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ORIGINATOR

Date December 5, 1983

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ENCLOSURES
ANNEXES

DISTRIBUTION

We have been asked to review the Orlikow file for the purpose of determining whether the facts would support a claim against the U.S. Government on behalf of Mrs. Orlikow. Such a claim would be designed to obtain compensation, in respect of the mental and physical harm apparently suffered by Mrs. Orlikow, a Canadian citizen, while a patient at the Allan Memorial Institute (AMI) in Montreal. Mrs. Orlikow was an in-patient at the Institute in 1956-57 and for some months afterwards was an out-patient, and then again was in-patient from 1963-64. The AMI constitutes the Department of Psychiatry of the Royal Victoria Hospital, one of four hospitals associated with McGill as a teaching hospital.

2. During the periods that Mrs. Orlikow was an in-patient she was subjected to experimental psychiatric treatment under the care of Dr. D. Ewen Cameron, Chairman of McGill University's Department of Psychiatry and an internationally known psychiatrist who was, also, Director of AMI. This Institute received grants, which were administered by McGill, in aid of research from the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology (SIHE) which was funded, to some extent at least, by the CIA.[1] The Canadian Government had not been informed of these experiments and learned only in 1977 of the CIA funding of the Institute. The CIA has acknowledged that it sponsored this research without the knowledge of the Canadian Government. The U.S. authorities have expressed deep regret concerning the matter and have provided assurances that pursuant to a Presidential Executive Order of 1978 such a thing will never happen again.

3. The starting point for the question of the international liability of the United States is the principle that States are liable for injuries to foreign nationals that result from a breach of international law by the State concerned or by its agencies and instrumentalities. This principle is set out clearly in the revised Harvard Draft Convention on the International Responsibility of States for Injuries to Aliens[2] as follows:

> "A State is internationally responsible for an act or omission which, under international law, is wrongful, is attributable to that State, and causes an injury to an alien."

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The principle does not depend upon the presence of the alien at the time the injury occurred in the territory of the state causing the injury. This is stated explicitly by Meron[3], and it is implicit in the writings of those who discuss the question of whether there is a need to exhaust local remedies where an injury occurs outside the territory of the State responsible for the injury.[4]

4. There are three elements to this principle of responsibility:

(a) the conduct must "cause" the injury

(b) the conduct must be attributable to the State under international law

(c) the conduct must itself be a breach of an international obligation.

(a) Causation

5. A final answer to this question is dependent upon facts that as yet are not clear. According to a memorandum to SSEA of March 9, 1979 the U.S. authorities have not been able to determine how far the research "Was conceived, designed and managed by Dr. Cameron and McGill University, or whether the CIA and its front organization in some way influenced the conduct or content of the research". It is equally difficult to get information from the place where the research was conducted. The Department's letter PSPE-268 of June 16, 1979, to the United States Embassy stated:

> "According to the McGill Department of Psychiatry, the Royal Victoria Hospital and the Allan Memorial Institute have no records on Dr. Cameron's research. When he retired in 1964 he apparently took with him all his personnel records, such as lists of names of patients involved and of course his scientific articles cannot allow identification of individual cases."

6. The question, however, is what facts have to be established in order to engage the responsibility of the United States. Certainly, if it can be demonstrated that the experiments were conducted under the direction and control of the CIA, with full knowledge that the subjects of the experiments had not consented to them, then there would be little doubt that the CIA's "conduct" was the cause of the injury. But what if the facts, once fully ascertained, demonstrate a lesser involvement by the CIA? This question is not generally discussed in detail in the international legal literature, but again guidance can be obtained from the revised Harvard Draft Convention on the International Responsibility of States for Injuries to Aliens, Article 14(3) which provides:

> "An injury is 'caused' as the term is used in this Convention, by an act or omission if the loss or detriment suffered by the injured alien is the direct consequence of that act or omission."

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And Article 14 (4) provides:

> "An injury is not 'caused' by an act or omission: (a) if there was no reasonable relation between the facts which made the act or omission wrongful and the loss or detriment suffered by the injured alien; or (b) if, in the case of an act or omission creating an unreasonable risk of injury, the loss or detriment suffered by the injured alien occurred outside the scope of the risk."

In a comment to paragraph (a) the draftsmen said, "the necessary causal link is lacking if the particular injury is not reasonably forseeable or is otherwise not causally linked to the act or omission."

7. This approach indicates that in order to link the conduct to the injury in the present case it is not necessary to show that the CIA actually directed or controlled the experiments, it is sufficient to show that the CIA knew or ought to have known that the funds were to be used for psychiatric experimentation without the consent of the patient and that the resulting injury was reasonably forseeable. The adequacy of the available facts in this regard is discussed later.

(b) Imputability

8. The second element is readily satisfied. The CIA is an organ of the United States and its acts are considered to be acts of the Government of the United States. Article 6 of the International Law Commission's draft articles on State Responsibility provides: "The conduct of an organ of the State shall be considered as an act of that State under international law, whether that organ belongs to the constituent, legislative, executive, judicial or other power, whether its functions are of an international or an internal character, and whether it holds a superior or a subordinate position in the organization of the State." It is irrelevant whether the individuals within the CIA who were responsible for the research funding exceeded their authority (Article 10, International Law Commission draft articles on State Responsibility).

(c) Breach of International Law

9. This third element requires more elaboration. What breach of an international obligation occurs by the funding of medical experiments on individuals without their consent where such experiments are psychologically and physically harmful and result in injury? There are several lines of argument to support the view that the United States is in breach of an international obligation.

10. First, the funding of such research was contrary to the law of both Canada and the United States because it involved complicity in the

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conduct of medical experiments without the consent of the patient. The fact that an act is contrary to domestic law does not of itself make it contrary to international law, although domestic laws may reflect generally accepted international standards. In the present case an international standard does exist and it is evidenced by international provisions on human rights, in particular the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, Article 5 of which proscribes "cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment". That this provision would apply to the conduct in question is made clear by the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which restates Article 5 of the Universal Declaration and goes on, "in particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation." Thus, the United States has a duty under international law not to subject individuals to "cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment" which applies directly to the kind of medical experimentation that Mrs. Orlikow underwent. By funding such an activity the United States, through its agency, the CIA, was in breach of its international obligations.

11. Second, a more general basis for the liability of the United States is found in the principle that a state is liable if it injures the nationals of a foreign State. Some writers accept this as self-evident. For example, in his Hague Lectures on the protection of individuals under international law, Parry said [5] "If an aircraft of State X, flying over the territory of State Y jettisons cargo and so damages the house of A, State Y presumably has a claim against State X on behalf of A". Parry goes on to point out that it would be illogical to require A to exhaust remedies within State X, a viewpoint that is not shared by Professor Ago, formerly the I.L.C.'s Special Rapporteur on State Responsibility.[6] However, the majority of writers appear to support Parry.

12. Third, the view represented by the statement from Parry might also be seen as an aspect of the principle that a State is responsible for harm caused in the territory of a neighbour or other State--the appropriate analogy being with the Trail Smelter decision. It can be argued that if a state is liable for damage within the territory of a neighbour resulting from lawful industrial activity, then a fortiori it is liable for activities (funding medical experimentation without the consent of the subject) that cause injury to individuals within the territory of a neighbour.

13. Fourth, a narrower ground nevertheless exists. In the earlier example of the airplane it could be said that the consent of State Y to allow the aircraft of State X to fly through its airspace does not extend to the jettisoning of cargo and causing injury. The injury to nationals arose out of a violation of territorial sovereignty. In the Orlikow case there is similarly a violation of territorial sovereignty, in that the authority of the United States to participate in activities in Canada, including the funding of research, does not extend to the funding of medical experimentation that is in violation of Canadian law and of applicable international human rights standards. Accordingly there was a violation of Canadian sovereignty, giving rise to an international claim. In this case

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the wrong is directly a wrong against Canada, not just a wrong arising out of an injury to a Canadian citizen.

14. In our view, therefore, there are sufficient grounds to show that the conduct of the CIA constituted a violation of the United States' international obligations.

15. Two additional matters call for consideration. First, could it be argued that since the injury occurred in Canada and the CIA's conduct implicates Canadian citizens and Canadian institutions, Canada had consented to the activities of the CIA? Article 29(1) of the International Law Commission's draft articles on State Responsibility provides:

> "The consent validly given by a State to the commission by another State of a specified act not in conformity with an obligation of the latter State towards the former State precludes the wrongfulness of the act in relation to that State to the extent that the act remains within the limits of that consent."

The provision, obviously, presupposes that consent has actually been given. It has already been noted that the Canadian government learned of these experiments and of the CIA funding only in 1977. Neither Dr. Cameron nor the Allan Memorial Institute, nor McGill University, are organs of the Canadian government, and any approval that they might have given to these experiments could not bind the Canadian government. Thus, no issue of consent can arise.

16. Second, Mrs. Orlikow, together with four other Canadians, have commenced actions in U.S. Federal Court for the District of Columbia, each seeking damages of one million dollars. If they are successful in this suit then no question of an international wrong by the United States based on the injuries they suffered, arises. The only basis for an international claim would be the violation by the CIA of Canadian territorial sovereignty. If the Canadian plaintiffs are unsuccessful in the U.S. courts then a claim can be brought internationally on their behalf. But, at present, it appears that lack of documentation is impeding the Court action; can Mrs. Orlikow and the other Canadian plaintiffs abandon their domestic court action in the United States and ask the Canadian government to proceed with a diplomatic claim against the United States?

17. This raises the question of exhaustion of local remedies. It has already been noted that there is a division of opinion over whether an individual is required to exhaust local remedies where the injury takes place outside the territory of the State responsible for the injury. Although, it can be argued that in principle no liability for injury to any alien arises before a State has had an opportunity to redress the matter through its domestic processes, the predominant view is summed up by Professor R. Y. Jennings (now Judge Jennings of the International Court of Justice) in his lectures at the Hague Academy of International Law in 1967 as follows:

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> "There is this further qualification of the scope of the local remedies rule that, in general, it applies only where the act complained of occurred within the territorial jurisdiction of the respondent State. Thus, on the one hand, there can be no doubt that it applies where the alleged injury was suffered by an alien resident in the respondent country. On the other hand, if the injury complained of were that the respondent State had wrongfully injured the complainant on the high seas, or abroad, the local remedies rule would not apply."[7]

Moreover, there is authority for the view that where a State espouses a claim both in respect of an injured national and in respect of a claim in its own right, the injured national is excused from exhausting local remedies.[8]

18. Accordingly, our conclusion is that there is no obligation upon Mrs. Orlikow to exhaust local remedies as a precondition to having a claim espoused on her behalf by the Canadian government. Nevertheless, as the matter is not wholly free from doubt it would be wise for the plaintiffs to continue their domestic action. If it cannot be continued because of a lack of documentation and this lack is attributable to the failure of the United States to provide that documentation, the plaintiffs would have done all they could to exhaust local remedies, and this would no longer be a potential issue in an international claim.

The Adequacy of the Available Facts

19. The information available about this matter so far comes from several sources, an enquiry conducted by the CIA, an enquiry conducted by McGill University, the Orlikows and the press. The analysis of this evidence so far seems to be directed to seeking to determine whether the CIA "controlled or directed" the research. Thus, in PSPE's memorandum 50 of February 15, 1979, it is said

> "Information from the Orlikows, the CIA and the press suggest that Mrs. Orlikow was not the victim of CIA directed research". (emphasis added)

In a memorandum to the SSEA of March 9, 1979 it is said that the U.S. authorities have stated:

> "that the CIA has exhausted the information in its records without getting to the truth of the affair. According to them, it is not clear how far this research was conceived, designed and managed by Dr. Cameron and McGill University, or whether the CIA and its front organization in some way influenced the conduct or content of the research..."

20. In a memorandum provided to the Department by the U.S. Emb on February 2, 1979, entitled "Background on CIA-Sponsored Research

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at McGill University" it is said:

> "Under the circumstances, it may be argued that the CIA neither could nor did exert any influence over the content of the research or the manner in which it was conducted, and, therefore, cannot be held responsible for any harm which might have resulted. The opposing view is that the amount of direction and control the Agency may have exercised through the SIHE concerning this research is not clear, and this element must be clarified before the Agency will be in a position to disclaim responsibility. In order to resolve this matter it is necessary to determine whether this research was conceived, designed and managed entirely by Dr. Cameron and McGill University or whether CIA or SIHE influenced the conduct or content of the research in any way. If there was such influence, details concerning its extent and nature will be important. Prior to the recent developments it had been intended to seek clarification from McGill through whatever channels deemed appropriate and discreet....it appears that Agency interest began after she (Mrs. Orlikow) was a patient the first time and terminated before she was a patient the second time. Nonetheless, the Agency is not yet in a position to disclaim responsibility for Mrs. Orlikow or other subjects of Dr. Cameron's research activities until we have completed our investigation."

21. The difficulty of obtaining the facts has been referred to in previous memoranda. The CIA's enquiry has not turned up all the records, and those records that have been discovered do not identify individual or institutional recipients of funding. Dr. Cameron, who has since died, took all his personal records with him when he retired, and apparently they have not been located. Even if McGill University or the CIA have additional undisclosed records it is difficult to obtain access to them.

22. In these circumstances it is important to determine precisely what factual information is necessary in order for Canada to pursue a claim against the United States. Earlier it was stated that the United States would be responsible if it could be shown that it knew or ought to have known that the research funded by the CIA was in the nature of medical or psychiatric experimentation conducted without the consent of the patient, and if it was reasonably foreseeable that this treatment would cause injury. There are several elements here. First, it seems undisputed that the CIA actually funded Dr. Cameron's research. Second, it is a reasonable inference from the facts so far known that the CIA knew of the nature of that research; it was because of the CIA's interest in that type of research that Dr. Cameron's research was funded. Third, it would seem also to be a reasonable inference from the record that the United States was aware or ought to have been aware that the subjects of this research would not have given their consent. The CIA's knowledge of the very nature of the research would make

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it extremely doubtful that it expected the subjects of the research to have consented to the experiments. Fourth, there would appear little doubt that it was reasonably foreseeable that this form of treatment would be likely to result in injury to the patients. This does not depend upon the actual state of knowledge of the CIA, but rather on what objective medical opinion at the time would have concluded.

23. A further aspect of the CIA's funding should be mentioned. The argument might be raised that the CIA was only one of several sources of funds for Dr. Cameron's work; thus even if the CIA had not provided funds Dr. Cameron's research would have gone ahead anyway, funded from some other source. There is no body of international law on this aspect of causation, but the position under American law as set out by a leading American authority on the law of torts seems appropriate. Speaking of the burden of proof on the fact of causation he says that the plaintiff

> "must introduce evidence which affords a reasonable basis for the conclusion that it is more likely than not that the conduct of the defendant was a substantial factor in bringing about the result."[9]

Applying this test to the Orlikow case would seem to confirm the liability of the United States.

24. Our conclusion, therefore, is that on the basis of the facts as known at the present and from reasonable inferences that can be drawn from them, there is a prima facie case for the international responsibility of the United States that would support a claim by Canada in respect of (a) the injury suffered by Mrs. Orlikow and the other Canadians as a result of the experiments funded by the CIA, conduct that is attributable to the government of the United States; (b) the violation of Canadian territorial sovereignty which resulted in an injury to Canadian citizens.

25. It may be that there are additional facts available to the United States that would deny some of the inferences that have been drawn. For example, if the CIA has evidence to show that its officials understood that the subjects of the experiments had given their consent, then this would have a major impact upon the Canadian case. It is, however, incumbent upon the United States to disclose facts of this nature and thus clarify the position.

26. Conclusion

1. The Canadian government should put pressure on the United States government to reach an out of court settlement with Mrs. Orlikow and the other Canadian plaintiffs, or alternatively to provide the documentation that will enable the Canadian plaintiffs to pursue their litigation.

2. If the litigation proceeds in the U.S. Federal court, Canada should consider, in consultation with the Canadian plaintiffs and their lawyers, entering the proceedings as amicus curiae in order to bring to the Court's attention the fact that the CIA's actions were neither known to Canada nor condoned by it, and that these actions were illegal under Canadian law.

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3. If no out-of-court settlement is reached, or if the United States fails to provide the documentation that is necessary to enable the Canadian plaintiffs to pursue their claim, or if the Canadian plaintiffs are unsuccessful in their litigation in the U.S. Federal Court, then Canada should pursue an international claim against the United States in respect of both the injury to Canadian citizens and the violation of Canadian sovereignty. Even if the plaintiffs are successful in their litigation there would still remain the possibility of a claim by Canada based on the United States violation of the territorial sovereignty of Canada.

C. V. Cole

C. V. Cole
Director
Legal Advisory Division

P.S. We have prepared a draft memorandum to the DPM/SSEA (copy attached) based on the conclusions in this memorandum. If you agree with our proposals, the memorandum will be put into final form.

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FOOTNOTES

[1] This information is contained in the Department's letter of June 16, 1979 to the U.S. Embassy. Although the CIA provided only 25-30% of SIHE's funding, the research at AMI was apparently funded from monies contributed by the CIA.

[2] 55 AJIL 548 (1961). This draft was based on the 1929 Harvard Draft Convention and revised by Professors Baxter and Sohn of the Harvard Law School.

[3] "The Incidence of the Rule of Exhaustion of Local Remedies", 35 B.Y.B.I.L. 83 (1959) at p. 97.

[4] O'Connell, International Law, 2nd Edition 1970, pp. 1029-30.

[5] "Some Considerations Upon the Protection of Individuals in International Law" 90 Recueil des Courts (1956-II) 659 at p. 688.

[6] Yearbook of the I.L.C. 1977 Vol. II, Part I, paras. 97-100.

[7] "General Course in Public International Law", Hague Recueil (1967-II), p. 485. A similar view is taken by O'Connell, International Law, 2nd ed. 1979, pp. 1029-30; Meron, "The Incidence of the Rule of Exhaustion of Local Remedies", 35 B.Y.B.I.L. 83 (1959), and Head, "A Fresh Look at the Local Remedies Rule" 5 C.Y.B.I.L. 142 at 153.

[8] American Law Institute, Restatement of Foreign Relation Law of the United States: Sec. 208, quoted in Whiteman, Digest of International Law, Vol. 8 (1967) pp. 778-79.

[9] Prosser, Law of Torts (1964), p. 245.

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FPR/John Noble/5-1874:nl

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TO/À	JLA
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SUBJECT / SUJET	Orlikow Case: DPM/SSEA Interview with the "Fifth Estate"

Security/Sécurité: RESTRICTED
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File/Dossier: 81-3-ALLAN MEMORIAL INST
Date: November 24, 1983
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ENCLOSURES
ANNEXES

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The "Fifth Estate" has been pushing the Minister to agree to an interview concerning the Canadian Government's role in attempting to facilitate the compensation claims of Mrs. Orlikow and others. The Minister is not enthusiastic about this but has agreed, provided he is fully briefed on the matter.

2. I should be grateful if you would prepare the necessary briefing for the Minister on this matter.

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(See also 183 ZSP)
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John J. Noble
Director
Media Relations

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NOTE FOR THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

ORLIKOW/CIA AFFAIRS
FIFTH ESTATE REQUEST FOR INTERVIEW

CBC's "Fifth Estate", which did a programme on the medical experiments at Allan Memorial Institute at Mc Gill on March 11, 1980, is planning to do an update and has been pestering me with a request that you give them a ten-minute interview to put on record the Canadian Government's role in attempting to help Canadians who may have been harmed by these experiments in obtaining compensation from the USA Government.

I have made it perfectly clear to the Fifth Estate that your schedule does not permit such an interview. However, they say they are ready any time, any place. If you do not wish to talk to the Fifth Estate, would you agree that I talk to them to outline the steps taken by the Department (along the lines of the attached Q and A) to be of consistance in this matter?

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(See also 183-ZSP)

John J. Noble

John J. Noble

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HOUSE OF COMMONS BOOK – BRIEFING NOTE
LI 'E LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES – NOTES D'INFORMATION

Section

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Subject/Highlights Sujet/Points saillants

ORLIKOW/CIA AFFAIR

Source

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Assessment Évaluation

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RESTRICTED

Available information falls short of establishing to what extent, if any, the experimental psychiatric treatment conducted at the Allan Memorial Institute was influenced by the CIA or the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology (SIHE). The reasons for this situation are:

(a) the death many years ago of Dr. D. E. Cameron, Director of the AMI and Chairman of McGill's Psychiatry Department. When he resigned in 1964 he took with him all his personal records regarding the experiments;

(b) many CIA records relating to the MKULTRA project, of which Dr. Cameron's experiments were a part, were allegedly destroyed. The U.S. authorities informed us recently that they would not release documents that could be used by Mrs. Orlikow and the other plaintiffs in their lawsuit against the U.S. Government.

It is difficult not only for the plaintiffs under U.S. domestic law, but also for the Canadian Government, to make out a case under international law for holding the U.S.Governmen liable for the CIA sponsored experiments without adequate substantiation as to their role. We consider that further pressure should be put on the U.S. authorities to release whatever documentation is available and a recommendation will be made to you in this regard in the near future on completion of the Legal Bureau's in-depth review.

Suggested Reply Réponse suggéré

- In August 1977 the Department learned for the first time through press reports that the CIA had financed through a private U.S. foundation (Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology) medical experiments at the Allan Memorial Institute of McGill University.
- Since 1977 the Canadian Government has made representations, on numerous occasions, to the U.S. Government regarding these experiments performed in Canada without the patients' consent and without the knowledge of the Canadian Government.
- The CIA has acknowledged that it sponsored this research without the knowledge of the Canadian Government.
- The U.S. authorities have expressed deep regret concerning this matter and have assured us that pursuant to a Presidential Executive Order of 1978, such a thing will never happen again.
- A number of individuals who were exposed to the experiments have sued the U.S. Government in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia seeking compensation for their injuries. We have been trying to assist them in obtaining release of documents that would elucidate the facts at issue in the lawsuit.
- In August the Ambassador raised the matter with the State Department to express concern and to indicate our interest in an early resolution of this issue.
- We will continue to follow this matter up with a view to assisting those Canadians who may have been harmed by the experiments in obtaining compensation from the U.S. Government.

Prepared by Préparé par	Division Direction	Date	Tel. no. Nº de té
C. V. Cole	JLA-2350	November 21/83	593-7992

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---ORLIKOW CASE:RELEASE OF DOCUS

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O N F I D E N T I A L

FM WSHDC UNGR2688 17NOV83

TO EXTOTT JLA (C.V.C.+A.L.) DELIVER BY 171500

DISTR ZSS ZSP URR PURI JCX MINA USS CMR FPR JCD SIO URD

---ORLIKOW CASE:RELEASE OF DOCUMENTS

OFFICE OF CDN AFFAIRS(GRABENSTETTER)AT STATE CONTACTED US LATE THIS MORNING TO INFORM US THAT PLAINTIFFS IN COURT PROCEEDINGS HERE HAVE FILED MOTION TO COMPEL DISCLOSURE OF FOUR DOCUS CONNECTED WITH ORLIKOW CASE.DOCUS INCL 1978 REPORT BY USA EMB IN OTT WHICH REFERS TO GOTLIEB AS WELL AS DAVID WILSON WHO WAS THEN ACTING AS DG FOR CONSULAR SERVICES,AS WELL AS LET DATED 10MAY83 FROM MICHAEL PEAY,DEPUTY ASST LEGAL ADVISER AT STATE TO CALKIN.GRABENSTETTER ASKED FOR CDN VIEWS REGARDING THEIR RELEASE.

2.GRABENSTETTER INFORMED US THAT HEARING ON THIS MOTION IS SCHEDULED FOR MONDAY 21NOV AND THAT DEPT OF JUSTICE HAD ALREADY INDICATED TO COURT THAT DOCUS WLD BE MADE AVAILABLE.GRABENSTETTER APOLOGIZED FOR SHORT NOTICE AND SAID DEPT OF JUSTICE HAD DONE AN END-RUN.HE SAID ONLY WAY TO PREVENT RELEASE OF DOCUS WLD BE THROUGH AFFIDAVIT OF SECTY OF STATE.HE ASKED FOR URGENT RESPONSE BY TOMORROW MORNING 22NOV.

3.WE TOLD GRABENSTETTER WE WLD CONVEY MATERIAL TO YOU IMMED AND ADDED THAT ONE DAY TIME FRAME WAS UNSATISFACTORY.WE URGED STATE TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE TIME FOR REVIEW IN FUTURE.

4.DOCUS FAXED TO YOU.(OUR FAX POL-876 17NOV83).

CCC/231 171834Z UNGR2688

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SUBJ/SUJ: ---ORLIKOW CASE

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81-3 AMI

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Direction des consultations juridique
Ministère des Affaires extérieures

ACC NO. DATE
FILE DOSSIER 81-3- Allan Mem Inst

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PAGE 01 OTTAWA 03498 132127Z
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INFO OCT-01 ISO-00 L-03 CA-01 JUSE-00 CIAE-00 INR-10
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FOR EUR/CAN

E.O. 11652: N/A
TAGS: CGEN, CA (ORLIKOW, VAL)
SUBJECT: POSSIBLE CLAIM AGAINST USG (ORLIKOW CASE)

1. EXTAFF UNDERSECRETARY ALAN GOTLIEB RECENTLY MENTIONED TO BOTH AMBASSADOR AND DCM THAT GOC IS TAKING AN INTEREST IN THE ASSERTIONS OF MRS. VAL ORLIKOW, WIFE OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, THAT SHE WAS UNWITTING VICTIM OF CIA-SPONSORED MEDICAL RESEARCH. SUBSEQUENTLY, EXTAFF ACTING DIRGEN FOR CONSULAR SERVICES, DAVID WILSON, CONTACTED DCM AT GOTLIEB'S BEHEST AND ASKED THAT EMBASSY REPRESENTATIVE MEET WITH HIM TO DISCUSS CIRCUMSTANCES OF THIS CASE. EMBASSY COUNSELOR FOR CONSULAR AFFAIRS, KEN KELLER, DID SO ON JULY 11, AT WHICH TIME FOLLOWING DETAILS EMERGED.

2. VAL ORLIKOW IS WIFE OF DAVID ORLIKOW, NDP MP FROM WINNIPEG. SHE BELIEVES SHE WAS UNWITTING SUBJECT OF CIA-SPONSORED DRUG EXPERIMENTS DURING MID 1960'S AND EARLY 1960'S. DURING THAT PERIOD, MRS. ORLIKOW WAS UNDER CARE OF DR. EWEN CAMERON AT ALLAN MEMORIAL INSTITUTE OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL. DR. CAMERON, NOW DECEASED, REPORTEDLY HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS CARRYING OUT CIA-SPONSORED EXPERIMENTS AT ALLAN INSTITUTE DURING PERIODS MRS. ORLIKOW

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PAGE 02 OTTAWA 03498 132127Z

WAS THERE. ACCORDING TO HER ATTORNEY, JAMES O'GRADY,

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MRS. ORLIKOW'S RECORDS SHOW SHE WAS TREATED EXTENSIVELY WITH LSD AND OTHER DRUGS AND PROCEDURES THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN PART OF CIA-SPONSORED RESEARCH. ORLIKOWS HAVE BEEN IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH JOHN MARKS, CENTER FOR NATIONAL SECURITY STUDIES, WASHINGTON, WHO HAS ENCOURAGED HER IN THIS BELIEF.

3. WILSON NOTED THAT ACCORDING TO PUBLIC REPORTS, CIA DIRECTOR TURNER INFORMED JOINT HEARING OF SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE AND HEALTH SUBCOMMITTEE IN AUGUST 1977 THAT CIA WOULD ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY AND LOCATE PERSONS WHO WERE UNWITTING SUBJECTS OF CIA-SPONSORED TESTS AND DETERMINE WHAT RESPONSIBILITIES USG MIGHT HAVE TOWARD THEM. WILSON REQUESTED FORMALLY THAT CIA BE ASKED TO CONSIDER MRS. ORLIKOW AS POSSIBLE CANDIDATE FOR INCLUSION IN LIST OF SUBJECTS WHEN IT IS COMPILED.

4. WILSON COMMENTED THAT ORLIKOWS APPARENTLY HOPE FOR EX GRATIA PAYMENT BY USG IN AMOUNT OF APPROXIMATELY DOLLARS 25,000, THE AMOUNT THEY EXPENDED ON HER TREATMENT. HE SAID HE HAD ATTEMPTED TO CONVINCE O'GRADY THAT SUCH PAYMENT WAS NOT LIKELY AT PRESENT TIME.

Wilson → Keller
If W, why? – SOS. Bunny?

5. KELLER ASSURED WILSON THAT DETAILS OF HIS PRESENTATION WOULD BE COMMUNICATED TO APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES IN WASHINGTON. KELLER ALSO UNDERTOOK TO TRANSMIT COPIES OF RELEVANT CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN O'GRADY, CIA AND MARKS (BEING POUCHED TO EUR/CAN).

