishingly wide range of conditions. He accurately surmised that government bureaucrats would try to define (and limit) the medical conditions for which marijuana use could be approved.

Michele and I think of him every day. He was funny, provocative, extremely intelligent, interested in everything. He was our doctor, our colleague, and our friend.



MICHELE AND MICHAEL ALDRICH, TOD MIKURIYA, AND DENNIS PERON at Dennis's premature farewell party for Tod in April 2006. photo by Fred Gardner