

## Quebec collegians learning that students will fight

By ELLY ALBOIM  
Canadian University Press

MONTREAL (CUP) — Politicians in Quebec like to call the Gaspé Peninsula the epitome of their province. It represents, they say, all that is Quebec—simple farmland, tradition-bound Catholicism, the never-changing life of the habitant.

Quebec, seen in light reflecting from Percé Rock (a stern Gaspé summit thrusting into the St. Lawrence River) is a province easy to control.

Bien Oui, there is trouble with Montreal militants but they are not true Québécois. The clerics and parish schools ensure the problem doesn't occur anywhere else.

There is a CEGEP (Collège d'Enseignement Général Professionnel) in the Gaspé and the children still dutifully attend classes.

But the politicians are wrong. Quebec is not the Gaspésie.

CEGEP Gaspé is one of only five CEGEP's (of 23) holding normal classes. Ten schools are shut down behind barricades, occupied by students fed up with the old Quebec and its educational inadequacies. Eight more are closed for student study sessions and vulnerable to occupation.

Over 45,000 Quebec collegians are learning today; the rest are just attending classes. Their dissatisfaction is spreading like radiation on the cancer ridden body of French-Canadian education.

But the reaction to decay is not restricted to the CEGEP's.

Eight thousand university students at L'Université de Montréal have abandoned classes in support. McGill University students have expressed solidarity and will march. Loyola College students will hold study sessions and class

boycotts. Students at Laval University are holding the Institute of Technology. L'École des Beaux Arts in Montreal too is shut down.

The CEGEP in far-eastern Quebec (Hull) is closed along with many in southern Quebec, western Quebec and all of those on the island of Montreal.

In CEGEP Lionel Groulx, (in Ste. Thérèse, some 15 miles north of Montreal), students patrol the halls with walkie-talkies and hand out special identification cards for the press and visitors. At CEGEP Vieux Montréal, banners scream "Pouvoir Etudiant (Student Power)" from their window guard posts.

Education Minister Jean-Guy Cardinal has promised a second French language university for Montreal in 1969, but more as an after thought.

Cardinal was one of the young disenchanted Québécois. He knows it will not be enough. He is also a minister of the government, committed to slow painful change.

He has promised to back up CEGEP administrators in any action they see fit to initiate (short of calling the police) to get the kids back to school. But he knows there is very little they can do but call the police.

Until Quebec opens a job market for the new class of technocratic Frankensteins created only a year after the opening of the first CEGEP, it will not be able to control the students.

Until Quebec grabs control of its economy away from foreign money interests and English industrial exploitation, it cannot open any job markets.

The revolution is more than a week old; tens of thousands have joined its ranks. USEQ has articulated the student position and is waiting for action, stalling the power play of a general student strike. Little time remains.

The Gaspé will find out about it all very soon—and when CEGEP Gaspé stops, there will be little left in motion to waft away the odor of rot in the Quebec educational system.

The occupied schools are: Chicoutimi, St. Jean sur Richelieu, Ahuntsic, Bois de Boulogne, Hull, Lionel Groulx, Maisonneuve, Valleyfield, Edouard Monpetit, and Vieux-Montréal.

## This is page FIVE

There is, in this crummy world, a place where you can speak your piece. No one will hate you, no one will love you. They will just read it and hate or love what you write. On page FIVE.

The first part of a two-part series on marijuana appears today. It is a condensation of a report written by Bernard Bloom for the provincial committee on Drug Abuse. The next part will appear on Thursday's page FIVE.

Letters are about the Czech students, Major Hooper, and the Students for a Democratic University. In addition, there is a feature on the school situation in Quebec.

Send letters to The Editor, The Gateway or bring them to room 282 of SUB. We reserve the right to edit letters. No pseudonyms will be published.

We also have space to run a few good cartoons. Bring them in anytime.

—The Editor

## A letter about the Czechs

The Editor,

I frankly object to the whole situation with regards of the Czech immigrants' entrance into this university. The story of these people is really one of hard luck but so is that of the American draft dodger entering Canada in the hope of entering university here.

When was the last time we heard of waived tuition for these people? It is true that American draft dodgers have a different system of values for most people in this "affluent" province (which

is for the most part scorned) but I contend that it is exactly the same system of values that these Czech immigrants have.

The Czechs who wished to resist the occupation of their country returned home from vacation while the rest fled (probably because they thought they had nothing worth fighting for at home).

Draft dodgers also come to Canada because they believe Vietnam is not worth fighting over but since helping a draft dodger is "bad" propaganda and helping the Czech to escape crushing domination is "good" propaganda, the Czechs get ushered in with all the help in the world, while the "unpopular" people seeking entrance are told to "come back next year and we'll see". No door should ever be closed to anyone seeking help to enter this institution but I also stand firm in the belief that there should be "special" routes for people suffering from a "good cause" and brick-walls of red tape and discrimination for those that "run the show".

I would not put the university in a good light among the "majority".

Audrey Holrod  
grad studies

Dennis Maki  
engineering 1

## A message for rebels

The Editor,

I dedicate the following excerpt from an article on the IQ to all those students who contemplate violent rebellion as the way to attain their goals:

Dr. Bayley said the more intelligent children TALK rebellion, while the less intelligent ACT IT OUT. Less intelligent men are impatient and impulsive, and prone to vent hostilities; they are unable to delay satisfactions.