6. COMMENT: AS WILL BE APPARENT TO WASHINGTON AUTHORITIES FROM O'GRADY'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH CIA LEGAL COUNSEL, THAT AGENCY HAS ALREADY TAKEN NOTE OF MRS. ORLIKOW'S

CLAIM AND APPARENTLY PASSED HER NAME TO JUSTICE DEPARTMENT WHICH WE UNDERSTAND IS ATTEMPTING TO IDENTIFY THOSE PERSONS WHO WERE INVOLVED IN CIA-SPONSORED RESEARCH. THEREFORE, WILSON'S REQUEST (PARA 3 ABOVE) IS REDUNDANT. ON OTHER HAND, EMBASSY INFERS FROM GOTLIEB COMMENTS THAT GOC IS SERIOUSLY CONCERNED ABOUT POTENTIAL POLITICAL FALLOUT FROM THIS CASE AND WOULD THEREFORE LIKE TO SEE QUIET RESOLUTION WHICH IN SOME MEASURE ACCOMMODATES MRS. ORLIKOW. WHILE SUCH ACTION WOULD SATISFY GOC, QUITE OBVIOUSLY IT COULD BE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE FROM POINT OF

UPR agree to release?

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VIEW OF USG, THOUGH THAT WOULD HAVE TO BE DETERMINED IN WASHINGTON.

7. REQUEST INSTRUCTIONS ON RESPONSE TO EXTAFF. ENDERS

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PAGE 01 QUEBEC 00160 051959Z
ACTION EUR-12

INFO OCT-01 ADS-00 INR-10 SS-15 CIAE-00 NSAE-00 PA-02
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INFO AMCONSUL MONTREAL
SECSTATE WASHDC 2517

UNCLAS QUEBEC 0160

E.O. 12065: N/A
TAGS: CA, PINR, PORS
SUBJECT: FORMER FEDERAL MP'S WIFE CLAIMS TO BE DRUG EXPERIMENT VICTIM

1. QUEBEC PRESS PROMINENTLY REPORTED TODAY THAT VELNA ORLIKOW, WIFE OF FORMER FEDERAL NEW DEMOCRAT PARTY MP DAVID ORLIKOW IS SUING MONTREAL'S ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR "IRREPARABLE DAMAGE" RESULTING FROM BRAIN WASHING EXPERIMENTS ALLEGEDLY FINANCED BY CIA. ORLIKOW CLAIMS TO HAVE UNWITTINGLY PARTICIPATED IN CONTROVERSIAL DRUG EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED BETWEEN 1956-64.

2. WILL DECLINE TO COMMENT UNLESS OTHER GUIDANCE FORTHCOMING.
JAEGER

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6/7

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APPROVED BY EUR/CAN:WLLOYD
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E.O. 11652: N/A

TAGS: CGEN, CA (ORLINKOW, VAL)

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE CLAIM AGAINST USG (ORLIKOW CASE)

REF: OTTAWA 3498

1. CIA ATTORNEY WHO IS HANDLING CLAIM OF MRS. ORLIKOW INFORMS US THAT CIA AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ARE STILL WORKING OUT PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED IN DEALING WITH CASES OF ALLEGED UNWITTING SUBJECTS OF CIA-SPONSORED DRUG RESEARCH. INDIVIDUAL CASES WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED UNTIL OVERALL PROCEDURES HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED. IT WILL BE SOME TIME--PROBABLY WEEKS--BEFORE HER CASE CAN BE DEALT WITH.

2. REGRET THAT FOREGOING IS ALL YOU CAN TELL EXTAFF AT THIS TIME.

3. WILL KEEP YOU INFORMED. CHRISTOPHER

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External Affairs Canada / Affaires extérieures Canada

TO/À: C. Cole

FROM/DE: D. McRae

REFERENCE / RÉFÉRENCE:

SUBJECT / SUJET: ORLIKOW CASE

Security/Sécurité: SECRET

Accession/Référence:

File/Dossier: 81-3-ALLAN MEMORIAL INST

Date: October 31, 1983

Number/Numéro:

ENCLOSURES / ANNEXES

DISTRIBUTION

Unfortunately I have to leave early for New York (Sixth Committee, ICC) on Tuesday, November 1 and thus I have not had time to develop anything in detail re Orlikow. However, it seems to me that in relation to your para. 3 the following points could be made:

1. The responsibility of the United States under international law flows from the fact that it has broken an international obligation owed to Canada--and this is quite independent of any right of Mrs. Orlikow to recover under U.S. domestic law.

2. The breach of an international obligation by the United States could flow from three sources:

(a) The United States owes a duty to Canada not to injure Canadian nationals--wherever they are. Normally, this principle is formulated as the duty not to injure aliens when they are within the territory of the State that is held responsible. But it seems that the duty is not limited to situations where the individual is within the territory.

This is implicit in the extract you have quoted from O'Connell. It seems to be accepted by Ago in his report on State Responsibility when he was ICC Special Rapporteur; it is accepted by Sohn and Baxter in a comment on an early ICC draft on State Responsibility. However, the American Restatement seems to limit responsibility to situations where the individual alien is within the territory of the offending state.

I think that more research should be done on this. The problem is that the issue only seems to be mentioned when the question of the exhaustion of local remedies arises--and then it is sometimes suggested that where injuries are caused to aliens outside the territory there is no need to exhaust local remedies. O'Connell takes this view, but it seems to be more controversial. Ago says that in principle all injured aliens should exhaust local remedies whether they are injured within or outside the offending state.

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In principle, however, it seems right that a State owes a duty to other states not to injure their nationals and this applies in respect of foreign nationals whenever they are.

(b) The United States owes a duty to Canada not to come onto Canadian territory and cause injury. The argument is that Canada consents to U.S. agencies coming into Canada for various purposes, but if it was known that the CIA was coming into Canada to conduct or to fund lawful research then consent would be withdrawn.

In other words, the CIA's actions could be characterized as a violation of Canada's territorial sovereignty because they came into Canada without consent and injured Canadian citizens.

Again, more research is needed on this point, although in principle it seems supportable.

(c) The United States owes a duty to Canada to refrain from activities in Canada that will have harmful consequences in Canada. Thus, the United States committed a wrong to Canada by the act (in the United States) of providing funding to an individual who would conduct research in Canada that would be harmful to the subjects of that research.

This is an application of the transboundary harm principle of environmental law to the circumstances of the Orlikow Case. It requires more work, and is much more controversial. Work on this topic in the ICC is limited to transboundary harm of the environmental type and whether it can be extended to this kind of case is debatable.

Any of the above require proof of facts:

(a) that the CIA funded Cameron's work;

(b) that the purpose of the funding was to conduct the research that was known to be, or should have been known to be harmful;

(c) that the funding was given without a specific purpose, but with the knowledge that it would be used for research that could be harmful to the subjects.

3. The above are thoughts of a preliminary nature and they need further refinement. I know that you have some urgency about the matter. Would you like me to continue looking into the law while I am at the U.N? I expect to be there until November 25.

4. Please contact me through Richard St. Martin.

Don McRae

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External Affairs Canada / Affaires extérieures Canada

TO/À: C. Cole

FROM/DE: D. McRae

REFERENCE / RÉFÉRENCE:

SUBJECT / SUJET: ORLIKOW CASE

Duplicate

EXEMPT 15(1) 21(1)(a) 23

Security/Sécurité: SECRET

Accession/Référence:

File/Dossier: 81-3-ALLAN MEMORIAL INST

Date: October 31, 1983

Number/Numéro:

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4. Please contact me through Richard St. Martin.

Don McRae

External Affairs Canada | Affaires extérieures Canada

ZSS/C.GREGOR/54355/OW

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AL 81-3

TO/A: JLA (Legal Advisory Division)

FROM/DE: ZSS (Security Division)

REFERENCE / RÉFÉRENCE:

SUBJECT / SUJET: THE ORLIKOW AFFAIR

Security/Sécurité: SECRET

Accession/Référence:

File/Dossier: ~~29-20-1-USA~~ 81-3-ALCAN MEMORIAL INST

Date: 6 October, 1983

Number/Numéro: ZSS: 3463

ENCLOSURES / ANNEXES

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--- Attached, as requested, are copies of correspondence you flagged and wished to obtain from our file on this subject.

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Department of External Affairs
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Direction des consultations juridique
Ministère des Affaires extérieures

R.W. Clark
Director
Security Division

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Department of External Affairs

Canada

Ministère des Affaires extérieures

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

Ottawa, June 15, 1979.

PSPE-268

Dear [redacted]

[redacted] The suggested questions were incorporated in a letter from this Department to the Principal of McGill University. In return we have received letters from the Principal, Dr. Bell, and also from the Chairman of the McGill University Department of Psychiatry. This information is summarized below. At first blush, it would appear that little new information has emerged from this exchange of correspondence, with the possible exception of the table listing funds received by McGill from the Society for the Improvement of Human Ecology and the Human Ecology Fund Incorporated. The latter would tend to indicate that CIA funds continued to be channelled to McGill University as late as 1963 or 1964.

DELETED: SECTION 15(1) and SECTION 15(1)(a)

The Allan Memorial Institute constitutes the Department of Psychiatry of the Royal Victoria Hospital, one of four hospitals associated with McGill as a teaching hospital, but a quite separate institution from McGill. Dr. Cameron's psychiatric patients were in the care of the hospital. Dr. Cameron was Chairman of the University Department of Psychiatry, a department of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill having its physical location in the premises of the various hospitals. Clinical research with hospital patients is of course under the control of the hospitals, which nowadays have ethics committees controlling all such research with human subjects.

Grants in aid of research made to such staff members, as Dr. Cameron by outside bodies are administered on behalf of the staff members either by McGill or by the hospital in question (or its associated research foundation). In the case of Dr. Cameron, the grants were administered by McGill.

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Date released to ... June 11/89

[redacted],
United States Embassy,
100 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario

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S-E-C-R-E-T

Starting in 1977, McGill received a number of enquiries on this topic. Their Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research prepared a paper summarizing their knowledge of the affair in November 1977, a paper that was subsequently approved by the Council of the Faculty (see attachment I).

So far as McGill knows, Dr. Cameron never know that the Society for the Improvement of Human Ecology and the Human Ecology Fund, Incorporated, were acting (in part) as fronts for the CIA. It has been remarked repeatedly that if they did know, then the front organization was incompetent, because the whole purpose of a front organization is to forestall such knowledge.

With all that as background, our questions were answered as follows:

(a) Dr. Cameron was engaged in this type of research before he received his first grant from the SIHE; indeed, an article entitled "Psychic Driving" by Dr. Cameron was already in print in the American Journal of Psychiatry in January, 1956. McGill believes he clearly did not invent this line of research in order to satisfy the SIHE.

(b) Table 1 (attachment II) in the paper attached to this letter shows some entries subsequent to 1960 of which one of modest size is identified with Dr. Cameron.

(c) According to the McGill Department of Psychiatry, the Royal Victoria Hospital and the Allan Memorial Institute have no records on Dr. Cameron's research. When he retired in 1964 he apparently took with him all his personal records, such as lists of names of patients involved, and of course his scientific articles cannot allow identification of individual cases.

(d) McGill believes it is clear that this research did not take place in McGill's own premises, and that their direction and control lay somewhere between minimal and non-existent. The University as an institution does not attempt to "control" the research of its professors, except for certain general ethical and financial guidelines. In any case, of course, only the psychiatrists in Dr. Cameron's own department would be able to hold informed opinions about the nature of the research.

.....3

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EXTERNAL AFFAIRS = AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

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S-E-C-R-E-T

(e) This appears to be essentially a repeat of question (c).

Everything Mr. Bell has heard about this matter convinces him that Dr. Cameron was a sincere medical practitioner who was almost desperately trying to find a way to help intractable psychiatric patients, many of whom had been referred to him as a last hope. In many cases, it seems to Mr. Bell that one has to ask a familiar medical question; which is the more humane, to subject the patient to a harsh program of treatment, or to leave the patient in his or her hopeless condition? Not being a medical man, Mr. Bell cannot even hazard a guess at the answer in this case. The fact that Dr. Cameron's clinical research was partly supported by the SIHE, which in turn was partially supported by the CIA, is largely irrelevant. In particular it does not make sense to speak of Dr. Cameron's clinical research as if it were "a project of the CIA".

I trust it is clear that the information in the above paragraphs reflects the views and conclusions of McGill University. If we receive any further relevant information, for example, directly from the Allan Memorial Institute, we will advise you.

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

Director General,
Bureau of Intelligence Analysis
and Security

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and released to The Globe and Mail
on June 17 '95 MH

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ATTACHMENT 1

Support of Research at McGill University - by the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology.

The New York Times reported on 2 August 1977 that the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology received funds from the US Central Intelligence Agency, and that projects funded by that Society had been carried out at McGill University. The Times article quoted the executive director of the Society, Col. James L. Monroe, as saying that "only about 25 to 30 percent" of the Society's annual budget of between $1 and $1.5 million came from the CIA, the rest coming from other foundations and from private donors. It is clear from the Times story that the officers and founders of the Society were aware of the CIA's interest in and support of the Society.

The Times story reported that research carried out by the late D. Ewen Cameron, M.D., director of the Allen Memorial Institute, had been funded in part by the Society. The value of research funds obtained from the Society and administered through McGill is contained in the Annual Reports, and also records of the Department of Psychiatry. The amounts obtained from those two sources are presented in Table 1. A portion of the total amount was listed in the annual reports as received by others.

One month after the appearance of the Times story, the Central Intelligence Agency wrote to McGill. The Agency did not mention the Times story. It did say that old financial records had been recently discovered which made some more information available about the CIA's earlier activities in support of research, and that these "very fragmentary" records indicated that researchers at McGill had been supported by organizations that received money from the CIA. The agency offered McGill the same records which were available to the public under the US Freedom of Information Act, and under the same conditions: namely, that all names of individuals or institutions would be deleted. An exception was made wherever the name of McGill or an associated institution appeared: this was added over the previous deletion, "in order to allow you to judge the nature and extent of University involvement". McGill accepted the agency's offer, and received files related to two separate research projects. The files contain the original research grant applications made to the outside institutions, internal CIA memoranda justifying support of the projects, internal financial documents relating to the disbursement of funds for the projects, and copies of the financial statements submitted by the researchers to the outside institutions. In no case is a researcher identified by name; neither is the institution to which he applied for funds. In the case of both projects, the internal memoranda make it clear that the CIA's interest was to be concealed. One memorandum states "Dr_____, the principal investigator, and his staff will remain completely unwitting of_____government interest", and "No agency staff personnel will contact, visit, or discuss this project with Dr._____ or his staff except under extreme circumstances." In another memorandum: "No cleared or witting persons are concerned with the conduct of this project,

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One of the files presumably concerns the research carried out by Cameron and his associates. Despite deletions of references to persons or published works which might identify the applicant, the proposal clearly refers to work which Dr. Cameron had previously done, and presents proposals for research which he and his associates later published, with acknowledgement of support to the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology. In this file appears an accounting for $62,045 received between April 1, 1957 through June 30, 1960.

The other file concerns a proposal for the study of psychiatric techniques employed by native healers. The proposal was to support travel, maintainence, and investigation costs over a period of eighteen months. The file contains an accounting for $13,850 spent between 1960 and 1963. Deletions notwithstanding, this research can be identified as having been carried out by a McGill researcher who acknowledged the support of the Human Ecology Fund, Inc in subsequent publications.

Another professor is named in the McGill Annual Reports as a recipient of funds from the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology. This professor said that the money had been received to support the establishment of a scholarly journal, which did begin regular publication in 1964. No file was received from the CIA with contents corresponding to this purpose.

The files supplied by the Agency do not account for all of the money granted by the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology to McGill University. Most of the funds granted by the Society were provided by sources other than the CIA. In a letter accompanying the documents from which these files were selected, the Director of Central Intelligence, Stansfield Turner, explained that the retrieval of these records from CIA archives was unexpected and incomplete, because the CIA had attempted in 1973 to destroy all the documents related to the project MKULTRA, which included these sub-projects.

Neither the travels of a McGill researcher nor publication of a scholarly journal involved research in the sense of interventions with animals or human beings. Dr. Cameron's research was reported in a series of publications which acknowledged Society support. In all of the reported research, the effort was to find a technique which would be clinically effective in improving the psychological state of seriously disturbed, hospitalized mental patients. The research was based on a technique, developed by Dr. Cameron, called "psychic driving", in which negative and positive statements were repeated hundreds of thousands of times to mental patients in an effort to change their self-attitudes: first by building up resistance to the negative statements, and then by repeating the positive statements so often that they would be accepted as true. Various forms of electroconvulsive, drug, and sensory isolation treatments were used in advance of the negative and positive statements in an effort to make the patients more receptive to their repetition. There are no published reports of research on non-patients. In the published research on patients, there are only two instances of an effect being sought which was not directly intended to improve the condition of the patient. In one instance, the researchers varied the tension in different muscle systems of the arm by verbal suggestions included among those of clinical significance: in another

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they changed the temperature of the ear lobe, which is controlled by [illegible] in the local blood supply, in the same way. The Times article [illegible] and Mr. Leonard Rubenstein, a former technician with the project, as saying that 20 or 30 nurses were placed in dark, silent rooms for periods of about half an hour. Mr. Rubenstein reported that one nurse was "tested" a few months later as a schizophrenic and she had to go to the "hospital". There is no published record of any such experiment, and no mention of it in the files sent to McGill by the CIA. An effort to contact Mr. Rubenstein for further information, first through the New York Times and then through a former employer, was a failure.

Neither the Faculty of Medicine, nor the hospitals, nor the Graduate Faculty had research review committees during the period covered by the research being considered. All research: funded and unfunded, clinical or basic, which involves human subjects is now reviewed by committees within the hospitals, Medical Faculty, or Graduate Faculty as is appropriate.

Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research,

McGill University,

November 21, 1977.

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Funds received by McGILL from the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology and the Human Ecology Fund, Inc.

Year	Amount		Notes
1956-57	$5000	S	recipient unknown
1957-58	$19,080	S	to D.E. Cameron
1957-58	$500	S	journal subsidies
1958-59	$19,100	S	to D.E. Cameron
1958-59	$4,825	S	journal subsidies
1959-60	$19,090	S	to D.E. Cameron
1959-60	$774	S	journal subsidies
1960-61	$15,850	S	$4,775 to D.E. Cameron
1961-62	$6,925	S	recipient unknown
1962-63	$5,501	F	travel subsidy
1963-64	$1,200	F	travel subsidy

S: received from the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology.

F: received from the Human Ecology Fund, Inc.

Disposition of amounts not attributed cannot be ascertained from the University's files or from files received by the University.

Document disclosed under the Access to Information Act -
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Canada

TO/A: Executive Committee

FROM/DE: PUR

REFERENCE / RÉFÉRENCE:

SUBJECT / SUJET: Access to Information - Request by Robert Logie

Security/Sécurité: UNCLASSIFIED

Accession/Référence:

File/Dossier: 7-1-14-LOGIE

Date: June 10, 1983

Number/Numéro: PURI-0168

ENCLOSURES / ANNEXES: X

DISTRIBUTION

On January 10, 1983, Mr. Logie wrote to the Minister "in the spirit" of the Access to Information Act, requesting copies of all correspondence between the Canadian and U.S. Governments concerning "thought control" experiments allegedly conducted at the Allan Memorial Institution in Montreal in the late 1950's and copies of the minutes of any meetings that took place regarding these experiments.

2. Mr. Logie's case is similar to that of Mrs. Orlikow, wife of David Orlikow, M.P. Mr. Orlikow has not made a request "in the spirit" of the Access Act, but his concerns, relating to a law suit in the United States, are virtually identical with those of Mr. Logie.

3. The delay of 5 months in responding substantively to Mr. Logie's request has resulted from the time-consuming consultations required with the U.S. authorities. They recently informed us that they could not agree to release of the relevant documents under their control. In the light of this response, the records which we had retrieved were reviewed by ZSS, who recommended the release of a number of documents, subject to deletions pursuant to Sections 13(1)(a) and
--- 15(1)(h) of the Access Act. A copy of the document containing the most deletions is attached. *

--- 4. Attached also are draft letters to Mr. Logie and Mr. Orlikow, for the Minister's signature.

5. The purpose of this memorandum is to seek approval of the Executive Committee for these two draft letters.

G.S. Shortliffe
Assistant Deputy Minister
Sector and Corporate Planning

EXT 407

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FILE COPY

ZSIR

29-20-1-USA

ZSS

O 212156Z MAR 83
FM EMBWA
TO EXTOTT FOR ZSS
INFO EXTOTT ZSP
S E C R E T WS-400
REFERENCE OURTEL WS-374 16 MARCH AND YOURLET ZSS-0603 09 FEB 83
SUBJECT: FOIA: ORLIKOW ET AL

IN ABSENCE OF JEFFREY SMITH, STATE'S ASSISTANT LEGAL ADVISER, I MET TODAY WITH MICHAEL PEAY, DEP ASST LEGAL ADVISER, TO REVIEW DOCUMENTATION ATTACHED TO REFLET. PEAY, UNLIKE HIS CIA COUNTERPART, WAS UNAWARE OF THE EXPERIMENTS AT THE ALLAN MEMORIAL INSTITUTE AND THE VARIOUS JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS PENDING IN US COURTS. HE AGREED TO PROCEED WITH DETAILED EXAMINATION OF DOCUMENTS AND PROVIDE US WITH A RESPONSE AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, ALTHOUGH HE NOTED THAT THE SYSTEM TENDS TO FUNCTION SOMEWHAT LETHARGICALLY THESE DAYS DUE TO THE HIGH LEVEL OF FOIA REQUESTS.

2. PEAY NOTED IN LOOKING THROUGH THE DOCUMENTS THAT A NUMBER WERE CLASSIFIED AND WERE MARKED AS SUCH. HE WONDERED ALOUD IF THERE WAS A FIXED PROCEDURE TO PERMIT THE DECLASSIFICATION OF SUCH DOCUMENTS IN CDA IN ORDER TO ALLOW THEIR RELEASE UNDER FOIA AND ASKED THAT IF THERE WAS, IT WOULD BE BOTH INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO HIM TO LEARN THE LEGAL AND PRACTICAL PROCEDURES INVOLVED. ADVISE.

3. AS AN INITIAL COMMENT ON THE DOCUMENTS, PEAY STATED THAT STATE WOULD LOOK AT DOCS BOTH IN CONTEXT OF:

(1) ACTUAL MATERIAL CONTENT, PARTICULARLY AS THIS IS A CASE UNDER LITIGATION, AND

(2) MORE GENERAL QUESTION OF REVEALING INFORMATION CONCERNING BILATERAL INTELLIGENCE RELATIONSHIPS AND PERSONALITIES.

4. EXPECT TO BE IN OTT MAR 29 AND 30 AND WOULD WELCOME AN OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW THIS WITH GREGOR IN ZSS. ZSI/HARLEY IS COORDINATING ARRANGEMENTS FOR CALLS.

21 MARCH 1983

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FILE COPY

ZSIR

29-20-1-CESA

Mr. Sherwood
Mr. Hooper
for info
C.

cc PF2
D.R.

ZSS

R 162124Z MAR 83
FM EMBWA
TO FXTOTT
ZEM
S E C R E T WX374
FXTOT FOR ZSS INFO ZSP
REF YOURLET ZSS-0603 09FEB83
---FOIA: ORLIKOW ET AL
MET TODAY WITH STEVE HERMES, CIA ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL, WHO HAS NOW COMPLETED INITIAL EXAMINATION OF DOCS ATTACHED TO REFLET. HERMES STATED THAT MRS ORLIKOW AND FIVE OTHER CDN PLAINTIFFS HAVE LAID CHARGES AGAINST AGENCY IN US COURTS AND THAT THREE OTHER CDNS HAVE, WITHIN PAST MONTH, FILED AN ADMIN CLAIM FOR DAMAGES WITH THE AGENCY ALL RELATED TO ALLAN MEMORIAL INSTITUTE/MCGILL EXPERIMENTS. AGENCY HAS SIX MONTHS TO ACCEPT OR DENY CLAIM TO THREE LATEST PLAINTIFFS, AFTER WHICH THEY TOO COULD GO TO COURTS IF DAMAGES DENIED.
2. HERMES STATED THAT TO DATE AGENCY HAS RELEASED QUOTE MOUNDS OF DOCUMENTS UNQUOTE TO ORLIKOW AND THE FIVE ON THE SUBSTANCE OF THE EXPERIMENTS BUT HAS DENIED ANY DOCS RELATING TO CDN-USA INTELLIGENCE RELATIONSHIP IN PARTICULAR, HERMES SAID INITIAL EXAMINATION OF OUR DOCS SHOWED THAT AT LEAST TWO LETTERS ON AGENCY FILES BETWEEN KNAUS AND HOOPER HAD BEEN DENIED IN THIS CONTEXT, (HERMES WAS UNABLE WITHOUT CONSULTING FILES TO SAY JUST WHICH TWO AMONG THOSE YOU SENT), AND WHILE THEY WOULD LOOK CAREFULLY AT EACH ONE AND PROVIDE DETAILED RESPONSE, INCLINATION WOULD BE TO DENY ANY DOC WHICH SHED LIGHT ON LIAISON OR INTELLIGENCE RELATIONSHIP OR ON IDENTITIES OF LOS OR COS.
3. HERMES STATED CIA HAD NO OBJECTION TO OUR RAISING MATTER WITH STATE ALTHOUGH AGENCY APPPRECIATED COURTESY OF OUR HAVING STARTED WITH THEM. WILL SEEK EARLY APPOINTMENT, THEREFORE, WITH STATE'S INTELLIGENCE LEGAL ADVISER.
4. ON QUESTION OF UOT EXPERIMENTS, HERMES STATED THAT ALL LITIGATION TO DATE HAD DEALT WITH MCGILL AND WHILE HE HAD NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF INVOLVEMENT AT UOT, HE WOULD INVESTIGATE AND PROVIDE DEFINITE ANSWER.
5. AGENCY APPRECIATES OUR DESIRE TO PROCEED QUICKLY WITH THIS AND HERMES ASSURED ME HE WOULD PROVIDE AN ANSWER AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE. GENERAL COUNSEL IS, NEEDLESS TO SAY, SWAMPED WITH FOIA REQUESTS AND HAS AT PRESENT 20 LAWYERS WORKING FULL TIME ON FOIA ALONE.
16 MARCH 1983

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COMCENTRE FILE DIARY CIRC

0320252

MESSAGE

	PLACE / LIEU	DEPARTMENT / MINISTÈRE	ORIG. NO. / N° D'ORIG.	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY / SÉCURITÉ
FM/DE	EXTOTT	ZSS	XT-113	03MAY83	29-20-1-USA	SECRET

PRECEDENCE

TO/A EMBWA

INFO

DISTR. MINA/PHILLIPS ~~MIN/PHILIPS~~ GNG PUR PURI (COPIES DONE IN DIV)

REF TELECON GREGOR/CALKIN 29APR83

SUB/SUJ ---ACCESS REQUEST--ORLIKOW

AS YOU KNOW MTG TOOK PLACE IN MINS OFFICE WITH DAVID ORLIKOW,MP(WPG NORTH) 29APR83.PRESENT AT MTG WERE ZSS/GREGOR AND PURI/BROWN.FOLLOWING IS REPORT OF MTG.

2.ORLIKOW BEGAN MTG BY PROVIDING MIN WITH TOUR DHORIZON OF CIA FUNDING OF RESEARCH AT ALLAN MEMORIAL INSTITUTE,ACTIVITIES OF DR CAMERON,AND MRS ORLIKOWS INVOLVEMENT IN BRAINWASHING EXPERIMENTS.HE STATED THAT ALTHOUGH HE HAD BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN REACHING OUT OF COURT SETTLEMENT WITH ALLAN MEMORIAL INSTITUTE,THINGS HAD PROCEEDED FAR SLOWER IN USA.HE SAID THAT APPROXIMATELY TWO AND HALF YEARS AGO HIS WIFE ALONG WITH EIGHT OTHER CDNS HAD LAUNCHED A SUIT FOR ONE MILLION EACH AGAINST USA GOVT.HE WAS HOWEVER CONCERNED OVER DELAY IN HAVING CASE SETTLED.HE POINTED OUT THAT HIS WIFE WAS 67 YRS OLD AND AS RESULT OF TREATMENT RECEIVED AT ALLAN INSTITUTE WAS NOT/NOT IN VERY GOOD HEALTH.OTHERS INVOLVED IN ACTION WERE IN EVEN POORER CONDITION THAN HIS WIFE AND HE WAS CONCERNED THAT THEY MIGHT NOT/NOT SURVIVE TO RECEIVE BENEFITS OF SUCCESSFUL SUIT.

...2

DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR	DIVISION/DIRECTION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/APPROUVÉ
SIG C.J. GREGOR/TE	ZSS	3-4335	SIG A.P. SHERWOOD

EXT 18/BIL (REV 8/70)
7530-21-029-4012

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3.HE ADMITTED THAT HE HAD NO/NO SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS TO MAKE BUT REQUESTED DEPTS ASSISTANCE.HE STATED THAT HE HAD NO/NO CRITICISM OF WAY THIS DEPT HAD HANDLED THE MATTER AND REFERRED TO MTGS HE HAD HAD WITH OFFICIALS OF THIS DEPT INCLUDING DISCUSSION WITH THEN USSEA (AE GOTLIEB),BUT WONDERED IF WE COULD DO MORE.ALMOST AS AFTERTHOUGHT HE ALSO ASKED MINS ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING COPIES OF ALL CORRESPONDENCE DEPT HAD EXCHANGED WITH USA ON THIS SUBJ.ALSO REQUESTED COPY OF PRES CARTERS E.O. 12036 OF 26JAN78.

4.MIN CONCLUDED MTG BY RESPONDING SYMPATHETICALLY TO ORLIKOWS DEMARCHE.HE STATED THAT DEPT HAD APPROACHED USA AUTHORITIES ON QUESTION OF RELEASING DOCUS AND WAS AWAITING THEIR RESPONSE.MIN ALSO STATED THAT,SINCE GOTLIEB WAS FAMILIAR WITH CASE AND WAS NOW AMB IN WSHDC,HE WOULD INSTRUCT HIS OFFICIALS TO RAISE ISSUE WITH GOTLIEB AND SEEK HIS VIEWS AS TO HOW DEPT CAN FURTHER ASSIST.

5.IN VIEW OF FOREGOING WE REQUEST THAT YOU BRING THIS TEL TO ATTN OF AMB GOTLIEB FOR HIS COMMENTS BEARING IN MIND ISSUE IS SUB JUDICE IN USA.WE WOULD ALSO BE GRATEFUL FOR ANY EFFORTS TO HASTEN WRITTEN RESPONSE FROM USA AUTHORITIES TO OUR REQUEST FOR RELEASE OF DOCUS.YOU SHOULD ALSO REMIND USA AUTHORITIES THAT WE ARE REVIEWING CDN ORIGIN DOCUS FOR POSSIBLE RELEASE AND WOULD WELCOME THEIR VIEWS ON DELETIONS THEY WOULD REQUIRE.

EXT 104 (6/84)
(COURIER'S DIV)

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ZSSR

FILE

Department of External Affairs

Canada

Ministère des Affaires extérieures

OTTAWA, K1A 0G2

SECRET

09 February 1983

ZSS-0603

Mr. Greg Calkin
IACLO
Canadian Embassy
WASHINGTON

Dear Greg,

In August 1977 it was reported in the press (the first we had heard of it) that from 1958 to 1960 the CIA, as part of its support for a larger programme of behaviour and thought control experimentation, had financed research at the Allan Memorial Institute at McGill University through a private U.S. foundation. In replying to questions in the House of Commons our Minister replied that he would look into the matter and would also consider making a protest to the U.S. Government. In response to our subsequent enquiries the CIA acknowledged that it had sponsored medical research at McGill and confirmed that on the basis of available records, it had done so without the knowledge of the Canadian Government.

In April of 1978 Mr. David Orlikow, M.P. from Winnipeg North advised this Department that his wife had been a patient at the Allan Memorial Institute and had been subjected to CIA-sponsored "mind-control and mind-bending experiments", and that his lawyer had been in contact with the CIA seeking "compensatory payment". He requested the Department to "take the matter up with the American Government to ensure that Canadian citizens who were so treated and mistreated will be informed of their involvement, and that consideration can be given by the U.S.A. and the Canadian Governments as to whether they should not be entitled to compensation for the harm done to them". The response to Mr. Orlikow's demarche and subsequent ongoing dialogue with Mr. Orlikow and the U.S. Embassy was handled by Consular Operations Division.

...2

cc PURI
w/o ATTACH

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
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With the publication of John Marks Book The Search for the Manchurian Candidate in early 1979 detailing CIA drug-testing activities sharpened Mr. Orlikow's anxieties and refocussed public attention on the issue. This Bureau once again entered the fray by approaching the resident Agency representative requesting additional information. In addition to assisting Orlikow (and any other Canadian claimants) we wanted confirmation that no such CIA-sponsored research would ever again take place in Canada.

The latest chapter in this saga commenced with the receipt of a letter from Mr. Orlikow (copy attached). Almost simultaneously PURI (Access to Information and Privacy) received a similar request from another Canadian who alleges that he was subjected to CIA funded research at the Allan Memorial Institute. This latter individual has requested copies of all correspondence exchanged between our two governments on this issue as well as the copies of any minutes of any meetings that took place between our two governments. In requesting this material he indicated that he was "part of a group who have laid charges in the Washington, D.C. Courts" and that they are "now in the process of discovery".

We have reviewed our files and have located the attached correspondence. It is clear that this correspondence contains information passed "in confidence" and we must have U.S. Government concurrence before release can be considered. Because the bulk of the material was exchanged on the intelligence net your first approach should be to the Agency; however, due to the obvious political implication you should advise the Agency that unless they have strong objection you will also raise the matter with the State Department. Indeed when Consular was involved in the process the normal routing of documents took place; therefore, they must be consulted in any event. To ease your task we have broken down the correspondence into 3 packages, one for the Agency, one for State and one for your files. Attached as an Annex are some brief explanatory notes for your own use when presenting the correspondence to the American authorities. These notes should not be handed over to U.S. officials.

When discussing this issue with the Agency we would like you to raise another matter which although not directly related to the release of information aspect has a direct bearing on the whole issue. You will note from our preliminary discussions in 1977 the CIA interlocutor in Washington indicated that "there is evidence that similar research-sponsored activity occurred at the University of Toronto during the same period." This issue was pursued in our early dialogue, but seems to have fallen aside due to our preoccupation with the Orlikow affair. We must correct this oversight. We must receive confirmation whether or not CIA-sponsored research activity took place at the University of Toronto. If indeed such activity took place we would want further details.

...3

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We note that our request for declassification of the "Mackenzie Ki papers" (ZSS-2834 of 23 September 1982) has not yet been actioned by ou merican friends. Because this matter is current rather than historical we must ensure that the Americans treat it with some urgency.

Yours sincerely,

A.P. Sherwood
Director
Security Division

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Received by PLB from Mr Dwemling, US Embassy. Feb 2/1979.

(5)

BACKGROUND ON CIA-SPONSORED RESEARCH AT McGILL UNIVERSITY

MK-ULTRA subproject 68 was based upon a proposal made in 1957 to support studies of the effects of human behavior of the repetition of verbal signals in relation to production of changes in behavior and changes in physiological function. The effects on human behavior of the repetition of verbal signals had been under study at the Allan Memorial Institute at McGill University since 1953. The study proposal included an expression of the intent to explore the capacity of chemical agents to produce inactivation in the patient. Artane, anectine, bulbocapnine, and curare were to be used as a means of breaking down the ongoing patterns of behavior. Patients selected were almost entirely those suffering from extremely long-term and intractable psychoneurotic conditions. While the patients obviously must have been aware that they were being subjected to various forms of treatment, the extent to which they were witting of the precise nature of the treatment is indiscernible.

The proposal for a grant was submitted by the Department of Psychiatry at the Allan Memorial Institute to the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology (SIHE) which was, unknown to the Institute, an agency funding mechanism. The proposal included a statement that support was also being sought from other sources. Neither the principal researcher nor the University were aware that CIA had any interest in the project or provided funds to support it. There is a specific prohibition in the file against anyone from the Agency making any direct contact with the researcher or the University. The proposal was submitted to all members of the Board of the SIHE and was approved unanimously. Actual funding was begun in April 1957. The studies were described and progress reported in annual reports of the SIHE in 1957, 1959, 1960, 1961, and 1961-1963. A 17 August 1960 memorandum for the record states that the Air Force was considering sponsorship of the McGill research.

Copies of relevant documents from the project file were furnished to McGill University by the General Counsel in September 1977. In November 1977 the Vice Chancellor of McGill University sent to the General Counsel a copy of a statement released to the Graduate Faculty Counsel. This release stated, in part: "Dr. Cameron's research was reported in a series of publications which acknowledged society support. In all of the reported research, the effort was to find a technique which would be clinically effective in improving the psychological state of seriously disturbed, hospitalized mental patients. The research was based on a technique, developed by Dr. Cameron, called 'psychic driving,' in which negative and positive statements were repeated hundreds of thousands of times to mental

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patients in an effort to change their self attitudes: first by building up resistance to the negative statements, and then by repeating the positive statements so often that they would be accepted as true. Various forms of electonconvulsive, drug, and sensory isolation treatments were used in advance of the negative and positive statements in an effort to make the patients more receptive to their repetition. There are no published reports of research on non-patients. In the published reports of research on patients, there are only two instances of an effect being sought which was not directly intended to improve the condition of the patient. In one instance, the researchers varied the tension in different muscle systems of the arm by verbal suggestions included among those of clinical significance; in another they changed the temperature of the ear lobe, which is controlled by changes in the local blood supply, in the same way."

The tone of this statement, the substance of which apparently was drawn from the records of the University, indicates that the University may be prepared to accept responsibility for the work done. The research was begun in 1953, long before CIA became aware of, or involved in, it. The request to the SIHE for a grant was unsolicited; the Allan Memorial Institute was looking for an additional source of funds. CIA support provided through the SIHE formed only a part of the funds furnished; the research also was supported by other sources. Neither the researchers nor the University were aware of CIA interest, and there was a clear prohibition at the time against any CIA employee contacting the principal researcher or the institution in connection with the research.

Under the circumstances, it may be argued that CIA neither could nor did exert any influence over the content of the research or the manner in which it was conducted, and, therefore, cannot be held responsible for any harm which might have resulted. The opposing view is that the amount of direction and control the Agency may have exercised through the SIHE concerning this research is not clear, and this element must be clarified before the Agency will be in a position to disclaim liability.

In order to resolve this matter it is necessary to determine whether this research was conceived, designed, and managed entirely by Dr. Cameron and McGill University or whether CIA or SIHE influnced the conduct or content of the research in any way. If there was such influence, details concerning its extent and nature will be important. Prior to the recent developments it had been intended to seek clarification from McGill through whatever channels deemed appropriate and discreet.

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For your information, with reference to Mrs. Val Orlikow, rviving MK-ULTRA records show Agency funding of Dr. Cameron's research at McGill began in April 1957 and terminated in June 1960. Mrs. Orlikow has indicated she was treated at McGill by Dr. Cameron from November 1956 to March 1957 and March 1963 to May 1964. The last reference by SIHE to this research appears to be its 1963 annual report. Thus, it appears that Agency interest began after she was a patient the first time and terminated before she was a patient the second time. Nonetheless, the Agency is not yet in a position to disclaim responsibility for Mrs. Orlikow or other subjects of Dr. Cameron's research activities until we have completed our investigation.

2/2/79

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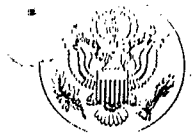
SECRET

file

(6)



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

E 013/79
February 7, 1979

Mr. E. P. Black
Deputy Under Secretary
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa

Dear Pat,

When Mr. Duemling and I met with you and Mr. Hooper last Friday you made four requests for additional information or clarification that would permit you to deal with Mrs. Orlikow's charges that she was an unsuspecting participant in CIA sponsored experiments. The Agency has provided the following response to your requests.

1. You asked for reassurance that neither the Agency nor any other US Government organization would sponsor research such as that being conducted by Dr. Cameron at McGill University in the 1950's and 1960's. Such funding is categorically ruled out by Executive Order 12036, dated 26 January 1978, which states "No agency within the intelligence community shall sponsor, contract for, or conduct research on human subjects except in accordance with guidelines issued by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The subject's informed consent shall be documented as required by those guidelines." This proscription is coupled with the Agency's longstanding agreement to seek the prior approval of the Canadian Government before engaging in any operational activity involving Canada or Canadian citizens. While public reference to the understanding concerning operational activity would present a problem, the Department should be able to provide reassurance based on the Executive Order that covert US Government funding of research in Canada without the knowledge of the Canadian Government is precluded by US law and practice.

SECRET

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2. Concerning your request for reassurance, the Agency responds that its records contain no evidence that Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology (SIHE) or Agency officers gave any hint to McGill or Dr. Cameron that a request for funds would be met with a favorable response.

3. You asked if CIA or any other US Government organization sent patients to Dr. Cameron. Agency files contain no record of such patients being sent to Dr. Cameron.

4. You asked if any of the background material concerning the Agency's involvement with the McGill research program could be provided to Mr. Orlikow. The Agency's General Counsel has recently sent a statement to Mrs. Orlikow's lawyer, Mr. James O'Grady in Ottawa. It may serve your purposes better than the background material which would have to be edited. The Agency has no objection to your providing any of their latest letter directly to the Orlikows. The text of this letter is attached.

In order to determine fundamental issues concerning Agency responsibility for the content of Dr. Cameron's research or the manner in which it was conducted, their General Counsel believes they must seek clarification from McGill University on the following questions:

A. Was this research conceived, designed, and managed by Dr. Cameron and McGill University or did CIA or SIHE influence the conduct or content of the research in any way? If there was such influence, details concerning its extent and nature would be important.

B. Is there any evidence of SIHE funding subsequent to August 1960?

C. What is the extent of McGill records on Dr. Cameron's research?

D. What was the extent of McGill's direction and control of Cameron's work?

E. Are there records of the patients involved in McGill's research?

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The Agency has exhausted its records without resolving these questions. They have asked therefore if the Department of External Affairs would contact appropriate officials of McGill University to obtain answers to these questions. An officer from the Embassy in Ottawa or our Consulate General in Montreal would be prepared to accompany the External Affairs officer making these inquiries.

We appreciate the burden that these inquiries would represent but believe it is to the mutual benefit of both our Governments that these issues be resolved or clarified as much as they can be.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth Knaus

KK/gms

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SUBJECT: Text of Letter Sent by the Agency's General Counsel to the Orlikow's Lawyer 6 February 1979

"As I advised you in my 12 September 1978 letter, the United States Department of Justice determined this Agency may have a legal obligation to identify, locate and notify any unwitting subjects of MKULTRA drug-testing activities where it can be reasonably determined their health may continue to be adversely affected by their prior involvement in that program.

Your letter of 6 February 1978 suggesting a compensatory payment to Mrs. Orlikow as an alleged "unsuspecting participant in CIA sponsored experiments" indicated that Mrs. Orlikow "was a patient at the Allan Memorial Institute in Montreal under the care of Dr. D. Ewen Cameron on two occasions; the first between November 1956 and March 1957, and the second between July 1963 and May 1964."

The records available to the Agency concerning CIA support of research at McGill indicate that this work had been underway since 1953 without CIA support. An unsolicited proposal for a grant was received from the Allan Memorial Institute in January 1957 and CIA funding did not actually begin until April 1957.

"Agency records indicate CIA funding of this research ended sometime in late 1960. Thus, according to Agency records CIA was not involved in the support of this research program until after Mrs. Orlikow had ended her first stay at the Allan Memorial Institute and CIA had terminated its support before she reentered the Institute." Consequently, it appears at this time that Mrs. Orlikow was not involved as a subject of MKULTRA drug testing sponsored by this Agency and CIA was not responsible for the treatment provided to her.

I am enclosing copies of the records available to the Agency pertaining to its support of research at McGill. The university had no objection to the acknowledgment by CIA of its involvement in this activity. I trust it will alleviate Mrs. Orlikow's concerns to learn that she was not subjected to this treatment as a result of support furnished by this Agency."

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(10)

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

E 035/79
April 9, 1979

Mr. C.F.W. Hooper
Director General
Bureau of Intelligence Analysis and Security
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa

RECEIVED IN BSIR
APR 10 1979
RECU BSIR

Dear Mr. Hooper, Bill

The Agency is pleased to accept your Department's offer to address a number of questions to McGill University concerning the Agency's connection with the program of drug research carried on by Dr. Ewen Cameron at the Allan Institute in the 1950's and 1960's. In accordance with your letter of March 28, 1979 I asked the Agency for their requirements for information and suggestions as to whom the inquiries should be addressed. In response, the Agency has provided the following background and statements of its need for information.

The Agency is committed to identify and notify persons, who may still be suffering harmful aftereffects as a result of their having participated as subjects, without their knowledge or consent, in research conducted under the direction and control of CIA. Identification and notification is not necessary if the Agency can be sure that:

A. Substances or techniques used were not likely to produce long-term aftereffects from which the subjects might still be suffering, or

B. Subjects were informed of substances and techniques to be used and any potential risks, and gave their informed consent to participate, or

C. Research was conducted under direction and control of the researcher and the institution without direction or influence from CIA or the Society for the Improvement of Human Ecology (SIHE).

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Agency records suggest that:

A. Dr. Ewen Cameron had been engaged in research using drugs and electroshock several years before the Agency learned of it and began providing funds through SIHE.

B. Cameron's request to SIHE for funds was unsolicited and entirely his own initiative; he was also getting funds from other sources.

C. Neither Cameron nor McGill was aware of Agency interest or Agency relationship with SIHE.

D. Neither SIHE nor the Agency influenced or controlled content or methodology of research.

Unfortunately records are not unequivocally clear on the above points. The purpose of contacting McGill is to obtain clarification. The Agency therefore would appreciate your addressing the following questions to McGill:

A. Was this research conceived, designed, and managed by Dr. Cameron and McGill University or did CIA or SIHE influence the conduct or content of the research in any way? If there was such influence, details concerning its extent and nature would be important.

B. Is there any evidence of SIHE funding subsequent to August 1960?

C. What is the extent of McGill records on Dr. Cameron's research?

D. What was the extent of McGill's direction and control of Cameron's work?

E. Are there records of the patients involved in McGill's research?

You will recognize these questions as the ones submitted in my earlier memorandum. The Agency confirms that these cover their requirements.

We suggest that the Department address this correspondence to Mr. Robert E. Bell, Principal and Vice Chancellor McGill University P.O.Box 6070, Montreal Quebec H3C 3G1. Mr. Bell is the one with

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whom the Agency's General Counsel corresponded in 1977 on this subject. At that time copies of relevant documents from Agency files were furnished to McGill. In response Mr. Bell sent the General Counsel a copy of a statement released to McGill's Graduate Faculty Counsel describing in general terms the purpose Dr. Cameron's research. The Agency is now trying to determine if additional details are available. Depending upon the response received to the questions you are forwarding we can determine whether a follow-up visit to the University is required.

The Agency has asked that I transmit their deep appreciation for the Department's cooperation and understanding in dealing with this whole matter.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth Knaus

KK/gms

File Diary Circ

Security Division/C.J. Gregor/3-4330/ccu

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File: 29-20-1-USA

cc: MINA (2)
FILE (1)
SMR (1)
FPR (1)
CIRC (1)

PLEASE RETURN TO DS/ZSS AFTER SIGNATURE/RELEASE

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

DEC 3 1982

Mr. David Orlikow, M.P.
House of Commons
O T T A W A

Dear Mr. Orlikow,

I refer to your letter of November 1, 1982 in which you requested that inquiries be made amongst officials of my Department to determine if we had any prior knowledge of CIA funded "behaviour control and brainwashing" experiments in Canada.

A review of our records indicates that no new information has emerged since this Department's previous contact with you on this issue. The Department of External Affairs first learned via media reports in August 1977 that the CIA had channelled funds to a Canadian institution for the purpose of conducting research on Canadian psychiatric patients. As you know at that time representations were made to the United States authorities. They responded by expressing deep regret that funding from U.S. official sources had taken place from 1958 to 1960 without informing the Canadian Government. Indeed, the U.S. authorities assured us such a thing would never occur again and sent us a copy of President Carter's Executive Order 12036 on January 26, 1978 stating "No agency within the intelligence community shall sponsor, contract for, or conduct research on human subjects except in accordance with guidelines issued by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The subject's informed consent shall be documented as required by those guidelines."

In short, the review conducted by my officials confirms that prior to the revelations of John Marks in 1977, this Department had no information on file which would indicate any knowledge of CIA involvement in this type of research in Canada.

Yours sincerely,
Original Signed By
Original signé par
ALLAN J. MacEACHEN
Allan J. MacEachen

NOV 23 1982
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Sent by the SSCA
UBP

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

29-20-1-USA

OTTAWA, K1A 0A6
November 1, 1982.

Honourable A. J. MacEachen,
Secretary of State For External Affairs,
House of Commons,
Ottawa

Dear Allan:

I am writing to request your assistance in obtaining information that may well be in the possession of your organization, regarding a matter of great personal and national importance.

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, my wife was at McGill University's Allan Memorial Institute in Montreal as a patient of Dr. D. Ewen Cameron, a U.S. citizen living in Montreal who was the Director of that Institute. Her treatment included the use of excessive doses of drugs, massive electro-shock treatments, injections of LSD, and hours-long sessions listening to tape-recorded interviews which Dr. Cameron described as "psychic driving".

In the late 1970s two researchers, availing themselves of the United States' Freedom of Information Act, were able to examine CIA documents from the 1950s and 1960s. They found that the CIA had funded a series of experiments whose objective was to study techniques of behavior control and brainwashing. See John Marks, The Search for the Manchurian Candidate: The CIA and Mind Control. The full story of the experiments covered in the book, which were code-named "MKULTRA", still is not known, however, because in 1973 CIA Director Richard Helms ordered all records reflecting it destroyed. The CIA records that were not destroyed document the fact that Dr. Cameron was one of the researchers who was funded by the CIA, and that he conducted behavior control and brainwashing experiments on 50 patients at the Allan Memorial Institute without informing the patients that they were subjects of behavior control experimentation for non-medical purposes. My wife was one of those patients misused by Cameron.

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In Washington, Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., a veteran civil liberties lawyer, is now pursuing an action against the CIA for my wife and a number of other Canadians who were also used as experimental subjects at the Allan. The case has proceeded to the discovery stage and the facts uncovered so far reveal that in addition to Cameron the CIA funded other researchers at McGill University, and that in addition to Cameron's experiments, the CIA was greatly interested in the work of Donald O. Hebb, a McGill psychologist who conducted "sensory deprivation" experiments funded by the Defense Research Board in the 1950s. Moreover, Canadian scientists participated in CIA-sponsored conferences in the U.S., and CIA employees routinely visited researchers in Montreal. Thus it seems quite likely that there was substantial cooperation between the U.S. and Canadian governments in behavior control and brainwashing research. Indeed, it seems virtually impossible that one of Canada's closest allies could have sponsored such research at McGill without discussing it with representatives of the Canadian Government.

In order to go forward with our action in Washington, it is important for us to learn as much as possible concerning cooperation between the U.S. and Canadian governments in the area of behavior control and brainwashing research. In addition to the history of such cooperation, we need to learn what Canadian government officials knew about the research Dr. Cameron was conducting and if they knew it was funded by the CIA. If in fact Canadians were apprised by American officials of these activities, how much information was given as to what experiments were being conducted and what purposes those experiments served?

It would seem strange to me if a government agency or department of a friendly foreign government were to fund a project in Canada which could and did have such serious adverse effects for more than 50 Canadians without keeping the Canadian Government informed. I would ask you to make inquiries amongst officials of your Department as to what information they have.

I would appreciate it if you could look into this matter and if I could hear from you in the very near future since these

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experiments were carried on more than 20 years ago and the case is now reaching a very crucial point.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

David Orlikow

David Orlikow, M.P.
Winnipeg North

DO:sk

O/SSEA
NOV 3 1982
REGISTRY

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EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

29-20-1-USA

TO À	PSPE (through FLD)	SECURITY Sécurité	SECRET CANADIAN EYES ONLY
FROM De	FLA	DATE	June 11, 1980
REFERENCE Référence	Your memorandum 170 of March 19	NUMBER Numéro	FLA-1476
SUBJECT Sujet	Orlikow/Allan Memorial Institute/CIA	FILE OTTAWA / MISSION	DOSSIER

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

PEB
PSP

We apologize for the delay in replying to your memorandum. Irrespective of the special political circumstances surrounding this particular case, there are legal principles involved from which it is difficult to derogate. They can be summarized as follows:

1) Each State is sovereign on its own territory, and foreign officials or agents can not compel Canadians in Canada to give evidence and/or statements about a given matter. What could perhaps be tolerated (and even that may be stretching matters) would be for foreign officials to approach Canadians only if they are willing to answer their questions, on a purely voluntary basis. International comity would suggest that the agreement of the country where the enquiry is taking place be requested, and the Canadian Government could of course insist upon this.

2) If the conditions specified under (1) cannot be met, normal legal channels must then be followed, i.e. a Rogatory Commission. Although we have no agreements with the United States concerning legal proceedings in civil and commercial matters, Canadian courts, on the basis of international law and custom, will generally accede to a request from a U.S. court to obtain evidence in connection with proceedings in the requesting country. So far as criminal matters are concerned, the same approach can be followed, although Canadian courts have generally been less forthcoming in acceding to a foreign court's request in such matters.

3) As to the CIA request, Dr. Maurice Dongier, Director of the Allan Memorial Institute, could, if he chose, reply negatively to Mr. D.B. Silver's request to have access to "patient records, financial records or other hospital records..." as well as to "contacting colleagues of

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SECRET
CANADIAN EYES ONLY

Dr. Cameron at the Institute, particularly Drs. Rubenstein, Levy and Ban, in the expectation that they might be able and willing to furnish details regarding the research in question (in order to identify, locate and notify the individuals concerned of the conduct of drug experiments partly financed by the CIA". We are not certain whether the Human Rights Act would permit access to this kind of information without the consent of the individual concerned.

4) In sum, there are no legal grounds for representatives of a foreign government or entity to come to Canada and interview Canadians. Such "visits" can take place, however, with the permission of the "visited State" and provided that the meeting or interview with Canadians in Canada be on a voluntary basis.

2. We accept your proposal to transfer responsibility for this issue to FLA inasmuch as the principal considerations involved are jurisdictional and legal. As to whether a reply to the Embassy should be prepared setting out our views on the appropriateness of the CIA (rather than the USA Consulate General in Montreal) visiting Montreal to interview Canadian citizens, while there would be no harm in explaining our position in writing, we suggest that the best course to follow is to pursue the matter orally with the U.S. Embassy. If Mr. Dongier were to request our views on this matter, we should, of course, make it clear that he is free to accept or refuse the request for an interview, as he chooses.

F. A. Mathys
Director
Legal Advisory Division

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PSP/S.F. Carlson/C.F.W. Hooper/cmd (6-5088)

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PLEASE RETURN TO PSP WHEN SIGNED

File 29-20-1-USA

Released Mar 26/79

TO BE OPENED BY ADDRESSEE ONLY
PERSONAL

Ottawa, March 26 1979.

Dear Mr. Orlikow:

In your discussion with Mr. Black on February 13 concerning your wife's treatment at the Allan Memorial Institute, it was agreed that you would be sent a letter summarizing the information he gave you at that time.

Since you first brought this matter to my attention, we have been in touch with the United States authorities on at least ten occasions in addition to the earlier representations we made in September 1977. In these discussions, the Americans assured us that they were genuinely interested in determining the extent of CIA responsibility for the treatment your wife received. The investigations in the United States have taken a long time, not only because of the complex internal government procedures, but also because of the vast amounts of material that have had to be processed. As a result of these enquiries, the United States authorities say that they have found that information they need to decide what they should do next may only be available at the Institute, the Royal Victoria Hospital or McGill University, if it in fact still exists at all after the passage of time and Dr. Cameron's departure and death. We do not yet know whether these bodies would provide this information to the United States authorities, as they may believe that their legal position could be compromised by so doing. Nevertheless, we will do our best to assist the United States authorities to obtain the information they need if this will permit them to arrive at equitable settlements for any Canadians who may have been harmed by research experiments financed in whole or in part by the CIA.

On the political side, I want again to assure you that it is the view of the Canadian Government that it is not acceptable for foreign governments or their agencies to finance research in Canada in a surreptitious manner and without the necessary prior

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Mr. David Orlikow, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Canada.
K1A 0A6

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consultation and disclosure. The Government of Canada has vigorously made known this position to the United States authorities and has indicated its grave concern at the part played by the Central Intelligence Agency. In their turn, the United States authorities have assured us that, as a consequence of decisions taken by the Administration and made effective by an Executive Order of early 1978, such regrettable activities will not be repeated.

Yours sincerely,

Under-Secretary

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CONFIDENTIAL

January 19 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MINISTER

SUBJECT: Complaint by Mr. David Orlikow, M.P. Concerning Treatment of his Wife

You will recall that in my memorandum of June 6, 1978 (a copy is attached for ease of reference), I apprised you of the complaint received from Mr. Orlikow on the above-mentioned subject, and asked you to authorize me to approach Ambassador Enders re the possibility of getting some form of compensation for Mrs. Orlikow.

2. Following discussions with the U.S.A. Embassy, the latter were able to prompt a response in September from the CIA to the Orlikows' lawyers advising (a) that the U.S.A. Justice Department recognized the CIA may be under legal obligation resulting from the MKULTRA Programme (of which Mrs. Orlikow had been an unwitting subject at the Allan Memorial Institute); (b) that the U.S.A. Justice Department had also indicated that the CIA's obligation would be satisfied by attempting to identify, locate and notify any unwitting subjects of the MKULTRA drug-testing activities where it can be reasonably determined their health may continue to be adversely affected by their prior involvement in that Programme; and (c) that the CIA were engaged in an effort to determine how best to implement the Justice Department's opinion, and would endeavour to ensure that the information provided by Mr. Orlikow concerning his wife is provided to appropriate officials ultimately responsible for examining such claims.

3. In October I received a call from Mr. Orlikow, who was dismayed at the apparent inaction of the U.S. State Department. He warned against the publication of a book on the CIA's drug-testing activities and the involvement of Dr. Cameron, formerly of the Allan Memorial Institute. In addition, he noted that he and his wife were suing the Royal Victoria Hospital, under whose jurisdiction the Allan Memorial Institute comes.