## About a bit of salesmanship

The Editor,

Thursday, Oct. 3, I attended the meeting sponsored by the Pakistan Student Association, to welcome the new Pakistani students on this campus. Among the guests was one Major Hooper, who I believe is Dean of Men and Foreign Student Advisor. In his very brief speech, Mr. Hooper took the opportunity of selling the newspaper 'Asian Students'. He said the 'valuable' paper will discontinue its free distribution and urged the students to pay \$2 to continue receiving it. He underline the value of the paper in a few laudatory remarks.

Sir, with your permission, I would like to point out that such propagandising and salesmanship does not befit a dean and advisor of foreign students. Even a few words from such an eminent personality may persuade the unsuspecting foreign students in supporting an organization which works against the interest of their own countries. It should be known that Asian Student is a paper published by Asia Foundation, a private "philanthropic" American agency, which about a year ago was found to be supported by the CIA money. Asia Foundation has admitted its link with the CIA, and to the best of my knowledge has yet to dissociate itself from the infamous and subversive agency.

I would further suggest Mr. Hooper should limit his activities to advising students, not to propagandising or salesmanship. His act appears to me to be a violation of his official role.

Saghir Ahmad  
Dept of sociology

## Whither the SDU?

The Editor,

Where has the SDU gone? Last year, they were easily found outside of SUB theatre. Information at these rallies proved to be very informative and of interest to the student body.

Many of those students unable to attend their organizational meetings have completely lost contact with the group.

Please, SDU, tell us where you are.

Carole Bexson, rehab med 11  
Linda Saboe, rehab med 11  
Pat O'Connor, rehab med 11

## One Gateway next week

Next week, we encounter exams etc. We have them too. Thus The Gateway will publish just once—Thursday—next week.

Good luck, Frosh, in your first tussle with the system.

## Marijuana — existing laws are ineffective, out of date

Scientific research on marijuana has demonstrated:

1. Marijuana is not addicting
2. Marijuana is less habituating than tobacco
3. Marijuana is not harmful physically, even after long use
4. Criminal syndicates do not distribute marijuana
5. Marijuana does not cause sexual or criminal activity
6. Marijuana does not lead to heroin or other opiates

Articles on effects of anti-marijuana legislation conclude:

1. Existing laws are ineffective
2. These laws promote anti-social activity

### 1. What is marijuana?

A public information pamphlet states: "Marijuana, the leaf of the Indian hemp plant, cannabis sativa, is not . . . a narcotic, but is treated as a narcotic by the

law. It seems to have much the same effects as alcohol. Its use has spread widely among various groups, including teenagers and housewives. . . . Part of the reason for the spread of marijuana is its relative cheapness, as well as the fact it seems to have no permanent effect in the body, and abstinence produces no withdrawal symptoms."

In 1957, WHO's Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs made clear the distinction between marijuana and addicting drugs. Addiction is characterized by: an overpowering desire to continue taking the drug and to obtain it by any means; a tendency to increase dosage; a psychological and physical dependence on the drug; a detrimental effect on the individual and on society. Marijuana, however, was characterized by absence of compulsion; absence of physical dependence; absence of tendency to in-

crease dosage; use solely for pleasurable sensations.

Goodman and Gillman describe marijuana's effects in *The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics*: "There are no lasting effects from the acute use of marijuana and fatalities have not been known to occur. Careful and complete medical examinations of habitues reveal no pathological conditions or disorders of cerebral functions attributable to the drug. Although habituation occurs, psychic dependence is not as prominent or compelling as in the case of morphine, alcohol, or perhaps even tobacco habituation."

The most thorough investigation of marijuana was carried out in New York by Major La Guardia (1944). The committee of doctors, sociologists, and psychologists concluded from clinical tests and police reports that: mari-

juana is not addicting; there is no causal relationship between marijuana and sexual or criminal activities; there is no evidence marijuana leads to opiate addiction. Other major studies support these conclusions. Allentuck, et al: "The psychic habituation to marijuana is not as strong as to tobacco or alcohol". Freedman and Rockmore, after studying long-time users: "No evidence of any deteriorating effects on mind or body".

### II. Use of marijuana;

Dr. Howard Becker, sociology professor at Northwestern University, editor of *Social Problems*, and author of many papers and studies on marijuana concludes: "The use of marijuana, by and large, does not occur because the user wishes to escape from psychological problems he cannot face. It is mostly used . . . as a casual and pleasure-giving device".

A survey of 1,200 users showed

that rates for psychosis among users were not significantly higher than among the rest of the population. A further study by Dr. Allentuck found: "Marijuana will not cause psychosis in a well-integrated, stable person. . . . Prolonged use of the drug does not lead to mental, physical or moral degeneration, nor have we observed any pertinent deleterious effects from its continued use".

Concerning the existence of a highly organized criminal distribution syndicate, the U.S. Federal Bureau of Narcotics Annual Report for 1964, concludes that large purchases for distribution are made by occasional debblers in pushing; that most sales are made by users to friends, and that marijuana pushers are definitely not heroin pushers. This is because marijuana is unprofitable, bulky, and also because users tend socialize, making it difficult to sell.