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4. The Canadian press has now reported on the publication by a former State Department official, Mr. John Marks, of a book entitled "The Search for the Manchurian Candidate", in which the CIA drug-testing activities, including those at the Allan Memorial Institute, are described in detail. Mr. Marks reveals that 53 people underwent such treatments at the Institute, although the number of Canadians included in that list is not specified. Mrs. Orlikow, however, is quoted as saying that many she met at the Institute were Canadians.

5. On the basis of the press articles which appeared in the Canadian press, we have contacted the U.S.A. Embassy again to find out if they had further progress to report. We were told that, unfortunately, the Embassy, which had also touched base with its contacts in Washington, had no additional information to provide,except that the publicity now resulting from Mr. Mark's book would no doubt bring pressure to bear on U.S.A. authorities concerned to act. We were also told that a press line was being prepared in Washington.

6. I should like to stress that so far we have not made representations in the formal sense to either the State Department or to the CIA in accordance with the recommendations made in my memorandum of June 6, 1978. We have, however, reserved the right of the Canadian Government to make further representations on behalf of similar cases, including, of course, that of Mrs. Orlikow, as they come to light. One of the difficulties we faced in making representations no longer stands in the way, to the extent that the Orlikows have decided to sue the Royal Victoria Hospital. However, since the late Dr. Cameron took his files with him when he left the Allan Memorial Institute, the CIA will obviously have difficulty (or could at least so claim) in identifying patients who have or may have been unwitting subjects of the MKULTRA Programme.

7. Should our approaches to the U.S. Embassy fail to produce satisfactory results in the near future, we may, of course, have to consider taking up the matter in a more formal manner with the State Department.

A.E.G.

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Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

12 September 1978

M. James O'Grady, Esq.
Soloway, Wright, Houston, Greenberg,
O'Grady, Morin
Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries
170 Metcalfe Street
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Mr. O'Grady:

Re: Your File No. L4730, Mrs. Val. Orlikow

In my 6 July 1978 letter to you, I undertook to advise you at such time as the Department of Justice responded to our inquiries concerning the legal obligations and authorities of this Agency as to persons who may have been the unwitting subjects of CIA-sponsored drug testing as part of Project MKULTRA in the 1950s and early 1960s. On 17 July 1978 the Justice Department concluded the Agency may be under a legal obligation resulting from the MKULTRA program, which obligation will be satisfied by attempting to identify, locate and notify any unwitting subjects of MKULTRA drug testing activities where it can be reasonably determined their health may continue to be adversely affected by their prior involvement in that program. The Agency is now engaged in an effort to determine how best to implement this opinion and, as I have advised you previously, I shall endeavor to ensure the information you have furnished concerning Mrs. Orlikow is provided to appropriate officials ultimately responsible for examining such claims.

Very truly yours,

A. R. Cinquegrana
Assistant General Counsel

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one of the patients involved in the experiments. I feel very strongly that it was to say the least, highly improper for the C.I.A. to involve a Canadian institution in their experiments on Canadian citizens, which experiments have had adverse effects on these citizens. I am concerned not only about my wife, but other Canadians who were, without their knowledge or consent, involved in highly controversial and doubtful experiments without any explanation as to the possible dangers or adverse reactions.

I would hope that your Department could take the matter up with the American Government to ensure that Canadian citizens who were so treated and mis-treated will be informed of their involvement, and that consideration can be given by the U.S.A. and the Canadian governments as to whether they should not be entitled to compensation for the harm done to them.

Hoping you will give this matter your consideration and that we can discuss the matter further, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

David Orlikow

David Orlikow, M.P.
Winnipeg North

Encl.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L WY338
FOR RST
REF YOURTEL RS1860 AUG7
SUBJECT: CIA EXPERIMENTS AT MCGILL
1 BUT QUESTION POSED IN PARA3 REFRETEL TO AGENCY SOME TIME AGO AND HAVE NOW RECD A REPLY.
2.CIA FINANCING OF DRUG EXPERIEMENTS ORIGINALLY CAME TO LIGHT THROUGH RELEASE OF DOCUS UNDER FREEDOM OF INFO ACT.AGENCY IS NOW COMBING THROUGH ITS RECORDS IN AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE HOW MANY EXPERIMENTS TOOK PLACE AT WHAT INSTITUTIONS. (THIS TASK IS BEING REFORMED BY ARCHIVISTS IN OFFICE OF CENTRAL REF).RELEVANT MATERIAL FROM ARCHIVES IS THEN SENT TO CIAS OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL(LEGAL DIV)WHICH DOES THE STAFF WORK.SAYRE STEVENS,DDI,HAS GENERAL SUPERVISION.EVEN THOUGH DDI IS NOT/NOT AND NEVER WAS INVOLVED IN THIS ACTIVITY.I UNDERSTAND THAT SOME OF THOSE WHO WERE INVOLVED, INCLUDING DRS. GOTLIEB AND TIETJEN ARE TO TESTIFY BEFORE A CONGRESSIONAL CTTEE INVESTIGATING THE MATTER, POSSIBLY NEXT WEEK. FURTHER REVELATIONS MAY THUS BE IN STORE.
3.AGENCY GAVE ME THIS MORNING AN UNSIGNED MEMO DATED AUG77 WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS: QUOTE MEMORANDUM FOR: MR PERCY SHERWOOD SUBJECT: YOUR QUERY ON ALLEGED MKULTRA RESEARCH AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY
IN RESPONSE TO YOUR ORAL REQUEST REGARDING PROJECT MKULTRA AND MCGILL UNIVERSITY, YOU MAY COMMUNICATE THE FOLLOWING TO OTTAWA:
(A) CIA IS SENDING A LETTER TO R.E.BELL, PRINCIPAL AND VICE CHANCELLOR, MCGILL UNIVERSITY, INFORMING HIM THAT AS PART OF PROJECT MKULTRA, SOME CIDA-SPONSORED RESEARCH WAS UNDERTAKEN AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY.
(B) THE LETTER ALSO INFORMS MR BELL THAT THE AGENCY DOES NOT INTEND TO REVEAL TO THE PUBLIC THE IDENTITIES OF ANY INSTITUTIONS THAT WERE INVO LVED IN MKULTRA ACTIVITIES, OR THE NAMES OF INDIVIDUAL RESEARCHERS, BUT THAT THE UNIVERSITY, OF COURSE, IS FREE TO TREAT THIS MATTER AS IT CHOOSES.
(C) ON THE BASIS OF THE RECORDS AVAILABLE TO US, THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA WAS NOT INFORMED AT THE TIME OF THE MKULTRA ACTIVITIES.
(D) IF THERE IS A PARLIAMENTARY QUERY BY THE OPPOSITION, THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MAY WISH TO CONSIDER A REPLY ALONG THESE LINES:
-- IT IS OUR UNDERSTANDING THAT THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY HAS INFORMED MCGILL UNIVERSITY THAT AS PART OF PROJECT MKULTRA SOME CIA-SPONSORED RESEARCH WAS UNDERTAKEN AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY. THE STANDING ARRANGEMENTS GOVERNING CIA LIAISON ACTIVITIES IN CANADA WOULD NOT APPLY TO ANY RESEARCH CONTRACTED OUT TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA. THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS INFORMED AT THE TIME OF THE MKULTRA ACTIVITIES.

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[illegible] AT THE TIME OF THE MKULTRA
ACTIVITIES.

IF PRESSED THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT WISH TO REAFFIRM ITS POLICY OF REFUSING TO DISCUSS PUBLICLY THE DETAILS OF ITS LIAISON ARRANGEMENTS WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.
UNQUOTE

4. IN READING THE ABOVE I EXPRESSED CONCERN AT THE ASSERTION IN SECOND LAST PARA OF MEMO THAT QUOTE STANDING ARRANGEMENTS GOVERNING CIA LIAISON ACTIVITIES IN CDA WOULD NOT/NOT APPLY TO ANY RESEARCH CONTRACTED OUT TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS IN CDA UNQUOTE. I SAID THAT AS A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE, AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH LONG STANDING PRACTICE, IT SEEMED TO ME THAT CLANDESTINE FINANCING OF THE ACTIVITIES IN QUESTION SHOULD BE SUBJ TO APPROVAL BY THE CDN AUTHORITIES, EVEN IF THEY WERE NOT/NOT IN THE CASE OF THE MCGILL EXPERIMENTS. ACCORDINGLY, YOU MAY WISH TO CONSIDER INSTRUCTING ME TO GO BACK TO THE AGENCY WITH A LET STATING THAT YOU HAVE NOTED THAT THE DRUG EXPERIMENTS AT MCGILL WERE CARRIED OUT WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE CDN GOVT AND RECORDING OUR UNDERSTANDING THAT ANY ACTIVITY WHATSOEVER ORGANIZED OR FINANCED BY THE CIA IN CDA MUST BE SUBJ TO PRIOR APPROVAL.

ANY APPROACH TO ANY CDN SHOULD BE SUBJECT TO GOVT'S APPROVAL

SOUNDS GOOD

5. IN REPLY TO MY QUESTION, WAS TOLD THAT THE LET FROM CIA TO BELL WAS SENT YESTERDAY, 31AUG. CONTACT DID NOT/NOT KNOW WHO HAD SIGNED IT.

6. FINALLY, CONTACT STATED THAT THERE WAS NOW EVIDENCE TO SUGGEST THAT SIMILAR DRUG EXPERIMENTS WERE CARRIED OUT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONOT. IN THE LATTER CASE, DETAILS WERE SCANTY AND A LET TO THE U OF T IS NOT/NOT BEING SENT, AT LEAST AT PRESENT. I URGED CONTACT TO GIVE ME MORE DETAILS IF THESE BECAME AVAILABLE. YOU MAY WISH TO CONSIDER INSTRUCTING ME TO PUT THIS REQUEST FORWARD OFFICIALLY.

7. I DO NOT/NOT THINK IT WOULD DAMAGE OUR INTELLIGENCE RELATIONSHIP IF THE MINISTER WERE TO TELL BREWIN THAT WE HAD PROTESTED THESE ACTIVITIES. SENIOR CIA OFFICIALS HAVE MADE CLEAR THAT MANY ASPECTS OF THE DRUG EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAMME WERE REPREHENSIBLE. AT SAME TIME TURNER (IN ABSENCE OF AMB) SUGGESTS THAT YOU CONSIDER DESIRABILITY OF GIVING STATE DEPT ADVANCE NOTICE OF OUR INTENTION TO TAKE ACTION WHICH WILL HAVE EFFECT OF MAKING PAST [illegible]ARLY UNACCEPTABLE CIA ACTIONS PUBLIC. IT WOULD BE UNFORTUNATE IF [illegible] (INCL USA EMB IN OTT) INADVERTENTLY AND THROUGH IGNORANCE [illegible]TERS WORST BY DENYING VALIDITY OF INFO PROVIDED BREWIN [illegible] THEN BE ACCUSED OF CONCEALMENT SINCE CDN GOVT WOULD HAVE [illegible] INFO RECD FM CIA. CIA WILL HAVE TO ACCEPT CRITICISM [illegible]IONS ATTRACT, BUT CDA AND AUSA SHOULD TRY JOINTLY TO [illegible] RELATIONS IN OTHER UNRELATED AREAS ARE NOT/NOT [illegible] AFFECTED.

/77

(1). protest to Hulse
(2). Handling of info on U of T - to prof
- more details
(3) letter to Brewin
(4) inform

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

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MESSAGE

SPECIAL REGISTRY

DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SECURITE
8AUG77		CONFIDENTIAL

FM/DE EXTERNAL/PSI

AUG 8 1977 NO XT-260

PRECEDENCE

TO/A EMBWA/NUTTING

INFO

REF

SUB/SUJ CIA: EXPERIMENTS AT MCGILL

FOLLOWING IS GIST OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS AUG 4 IN H OF C: QUOTE MR ANDREW BREWIN (GREENWOOD) . . . IS THE GOVERNMENT AWARE OF THE USE BY THE USA CIA, A USA GOVERNMENT AGENCY, OF CDNS AND THE CDN INSTITUTE AT MCGILL TO EXPERIMENT IN BRAINWASHING OR SENSORY DEPRIVATION? IS THE MINISTER AWARE THAT PERSONS WHO ARE SUBJECTED TO THIS TREATMENT LOSE THE SENSE OF SOUND, SIGHT, SMELL AND IN SOME CASES TOUCH AND TIME ALSO, AND THAT THE XXXX EXPERIENCE HAS SERIOUS EFFECTS UPON THEIR PERSONALITIES?

SSES . . . AS TO THE QUESTION, WHICH IS A SERIOUS ONE, MAY I SAY I HAVE NOT HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO FIND OUT ANYTHING BEYOND THE ACCOUNT I HAVE READ IN THE NEWSPAPERS, BUT I WILL UNDERTAKE TO ENQUIRE FURTHER.

MR BREWIN: MAY I ASK THE MINISTER WHETHER, IF THESE ACCOUNTS, WHICH CERTAINLY APPEAR TO BE AUTHENTIC, PROVE TO BE AUTHENTIC, HE WILL CONSIDER MAKING A PROTEST TO THE USA GOVERNMENT WITH REGARD TO WHAT APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN XX AN INTRUSION INTO THE AFFAIRS OF

DISTRIBUTION
LOCAL/LOCALE

ORIGINATOR/REDACTEUR	DIVISION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/AUTORISE
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EXT 18/BIL (REV 8/64)
(COMMUNICATIONS DIV)

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C

MR JAMIESON: YES, MR SPEAKER. UNQUOTE.

2. PRESUME YOU ARE ~~FULLY~~ AWARE OF PRESS BACKGROUND TO THIS EXCHANGE. ORIGIN IS TESTIMONY BY CIA DIRECTOR TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES. MOST SPECIFIC INFO RE CDA PROVIDED BY COL JAMES MONROE FORMER EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF NOW DEFUNCT SOCIETY FOR THE ~~XXX~~ INVESTIGATION OF HUMAN ECOLOGY, WHO STATED CIA FUNDS AMOUNTING TO DOLLARS 20-30 THOUSAND A YEAR FOR A COUPLE OF YEARS ~~XX~~ HAD BEEN CHANNELLED TO ALLAN ~~MXMOXXXX~~ MEMORIAL INSTITUTE OF ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL MONTREAL WHICH IS TEACHING WING OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY ~~XXXXXXXXXXX~~ PSYCHIATRY DEPARTMENT. RESEARCH WAS CONDUCTED BY DR EWEN CAMERON AT INSTITUTE, AND DR WS HITSCHFELD, MCGILL VICE PRINCIPAL RESEARCH, RECENTLY STATED THAT UNIVERSITY REFUSED TO ACCEPT GRANTS THAT ~~MUS~~ MUST REMAIN SECRET AND HAS QUOTE NOT KNOWINGLY HAD UNDERTAKINGS WITH THE CIA UNQUOTE. MAIN ARTICLES ARE IN NEW YORK TIMES AUG 3, AP WIRE REPORT DATELINED WASHINGTON AUG ~~X~~ 4, CP WIRE REPORT DATELINED MONTREAL AUG 3, OTTAWA JOURNAL AND CITIZEN ARTICLES AUG 3 AND GLOBE AND MAIL ARTICLE AUG 4.

3. SSEA HAS ASKED PSI TO PREPARE LETTER TO BREWIN FOR SSEA'S SIGNATURE. GRATEFUL ANY INFO YOU CAN OBTAIN, PARTICULARLY IN ANSWER TO BREWIN'S SPECIFIC QUESTION RE CDN GOVT KNOWLEDGE OF CIA FUNDED OF RESEARCH.

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Private Institutions Used in C.I.A. Pla

Continued From Page 1

that it had little success with interrogations using drugs and hypnosis.

What emerged from extensive interviews with present and former intelligence officers, medical researchers and others was the fact that despite professional misgivings on the part of some medical researchers, the C.I.A. was able to assemble an extensive network of nongovernmental scientists and facilities—apparently without the knowledge of the institutions where the facilities were situated.

Among the specific disclosures produced by The Times from the documents and the interviews were the following:

¶Dr. Carl Pfeiffer, a pharmacologist now associated with a private treatment center in New Jersey, conducted LSD experiments for the C.I.A. on prisoners at the Federal penitentiary in Atlanta and the Bordentown Reformatory in New Jersey between 1955 and 1964. He was paid $25,000 a year through the Geschikter Foundation, he said in a telephoned interview.

¶The Geschikter Foundation contributed to the construction of a $3 million building at Georgetown University Medical School in Washington, D.C. Newly discovered records indicate that the C.I.A. wanted to "establish at an appropriate university" a forensic medicine department so the project "and allied agency needs could thus be served with complete control, legal performance, and appropriate cover." A spokesman for Georgetown said that the university was reviewing its records on the construction but that there was no indication the money had come from the C.I.A.

¶Dr. D. Ewen Cameron, of the Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry at McGill University in Montreal, conducted several experiments on behavior control including the effects of isolation and sensory deprivation on humans for the C.I.A. between 1955 and 1960. The work was paid for by the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology. Dr. Cameron died in 1967. An associate in the research said in an interview that he was unaware that the research had been paid for by the C.I.A.

¶The society, on behalf of the C.I.A., underwrote experiments using tranquilizers and hypnosis on mental patients and staff members of the Butler Memorial Hospital in Providence, R.I.

¶The society, although largely controlled by the C.I.A., was set up under the direction of Dr. Harold Wolff, a prominent psychiatrist and leading authority on pain, and gave the appearance of being associated with the Cornell University Medical Center. The society also asked Dr. Wolff and an associate to collect the information about "brainwashing."

¶In 1964, a C.I.A. backer, E. Manfield Cohen, approached Dr. Robert Heath, chairman of the Tulane University department of psychiatry and neurology, a biopsychiatrist who had explored what is described as the pleasure center of the human brain. Dr. Cohen asked Dr. Heath if he would be interested in exploring the "dark tunnels" of the brain. Dr. Heath refused, he said in a recent interview, calling the request "unethical."

Many Other Projects

There are only a few of what C.I.A. officials privately said were dozens of projects [illegible] C.I.A. records [illegible] were worked down at 1111 Fairfax [illegible] and Hardy Safer in 1111 [illegible] Safer, whose Office [illegible] were conducted by agreement with the Office of Research and Development of Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland. [illegible] was a program to examine and develop the "non-lethal incapacitants" for use against the "non-human enemy" and C.I.A. reports say it did a very good job of [illegible] a very good job of humans.

[illegible] Senate committee [illegible] the C.I.A.'s drug [illegible] in 1975 [illegible]

knowledge." The memo asked whether it were possible to "get control of an individual to the point where he will do our bidding against his will and even against such fundamental laws of nature as self-preservation?"

Scientific Intelligence Unit

In the beginning project Bluebird-Artichoke was directed by the C.I.A.'s Office of Scientific Intelligence, which had access to all secret and public scientific research in this field being done by the military services.

The C.I.A. was also able to conduct research through military contracts. For 11 years, the agency tested mind-altering drugs, mainly LSD, on prisoners at the United States Public Health Service hospital in Lexington, Ky. The money was channeled through the Office of Naval Research, and the project ostensibly was seeking a substitute for codeine as a mild pain killer.

Dr. Harris Isbell, who conducted the research between 1952 and 1963, kept up a secret correspondence with the C.I.A. (usually with a man identified only as "Ray" in the documents) in which he reported on LSD and several other drugs that the agency wanted tested, the agency's documents disclosed.

Dr. Isbell was an eager experimenter. On one occasion he wrote his contact, "I will write you a quick letter as soon as I can get the stuff into a man or two." He also arranged to purchase drugs for the C.I.A. from European pharmaceutical concerns that thought they were shipping the drugs to a public health official.

Dr. Isbell made a brief appearance before the Senate Health subcommittee in 1976 and conceded that he had been in contact with the C.I.A. But he was never asked to explain why he continued to test LSD for a decade in a program that was ostensibly to develop a mild painkiller. Several independent researchers said that LSD would never have been considered for this purpose.

Dr. Isbell declined to grant an interview to The New York Times.

Dr. Isbell was part of a network of contractors working secretly on C.I.A. experiments with LSD. The agency often sent information or tips from one to another.

For instance, the C.I.A. kept Dr. Isbell apprised of the work of Dr. Harold A. Abramson, a prominent New York pediatrician. Dr. Abramson sent a little noted telegram to the Senate Health subcommittee in 1975 in which he reported that he did work on LSD with the C.I.A. at New York's Mount Sinai Hospital.

"This research was supported by the Geschikter Foundation at its inception and later by the Macy Foundation," he wrote. Dr. Abramson's name first emerged publicly when it was disclosed that he had treated Dr. Frank Olson, an Army biochemist who committed suicide after being given LSD in a C.I.A. experiment in 1953.

Another researcher whose work was coordinated with Dr. Isbell's was Dr. Pfeiffer, a New Jersey pharmacologist who said he was approached in 1955 by Dr. Sidney Gottlieb, a pharmacologist at C.I.A., and another man. "They flashed their badges—they were employees of the company," Dr. Pfeiffer said.

Dr. Pfeiffer estimated that he had administered LSD to some 80 to 100 prisoners at the Atlanta prison and the Bordentown reformatory. He said that all the [illegible] had given "full informed consent." Dr. Pfeiffer said, however, that under wartime conditions administering LSD to unwilling subjects might be justified.

He said in an interview that he did not know of any unwanted results of the military-supported tests. But [illegible] later written that [illegible] C.I.A. had [illegible]

The agency's entry into the field of behavior control was widespread and on varying levels. For instance, Dr. Louis Jolyon West, chief of psychiatry at the University of California, Los Angeles and director of the Neuro-Psychiatric Institute, was asked to make a study of LSD by Dr. Gottlieb. He, too, was paid by the Geschikter Foundation.

"As far as the Geschikter fund was concerned, what Gottlieb told me was that he was an employee of the C.I.A. and that they had an interest in this problem which I could see they did and possibly should have at that time," Dr. West said in a telephone interview.

But the agency's role or intentions were not so clear to others. In the mid-1950's the C.I.A. approached Dr. Wolff at the Cornell University Medical School and asked him to prepare a report on brainwashing based on classified information and examinations of victims of Soviet and Chinese methods.

Dr. Wolff had been a close friend of Allen W. Dulles, then Director of Central Intelligence. Dr. Wolff and Dr. Lawrence B. Hinkle Jr., his associate, formed a research corporation called The Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology Inc., to fund the brainwashing study.

But in 1956 the C.I.A. wanted to support other research through it, Dr. Hinkle said in an interview, and assigned Col. James L. Monroe, an Air Force expert on brainwashing to be the society's executive director and treasurer. The Cornell people, with the exception of Dr. Wolff, because of his friendship for Mr. Dulles, bowed out, Dr. Hinkle said.

'No Human Experimentation'

"We set it up as a way of providing funds for our research—we didn't have any intention of its being used to support other people," he said. Dr. Hinkle said that "absolutely no human experimentation was done on a project at New York Hospital or Cornell Medical Center and none was done by anybody connected with Cornell."

Dr. Hinkle said that the human ecology society mechanism "we set up to provide our research with funds was being used in ways that didn't seem consonant with the [illegible] medical center."

"I feel and felt at the time that our trust had been abused," he said.

Among the projects funded by the society under Colonel Monroe's direction was research in Canada by Dr. Ewen Cameron, conducted on patients at the Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry at McGill University in Montreal.

Leonard Rubenstein, an experimenter who was paid directly by the human ecology society and worked with Dr. Cameron, remembered Colonel Monroe. "It was directly related to brain-washing," he said about the project in a telephone interview. "They had investigated brainwashing among soldiers who had been in Korea. We in Montreal started to use some [of these] techniques, brainwashing patients instead of using drugs."

Mr. Rubenstein said he had hoped that brainwashing techniques could speed up treatment of psychiatric patients eliminating bad feelings and attitudes.

Experiments were done on nonpatients, he said, among them, Mr. Rubenstein said, was one on sensory deprivation in which some 20 to 30 nurses were placed in dark, silent rooms for periods of about half an hour. He said: "That's a long time. One particular nurse, I remember, thought there were snakes coming out from under her chair. She was listed a few months later as a schizophrenic and she had to go to the hospital." Mr. Rubenstein added that an experience such as this could have a profound effect on some people.

Mr. Rubenstein said that the human ecology society had funded research for several years and he knew of no [illegible] with the C.I.A. "I really, honestly, don't [illegible]

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C.I.A. Plan

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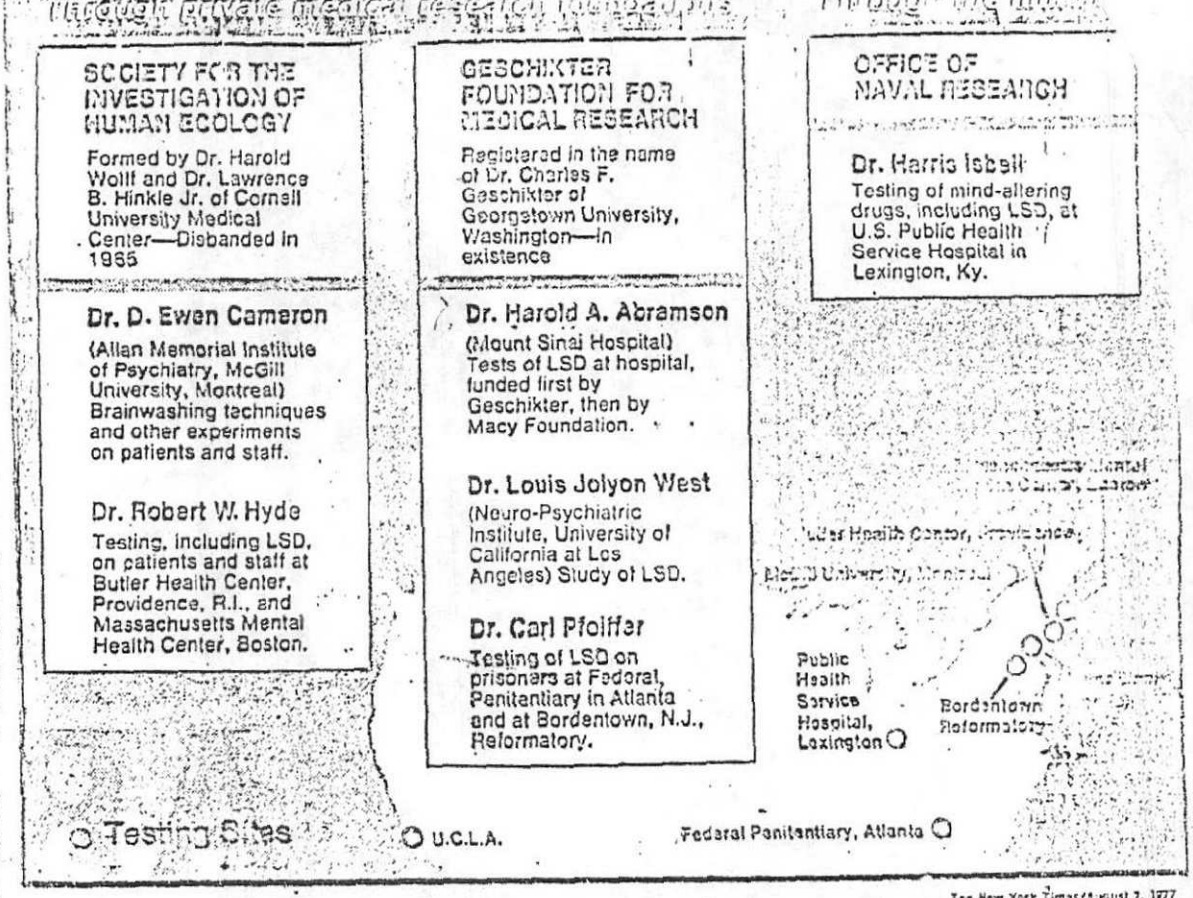

The New York Times/August 7, 1977

mation filtered—I'm sure it was all published," he said.

Dr. W. S. Hitschfeld, vice principal, research, at McGill said today that the university refused to accept grants for research that must remain secret and has "not knowingly had undertakings with the C.I.A."

Colonel Monroe, who now lives in Kingsland, Tex., said there was nothing sinister in the society's ties to the C.I.A. In an interview, he said that "only about 25 to 30 percent" of the society's annual budget of $1 million to $1.5 million came from the agency. He said that additional support came from other foundations and private donors.

"We were doing a great deal of research on drugs, all right," he said, "and some of the drugs appeared to have some significance for interrogation." Colonel Monroe said that he occasionally briefed C.I.A. directors Allen W. Dulles and Richard Helms on the findings of the society.

"I would hope the C.I.A. benfited from some of our research, wouldn't you," Colonel Monroe added. "If they're going to make judgments about foreign powers, they've got to know how people function."

Reaction of Reactions

According to the society's annual report in 1957, it did finance LSD experiments by Dr. Robert W. Hyde, now deceased but then a psychiatrist at the Butler Health Center in Providence, R.I. The report said "the first phase of the experiments" by Dr. Hyde "consisted of developing a background knowledge of the variables affecting a subject's reactions to LSD."

Dr. Hyde and his associates also compared the effects of LSD with alcohol, "trying to predict the reaction of a given subject to a given situation." The number of people who were given LSD is not known but, according to an associate, the experiments were done on doctors, nurses and attendants at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital [now the Massachusetts Mental Health Center], before Dr. Hyde transferred to Butler.

Neurosurgery and electroshock are clearly the most controversial and dramatic of mind-control methods and, because of this, warnings were raised within the agency about these methods. In 1952 a C.I.A. document said that "the severity of the treatment, possibility of injury and permanent damage to the subject and the highly experienced personnel required rule these techniques out for the present."

Nevertheless, the agency showed interest in these processes. Dr. Heath, a noted biopsychiatrist at Tulane University, said that a C.I.A. doctor had approached him after a symposium in New Orleans in November 1952 and suggested that he might want to explore the brain's "pain system."

As part of his private research, Dr. Heath had performed psychosurgery and had pioneered in implanting "depth electrodes" in the brain, identifying with these electrodes areas he called the pleasure and pain centers of the brain. At the time he was pursuing research on the pleasure centers, seeking ways to treat schizophrenic patients.

Dr. Heath said that Dr. Gunn, then chief of the C.I.A.'s medical service division, had tried to persuade him to investigate the pain center, explaining that funds could be provided to legitimate medical research foundations and arguing that the Russians were investigating the same areas.

Dr. Heath said that he had found the suggestion "abhorrent." He added: "I took the stand if I were going to be a spy, I'd be a spy. I wanted to be a doctor and practice medicine."

Dr. Heath said that he felt that the offer violated the physician's Hippocratic oath because it promised no benefit to the patient or mankind.

Dr. Gunn confirmed that the C.I.A. had been "very interested" in Dr. Heath's work but said, "There was no effort if anything I was connected with to get someone to do something they weren't already doing."

"As far as I know," said Dr. Gunn, "he [Dr. Heath] would have had to have done all his work through the National Institutes of Health. I wasn't offering anyone any money."

Dr. Heath has acknowledged agreeing to do one research project for the agency in 1957 after an agent asked him to test a purported brainwashing drug on monkeys and then, if practicable, on prisoners at the Louisiana State Penitentiary in Angola.

Subsequently Dr. Heath learned that the drug he was to test was bulbocapnine, a substance he had already tested in cats. He said he told the agent, "This was no secret drug. He could find it in the literature. You can't wash any brain with bulbocapnine." He said that he had tried the drug on several monkeys but never on humans. C.I.A. records show that Dr. Heath was paid $200 for the monkeys.

There is disagreement over why the C.I.A. chose to camouflage its support of mind control research by channeling money through ostensibly private medical foundations. One former member of the C.I.A.'s technical services division said in an interview that secrecy had been used to protect the researchers from peer group pressure should it be known that they were working for the agency.

A C.I.A. report said that the agency's chemical division "had added difficulty in obtaining expert services and facilities to conduct tests and experiments. Some of the activities are considered to be professionally unethical and in some instances border on the illegal," the report said.

'High Sensitivity' Noted

Another C.I.A. report said: phases of the research in the [illegible]

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psychiatrist who had explored what is described as the pleasure center of the human brain. Dr. Gunn asked Dr. Heath if he would be interested in exploring the "pain center" of the brain. Dr. Heath refused, he said in a recent interview, calling the request "abhorrent."

Many Other Projects

These are only a few of what C.I.A. officials privately said were dozens of research projects found in agency records. The program, C.I.A. records indicate, was wound down in 1964, further curtailed in 1967 and finally halted in 1973. Its last phases, code named Often-Chickwit, were conducted in coordination with the Office of Research and Development at Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland.

It was a program to acquire and evaluate "compounds believed to have effects on the behavior of humans" and C.I.A. reports say that it was discontinued before tests were made on humans.

Although two Senate committees investigated the C.I.A.'s drug testing in 1975 and in 1976, so many records have been destroyed and so many deletions had been made in the records the senators received that only a fragmentary picture emerged of the extent to which the agency was engaged in behavior control research.

Adm. Stansfield Turner, the Director of Central Intelligence, announced two weeks ago that seven cases of records containing some 5,000 pages of documents pertaining to these projects had been discovered in the agency's archives. He said they had been overlooked in 1973 and 1976.

He will testify on the contents of these newly discovered records before a joint hearing of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Subcommittee on Health on Wednesday. He is expected to disclose that the C.I.A. paid for tests of a "knockout" drug on unwitting terminal cancer patients.

Papers Being Made Public

The C.I.A., meanwhile, has made available to the Senate committees and is expected to make public most of the newly discovered batch of papers. As of 1975, however, the agency has deleted the names of the actual medical researchers and the institutions that performed the experiments.

Senate investigators acknowledged in private interviews that without these names it was nearly impossible to determine the extent of the testing, the numbers of Americans or other nationalities involved, whether the tests had resulted in death or permanent impairment, and whether the rights of physical and mental health of the subjects had been considered.

Several C.I.A. memorandums contained comments that show that officials were worried about the ethics and the legality of the experiments they were contemplating.

At the time, the international standard for medical experimentation on humans had been set at the Nuremberg trials for Nazi war criminals. It was adopted by the United States Government in 1953. It said that medical experiments should be for the good of mankind and that a person must give full and informed consent before being used as a subject.

C.I.A.'s interest in behavioral control was organized in 1949 under the code name Bluebird, later changed to Artichoke. The agency's projects grew out of a concern among Western powers that the Soviet bloc had achieved the ability to control men's minds through drugs or brainwashing, then a mysterious and little-understood technique.

It was, apparently, a defensive program at the outset, in which the agency sought a way to insulate its agents from brainwashing attempts. But by the early 1950's, the objectives had shifted, and the programs' goals became offensive.

One C.I.A. memorandum, dated Jan. 23, 1952, described Artichoke as "the evaluation and development of any method by which we can get information from a person against his will and without his

coordinated with Dr. Ishell's was Dr. Pfeiffer, a New Jersey pharmacologist who said he [illegible] Dr. Sidney Gottlieb, a pharmacologist at C.I.A., and another man. "They flashed their badges—they were employees of the company," Dr. Pfeiffer said.

Dr. Pfeiffer estimated that he had administered LSD to some 80 to 100 prisoners at the Atlanta prison and the Bordentown reformatory. He said that all the subjects had given "full informed consent." Dr. Pfeiffer said, however, that under wartime conditions administering LSD to unwitting subjects might be justified.

He said in an interview that he did not know of any untoward results of the agency-supported experiments but that some prisoners had later written that using LSD had worsened their criminal careers.

The agency's entry into the field of

Mr. Rubenstein said he had hoped that brainwashing techniques [illegible] generating bad feelings and attitudes.

Experiments were done on nonpatients as well, among them, Mr. Rubenstein said, was one on sensory deprivation in which some 20 to 30 nurses were placed in dark, silent rooms for periods of about half an hour. He said: "That's a long time. One particular nurse, I remember, thought there were snakes coming out from under her chair. She was listed a few months later as a schizophrenic and she had to go to the hospital." Mr Rubenstein added that an experience such as this could have a profound effect on some people.

Mr. Rubenstein said that the human ecology society had funded the research for about three years and he knew of no connection with the C.I.A. "I really, honestly, can't tell you where the infor-

Mind-Control Studies Had Or

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—In the summer of 1977, it may be difficult for Americans to comprehend the frame of mind of the men who nearly 30 years earlier started the Central Intelligence Agency's effort to manipulate human behavior.

As some of the former high-ranking C.I.A. men recall now, they had looked into the vacant eyes of Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty at his treason trial in Budapest in 1949 and had been horrified.

They had been convinced that his confession had been wrung from him while he was either under the influence of some mysterious mind-bending drug or that he was standing before the dock in a post-hypnotic trance. The sight touched off memories of earlier "show trials" in the Soviet Union.

The C.I.A. leaders were certain the Communists had embarked on a campaign to control men's minds and they were determined to find a defense, setting out in earnest the next year—1950—with Project Bluebird, which evolved into Project Artichoke, then became MK-ULTRA-MK-DELTA. With each code name change, they broadened their sweep, until there remained virtually no avenue of human behavior control they were not exploring.

Fears Seemingly Confirmed

Subsequent developments seemed to confirm their fears: The arrest in Germany of two Soviet agents armed with identical plastic cylinders containing hypodermic needles, said to cause a victim "to become amenable to the will of his captor." Then, the startling confessions of downed American airmen to false charges of carrying out germ warfare against North Korea.

A short time later, however, in 1953, a high level military study group determined that events had not been what they seemed. Neither the Russians nor anyone else had devised a means of turning men into robots and there was "little threat, if any, to national security," the study said.

The intelligence community rationalized: They would go ahead anyway, against the chance that the Communists might some day live up to their dread. Furthermore, they saw great potential in developing these tools for their own offensive use.

There was an "urgent need," the C.I.A. and other intelligence agencies argued, to develop "effective and practical techniques" to "render an individual subservient to an imposed will or control."

The C.I.A. men, who led the way, enlisting the support of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Departments of Agriculture, Health, Education and Welfare and several other agencies, acknowledged among themselves that much of what they were setting out to do was "unethical," bordered on the illegal and would be repugnant to the American people. So they made certain that these activities were tightly held, known only to the director, Allen W. Dulles, and a handful of operatives and high-ranking aides.

"Precautions must be taken," one agency official wrote in an internal memo, "not only to protect the operation from exposure to enemy forces, but also to conceal these activities from the American public in general," adding that this information "would have serious repercussions in political and diplomatic circles and would be detrimental to the accomplishment [of the agency's] mission."

Fragmentary accounts of the C.I.A.'s efforts to control men's minds have been published in the past. But a far more comprehensive picture has emerged from a study of more than 2,000 pages of freshly released agency documents and an investigation by a team of New York Times reporters.

The behavior control, undertaken by men who presumably saw themselves as sincere and patriotic, takes on in retrospect the appearance of a bizarre grope into the world of science fiction. The C.I.A. investigators let their imaginations run: Was there a way to dissolve the Berlin Wall? What about a knockout drug that could incapacitate an entire building full of people? A pill that would make a drunk man sober; a way to manufacture food that looked and tasted normal but, when eaten, would create "confusion-anxiety-fear."

Rubber From Mushrooms?

One long discussion focused on whether rubber could be produced from mushrooms. Another on whether water witching could locate an enemy submarine.

They worked on ways to achieve the "controlled production" of headaches and earaches; twitches, jerks and staggers. They wanted to reduce a man to a bewildered, self-doubting mass to "subvert his principles," a C.I.A. document said. They wanted to direct him in ways that "may vary from rationalizing a disloyal act to the construction of a new person."

One of their longest running goals was to develop a way to induce amnesia. They wanted to be able to interrogate enemy espionage agents in such a way that neither the agents nor their superiors would know they had been compromised, and they wanted to be able to wipe clean the memories of their own agents after certain missions and, especially, when they were going into retirement.

They were interested in simple destruction, too. As with the other business that made amnesia so attractive, they wanted to be able to get away with murder without leaving a trace.

An Expert's Suggestions

One apparent medical or scientific expert, whose identity has been deleted from the documents, suggested that the agency might kill a man by putting him in a small, air-tight room with a chunk of dry ice, giving off suffocating carbon dioxide gas. He also proposed reducing

Document disclosed under the Access to Information Act
Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

patients instead of using drugs."
Rubenstein said he had hoped that
washing techniques could speed up
ient of schizophrenic patients eligi-
bad fe[illegible] and attitudes.
periments were done on nonpatients
[illegible] among them, Mr. Rubenstein
was one on sensory deprivation in
some 20 to 30 nurses were placed
rk, silent rooms for [illegible] ods of about
n hour. He said: "[illegible] particular nurse, I remember,
hat there were snakes coming out
under her chair. She was listed a
month later as a schizophrenic and
ad to go to the hospital." Mr Ruben-
added that an experience such as
could have a profound effect on some
le.

Rubenstein said that the human
ogy society had funded the research
about three years and he knew of
nnection with the C.I.A. "I really,
stly, can't tell you where the infor-

some of our research, wouldn't you," Colonel Monroe added. "If they're going to make judgments about foreign powers, they've got to know how people function."

[illegible] Interactions

According to the society's annual report 1957, it did finance LSD experiments Dr. Robert W. Hyde, now deceased then a psychiatrist at the Butler Health Center in Providence, R.I. The report said "the first phase of the experiments" by Dr. Hyde "consisted of developing a background knowledge of the variables affecting a subject's reactions to LSD."

Dr. Hyde and his associates also compared the effects of LSD with alcohol, hoping to predict "the reaction of a given subject to a given situation." The number of people who were given LSD is not known but, according to an associate, the experiments were done on doctors, nurses and attendants at the Boston Psychopathic

pioneered [illegible] "electrodes" in the brain, identifying with these electrodes the pleasure and pain centers of the brain. At the time he was pursuing research on the pleasure centers, seeking ways to treat schizophrenic patients.

Dr. Heath said that Dr. Gunn, then chief of the C.I.A.'s medical service division, had tried to persuade him to investigate the pain center, explaining that funds could be provided to legitimate medical research foundations and arguing that the Russians were investigating the same areas.

Dr. Heath said that he had found the suggestion "abhorrent." He added: "I took the stand if I were going to be a spy, I'd be a spy. I wanted to be a doctor and practice medicine."

Dr. Heath said that he felt that the offer violated the physician's Hippocratic oath because it promised no benefit to the patient or mankind.

Dr. Gunn confirmed that the C.I.A. had

the drug on several monkeys but never on humans. He said $200 for the monkeys.

There is [illegible] that the C.I.A. chose to camouflage its support of mind control research by channeling money through ostensibly private medical foundations. One former member of the C.I.A.'s technical services division said in an interview that secrecy had been used to protect the researchers from peer group pressure should it be known that they were working for the agency.

A C.I.A. report said that the agency's chemical division "had added difficulty in obtaining expert services and facilities to conduct tests and experiments. Some of the activities are considered to be professionally unethical and in some instances border on the illegal," the report said.

'High Sensitivity' Noted

Another C.I.A. report said: "Many phases of the research in the control of human behavior involve a high degree of sensitivity. The professional reputations of outside researchers are in jeopardy since the objectives of such research are widely regarded as anti-ethical or illegal."

A C.I.A. source who declined to be identified said that to his knowledge all the researchers knew they were working for the agency. Other former intelligence officers said the agency had sought to hide its involvements so that Soviet intelligence services would not know that the agency was interested in the research.

One member of the ecology society's board for several years was Carl Rogers, the eminent clinical psychologist, then at the University of Wisconsin and now at the Center for the Study of the Person in La Jolla, Calif.

"Mr. Monroe had read one of my books and he approached me," Dr. Rogers said in an interview. Dr. Rogers said that Colonel Monroe had told him that the society was supported by the C.I.A. and that the society wanted to give Dr. Rogers a grant because "they wanted to fund some straight projects to lend credibility to the foundation."

In some cases, the C.I.A. role may not have been fully known.

The Geschikter Foundation, for instance, is registered in the name of Dr. Charles F. Geschikter, a prominent pathologist associated with Georgetown University in Washington. The foundation still exists and as recently as 1971 made a $40,000 grant to Georgetown, a $10,000 payment for "special studies for doctors" and a $4,000 grant to Howard University in Washington.

The Times made repeated attempts to interview Dr. Geschikter on whether the foundation disbursed private moneys as well as Government aid and whether he was aware that the foundation had been used by the C.I.A. He referred a reporter to Vincent Fuller, a Washington lawyer representing Georgetown University.

Mr. Fuller said that Georgetown was investigating what relationship, if any, it may have had with the C.I.A. and would have no comment until this full record of events could be formed. He said that he had advised Dr. Geschikter that he could not represent both him and the university.

The Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation is one of the most respected and largest medical research groups in the world. With assets over $50 million, it funds projects throughout the country and abroad.

The Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology was disbanded in 1955. Many of its principals became part of another C.I.A.-backed organization, the Psychological Assessment Associates Inc., which operated in Washington until the mid-1970's.

The C.I.A.'s medical research apparatus was one of its most closely held secrets. In 1967, when President Johnson ordered an investigation of the agency's funding of private educational research, the agency officials in charge of the report were told not to disclose the three funds involved in the medical program, according to Victor Marchetti, a former [illegible]

[illegible]udies Had Origins in Trial of Mindszenty

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the documents, suggested that the
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small, air-tight room with a chunk
ry ice given off suffocating carbon
ide gas. He also proposed reducing

victim's body temperature to below
ezing or exposing him to a lethal dose
k-rays. Or, he said, there were two
"chniques" that required no special
ipment: smothering the victim with
allow case or strangling him with a
h towel.

n attempts to develop ways to admin-
r lethal and mind-altering drugs sur-
ditiously through clothing as thick as
a leather jacket, they tried out small
s, gun and pencil-like injectors.

hey conducted interviews with scien-
ts and doctors and members of other
telligence agencies around the world.
They studied the writing of the psycholo-
gy who worked with Adolf Hitler, won-
ed about the use of the "occult" and
o "black psychiatry," and of course
ed over their own stream of intelli-
ce data.

hee was an agent's report of a "con-
ion gang" that had arrived in Shang-
hai and, without the use of "old-fash-
ioned torture or drugs," could obtain
"a confession they desire." In one case,
the report from China went, "the prisoner
was not allowed to close his eyes for
28 days."

ne of the ideas the C.I.A. considered
never got off the drawing board. For a
few years in the early 1950's, though,
the agency had one or two "special interro-
gation" teams that went on operational
missions in Europe and Asia. A team was
supposed to consist of a psychiatrist, a
hypnotist and an interrogator and was
to seek information through the use of
drugs and hypnotism.

actual practice, the size of the teams
and the procedure they followed varied.
In the series of interrogations in Europe,
for example, they employed neither hypno-
sis nor a combination of drugs and
hypnosis—the very essence "of special
interrogation" at the time—because the
psychiatrist was in a hurry to resume
an interrupted vacation and no hypnotist
was available.

11 Days of Questioning

working in the basement of a suburban
home guarded at times by armed military
police in civilian clothes, the team ques-
tioned three European espionage agents
who had been working for the C.I.A. "be-
hind the Iron Curtain" and whose loyalty
had become suspect.

For 11 days, the three agents were
individually given intravenous injections
of unidentified drug—possibly sodium
pentothal—then engaged by the interro-
gator and the psychiatrist in fantasies.
Then they decided that all three agents
had responded to questions truthfully and
were continued in operational use.
But it is reported in the document that
one of the agents who had resisted the
effects of the drugs and later disappoint-
ed his interrogators by making reference
to "[illegible]tion" that was injected, thus
giving an indication of "amnesia,"
which [illegible] operational type."

They said they felt that "if ever taken into custody by the Soviets he would also tell them the truth as he knew it under the slightest duress" and should not be trusted with important assignments.

A former senior intelligence official told of another "special interrogation" effort in Europe in which the C.I.A. tried to determine whether a Viennese count who had been promising information on Soviet cipher codes was telling the truth. The count was given sodium pentothal and hypnotized, the official said, but "it was a complete bust; he just laughed at us." Some time later the count was subjected to the C.I.A.'s "old reliable," the lie detector, and the agency concluded he had been lying.

The C.I.A. was fascinated by LSD and other psychochemicals that they thought might be useful in getting people to talk or in temporarily putting them out of action. They were aware that it was considered unethical to experiment on people with drugs without their knowledge, but they decided that "unwitting" testing was essential if accurate information on LSD and other substances was to be obtained.

Fatal LSD Experiment

In the C.I.A.'s very first experiment with LSD on a group of unwitting men, one of them, Dr. Frank Olson, a civilian working on top secret germ warfare in a unit at Fort Detrick, Md., which provided data for both the Army and the C.I.A., went into a depression that ended in his leap from a 10th-story hotel room window in Manhattan in the fall of 1953.

Earlier in the same year, in the first experiment with psychochemicals that the Army had sponsored at a civilian facility, Harold Blauer, a professional tennis player, had been given a fatal dose of mescaline derivative at the New York State Psychiatric Institute in Manhattan.

The fact that both men died in Government experiments was kept secret from their families and the general public for more than 20 years. Two years after the deaths the C.I.A. made an arrangement with the agents of the Bureau of Narcotics to test LSD surreptitiously on unwitting patrons of bars in New York and San Francisco, some of whom became violently ill and were hospitalized, never knowing exactly what had happened to them.

Some of the C.I.A. officials—past and present—and former military men who worked on the behavior control project, look back at their endeavors with a measure of disappointment that they had accomplished so little, but they had no regrets.

"I think it was certainly worthwhile," said one former agency official who agreed to speak only with the promise of anonymity. "People had quite a lot of fears, and if nothing had been done, people's imaginations could have gone most anywhere. I think what we did helped. It proved that things weren't as [illegible]

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Return to JCX

L.H. Legault
Legal Adviser/3-4324

CONFIDENTIAL

September 19, 1983

JCX-046

ACC 341931 REF DATE 840718
FILE 81-3. Allan Memorial Inst DOSSIER

Memorandum for the Deputy Prime Minister
and Secretary of State for External Affairs

c.c. Minister of State (External Relations)
c.c. Minister of State (International Trade)

Subject: Orlikow Case

As instructed, I telephoned David Orlikow on September 15 to inform him of Ambassador Gotlieb's recent démarche concerning the case of Mrs. Orlikow. I reviewed with him the points Ambassador Gotlieb had drawn upon in an August 19 meeting with Richard Burt, Assistant Secretary for European and Canadian Affairs, along the following lines:

(a) On a number of occasions since 1977, the Canadian Government has made representations to the United States Government regarding CIA sponsorship of medical experiments performed in Canada without the patients' consent and without the knowledge of the Government of Canada.

(b) Canada is satisfied that these events of twenty odd years ago will not be repeated. However, we remain concerned about the redress available to the victims of experimentation. Eight of them are seeking this redress in legal claims for damages against the United States Government.

(c) Further delays in this matter will feed the bitterness and frustration of the plaintiffs. Mrs. Orlikow's case is of particular interest, since Mr. Orlikow is a Member of Parliament and is pressing the Government for assistance in his wife's suit, and planning a major media campaign as well.

(d) Canada hopes that the United States will share its concern to avoid giving new life to an old issue and letting it become an irritant in

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current bilateral relations. To this end, Canada urges the United States to make every effort to bring about a speedy resolution of the issue, for instance by a non-prejudicial settlement which would make it unnecessary to continue prolonged legal action in the United States courts.

Mr. Orlikow enquired whether Ambassador Gotlieb had obtained any reaction from Richard Burt. I replied that we had not expected any reaction from Burt at this meeting, which was intended only to sensitize him on the issue. I emphasized that Ambassador Gotlieb had undertaken to meet with Burt again to make a more detailed and more formal démarche within the next few weeks. I noted that the Legal Bureau was researching the complex questions of international law that must be taken into account in considering any further intervention in Mrs. Orlikow's case by the Canadian Government; when this research has been completed, further instructions will be sent to Ambassador Gotlieb.

Mr. Orlikow appeared grateful for the information I provided to him. He made clear that he was not especially happy with the assistance he had received from the Canadian Government in the past and that he intends to press his wife's case vigorously and publicly, with all the resources available to him.

L.H. Legault
Legal Adviser

Marcel Massé

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CABINET DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT AUX AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

BCO file

TO/*A*: JCX

Date 18/11/83

FROM/*DE*: MINA/Dudoit

REFERENCE/*RÉFÉRENCE*:

JCX-046

SUBJECT/*SUJET*: Minister's decision/*Decision du Ministre*

Seen by the SSEA. SITREP requested by the SSEA.

JLA Cole

Please give the highest priority to a memo to MIN outlining a proposed course of action

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NOTE

August 26, 1983

TO: C.V. Cole

FROM: A.L. Lyons

SUBJ: ORLIKOW/CIA AFFAIR

Pursuant to UAL's request, I am attaching materials outlining chronologically up to February 15, 1979 the Department's actions. Please note the conclusion at the beginning of Paragraph 2 of memo PSPE 50 of February 15, 1979 to the Under-Secretary that, based on information from the Orlikows, the CIA and the press, Mrs. Orlikow was not the victim of CIA-directed research. Also attached is my resumé of the Department's actions, and other key steps, from February 15, 1979 to present.

2. As far as the facts of the case are concerned, I have left for you the ZSS files flagged with the most noteworthy documents. In particular, see the complaint (claim) filed by the five Canadians under the U.S. Federal Tort Claims Act, on Volume 2 of the file. Also of interest is a lengthy article of August 7, 1977 (source unidentified) flagged for you early in Volume 1.

3. For possible breaches of Canadian law, see sections 244, 245.1 and 245.2 of the Criminal Code (common assault), section 40 of the Food and Drug Act, and the Narcotics Control Act. (Does "trafficking" include administering a drug?)

4. I started studies on whether the Canadian Government has a basis under international law in some way to complain to the U.S. Government, such as concerning an infringement of Canada's sovereignty, Mrs. Orlikow's human rights, etc., and I will report to you separately on any conclusions I have been able to reach. Questions: can we file amicus brief?, is control by CIA over experiments a key requisite?

5. Please return the files to ZSS as soon as possible. You should destroy the photocopies referred to in my first paragraph when they have served their purpose.

A.L.L.

P.S. It seems likely that, while experiemtns may have been conducted on Canadians without their knowledge or consent, it is unlikely that Dr. Cameron or the Allan Institute knew of any CIA involvement in the SIHE funding.

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1979

- March 20 - Dept. wrote to U.S.Embassy re. Logie's allegations that he was part of CIA - background experiments at Allan Memorial Institute (1956-60). U.S. Embassy started investigating.

- March 26 - Dept. wrote to Orlikow - info needed by U.S. for its investigations may only be available at Allan Institute, if at all. U.S. has assured us those types of activities won't be repeated.

- April 4 - Dept. opposes on-spot participation by CIA officers in investigations in Montreal. But we put questions to McGill on behalf of U.S. Embassy.

- May 17 - McGill letter to Dept: as far as McGill knows, Dr. Cameron never knew Society (SIHE) was acting as front for CIA.
  - Cameron was engaged in this research before SIHE grant received.
  - Asserts Cameron's sincerity as medical researcher acting in patients' interests.

1980

- January 8 - Dept. refused U.S.Embassy request to help them contact and interview Dr. Cameron's fellow researchers, in view of class action brought (in U.S.).

- March 19 - Security wrote FLA re. letter from CIA's general counsel to Allan Institute, re. possible interviews at Allan of Canadian citizens.

- June 11 - FLA's reply (FLA-1476) - legal principles - can't compel Canadians in Canada to give evidence or statements - subject must be willing.
  - must use Rogatory Commission
  - Allan Institute can refuse CIA request for access to records on patients, and other records (CHRA)
  - FLA accepts responsibility for issue.

- November 1 - Orlikow wrote SSEA for assistance in obtaining info. Claim by 5 Canadians is at discovery stage. But need more info. re. history of CIA/U.S. cooperation in this field; what Canadian officials knew about Dr. Cameron's research and whether they knew it was CIA-funded.

- December 3 - reply: review confirms Dept. had no info on file indicating any knowledge of CIA involvement in this kind of research in Canada.

- December 11 - claim filed by five plaintiffs.

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1983

- * Orlikow letter to SSEA - requests full details of responses by U.S. re. CIA funding of research at McGill.

- Feb. 2/83 - ZSS internal memo summarizing communications between Canadian and U.S. Governments on the subject of CIA funding of research at Allan Institute. ZSS recommends asking CIA for views on releasability of U.S. origin documents.

- Feb. 9/83 - ZSS wrote U.S. Embassy asking for concurrence of U.S. Government to release of docs. (Also asked for confirmation that CIA-sponsored research took place at Toronto.)

- May 3/83 - ZSS advised (by tel) Embassy Washington of meeting between SSEA and Orlokow re. Orlikow's request for assistance. "Could we do more?" Asked if we could obtain copies of all correspondence Canada/U.S. SSEA advised Orlikow we had asked U.S. and awaited their response.

- May 10/83 - letter, U.S. Dept.of State to Emb. Washington /Calkin - only one doc. releasable. Permission of U.S. withheld on all others. (Docs passed in confidence to U.S. overnment.)

- June 2/83 - Department telex to Emb. Washington reviewing Canada-originated material to pass to Orlikow. None yet supports Orlikow's allegations of CIA connection with Mrs. Orlikow's treatment.

- June 3/83 - telex from Emb. Washington: what can we do? It's sub judice. ("We do not know here extent to which agency funding was consciously linked to program under which Mrs. Orlikow suffered, and that presumably is precisely what is sub judice.")

- July 11/83 - SSEA letter to Mr. Orlikow - reporting on refusal of U.S. to release docs, and attaching copies of Canada-originated docs. (Some not attached as not releasable due to Access to Info. Act.)

- August 19/83 - Amb.Gotlieb met with Burt of State Dept. - see Washington tel UNGR 0238 19 August, 1983.

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S E C R E T

February 15, 1979

DETAILED CHRONOLOGY OF THE CAMERON/CIA AFFAIR

1943	Allan Memorial Institute was founded in Montreal with Dr. D. Ewen Cameron as director and funded by the Rockefeller Foundation. Cameron was also McGill's first psychiatrist and chief psychiatrist at the Royal Victoria Hospital. He had previously studied and worked in Glasgow, London, Switzerland, Brandon, Manitoba, and the USA. The Institute came under the Royal Victoria which in turn served as a teaching wing of McGill.
1950	CIA began investigations into mind control and brainwashing, following the trial of Cardinal Mindszenty in 1949.
June 1951	According to Marks, the CIA convinced the Canadian and British Government representatives to continue investigating behavior-control methods.
1953	Dr. Cameron began experiments into drug treatment for psychiatric disorders.
1953	Dr. Cameron was elected President of the American Psychiatric Association.
November 1956 - March 1957	Mrs. Orlikow was treated by Dr. Cameron at the Allan Memorial Institute. She continued as an out-patient for some months thereafter.
January 1957	The Allan Memorial Institute requested a grant from the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology (SIHE). SIHE was funded by the CIA. (This request was not prompted by the CIA, according to the USA Government.)
April 1957	CIA funding to the Institute began via SIHE. CIA records contain no record that the CIA or other USA Government organizations sent patients to Dr. Cameron. Cameron's studies were described in SIHE annual reports for 1957, 1959, 1960, 1961, and 1961-63. SIHE funds were only part of the Institute's research funds.

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June 1960	-	CIA terminated funding of Allan Memorial Institute research. Dr. Cameron continued his research.
July 1963 - May 1964	-	Mrs. Orlikow was treated by Dr. Cameron at the Allan Memorial Institute a second time.
1964	-	Dr. Cameron retired from the Allan Memorial Institute, apparently taking many files with him.
1967	-	Dr. Cameron died.
August 1-4, 1977	-	The Press reported that the CIA had channelled funds to the Allan Memorial Institute. This emerged from a series of New York Times articles written by John Marks which began August 1. No patients were named.
August 4, 1977	-	SSEA promised in the House to look into the matter and consider a protest to the USA in replying to a question from Mr. Brewin.
August 13, 1977	-	CIA Director Turner promised a Senate sub-committee that the CIA would locate and notify unwitting subjects of mind-control experiments and ascertain the USA Government's responsibilities.
Sometime in 1977	-	Col. James Munroe, former Director of SIHE said Cameron did not know that the SIHE grant came from the CIA. He said only 25-30% of SIHE funds came from the CIA.
August 1977	-	The Orlikows wrote to the CIA for information concerning Mrs. Orlikow's treatment. The Department was not advised by either party.
August 31, 1977	-	The CIA provided documents on the CIA/Cameron project to McGill at the latter's request.
September 1, 1977	-	The CIA advised Embassy Washington that information was being sent to McGill confirming it had been involved but that the CIA would not reveal to McGill the names of other institutions or researchers. The CIA confirmed that the Canadian Government was not informed. It added that similar research took place at the University of Toronto, but details were scanty. It claimed that notification and approval by the Canadian Government was not required in the case of private research.

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September 2, 1977 -	The CIA replied to the Orlikows that it was attempting to identify unwitting subjects of this project.
September 22, 1977-	The CIA asked US Department of Justice to assist in determining USA Government responsibility.
September 26, 1977-	Director-General of Security and Intelligence discussed issue with CIA representative in US Embassy and expressed concern this had gone on without Canadian Government knowledge.
September 27, 1977	Canadian Embassy in Washington, D.C. makes representations to the State Department similar to September 26 discussion
September 28, 1977	Similar representations made to the CIA.
October 12, 1977 -	Mr. Broadbent wrote to the SSEA concerning a claim from Richard Clements of Vancouver that he had undergone treatment at the Allan Memorial Institute from March-June, 1963.
November 1977 -	The McGill Vice Chancellor sent a statement to the Graduate Faculty Counsel on the CIA/Cameron affair.
November 28, 1977 -	The SSEA wrote to Messrs. Broadbent and Brewin that the Canadian Government had not been aware of this CIA activity and that recent press reports were the first we knew of it. The SSEA said that in response to our representations the USA Government had expressed regrets and assured us it could not reoccur. No advice was given on Clement's claim.
January 26, 1978 -	USA Executive Order ruled out any intelligence agency research on humans except within Health, Education and Welfare guidelines. The subjects' informed consent must be documented.
Early 1978 -	Mrs. Orlikow wrote to John Marks about her experiences.
February 6, 1978 -	Orlikow's lawyer wrote to the CIA outlining Mrs. Orlikow's case and suggesting compensatory payment would be appropriate.

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Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

February 22, 1978	-	The CIA assured Orlikow's lawyer the claim would be investigated.
March 28, 1978	-	John Marks wrote to Mrs. Orlikow, outlined some of his information on Cameron and asked for her experience and information. Mrs. Orlikow subsequently gave Marks a lengthy interview, some of which appeared in his book.
April 19, 1978	-	Following an earlier conversation (date unknown) Orlikow wrote to AEG asking that the Department discuss compensation with the US Government. AEG subsequently discussed this matter with US Ambassador Enders.
May 24, 1978	-	Orlikow wrote to the Consular Bureau providing information from USA private sources.
June 1, 1978	-	AEG sent interim reply to Orlikow.
June 5, 1978	-	AEG minuted that he would take matter up again with Enders, but it would appear the Ambassador's absence precluded this action.
June 6, 1978	-	Minister advised of Orlikow case.
June 30, 1978	-	Orlikow's lawyer advised Consular Bureau that Mrs. Orlikow was seeking $25,000 in compensation from the CIA.
July 4, 1978	-	Consular Bureau discussed matter with Minister Duemling of US Embassy.
July 6, 1978	-	The CIA wrote an interim reply to Orlikows.
July 11, 1978	-	Orlikow case further discussed between the Consular Bureau and the USA Consul-General.
July 12, 1978	-	Minister given progress report.
July 15, 1978	-	Consular Bureau telephoned Orlikow to outline discussions with Consul-General. Consul-General had said the Embassy would raise the matter with Washington.
July 17, 1978	-	Consular Bureau wrote Orlikow to confirm July 15 telephone conversation.

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Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

July 19, 1978 -	US Embassy telephoned to confirm Department of Justice file opened on Mrs. Orlikow.
July 20, 1978 -	USA Embassy wrote to Consular Bureau to confirm that Justice and the CIA are working on procedures to deal with such cases.
July 21, 1978 -	Consular Bureau discussed issue with Orlikow on the telephone who wanted faster action.
July 24, 1978 -	Consular Bureau forwarded the July 20 letter from the USA Consul-General to Orlikow.
September 5, 1978 -	Orlikow phoned to Consular Bureau complaining about the delays. Consular Bureau contacted the US Embassy and so advised Orlikow.
September 12, 1978	The CIA advised Orlikow's lawyer that the Justice Department had concluded the CIA might be under a legal obligation which would be satisfied by locating and notifying any unwitting subjects of these drug testing activities where health may continue to be adversely affected.
October 5, 1978 -	Mr. Orlikow complained to AEG about USA State Department inaction and advised he and his wife were suing the Royal Victoria Hospital.
October 6, 1978 -	Minister Duemling advised of Orlikow's concern.
October 10, 1978 -	After contact with US Embassy, Consular Bureau forwarded copy of September 12 letter from CIA which Orlikow's lawyer apparently had not forwarded.
October 27, 1978 -	File indicates that Orlikow's message was to be passed to USA Ambassador Enders on his October 27 return. by his staff.
Late January, 1979	John Marks in The Search for the "Manchurian Candidate" stated that the CIA funded scientific research in some 50 to 60 universities, including the Allan Memorial Institute. He said Cameron himself may not have known the ultimate source of the SIHE funds. Marks interviewed Mrs. Orlikow and quoted her in the book. Marks also stated CIA agents visited Montreal to observe Cameron's work. (According to the CIA, CIA employees were prohibited from contacting the institution or researchers.) Mark stated that the SIHE also assisted the McGill University Research into Mental Health Newsletter.

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Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
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January 30, 1979	Mrs. Orlikow was interviewed on ABC television in Rochester, N.Y. and hinted that Dr. Cameron knew he was working for the CIA.
January 29 and 30, 1979	Articles appeared in the Globe and Mail and other papers on the Orlikows' involvement in this affair. Mrs. Orlikow said in one such article that she had attempted to contact Dr. Cameron's former assistant in the UK via the Canadian High Commission. Marks claimed this assistant's salary came entirely from the CIA.
January 31, 1979	Consular Bureau discussed case with US Consul-General.
Early February 1979	Orlikow called AEG.
February 2, 1979	Minister Duemling of the US Embassy provided background on CIA-sponsored research at McGill during meeting with Pat Black.
February 6, 1979	CIA wrote to Orlikow's lawyer.
February 7, 1979	Mr. Knaus of the US Embassy wrote to Pat Black with further information in a classified letter.
February 12, 1979 (issue date)	Maclean's reported an interview with another patient, "Lauren G", now married to the son of a former Conservative Cabinet Minister.
February 13, 1979	Mr. Black met with Mr. Orlikow who said he would continue to press the matter, possibly by contacting Senator Kennedy. He also wanted some form of official statement from the Department.
February 15, 1979	Carlson contacted John Marks who suggested using the American Psychiatric Society Archives and a Vancouver doctor as further sources of information.

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
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Drug testing; un written

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* - Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

file

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  AFFAIRS EXTÉRIEURES

TO / À: PSPE (through FLP)

FROM / De: FLA

REFERENCE / Référence: Your memorandum 170 of March 19

SUBJECT / Sujet: Orlikow/Allan Memorial Institute/CIA

SECURITY / Sécurité: SECRET
CANADIAN EYES ONLY

DATE: June 11, 1980

DATE NUMBER / Numéro: FLA-1476

DOSSIER / DOSSIER: 81-3-AM-1

BY HAND / PAR PORTEUR:

MISSION: OTTAWA

ATTN: 29-20-1-USA

ENCLOSURES / Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

PEB
PSP

We apologize for the delay in replying to your memorandum. Irrespective of the special political circumstances surrounding this particular case, there are legal principles involved from which it is difficult to derogate. They can be summarized as follows:

1) Each State is sovereign on its own territory, and foreign officials or agents can not compel Canadians in Canada to give evidence and/or statements about a given matter. What could perhaps be tolerated (and even that may be stretching matters) would be for foreign officials to approach Canadians only if they are willing to answer their questions, on a purely voluntary basis. International comity would suggest that the agreement of the country where the enquiry is taking place be requested, and the Canadian Government could of course insist upon this.

2) If the conditions specified under (1) cannot be met, normal legal channels must then be followed, i.e. a Rogatory Commission. Although we have no agreements with the United States concerning legal proceedings in civil and commercial matters, Canadian courts, on the basis of international law and custom, will generally accede to a request from a U.S. court to obtain evidence in connection with proceedings in the requesting country. So far as criminal matters are concerned, the same approach can be followed, although Canadian courts have generally been less forthcoming in acceding to a foreign court's request in such matters.

File Copy (2)
Orig on ZSP file
EXEMPT
15(1)
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23

3) As to the CIA request, Dr. Maurice Dongier, Director of the Allan Memorial Institute, could, if he chose, reply negatively to Mr. D.B. Silver's request to have access to "patient records, financial records or other hospital records..." as well as to "contacting colleagues of

Ext. 407A/Bil.
7530-21-029-5331

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Dr. Cameron at the Institute, particularly Drs. Rubenstein, Levy and Ban, in the expectation that they might be able and willing to furnish details regarding the research in question (in order to identify, locate and notify the individuals concerned of the conduct of drug experiments partly financed by the CIA". We are not certain whether the Human Rights Act would permit access to this kind of information without the consent of the individual concerned.

4) In sum, there are no legal grounds for representatives of a foreign government or entity to come to Canada and interview Canadians. Such "visits" can take place, however, with the permission of the "visited State" and provided that the meeting or interview with Canadians in Canada be on a voluntary basis.

2. We accept your proposal to transfer responsibility for this issue to FLA inasmuch as the principal considerations involved are jurisdictional and legal. As to whether a reply to the Embassy should be prepared setting out our views on the appropriateness of the CIA (rather than the USA Consulate General in Montreal) visiting Montreal to internew Canadian citizens, while there would be no harm in explaining our position in writing, we suggest that the best course to follow is to pursue the matter orally with the U.S. Embassy. If Mr. Dongier were to request our views on this matter, we should, of course, make it clear that he is free to accept or refuse the request for an interview, as he chooses.

F. A. Mathys
Director
Legal Advisory Division

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
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GNG 719 Aug 11

MINA, USS, SMR, FPA, AUM, LAA, USA, [illegible]
MSO, GNP, LAA, ECP, GNG

External Affairs Canada
Affaires extérieures Canada

~~Immediate~~

REF | DATE

~~GNG~~

MGTC/FILE/DIARY/LAA

MESSAGE

FILE / DOSSIER
81-3-ALLAN MEMORIAL INST

FILE/DOSSIER
29-20-1-USA

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12 10

SECURITY/SÉCURITÉ CONFIDENTIAL

FM/DE FM EXTOTT UAL-044 17AUG83

TO/À TO WSHDC DELIVER BY 17/1130

INFO

DISTR DIST LAA

REF REF LEGAULT/JUNEAU TELECON 16AUG ; GNG tel 719 Aug 11/83

SUBJ/SUJ SUB ORLIKOW

PENDING IN-DEPTH REVIEW OF ORLIKOW FILE (WHICH LAA HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO UNDERTAKE),IT WOULD BE PREMATURE TO MAKE DETAILED LEGAL PRESENTATION TO BURT DURING AMB GOTLIEB'S MTG WITH HIM 17AUG. DIFFICULTY IN FRAMING APPROACH TO USA ADMIN IS COMPOUNDED BY FACT THAT ORLIKOW HAS NOT/NOT INDICATED WHAT KIND OF ASSISTANCE HE WISHES TO OBTAIN FROM CDN GOVT.FOR TIME BEING,HOWEVER,IT SEEMS USEFUL AND APPROPRIATE TO MAKE FOLLOWING POINTS TO BURT IN LOW KEYED MANNER.

(A) ON A NUMBER OF OCCASIONS SINCE 1977,THE CDN GOVT HAS MADE REPRESENTATIONS TO THE USA GOVT REGARDING CIA SPONSORSHIP OF MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED IN CDA WITHOUT THE PATIENTS CONSENT AND WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE GOVT OF CDA.

(B) WE ARE SATISFIED THAT THESE EVENTS OF TWENTY ODD YEARS AGO WILL NOT/NOT BE REPEATED.HOWEVER,WE REMAIN CONCERNED ABOUT THE REDRESS AVAILABLE TO THE VICTIMS OF EXPERIMENTATION. ~~NINE~~ Eight OF THEM ARE SEEKING THIS REDRESS IN ~~A~~ LEGAL ~~ACTION~~ CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE USA GOVT. ~~LAUNCHED OVER TWO YEARS~~ ~~AGO.~~ (Action by five plaintiffs filed in U.S. Dist. Ct, Dist of Columbia Dec 11/80, and, believe three others have recently filed damage claims with the U.S. Govt)

(C) FURTHER DELAYS IN THIS MATTER WILL FEED THE BITTERNESS AND

...2

~~one action – 5 plaintiffs [illegible] in U.S. Dist. Ct, Dist of Columbia filed Dec 11/80 + [illegible] claims for damages with CIA~~

DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR	DIVISION/DIRECTION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/APPROUVÉ
SIG L.H.LEGAULT/al	UAL	3-4324	SIG L.H.LEGAULT

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Amplicate
EXEMPT 15(1)
(See also 165-ZSP)

MOORE CLEAN PRINT MOORE BUSINESS FORMS—PATENTED 1963 - 1966 3

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

External Affairs Canada | Affaires extérieures Canada

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

FRUSTRATION OF THE PLAINTIFFS.THE HUSBAND OF ONE OF THEM,MRS.DAVID ORLIKOW,IS A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.HE IS PRESSING SSEA FOR ASSISTANCE IN HIS WIFE'S SUIT FOR COMPENSATION AND IS CONTEMPLATING A MEDIA CAMPAIGN TO FOCUS PUBLIC OPINION ON HER PLIGHT.

(D) WE HOPE USA WILL SHARE OUR CONCERN TO AVOID GIVING NEW LIFE TO AN OLD ISSUE AND LETTING IT BECOME AN IRRITANT IN CURRENT BILATERAL RELATIONS.TO THIS END,WE WOULD URGE USA TO MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO BRING ABOUT A SPEEDY RESOLUTION OF THE ISSUE,FOR INSTANCE BY A NON-PREJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT THAT WOULD MAKE IT UNNECESSARY TO CONTINUE PROLONGED LEGAL ACTION IN THE USA COURTS.

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ACC | DATE
FILE 81-3-ALLAN MEMORIAL INST

D R A F T

CONFIDENTIAL

ORLIKOW CASE

Talking points for Gotlieb/Burt meeting 17.8.83

On the basis of a preliminary review of Canadian Government files there would appear to be clear indications that, commencing in the mid-1950's, experimentations involving manipulation of the minds, including the use of controversial drugs, were carried out at McGill University's Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry upon Canadian ~~psychiatric~~ patients without their knowledge and consent, through funding provided by an agency of the U.S. Government, i.e. the CIA, and that substantial damage, pain and suffering was occasioned by such actions to those persons.

2. The Canadian Government takes a direct interest in activities in Canada by foreign governments which constitute violations ~~in Canada~~ of Canadian law and of the human rights of its citizens.

3. We refer specifically to the actions carried on involving the persons of one Mrs. V. Orlikow and several other Canadians, which are presently the subject of an action by her and the others against the U.S. Government. Mr. Orlikow is sparing no efforts to seek and obtain redress of the wrongs suffered by his wife. Naturally the Canadian Government would wish to seek an amicable way to prevent this situation from developing into a bilateral issue between our two countries.

4. To this end we would urge the U.S. Adminstration to exercise every effort to bring about a speedy resolution of this problem in the form of a settlement which would render it unnecessary for the case to run its course in the U.S. courts.

/2

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
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5. It also goes without saying that the Canadian Government opposes any actions of a foreign government on Canadian soil which offends Canadian law and the human rights of its citizens.

Duplicate
EXEMPT 21(1)(a)

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External Affairs Canada | Affaires extérieures Canada

ZSS/W.G. GREGORY/34335/ov

ACC | REF | DATE | DOSSIER | FILE 81-3-ALLAN MEMORIAL INST

TO/À	LAA
FROM/DE	ZSS
REFERENCE / RÉFÉRENCE	Your memorandum No.1612 of 11 August 1983
SUBJECT / SUJET	DAVID ORLIKOW, M.P.

Security/Sécurité	CONFIDENTIAL
Accession/Référence	
File/Dossier	29-20-1-USA
Date	16 August, 1983
Number/Numéro	ZSS -2838

ENCLOSURES
ANNEXES

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USS
MSO

In our view, aside from assisting PURI in resolving Mr. Orlikow's ATI request, we cannot identify any security issues which would entail the involvement of this division.

A.P. Sherwood
Director
Security Division

Orig copy
EXEMPT 21(1)(a)
(See also 164-ZSP)

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Legal Advisory Division
Department of External Affairs
AUG 16 1983
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Direction des consultations juridiques
Ministère des Affaires extérieures

EXT 407

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External Affairs Canada / Affaires extérieures Canada

PURI/A.J. Matheson/2-9273/mlc

ACC	DATE
FILE	DOSSIER
81-3-ALLAN MEMORIAL INS	

A.L.

TO/À LAA

FROM/DE PURI

REFERENCE / RÉFÉRENCE Your memorandum 1612 of August 11, 1983

SUBJECT / SUJET David Orlikow, M.P.

Security/Sécurité: CONFIDENTIAL

Accession/Référence:

File/Dossier: 7-1-14

Date: August 11, 1983

Number/Numéro: PURI-0239

ENCLOSURES / ANNEXES

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GNG

As far as PURI is concerned, a reply to Mr. Orlikow's original request was sent to him on July 11 signed by Mr. MacEachen, enclosing copies of all the information that could be made accessible under the Access to Information Act. At that time, we considered the case closed.

2. As the most recent telegram from Washington (No. 2142 of August 2, 1983) on the Orlikow case indicates, Mr. Orlikow has been calling Ambassador Gotlieb to see what the Ambassador can do to assist him in obtaining redress from the USA government on behalf of Mrs. Orlikow. Responsibility for advising the Ambassador how to proceed would not appear to be within the mandate of PURI.

Kenneth C. Brown
Special Adviser and Co-ordinator
Access to Information and Privacy

Orig copy
EXEMPT 21(1)(a)
(See also 162 - ZSP)

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Department of External Affairs
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Direction des consultations juridique
Ministère des Affaires extérieures

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MESSAGE

FILE/DOSSIER

MGTC FILE DIARY DIV CIRC WF

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AUG 12 1983 AUG 13 1983

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SECURITY / SÉCURITÉ: CONFIDENTIAL

FM/DE: FM EXTOTT GNG719 11AUG83

TO/À: To: WSHDC

INFO

DISTR: DIST MINA USS SMR FPR PURI LAP ZSP ~~ZSS MSO~~ GNP VAL LAA ECP

REF: REF YRTEL UNGR2142 2AUG83

SUBJ/SUJ: ---DAVID ORLIKOW, MP: REQUEST FOR INFO

359184

81-3-ALLAN MEMORIAL LAST

NO/NO OBJECTION TO INFORMAL DISCUSSION OF ORLIKOW CASE WITH STATE DEPT OFFICIALS BEARING IN MIND LEGAL ACTION UNDERWAY, WHICH ALSO INVOLVES OTHER CDNS AS WELL. ORLIKOW HAS BEEN IN REGULAR RECENT CONTACT WITH O/SSEA SEEKING SOME ACTION TO ASSIST HIS CAUSE AND SUGGESTING HE MAY TAKE HIS CASE TO MEDIA.

2. YOU SHOULD BE AWARE THAT VIEW HERE IS THAT ORLIKOW CASE IS NOT/NOT CONSULAR CASE IN GENERALLY ACCEPTED SENSE OF TERM. THEREFORE IN PURSUING THIS MATTER WITH STATE DEPT OR OTHER AGENCIES OF USA GOVT ON EITHER FORMAL OR INFORMAL BASIS, REF TO THIS CASE AS QUOTE CONSULAR UNQUOTE PROBABLY OUGHT TO BE AVOIDED TO PRECLUDE ANY MISUNDERSTANDING.

3. FOR YR INFO ONLY, LAA IS REVIEWING CASE TO DETERMINE IF THERE MIGHT BE ANY INTL LEGAL BASIS TO SUPPORT APPROACH TO USA GOVT FOR ASSISTANCE TO ORLIKOW.

3

Orig
EXEMPT
15(1)

DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR	DIVISION/DIRECTION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/APPROUVÉ
SIG R KIRBY/vg	GNG	27560	SIG PE HEINBECKER

EXT 518-1

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* - Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

External Affairs Canada | Affaires extérieures Canada

C.COLE/LAA/37092/cw

TO/À: ZSS, GNG, PURI

FROM/DE: LAA

REFERENCE / RÉFÉRENCE: Telex WSHDC UNGR2039, 03 June 83
" " 2142, 02 Aug 83

SUBJECT / SUJET: David Orlikow MP.

ACC | KEY | DATE
DOSSIER
FILE 81-3-ALLAN MEMORIAL INST

Security/Sécurité: CONFIDENTIAL

Accession/Référence:

File/Dossier:

Date: 11 August, 1983

Number/Numéro: 1612

ENCLOSURES / ANNEXES: 2

DISTRIBUTION

MINA
SMR
FPR
UAL
LAP
USS
MSO

LAA/
A. Lyons
G. Parks ✓

Attached for convenient reference are copies of the telegrams under reference. As there seems to be some uncertainty as to which division has responsibility as the primary action division your views in this regard would be appreciated. We understand Mr. Orlikow, MP has been in touch with MINA recently about the question of departmental assistance in obtaining redress from the U.S. government on behalf of Mrs Orlikow.

2. For our part we are obtaining the file in order to determine whether there are any legal issues on which LAA can advise. However, our initial impression is that the matter is not such that LAA should have primary responsibility for its carriage.

3. Your response to this memo as a matter of urgency would be useful.

Duplicate
EXEMPT 21(1)(a)
(See also 163-2SP)

C.V. Cole

C.V. Cole
Director
Legal Advisory Division

EXT 407

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Received in PURI

This is copy only. Not to be answered.

ACC | DATE
FILE | DOSSIER
81-3-ALLAN MEMORIAL INST

Received in PURI
AUG 09 1983

1201-1933 Robson St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6G 1E7
July 26, 1983

Allan J. MacEachen
Secretary of State for External Affairs
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0G2

Dear Mr. MacEachen,

When you wrote to me on June 3/83 telling me you would be sending me a substantive report re C.I.A. involvement at the Allan Memorial Institute that is what I expected to receive. I waited six months for you to get approval from the U.S.A. and all you send me is 12 pages. I don't call this substantive and I don't call this the answer to my request.

Call me naive if you like, but, for some reason I thought the Canadian Government would be so irate that the C.I.A. entered this country, broke our laws, took away our rights, and destroyed our lives that they would do something about it.

The American Government, as we will show during the trial exhibited a complete disregard for our laws and our rights and then tried to cover it up (I say tried because our lawyers have uncovered a considerable number of facts in this case).

The Canadian Government is participating in the cover up by hiding behind Sections 13(1) (A) and 15 (1) (H) of The Access to Information Act.

There is a sickness in my country and in the United States. I don't understand why north americans are spending billions, building bombs, testing cruise missiles, developing security systems. The number one enemy, in my opinion is ourselves, not the Russians. There were people around to write about the rise and fall of the Roman Empire, but, I fear there wont be anyone around to write about the rise and self destruction of the American Empire.

This country would do well to elect a leader that will lead not only Canada, but, lead in the United Nations.

This country needs a leader that will not be forever kissing the back end of the donkeys to the south of us.

You are immoral! Your party is immoral!

Mr. R. Logie

cc: Pat Carney, M.P.

Duplicate
NIR
(Logie case)

FILE No. 7-1-17-Logie

NAME	INITIAL
KCB	
ATM	AM

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LAA

ACC | DATE
FILE | DOSSIER
81-3-ALLAN MEMORIAL INST

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Duplicate

EXEMPT 15(1)
(See also 160.ZSP)

FM WSHDC UNGR2142 02AUG83

TO EXTOTT GNG

DISTR MINA USS SMR FPR PURI LAP ZSP ZSS MSO

REF OURTEL UNGR2039 03JUN

---DAVID ORLIKOW,MP:REQUEST FOR INFO

MR ORLIKOW HAS BEEN CALLING GOTLIEB THE LAST FEW DAYS TO SEE WHAT FURTHER CAN BE DONE TO ASSIST HIM TO OBTAIN REDRESS FROM USA GOVT ON BEHALF OF MRS ORLIKOW.WITH REGARD TO REFTEL,WE WISH CONFIRMATION FROM YOU THAT THIS CONSULAR CASE,WHILE SUBJUDICE,SUGGESTS THAT WE COULD TAKE OPPORTUNITY OF MTGS IN STATE DEPT ON POLITICAL ISSUES TO RAISE ORLIKOW SITUATION.WE DOUBT THAT THIS WOULD HAVE MUCH PRACTICAL EFFECT BUT IT SEEMS INDICATED BY OUR CONSULAR OBLIGATIONS WITH REGARD TO MR ORLIKOW.GOTLIEB SPOKE TO ORLIKOW INDICATING THAT HE THOUGHT IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE FOR HIM TO HAVE A VERY INFORMAL DISCUSSION WITH SENIOR POLITICAL OFFICIAL IN STATE TO ENSURE CDN CONCERNS WERE APPRECIATED.PLS CONFIRM THIS WOULD BE ALRIGHT WITH YOU.

CCC/241 021552Z UNGR2142

RECEIVED
Legal Advisory Division
Department of External Affairs
AUG 5 1983
REÇU
Direction des consultations juridiques
Ministère des Affaires extérieures

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ACTION
SUITE A DONNER

Do we know where this stands?

Gugo 34335

the expert on this case.

Monahan 23881

C O N F I D E N T I A L

FM WSHDC UNGR2039 03JUN83

TO EXTOTT ZSS MINA SMR FPR GNG PURI ~~EAP~~ GNG USS ~~FLASH~~

REF YOURTEL ZSS8214 02JUN

---DAVID ORLIKOW MP-REPRESENTATION CONCERNING WIFE

MRS ORLIKOWS SITU DESERVES OUR SYMPATHY AND TO EXTENT THERE IS CASE TO BE MADE FOR EXTAFF SUPPORTING HER EFFORTS TO OBTAIN REDRESS,THIS EMB SHLD DO SO AS FUNCTION OF A CONSULAR PROBLEM DESERVING OUR ATTENTION.

2.QUESTION IS WHETHER THERE IS ANYTHING WE CAN USEFULLY DO.

3.SINCE QUESTION OF REDRESS IS NOW SUB JUDICE,ANY DEMARCHE TO STATE DEPT WLD PROBABLY HAVE TO BE DIRECTED IN FIRST INSTANCE TO CONTINUING TO SEEK RELEASE OF PERTINENT DOCUS,THOUGH WE COULD EXPRESS CONCERN ON BEHALF OF CDNS INVOLVED AT APPARENT SLOWNESS OF JUDICIAL PROCESS AS WELL.

4.LARGER QUESTION IS WHETHER WE PHRASE TWO POINTS IN CONTEXT OF BROADER CONCERN AT ALLEGATIONS THAT AGENCY OF USA ADMIN FUNDED ACTIVITIES IN CDA WHICH WERE IN THEMSELVES OBJECTIONABLE IN CONCEPT AND PRACTICE.WE DO NOT KNOW HERE EXTENT TO WHICH AGENCY FUNDING WAS CONSCIOUSLY LINKED TO PROGRAM UNDER WHICH MRS ORLIKOW SUFFERED,AND THAT PRESUMABLY IS PRECISELY WHAT IS SUB JUDICE. BUT MRS ORLIKOW IS CDN WHO HAS APPARENTLY BEEN ABUSED AND IT MAY AFTER CONSIDERATION SEEM LEGITIMATELY TO BE OUR DUTY NOT/NOT TO BACK AWAY FROM OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION ON EPISODE FOR REASONS OF

...2

ACC 359191
FILE 81-3-ALLAN MEMORIAL INST

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Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

WORKING RELNSHIPS WITH USA GOVT WHICH REALLY HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH ISSUES INVOLVED IN ORLIKOW CASE.

5.THUS,WE CLD MAKE DEMARCHE TO STATE DEPT AT DEPUTY ASST SECTY LEVEL AND LEAVE WITH STATE DEPT SOME FORM OF COMMUNICATION EXPRESSING SOME OR ALL OF ABOVE POINTS.GOTLIEB WILL ENSURE PERSONAL COMMUNICATION MADE TO STATE DEPT,HOWEVER,APPROPRIATENESS OF DOING THIS AND CONTENT ITSELF IS REALLY SOMETHING DEPT WILL HAVE TO DETERMINE.

6.MY BASIC POINT IS THAT MRS ORLIKOW SEEMS TO HAVE SUFFERED AS RESULT OF INAPPROPRIATE (IF NOT ILLEGAL) ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN GOVT AND WHILE GOVT IN QUESTION APPEARS TO REGRET EPISODE,THERE IS STILL ON HUMAN(IE CONSULAR) LEVEL AS WELL AS THAT OF POLITICAL PRINCIPLES DEVOLVING FROM CDN SOVEREIGNTY,CASE TO BE MADE FOR SUPPORTING MRS ORLIKOW ONE WAY OR ANOTHER.

7.THIS IS NOT/NOT A VERY THOROUGH OR PROFOUND JUDGMENT BUT IS EFFORT TO RESPOND IMMED TO YOUR URGENT REQUEST IN 8214 02JUN.

GOTLIEB

CCC/231 0318532 UNGR2039

Orig copy (63)
EXEMPT
21(1)(a)+(b)

Duplicate
EXEMPT 15(1)
(See also Item No. 143-ZSP)

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Paul

I think (1) we should be as forthcoming with Ochkow as law allows
(2) our reaction to the CIA's activities is a separate issue which we should pursue independently

JSS. 11/7

C.N.&P.H.

Suzanne passed this to me for comment, with the observation that you thought the letter was not sufficiently forthcoming.

The sense of the letter is that we are giving Ochkow everything the U.S. Govt (who is relevant) and Canadian law allow. If this is true (and we should look closely at this point), then there's not a whole lot more we can do. The language quoted from the Act ("shall refuse") doesn't leave a lot of room for bureaucratic or even Ministerial discretion.

JSS.
8/7

JSS

It just strikes me as a little bureaucratic and self-serving. Have we "espoused" Ochkow's request or merely passed it on to CIA? Have we gone through State? Should we not be a little outraged that the CIA was sponsoring this kind of research, doubtless surreptitiously, at a Canadian university, using Canadians. How hard are we trying? I note that Section 15(1) says "may refuse to disclose". Perhaps I should have a word with Allain Dudout?

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External Affairs Canada • Affaires extérieures Canada

X - TRA COPIES

MESSAGE

FILE/DOSSIER

Align first character of Security Classification under this arrow
Alignez le premier caractère de la Sécurité sous cette flèche

SECURITY/SÉCURITÉ: C O N F I D E N T I A L

12 10

A.C.C. 358854 REF DATE
FILE 81-3-ALLAN MEMORIAL INST DOSSIER
29-20-1-USA

FM/DE: FM EXTOTT ZSS 8214 02JUN83

TO/À: TO WSHDC/KINSMAN DELIVER BY ~~030600~~

INFO

DISTR

REF: ---DAVID ORLIKOW MP - REPRESENTATION CONCERNING WIFE

SUBJ/SUJ: YOU WILL REMEMBER OUR EARLIER TEL ON THIS SUBJECT REPORTING MR. ORLIKOWS CALL ON MINISTER.LATTER RAISED SUBJECT AGAIN WITH MR. MACEACHEN ON HIS RETURN TO OTT YESTERDAY,WONDERING IF THERE HAD BEEN ANY DEVELOPMENTS.MINISTER WOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR AMBASSADORS VIEWS ON SUBJECT.

2.YOU SENT US COPY OF EXECUTIVE ORDER ISSUED BY CARTER ADMIN ON CIA ACTIVITIES WHICH SSEA HAS ALREADY SENT ON TO MR. ORLIKOW.WE NOW HAVE USA DECISION DENYING RELEASE OF CLASSIFIED INFO PASSED IN CONFIDENCE TO CDN GOVT.DEPT IS REVIEWING CDN ORIGINATED MATERIAL AND WE SHOULD HAVE AVAILABLE BY NEXT WEEK COPIES OF CERTAIN DOCS TO PASS TO MR. ORLIKOW.NONE OF FOREGOING OBVIOUSLY IN ANY WAY SUPPORTS MR. ORLIKOWS VIEW THAT CIA WAS EVEN REMOTELY CONNECTED WITH MRS.ORLIKOWS TREATMENT,AND THEREFORE WILL NOT/NOT ASSIST HIM MATERIALLY,IN HIS LAWSUIT OR OTHERWISE.

3.GRATEFUL FOR AMBASSADORS COMMENTS IN LIGHT OF CURRENT SITUATION BEFORE DPM/SSEA DEPARTS OTT FRI PM;

DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR	DIVISION/DIRECTION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/APPROUVÉ
AP SHERWOOD/ern SIG	ZSS	2 5124	A.P.SHERWOOD SIG

T 518-1

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Duplicate
(Orig on ZSP
file)

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4-10-84

Privy Council Office Bureau du Conseil privé

→ D. MacLeod –

attached are copies of the papers requested.

I have asked this AM (in an MCBI file) copy of an additional exchange between Mr. Arbitrator and DPM/SSEA (July-Aug. 83); copy appended as well.

Tom Hyde B.

---

* Not recorded in any chronology / summary of Sep. 28/84

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OFFICE OF THE MINISTER *CABINET DU MINISTRE*
ACTION REQUEST/*FICHE DE SERVICE*

From/*De*	No. / *No* 25687	Action to be completed and white slip returned to MIN by/*L'action doit être terminée et la feuille blanche retournée à MIN avant* Date
Letter dated/*Lettre en date du*	Date received in MIN/*Date de réception à MIN*	Date sent to Division/*Date d'envoi à la direction*
Action Division/*Direction responsable*	Information Division/*Direction(s) informée(s)*	Referred by/*Référé*
Subject/*Sujet*	Comments/*Commentaires*	

ZSS

ZSSR

ACTION REQUIRED/*ACTION REQUISE*

- ☐ Reply for minister's signature / *Réponse pour la signature du ministre*
- ☐ Reply for the signature of / *Réponse pour la signature de*
- ☐ Reply by division / *Réponse de la direction*
- ☐ Note and file / *Noter et mettre au dossier*
- ☐ Draft reply to be incorporated in letter by Minister's staff / *Projet de réponse requis pour inclusion dans lettre rédigée par les assistants du Ministre*

29-20-1-USA

FOR DIVISIONAL USE / *POUR L'UTILISATION DE LA DIRECTION*

Date received in Division/*Date reçu à la direction*

Action officer/*Agent responsable* ZSS/C.J. Grégoire/3-4335

Disposition and date/*Disposition et date*

For MIN use/*Pour utilisation de MIN* FEB 11 1983

ALL TRANSFERS TO BE REPORTED TO MIN REGISTRY (5-1047)

LE REGISTRE DE MIN DOIT ÊTRE AVISÉ DE TOUT CHANGEMENT (5-1047)

Original Signed by
Original signé par
ALLAN J. MacEACHEN

EXT 439 (11/79)

FILE WITH ORIGINAL INCOMING LETTER / *AU DOSSIER AVEC LA LETTRE ORIGINALE*

Duplicate
(Copies of correspondence with Mr Orlikow)

AGE	DATE
FILE / DOSSIER 81-3-ALLAN MEMORIAL INST	

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

MINA(2) File
SMR Diary
FPR Circ

ZSS/C.J.Gregor/3-4335/ern

PLEASE RETURN TO DS/ZSS
AFTER SIGNATURE/RELEASE

Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0G2

February 11, 1983.

FEB 11 1983

Mr. David Orlikow, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A 0A6

Dear Mr. Orlikow,

I refer to your letter of January 19, 1983 requesting copies of all communications exchanged between the United States and the Canadian Government concerning the CIA's funding of research at McGill University, the Allan Memorial Institute or the Royal Victoria Hospital.

I have instructed my officials to examine this question and report to me without delay. I will keep you informed of developments.

Yours sincerely,

Original Signed by
Original signé par
ALLAN J. MacEACHEN

Allan J. MacEachen

N/R
(Sent to
Mr Orlikow)

ZSS
256

Document disclosed under the Access to Information Act -
Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

255

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

OTTAWA, K1A 0A6
January 19, 1983.

Hon. Allan J. MacEachen,
Secretary of State for
External Affairs,
House of Commons,
Ottawa

N/R
(Paid from
Mr. Orlikow)

Dear Allan:

I refer to your letter of December 3, 1982, that the Department of External Affairs first learned via media reports in August 1977 that the CIA had channelled funds to a Canadian institution for the purpose of conducting research on Canadian psychiatric patients. You then go on to say that representations were made to U.S. authorities and that they responded by expressing regret and assuring the Canadian Government that such events would not occur in the future.

This letter is to request the full details on the response or responses by the United States, including copies of all communications, letters, telegrams or other exhanges between the United States and the Canadian Government concerning the CIA's funding of research at McGill University, the Allan Memorial Institute or the Royal Victoria Hospital. I certainly believe it is in the public interest that this information be available to the victims of the CIA's improper conduct who have yet to receive reparation for their injuries.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

David Orlikow

David Orlikow, M.P.
Winnipeg North

DO:sk

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MINA(2)
SMR
FPR
CIRC
FILE
DIARY
ZSS
PUR (2)

Please Return to Divisional Secretary

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

JUL JUIL 11 1983

Sent NR

N/R
(Sent to Mr Orlikow)

Mr. D. Orlikow, M.P.
House of Commons
Room 646S
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Mr. Orlikow:

I refer to our recent discussions concerning your request to obtain copies of all the correspondence between the Canadian and United States Governments concerning the CIA's funding of research at McGill University, the Allan Memorial Institute or the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Recently my Department concluded discussions with the U.S. authorities on this specific issue. The outcome is that the American authorities have refused to agree to the release of any U.S.-origin documents (with the exception of their Embassy letter of July 20, 1978). In the light of this, I am attaching copies of all the information which can be made accessible under the Access to Information Act. Unfortunately, some of the information in the Canadian-origin documents that you have requested is not accessible since it qualifies for exemption under Sections 13(1)(a) and 15(1)(h) of the Act. Section 13(1)(a) states:

> "Subject to subsection (2), the head of a government institution shall refuse to disclose any record requested under this Act that contains information that was obtained in confidence from (a) the government of a foreign state or an institution thereof..."

.../2

JUN JUIN 22 1983

PURI

20.6.9(JS)

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

Section 15(1)(h) states:

> "The head of a government institution may refuse to disclose any record requested under this Act...that constitutes diplomatic correspondence exchanged with foreign states".

If there is any other way in which I or my officials can assist you on this matter, please let me know.

Yours sincerely,

Original Signed by
Original signé par
ALLAN J. MACEACHEN

Allan J. MacEachen.

Document disclosed under the Access to Information Act - Document divulgué en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

PURI/A.J. MacEachen/2-9273/mmh

7-1-14 - Logie Orlikow #0006
File
DM

MINA(2)
SMR
FPR
PUR
CIRC
FILE
DIARY

Please Return to Divisional Secretary

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

AUG AOUT 3 1983

Mr. D. Orlikow, M.P.
House of Commons
Room 646S
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Mr. Orlikow:

I refer to your letter of July 5 enclosing a copy of an affidavit which you have forwarded to your lawyers in Washington and requesting confirmation of your recent conversation with me.

You will have received by now my letter of July 11 confirming our recent discussion and enclosing copies of all the information which can be made accessible under the Access to Information Act.

I trust these two letters will provide the necessary confirmation of our discussion which your lawyers require.

Yours sincerely,

Original Signed by
Original signé par
ALLAN J. MacEACHEN

Allan J. MacEachen

N/R
(Sent to Mr Orlikow)

JUL JUIL 13 1983
PURI
A01069

000258

12.7.19/05)

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

OTTAWA, K1A 0A6
July 5, 1983

The Hon. Alan MacEachen
Secretary of State for External Affairs
Room 209 - S
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A6

Dear Mr. MacEachen:

Please find attached a copy of the affidavit which I have sworn and forwarded to my lawyers in Washington.

The affidavit indicates my understanding of the conversation we had concerning this matter.

I have since written requesting written confirmation of our conversation and have received no response to my letter. In the interim my lawyers have required some evidence of your statement to me.

Yours sincerely,

David Orlikow

David Orlikow, M.P.
Winnipeg North

DO:lh
encl.

NIR
(Rec'd from Mr. Orlikow)

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Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

A F F I D A V I T

(City of Winnipeg,
Province of Manitoba) S.S.

DAVID ORLIKOW, M.P., being duly sworn deposes and says:

1. I am a Member of the Canadian House of Commons representing the Federal Constituency of Winnipeg North.

2. On January 19, 1983, I requested copies of all correspondence with the United States Government and the Canadian Government concerning the C.I.A. funding for research at McGill University, the Allan Memorial Institute or the Royal Victoria Hospital, including all documents that reflect the response or responses of the United States Government "expressing deep regret" that such funding had occurred without informing the Canadian Government.

3. In response to my request for those materials Deputy Prime Minister and Under Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen has informed me verbally that although the Government of Canada is willing to release the materials I requested, the Government of the United States has refused to approve such a release and that without such approval by

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

the United States Government, the Government of Canada cannot release the materials I requested.

Further affiant sayeth not.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this day of July, 1983.

David Orlikow, M.P.
Winnipeg North

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of July, 1983.

Notary Public

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Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

7/7

May 10, 1983

SECRET

Mr. Gregory Calkin
Embassy of Canada
1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Calkin:

This is with reference to your request for the views of the U.S. intelligence community concerning possible release by the Canadian government of certain documents relating to the Orlikow matter. Your request was given careful review, on the basis of which it has been requested that, with the exception of the document marked #4 (letter dated July 20, 1978 from Kenneth C. Keller to David Wilson), the Canadian government withhold from public disclosure the documents in question.

I have also been asked by the Assistant General Counsel of the CIA to convey to you, in reply to your request to him, that a review of the CIA's records has not indicated that any funding of MKULTRA projects or related research was undertaken by the Agency at the University of Toronto or other Toronto-based organizations.

Sincerely,

T. Michael Peay

T. Michael Peay
Deputy Assistant Legal Adviser

SECRET
DECL: OADR

ZSS/C.J. Gregor 1983/01/31 Document disclosed under the Access to Information Act - Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

ACC | DATE

FILE / DOSSIER: 81-3-ALLAN MEMORIAL INST

SECURITY / Sécurité: SECRET

TO / À: Mr. A.P. Sherwood

FROM / De: C.J.Gregor

Charlie we should speak

DATE: 2 February 1983

NUMBER / Numéro:

REFERENCE / Référence: Mr. Orlikow's letter to the Minister of 19 January 1983

SUBJECT / Sujet: Request for Information

pas lu

FILE / DOSSIER
OTTAWA: 29-20-1-USA
MISSION:

ENCLOSURES / Annexes:

DISTRIBUTION:

In response to Orlikow's letter to the Minister, I searched through file 29-20-1-USA to locate copies of all communications exchanged between the United States and the Canadian Government concerning the CIA's funding of research at the Allan Memorial Institute in Montreal.

... 2. In addition to the "hard copy" which is attached and summarized below, there were numerous meetings between officials of both governments which were recorded with varying degrees of consistency. For this exercise I have not considered notes to file, marginal comments, etc.; however, in one instance I have included the "hard copy" of talking points which were passed to the Americans.

Item	Summary
1.	As a result of questions raised in the House our IACLO in Washington was asked to approach the agency to confirm the details of the press reports and determine if the Canadian Government had prior knowledge of the CIA-funded research. Our IACLO responded by telex 01Sep77 quoting an "unsigned memo" provided by the Agency. The actual memorandum is not on our file.
2.	This telegram sent to Washington 23Sep77 indicates that resident Agency representative (Hulse) to be called in 26Sep77 to discuss issue and talking points provided. IACLO Washington asked to cover the same ground with State.
3.	Letter from Hulse to Hadwen 28Sep77 indicates that during meeting 26Sep77 an "unnumbered note (talking points--Item 2) was handed over to him. Rather than focussing on the drug experiment question the letter concerns itself with the interpretation of the agreed liaison arrangements.
4.	In response to representations from Mr. Orlikow, Mr. Wilson (Consular Services) met with Keller, the

no; but entire text was contained in cable.

...2

Ext. 407A/Bil.
7530-21-029-5331

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information*
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'infor*

Duplicate
EXEMPT 13(1)(a)
15(1)
21(1)(a)+(d)
(See also 120-ZSP)

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Item	Summary
	Consul General of the U.S. Embassy. This letter of 20Jul78 is an acknowledgement of the 11Jul78 meeting. On July 24, 1978 Mr. Wilson sent a copy of Mr. Keller's letter to Mr. Orlikow.
5.	An unsigned piece of paper of 2Feb79 obviously drafted by the Agency entitled "Background on CIA-Sponsored Research at McGill University". On the upper right-hand corner there is the written notation "received by PEB from Mr.Duemling, U.S. Embassy Feb.2/1979".
6.	A letter to Mr. Black from Mr. Knaus of the U.S. Embassy answering questions raised in an earlier meeting (2Feb79?) and raising questions which should be directed to McGill University. There are no minutes on file for the meeting.
7.	A letter from Knaus to Mr. Hooper responding to more questions raised during a February 8, 1979 meeting. There are no minutes on file for the meeting.
8.	An unclassified letter from Mr. Hooper to Mr. Knaus indicating that the Department has received a communication from another Canadian who believes he was subjected to CIA-sponsored drug experiments at the Allan Memorial Institute.
9.	A letter to Knaus from Mr. Hooper indicating that the Department would be prepared to write McGill to raise the questions asked in their letter of February 7, 1979 (Item 6 above).
10.	A letter to Mr. Hooper from Knaus providing details of the type of questions they would like the Department to raise with McGill University.
11.	A letter to Mr. Knaus from Mr. Hooper responding to the questions raised in Item 10 above.
12.	A letter to Mr. Hooper from Mr. Knaus acknowledging the above letter.
13.	A letter from Knaus to Mr. Hooper requesting that the Department make additional enquiries covering the work of Dr. Cameron and requesting permission to conduct interviews in Canada.

...3

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SECRET

Item	Summary
14.	A letter from Mr. Hooper to Knaus advising that the matter of interviewing Canadians should be pursued using normal consular channels and enclosing the relevant sections of the Special Procedures Act of Quebec.
15.	A letter to Mr. Hooper from Knaus enclosing a copy of the Agency's letter to the Allan Institute in Montreal.

3. From our perspective I can see no difficulty with releasing the bulk of the documents of Canadian origin. The exception of course would be the code word portion of Item 1. We cannot consider the release of any of the U.S. origin documents without their approval.

what code word?

4. If you agree I will write Calkin in Washington and ask him to approach the Agency to obtain their views on the releasability of U.S. origin documents. We would also advise them of the documents we intend to release. At the same time we should also raise the matter of possible CIA-sponsored research activity at the University of Toronto. This issue was raised early in our dialogue but seems to have fallen aside due to our preoccupation with the Orlikow affair.

5. In the meantime perhaps a non-committal acknowledgement should be sent to Mr. Orlikow.

asap
yes, saying we have instructed officer to examine matter & report.

C.J. Gregor

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INT. LIAISON
OFFICIAL REGISTRY

24-8-77 ARTICLE IN CITIZEN SEPT 1

SEC & INT. LIAISON DIV.

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TO EXTOT
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C O N F I D E N T I A L WX338
FOR PSI
REF YOURTEL PSI260 AUG8
SUBJECT: CIA EXPERIMENTS AT MCGILL
I PUT QUESTION POSED IN PARA3 OFREFTEL TO AGENCY SOME TIME AGO AND HAVE NOW RECD A REPLY.
2.CIA FINANCING OF DRUG EXPERIEMENTS ORIGINALLY CAME TO LIGHT THROUGH RELEASE OF DOCUS UNDER FREEDOM OF INFO ACT.AGENCY IS NOW COMBING THROUGH ITS RECORDS IN AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE HOW MANY EXPERIMENTS TOOK PLACE AT WHAT INSTITUTIONS. (THIS TASK IS BEING PERFORMED BY ARCHIVISTS IN OFFICE OF CENTRAL REF).RELEVANT MATERIAL FROM ARCHIVES IS THEN SENT TO CIAS OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL(LEGAL DIV)WHICH DOES THE STAFF WORK.SAYRE STEVENS,DDI,HAS GENERAL SUPERVISION,EVEN THOUGH DDI IS NOT/NOT AND NEVER WAS INVOLVED IN THIS ACTIVITY.I UNDERSTAND THAT SOME OF THOSE WHO WERE INVOLVED, INCLUDING DRS. GOTLIEB AND TIETJEN ARE TO TESTIFY BEFORE A CONGRESSIONAL CTTEE INVESTIGATING THE MATTER, POSSIBLY NEXT WEEK. FURTHER REVELATIONS MAY THUS BE IN STORE.
3.AGENCY GAVE ME THIS MORNING AN UNSIGNED MEMO DATED AUG77 WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS: QUOTE MEMORANDUM FOR: MR PERCY SHERWOOD SUBJECT: YOUR QUERY ON ALLEGED MKULTRA RESEARCH AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY
IN RESPONSE TO YOUR ORAL REQUEST REGARDING PROJECT MKULTRA AND MCGILL UNIVERSITY, YOU MAY COMMUNICATE THE FOLLOWING TO OTTAWA:
(A) CIA IS SENDING A LETTER TO R.E.BELL, PRINCIPAL AND VICE CHANCELLOR, MCGILL UNIVERSITY, INFORMING HIM THAT AS PART OF PROJECT MKULTRA, SOME CIDA-SPONSORED RESEARCH WAS UNDERTAKEN AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY.
(B) THE LETTER ALSO INFORMS MR BELL THAT THE AGENCY DOES NOT INTEND TO REVEAL TO THE PUBLIC THE IDENTITIES OF ANY INSTITUTIONS THAT WERE INVO LVED IN MKULTRA ACTIVITIES, OR THE NAMES OF INDIVIDUAL RESEARCHERS, BUT THAT THE UNIVERSITY, OF COURSE, IS FREE TO TREAT THIS MATTER AS IT CHOOSES.
(C9 ON THE BASIS OF THE RECORDS AVAILABLE TO US, THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA WAS NOT INFORMED AT THE TIME OF THE MKULTRA ACTIVITIES.
(D) IF THERE IS A PARLIAMENTARY QUERY BY THE OPPOSITION, THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MAY WISH TO CONSIDER A REPLY ALONG THESE LINES:
-- IT IS OUR UNDERSTANDING THAT THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY HAS INFORMED MCGILL UNIVERSITY THAT AS PART OF PROJECT MKULTRA SOME CIA-SPONSORED RESEARCH WAS UNDERTAKEN AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY. THE STANDING ARRANGEMENTS GOVERNING CIA LIAISON ACTIVITIES IN CANADA WOULD NOT APPLY TO ANY RESEARCH CONTRACTED OUT TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA. THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS INFORMED AT THE TIME OF THE MKULTRA ACTIVITIES.
IF PRESSED THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT WISH TO REAFFIRM ITS POLICY OF REFUSING TO DISCUSS PUBLICLY THE DETAILS OF ITS LIAISON

FOR CLASSIFICATION AND CODEWORD IN NORMAL TYPE - CHERCHER CLASSIFICATION ET MOT DE CODE EN CARACTÈRES ORDINAIRES

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ACTIVITIES.
IF PRESSED THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT WISH TO REAFFIRM ITS POLICY OF REFUSING TO DISCUSS PUBLICLY THE DETAILS OF ITS LIAISON ARRANGEMENTS WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.
UNQ

4. IN READING THE ABOVE I EXPRESSED CONCERN AT THE ASSERTION IN SECOND LAST PARA OF MEMO THAT QUOTE STANDING ARRANGEMENTS GOVERNING CIA LIAISON ACTIVITIES IN CDA WOULD NOT/NOT APPLY TO ANY RESEARCH CONTRACTED OUT TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS IN CDA UNQUOTE. I SAID THAT AS A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE, AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH LONG STANDING PRACTICE, IT SEEMED TO ME THAT CLANDESTINE FINANCING OF THE ACTIVITIES IN QUESTION SHOULD BE SUBJ TO APPROVAL BY THE CDN AUTHORITIES, EVEN IF THEY WERE NOT/NOT IN THE CASE OF THE MCGILL EXPERIMENTS. ACCORDINGLY, YOU MAY WISH TO CONSIDER INSTRUCTING ME TO GO BACK TO THE AGENCY WITH A LET STATING THAT YOU HAVE NOTED THAT THE DRUG EXPERIMENTS AT MCGILL WERE CARRIED OUT WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE CDN GOVT AND RECORDING OUR UNDERSTANDING THAT ANY ACTIVITY WHATSOEVER ORGANIZED OR FINANCED BY THE CIA IN CDA MUST BE SUBJ TO PRIOR APPROVAL.

ANY APPROACH TO ANY CDN SHOULD BE SUBJECT TO CDN'S APPROVAL

SOUNDS GOOD

5. IN REPLY TO MY QUESTION, WAS TOLD THAT THE LET FROM CIA TO BELL WAS SENT YESTERDAY, 31AUG. CONTACT DID NOT/NOT KNOW WHO HAD SIGNED IT.

6. FINALLY, CONTACT STATED THAT THERE WAS NOW EVIDENCE TO SUGGEST THAT SIMILAR DRUG EXPERIMENTS WERE CARRIED OUT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONOT. IN THE LATTER CASE, DETAILS WERE SCANTY AND A LET TO THE U OF T IS NOT/NOT BEING SENT, AT LEAST AT PRESENT. I URGED CONTACT TO GIVE ME MORE DETAILS IF THESE BECAME AVAILABLE. YOU MAY WISH TO CONSIDER INSTRUCTING ME TO PUT THIS REQUEST FORWARD OFFICIALLY.

7. I DO NOT/NOT THINK IT WOULD DAMAGE OUR INTELLIGENCE RELATIONSHIP IF THE MINISTER WERE TO TELL BREWIN THAT HE HAD PROTESTED THESE ACTIVITIES. SENIOR CIA OFFICIALS HAVE MADE CLEAR THAT MANY ASPECTS OF THE DRUG EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAMME WERE REPREHENSIBLE. AT SAME TIME TURNER (IN ABSENCE OF AMB) SUGGESTS THAT YOU CONSIDER DESIRABILITY OF GIVING STATE DEPT ADVANCE NOTICE OF OUR INTENTION TO TAKE ACTION WHICH WILL HAVE EFFECT OF MAKING PAST CLEARLY UNACCEPTABLE CIA ACTIONS PUBLIC. IT WOULD BE UNFORTUNATE IF STATE (INCL USA EMB IN OTT) INADVERTENTLY AND THROUGH IGNORANCE MADE MATTERS WORSE BY DENYING VALIDITY OF INFO PROVIDED BREWIN AND COULD THEN BE ACCUSED OF CONCEALMENT SINCE CDN GOVT WOULD HAVE TO STAND BY INFO RECD FM CIA. CIA WILL HAVE TO ACCEPT CRITICISM SUCH REVELATIONS ATTRACT BUT CDA AND AUSA SHOULD TRY JOINTLY TO ENSURE THAT RELATIONS IN OTHER UNRELATED AREAS ARE NOT/NOT UNNECESSARILY AFFECTED.

i.e. "Protest" to CIA but not to State initially

① protest to Hulse
② Handling of info on U of T - to inform President
- more details
③ letter to Bennett
④ inform State

900
01 SEPTEMBER 1977

LOOK FOR CLASSIFICATION AND CODEWORD IN NORMAL TYPE - CHERCHER CLASSIFICATION ET MOTS DE CC

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
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An unsigned memo dated August 1977 which reads as follows:

"Memorandum for: Mr. Percy Sherwood

Subject: Your query on Alleged MKULTRA Research at McGill University

In response to your oral request regarding project MKULTRA and McGill University, you may communicate the following to Ottawa.

(a) CIA is sending a letter to R.E. Bell, Principal and Vice-Chancellor, McGill University, informing him that as part of Project MKULTRA, some CIA-sponsored research was undertaken at McGill University.

(b) The letter also informs Mr. Bell that the Agency does not intend to reveal to the public the identities of any institutions that were involved in MKULTRA activities, or the names of individual researchers, but that the university, of course, is free to treat this matter as it chooses.

(c) On the basis of the records available to us, the Government of Canada was not informed at the time of the MKULTRA activities.

(d) If there is a Parliamentary query by the Opposition, the Canadian Government may wish to consider a reply along these lines:

-- It is our understanding that the Central Intelligence Agency has informed McGill University that as part of Project MKULTRA some CIA-sponsored research was undertaken at McGill University. The standing arrangements governing CIA liaison activities in Canada would not apply to any research contracted out to private institutions in Canada. There is no indication that the Government was informed at the time of the MKULTRA activities.

If pressed the government might wish to reaffirm its policy of refusing to discuss publicly the details of its liaison arrangements with foreign governments."

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(2)

0698

1691400

MESSAGE FILE COMCENTRE DIARY CIRC

DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECUR SECURITE
SEP23/77		CONFD

FM/DE EXTOTT

NO	PRECEDENCE
XT- 414	

TO/A EMBWA

INFO

REF YOURTEL WX338 SEP1/77

SUB/SUJ CIA EXPERIMENTS AT MCGILL

WE AGREE WITH YOUR ASSESSMENT OF SITUATION AND REACTION TO AGENCY MEMO, WHICH REFLECTS LACK OF APPRECIATION NOT/NOT ONLY OF LONGSTANDING UNDERSTANDING, BUT ALSO, WITH RESPECT TO SUGGESTED PUBLIC LINE, OF POLITICAL REALITIES IN CDA. WE AGREE ALSO THAT BREWIN SHOULD BE INFORMED THAT CIA SPONSORSHIP OF RESEARCH HAD BEEN PROTESTED, AND THAT STATE DEPT SHOULD BE INFORMED, AND PROPOSE FOLLOWING COURSES OF ACTION:

(A) ON MONDAY AM SEP26 PSP, DURING COURSE OF MTG WITH HULSE ON OTHER MATTERS, WILL DRAW UPON TALKING POINTS (SEE BELOW) TO REGISTER OUR CONCERN ABOUT CIA ACTIVITY AT THE TIME. WE PREFER TO USE HULSE AS CHANNEL WITH VIEW TO CONVEYING EXPRESSION OF CONCERN, BUT DOING SO IN LOW KEY RECOGNIZING THAT INCIDENT OCCURRED ALMOST TWENTY YEARS AGO AND THAT AGENCY POLICIES SINCE DRASTICALLY REVISED. TALKING POINTS FOLLOW:

XXX /COMCENTRE PLEASE COPY ATTACHED/

.../2

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LOCAL/LOCALE PSP

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EXT 18/BIL (REV 5/64)
(COMMUNICATIONS DIV)

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1. Following the publication of The New York Times report of August 3, 1977 concerning CIA-financed drug experiments at McGill and questions asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Brewin on August 4, the Department sought the comments of the CIA through its IAC Liaison Officer in Washington.

2. On September 1, 1977 the CIA gave Mr. Sherwood a memo which made the following points:

(a) The CIA is sending a letter to R.E. Bell, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, informing him that as part of the project MK-ULTRA, some CIA-sponsored research was undertaken at McGill;

(b) The letter to Mr. Bell also states that the CIA does not intend to reveal publicly the identities of any institutions that were involved in MK-ULTRA activities or the names of individual researchers, but that the University is of course free to treat the matter as it chooses;

(c) On the basis of records available to the CIA, the Government of Canada was not informed at the time of the MK-ULTRA activities.

3. In addition to the information in the memo, the CIA official informed Mr. Sherwood that there is evidence that similar research-sponsored activity occurred at the University of Toronto during the same period, although details were scanty. The CIA is not however, writing to the President of the University of Toronto. Should any further details on this activity come to light we should appreciate being informed.

4. A suggested reply to parliamentary questions was given to Mr. Sherwood in which the CIA acknowledged that it had sponsored research at McGill, that the Government of Canada had not been informed and that "the standing arrangements governing CIA liaison activities in Canada would not apply to any research contracted out to private institutions in Canada". This last suggested comment could be open to the interpretation that CIA research contracted out to private institutions in Canada is not covered by the standing arrangements between the CIA and Canada. The longstanding arrangement between the Department and the CIA is of course that the CIA would request prior approval from the Canadian Government through the Department before engaging in any operational activity whatsoever involving Canada or Canadian citizens. (Request reassurances in this respect?)

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It is a source of concern to the Canadian Government that the Agency sponsored experiments in Canada at that time and that it should have done so without requesting prior approval of the Government. That being said, we fully appreciate the fact that such activities occurred almost 20 years ago and that firm policy decisions have since been taken to ensure against any repetition.

6. In response to the questions asked by Mr. Brewin in the House of Commons on August 4, the Minister has requested that a letter be prepared for his signature to Mr. Brewin. The letter will say we requested an explanation from the USA government and were informed that the CIA did sponsor research at McGill University in 1958, that the Government was not informed of these activities and that in the light of this information we have now registered our concern with the U.S. government regarding CIA-sponsored research in Canada at that time.

7. In the event of further enquiries in the House or from the media, we will reply essentially along the lines of the proposed letter from the Secretary of State for External Affairs to Mr. Brewin.

8. As we cannot rule out the possibility that CIA-sponsored research in Canada at that time may receive further publicity, and as we wish to avoid any possibility that the State Department may inadvertently comment on the matter, action is being taken informally to advise the Office of Canadian Affairs of our representations to you in respect of the incident itself.

9. Should you wish to discuss the matter further during the next two weeks in the absence of myself and Mr. Maybee, you can contact George Seymour.

.../4

EXT 18A (5/84)
(COMM'S DIV)

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(B) GRATEFUL IF ~~YOU~~ EMB WOULD INFORM OFFICE OF CDN AFFAIRS IN STATE DEPT OF ACTION WE HAVE TAKEN WITH CIA. INFORMING HULSE TAKES ACCOUNT OF ANY POSSIBILITY USA EMB MAY INADVERTENTLY COMMENT. ADVICE TO STATE SHOULD BE CONFINED TO TALKING POINTS ONE, TWO, THREE, SIX, SEVEN AND EIGHT AS OTHER POINTS CONCERN MATTERS RELATED TO SUBSTANCE OF CIA-DEPT RELATIONSHIP. ~~AND NEED NOT/NOT BE RAISED WITH STATE DEPT.~~

(C) A LETTER TO MR BREWIN WILL BE PREPARED NEXT WEEK FOR MINISTERS SIGNATURE. DEPENDING ON HULSES REACTION WE INTEND TO AWAIT A POSSIBLE USA RESPONSE INVOLVING (A) REASSURANCES THAT NO/NO SUCH ACTIVITY HAS OCCURRED SINCE 1958 AND (B) A STATEMENT OF AGENCIES POLICIES GOVERNING SUCH ACTIVITIES.

2.GNP HAS BEEN CONSULTED. ~~AND CONCURS.~~

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CONFIDENTIAL

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

E 59/77

28 September 1977

Mr. John G. Hadwen
Director General
Bureau of Security and Intelligence Liaison
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa

Dear John:

This communication is in reference to your unnumbered note, dated September 26, 1977. The substance of your note concerned CIA-financed drug experiments at McGill and questions raised in the House of Commons on August 4, 1977.

Referenced note contains one statement which both this office and my service find rather perplexing. The statement to which I refer is contained in the ultimate sentence, paragraph 4, of your note, which states: "The longstanding arrangement between the Department and the CIA is of course that the CIA would request prior approval from the Canadian Government through the Department before engaging in any operational activity whatsoever involving Canada or Canadian citizens".

This statement and particularly that segment reading "...through the Department..." is not in accord with our understanding of the existing arrangement. Rather, it is, and has been the practice for years, that when operational activity is contemplated involving Canada or Canadian citizens within the national boundaries of Canada, prior approval of the Canadian Government is requested via the Security Service, Royal Canadian Mounted Police -- not from the Department of External Affairs. Only in those instances where operational activity is contemplated involving a Canadian citizen abroad, i.e., external to Canada's national boundaries, is prior approval for such activity achieved via the Department of External Affairs.

RECEIVED BY PSIR
PSIR

continued..

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Clarification and/or your comments on the above will be very much appreciated. In the interim, my service will continue to implement our arrangement as in the past and as described above.

Sincerely yours,

Stacy B. Hulse, Jr.

SBHJr:iw

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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OTTAWA, CANADA K1P 5T1

(4)

July 20, 1978

David Wilson, Esquire
Acting Director General
Bureau of Consular Services
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa K1A 0G2

Dear Mr. Wilson:

I refer to our recent conversations concerning the possible claim by Mrs. Val Orlikow against the United States Government.

The Department of State has informed the Embassy that the Central Intelligency Agency and the Department of Justice are at present working out principles and procedures to be followed in dealing with cases of alleged unwitting subjects of CIA-sponsored drug research. Individual cases cannot be considered until appropriate procedures have been established. It probably will be a matter of weeks before Mrs. Orlikow's case can be taken up specifically.

I regret that I cannot give you a more forthcoming response at this time, but I will keep you informed of future developments.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Ken Keller

Kenneth C. Keller
Consul General

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Received by PEB from Mr Duemling, US Embassy. Feb 2/1979.

(5)

BACKGROUND ON CIA-SPONSORED RESEARCH AT McGILL UNIVERSITY

MK-ULTRA subproject 68 was based upon a proposal made in 1957 to support studies of the effects of human behavior of the repetition of verbal signals in relation to production of changes in behavior and changes in physiological function. The effects on human behavior of the repetition of verbal signals had been under study at the Allan Memorial Institute at McGill University since 1953. The study proposal included an expression of the intent to explore the capacity of chemical agents to produce inactivation in the patient. Artane, anectine, bulbocapnine, and curare were to be used as a means of breaking down the ongoing patterns of behavior. Patients selected were almost entirely those suffering from extremely long-term and intractable psychoneurotic conditions. While the patients obviously must have been aware that they were being subjected to various forms of treatment, the extent to which they were witting of the precise nature of the treatment is indiscernible.

The proposal for a grant was submitted by the Department of Psychiatry at the Allan Memorial Institute to the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology (SIHE) which was, unknown to the Institute, an agency funding mechanism. The proposal included a statement that support was also being sought from other sources. Neither the principal researcher nor the University were aware that CIA had any interest in the project or provided funds to support it. There is a specific prohibition in the file against anyone from the Agency making any direct contact with the researcher or the University. The proposal was submitted to all members of the Board of the SIHE and was approved unanimously. Actual funding was begun in April 1957. The studies were described and progress reported in annual reports of the SIHE in 1957, 1959, 1960, 1961, and 1961-1963. A 17 August 1960 memorandum for the record states that the Air Force was considering sponsorship of the McGill research.

Copies of relevant documents from the project file were furnished to McGill University by the General Counsel in September 1977. In November 1977 the Vice Chancellor of McGill University sent to the General Counsel a copy of a statement released to the Graduate Faculty Counsel. This release stated, in part: "Dr. Cameron's research was reported in a series of publications which acknowledged society support. In all of the reported research, the effort was to find a technique which would be clinically effective in improving the psychological state of seriously disturbed, hospitalized mental patients. The research was based on a technique, developed by Dr. Cameron, called 'psychic driving,' in which negative and positive statements were repeated hundreds of thousands of times to mental

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patients in an effort to change their self attitudes: first by building up resistance to the negative statements, and then by repeating the positive statements so often that they would be accepted as true. Various forms of electonconvulsive, drug, and sensory isolation treatments were used in advance of the negative and positive statements in an effort to make the patients more receptive to their repetition. There are no published reports of research on non-patients. In the published reports of research on patients, there are only two instances of an effect being sought which was not directly intended to improve the condition of the patient. In one instance, the researchers varied the tension in different muscle systems of the arm by verbal suggestions included among those of clinical significance; in another they changed the temperature of the ear lobe, which is controlled by changes in the local blood supply, in the same way."

The tone of this statement, the substance of which apparently was drawn from the records of the University, indicates that the University may be prepared to accept responsibility for the work done. The research was begun in 1953, long before CIA became aware of, or involved in, it. The request to the SIHE for a grant was unsolicited; the Allan Memorial Institute was looking for an additional source of funds. CIA support provided through the SIHE formed only a part of the funds furnished; the research also was supported by other sources. Neither the researchers nor the University were aware of CIA interest, and there was a clear prohibition at the time against any CIA employee contacting the principal researcher or the institution in connection with the research.

Under the circumstances, it may be argued that CIA neither could nor did exert any influence over the content of the research or the manner in which it was conducted, and, therefore, cannot be held responsible for any harm which might have resulted. The opposing view is that the amount of direction and control the Agency may have exercised through the SIHE concerning this research is not clear, and this element must be clarified before the Agency will be in a position to disclaim liability.

In order to resolve this matter it is necessary to determine whether this research was conceived, designed, and managed entirely by Dr. Cameron and McGill University or whether CIA or SIHE influnced the conduct or content of the research in any way. If there was such influence, details concerning its extent and nature will be important. Prior to the recent developments it had been intended to seek clarification from McGill through whatever channels deemed appropriate and discreet.

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For your information, with reference to Mrs. Val Orlikow, surviving MK-ULTRA records show Agency funding of Dr. Cameron's research at McGill began in April 1957 and terminated in June 1960. Mrs. Orlikow has indicated she was treated at McGill by Dr. Cameron from November 1956 to March 1957 and March 1963 to May 1964. The last reference by SIHE to this research appears to be its 1963 annual report. Thus, it appears that Agency interest began after she was a patient the first time and terminated before she was a patient the second time. Nonetheless, the Agency is not yet in a position to disclaim responsibility for Mrs. Orlikow or other subjects of Dr. Cameron's research activities until we have completed our investigation.

2/2/79

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(6)

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

E 013/79
February 7, 1979

Mr. E. P. Black
Deputy Under Secretary
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa

Dear Pat,

When Mr. Duemling and I met with you and Mr. Hooper last Friday you made four requests for additional information or clarification that would permit you to deal with Mrs. Orlikow's charges that she was an unsuspecting participant in CIA sponsored experiments. The Agency has provided the following response to your requests.

1. You asked for reassurance that neither the Agency nor any other US Government organization would sponsor research such as that being conducted by Dr. Cameron at McGill University in the 1950's and 1960's. Such funding is categorically ruled out by Executive Order 12036, dated 26 January 1978, which states "No agency within the intelligence community shall sponsor, contract for, or conduct research on human subjects except in accordance with guidelines issued by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The subject's informed consent shall be documented as required by those guidelines." This proscription is coupled with the Agency's longstanding agreement to seek the prior approval of the Canadian Government before engaging in any operational activity involving Canada or Canadian citizens. While public reference to the understanding concerning operational activity would present a problem, the Department should be able to provide reassurance based on the Executive Order that covert US Government funding of research in Canada without the knowledge of the Canadian Government is precluded by US law and practice.

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2. Concerning your request for reassurance, the Agency responds that its records contain no evidence that Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology (SIHE) or Agency officers gave any hint to McGill or Dr. Cameron that a request for funds would be met with a favorable response.

3. You asked if CIA or any other US Government organization sent patients to Dr. Cameron. Agency files contain no record of such patients being sent to Dr. Cameron.

4. You asked if any of the background material concerning the Agency's involvement with the McGill research program could be provided to Mr. Orlikow. The Agency's General Counsel has recently sent a statement to Mrs. Orlikow's lawyer, Mr. James O'Grady in Ottawa. It may serve your purposes better than the background material which would have to be edited. The Agency has no objection to your providing any of their latest letter directly to the Orlikows. The text of this letter is attached.

In order to determine fundamental issues concerning Agency responsibility for the content of Dr. Cameron's research or the manner in which it was conducted, their General Counsel believes they must seek clarification from McGill University on the following questions:

A. Was this research conceived, designed, and managed by Dr. Cameron and McGill University or did CIA or SIHE influence the conduct or content of the research in any way? If there was such influence, details concerning its extent and nature would be important.

B. Is there any evidence of SIHE funding subsequent to August 1960?

C. What is the extent of McGill records on Dr. Cameron's research?

D. What was the extent of McGill's direction and control of Cameron's work?

E. Are there records of the patients involved in McGill's research?

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The Agency has exhausted its records without resolving these questions. They have asked therefore if the Department of External Affairs would contact appropriate officials of McGill University to obtain answers to these questions. An officer from the Embassy in Ottawa or our Consulate General in Montreal would be prepared to accompany the External Affairs officer making these inquiries.

We appreciate the burden that these inquiries would represent but believe it is to the mutual benefit of both our Governments that these issues be resolved or clarified as much as they can be.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth Knaus

KK/gms

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SUBJECT: Text of Letter Sent by the Agency's General Counsel to the Orlikow's Lawyer 6 February 1979

"As I advised you in my 12 September 1978 letter, the United States Department of Justice determined this Agency may have a legal obligation to identify, locate and notify any unwitting subjects of MKULTRA drug-testing activities where it can be reasonably determined their health may continue to be adversely affected by their prior involvement in that program.

Your letter of 6 February 1978 suggesting a compensatory payment to Mrs. Orlikow as an alleged "unsuspecting participant in CIA sponsored experiments" indicated that Mrs. Orlikow "was a patient at the Allan Memorial Institute in Montreal under the care of Dr. D. Ewen Cameron on two occasions; the first between November 1956 and March 1957, and the second between July 1963 and May 1964."

The records available to the Agency concerning CIA support of research at McGill indicate that this work had been underway since 1953 without CIA support. An unsolicited proposal for a grant was received from the Allan Memorial Institute in January 1957 and CIA funding did not actually begin until April 1957.

"Agency records indicate CIA funding of this research ended sometime in late 1960. Thus, according to Agency records CIA was not involved in the support of this research program until after Mrs. Orlikow had ended her first stay at the Allan Memorial Institute and CIA had terminated its support before she reentered the Institute." Consequently, it appears at this time that Mrs. Orlikow was not involved as a subject of MKULTRA drug testing sponsored by this Agency and CIA was not responsible for the treatment provided to her.

I am enclosing copies of the records available to the Agency pertaining to its support of research at McGill. The university had no objection to the acknowledgment by CIA of its involvement in this activity. I trust it will alleviate Mrs. Orlikow's concerns to learn that she was not subjected to this treatment as a result of support furnished by this Agency."

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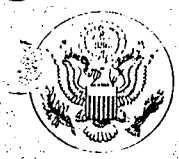
SECRET



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

File on Project (7)
29-20-1-USA

E 015/79
February 13, 1979

Mr. C.F.W. Hooper
Director General
Bureau of Security and Intelligence Liaison
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa

Dear Bill,

The Agency's responses follow to the questions raised by you and Pat Black when Bob Duemling and I met with you on 8 February 1979 concerning Agency funded research in Canada.

1. Concerning the objective of this research: MKULTRA Behavior Modification Research was a direct outgrowth of brainwashing experiences encountered in the post WWII era such as Cardinal Mindszenty and our POWs in Korea. CIA's efforts to explore the field were essentially three pronged:

A. Basic research into the various behavior modification possibilities to learn what value they might have for an intelligence organization concerning the information it received; to confirm or deny myths associated with them; to develop an understanding of the false confessions etc. we were witnessing.

B. Development of countermeasures to communist interrogation techniques.

C. Development of interrogation aids for use in confirming the bona fides of defectors and double agents. The emphasis here was on learning about drugs in existence such as LSD and in developing new drugs.

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2. The Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology (SIHE): SIHE is not being sued in U.S. courts by any other persons who were involved in drug research programs. (FYI, the Orlikows are not suing the Agency or SIHE but they have implied in their correspondence that they would settle for $25,000.)

3. Except for the ABC TV Program of early February of which you are aware, U.S. media are not giving coverage to foreign-based research funded by the Agency. John Marks can be expected to push his book on any talk show he can get on, but he has been dropped by one scheduled show recently.

The Agency is still searching its files for any Agency funded research or related activities. So far their findings have been insignificant. I will brief you when I receive the final results on their research.

I trust that this information will enable you to handle any demands being made on the Department.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth Knaus

KK/gms

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PSPE/S.F. CARLSON/cmd (6-5038)

file diary circ

UNCLASSIFIED

Ottawa, March 20, 1979.

PSPE-101

Dear Mr. Knaus:

I refer to our previous correspondence on the Allan Memorial Institute and CIA funding of experiments at the Institute. We have now received a telegram from Mr. Robert Kerr Logie of 1001, 1933 Robson Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6G 1E7. Mr. Logie states that he has good reason to believe that he was part of the CIA-backed experiments at the Allan Memorial Institute in Montreal. He states that he was at the Allan Memorial Institute three times between 1956 and 1960. The first time he was there, he was subjected to LSD treatment and the second time, he was subjected to sleep treatment. Since first reading about this in August 1977, he developed a heart problem which took a year to diagnose. It is called Da Costa syndrome which, according to his doctor, is caused by severe stress.

We are writing to Mr. Logie to briefly outline developments to date and to advise him that we have passed his name and address to the appropriate American authorities.

Yours sincerely,

C.F.W. HOOPER

C.F.W. Hooper,
Director General,
Bureau of Intelligence Analysis and
Security

Mr. K. Knaus,
United States Embassy,
100 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Canada.
K1P 5T1

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PSPE/S.F. Carlson/cmd (6-5038)

9

diary file circ

S E C R E T

Ottawa, March 28, 1979.

PSPE-126

Dear Mr. Knaus:

Your letter E013/79 dated February 7, 1979 outlines certain problems that the Agency had encountered in the case of Mrs. Orlikow. Your letter indicated that the Agency required clarification from McGill University on certain points and asked if this Department would contact appropriate officials at McGill to obtain answers to the questions.

After careful consideration, it has been decided that this Department would be prepared to write to the appropriate authorities at McGill to request this information. Your suggestions as to the appropriate individuals or institutions and any requirements for information in addition to those in your February 7 letter would be appreciated. We would have no objection to a follow-up visit to the institutions concerned by an officer of the Consulate General in Montreal, should the exchange of correspondence warrant such a move. We do not feel that it would be necessary to have an officer of this Department present.

Yours sincerely,

C.F.W. Hooper

C.F.W. Hooper,
Director General,
Bureau of Intelligence Analysis
and Security

Mr. K. Knaus,
Attaché,
United States Embassy,
100 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Canada.

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(10)

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

29 + 20 - 1

E 035/79
April 9, 1979

Mr. C.F.W. Hooper
Director General
Bureau of Intelligence Analysis and Security
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa

RECEIVED IN PSIR
APR 10 1979
REÇU PAR PSIR

Dear Mr. Hooper,

The Agency is pleased to accept your Department's offer to address a number of questions to McGill University concerning the Agency's connection with the program of drug research carried on by Dr. Ewen Cameron at the Allan Institute in the 1950's and 1960's. In accordance with your letter of March 28, 1979 I asked the Agency for their requirements for information and suggestions as to whom the inquiries should be addressed. In response, the Agency has provided the following background and statements of its need for information.

The Agency is committed to identify and notify persons, who may still be suffering harmful aftereffects as a result of their having participated as subjects, without their knowledge or consent, in research conducted under the direction and control of CIA. Identification and notification is not necessary if the Agency can be sure that:

A. Substances or techniques used were not likely to produce long-term aftereffects from which the subjects might still be suffering, or

B. Subjects were informed of substances and techniques to be used and any potential risks, and gave their informed consent to participate, or

C. Research was conducted under direction and control of the researcher and the institution without direction or influence from CIA or the Society for the Improvement of Human Ecology (SIHE).

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Agency records suggest that:

A. Dr. Ewen Cameron had been engaged in research using drugs and electroshock several years before the Agency learned of it and began providing funds through SIHE.

B. Cameron's request to SIHE for funds was unsolicited and entirely his own initiative; he was also getting funds from other sources.

C. Neither Cameron nor McGill was aware of Agency interest or Agency relationship with SIHE.

D. Neither SIHE nor the Agency influenced or controlled content or methodology of research.

Unfortunately records are not unequivocally clear on the above points. The purpose of contacting McGill is to obtain clarification. The Agency therefore would appreciate your addressing the following questions to McGill:

A. Was this research conceived, designed, and managed by Dr. Cameron and McGill University or did CIA or SIHE influence the conduct or content of the research in any way? If there was such influence, details concerning its extent and nature would be important.

B. Is there any evidence of SIHE funding subsequent to August 1960?

C. What is the extent of McGill records on Dr. Cameron's research?

D. What was the extent of McGill's direction and control of Cameron's work?

E. Are there records of the patients involved in McGill's research?

You will recognize these questions as the ones submitted in my earlier memorandum. The Agency confirms that these cover their requirements.

We suggest that the Department address this correspondence to Mr. Robert E. Bell, Principal and Vice Chancellor McGill University P.O.Box 6070, Montreal Quebec H3C 3G1. Mr. Bell is the one with

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whom the Agency's General Counsel corresponded in 1977 on this subject. At that time copies of relevant documents from Agency files were furnished to McGill. In response Mr. Bell sent the General Counsel a copy of a statement released to McGill's Graduate Faculty Counsel describing in general terms the purpose Dr. Cameron's research. The Agency is now trying to determine if additional details are available. Depending upon the response received to the questions you are forwarding we can determine whether a follow-up visit to the University is required.

The Agency has asked that I transmit their deep appreciation for the Department's cooperation and understanding in dealing with this whole matter.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth Knaus

KK/gms

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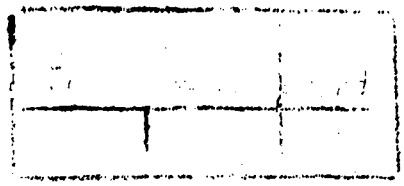
PSPE/S.F. CARLSON/CMD

FILE COPY (11)

Department of External Affairs

Canada

Ministère des Affaires [redacted]



SECRET

Ottawa, June 15, 1979.

PSPE-268

Dear Mr. Knaus:

Your letter E 035/79 dated April 9, 1979 raised a number of questions concerning the connection between the CIA and the drug research programme at the Allan Memorial Institute. The suggested questions were incorporated in a letter from this Department to the Principal of McGill University. In return we have received letters from the Principal, Dr. Bell, and also from the Chairman of the McGill University Department of Psychiatry. This information is summarized below. At first blush, it would appear that little new information has emerged from this exchange of correspondence, with the possible exception of the table listing funds received by McGill from the Society for the Improvement of Human Ecology and the Human Ecology Fund Incorporated. The latter would tend to indicate that CIA funds continued to be channelled to McGill University as late as 1963 or 1964.

The Allan Memorial Institute constitutes the Department of Psychiatry of the Royal Victoria Hospital, one of four hospitals associated with McGill as a teaching hospital, but a quite separate institution from McGill. Dr. Cameron's psychiatric patients were in the care of the hospital. Dr. Cameron was Chairman of the University Department of Psychiatry, a department of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill having its physical location in the premises of the various hospitals. Clinical research with hospital patients is of course under the control of the hospitals, which nowadays have ethics committees controlling all such research with human subjects.

Grants in aid of research made to such staff members, as Dr. Cameron by outside bodies are administered on behalf of the staff members either by McGill or by the hospital in question (or its associated research foundation). In the case of Dr. Cameron, the grants were administered by McGill.

.....2

Mr. Kenneth Knaus,
Attaché,
United States Embassy,
100 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario

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Starting in 1977, McGill received a number of enquiries on this topic. Their Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research prepared a paper summarizing their knowledge of the affair in November 1977, a paper that was subsequently approved by the Council of the Faculty (see attachment I).

So far as McGill knows, Dr. Cameron never knew that the Society for the Improvement of Human Ecology and the Human Ecology Fund, Incorporated, were acting (in part) as fronts for the CIA. It has been remarked repeatedly that if they did know, then the front organization was incompetent, because the whole purpose of a front organization is to forestall such knowledge.

With all that as background, our questions were answered as follows:

(a) Dr. Cameron was engaged in this type of research before he received his first grant from the SIHE; indeed, an article entitled "Psychic Driving" by Dr. Cameron was already in print in the American Journal of Psychiatry in January, 1956. McGill believes he clearly did not invent this line of research in order to satisfy the SIHE.

(b) Table 1 (attachment II) in the paper attached to this letter shows some entries subsequent to 1960 of which one of modest size is identified with Dr. Cameron.

(c) According to the McGill Department of Psychiatry, the Royal Victoria Hospital and the Allan Memorial Institute have no records on Dr. Cameron's research. When he retired in 1964 he apparently took with him all his personal records, such as lists of names of patients involved, and of course his scientific articles cannot allow identification of individual cases.

(d) McGill believes it is clear that this research did not take place in McGill's own premises, and that their direction and control lay somewhere between minimal and non-existent. The University as an institution does not attempt to "control" the research of its professors, except for certain general ethical and financial guidelines. In any case, of course, only the psychiatrists in Dr. Cameron's own department would be able to hold informed opinions about the nature of the research.

.....3

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(e) This appears to be essentially a repeat of question (c).

Everything Mr. Bell has heard about this matter convinces him that Dr. Cameron was a sincere medical practitioner who was almost desperately trying to find a way to help intractable psychiatric patients, many of whom had been referred to him as a last hope. In many cases, it seems to Mr. Bell that one has to ask a familiar medical question; which is the more humane, to subject the patient to a harsh program of treatment, or to leave the patient in his or her hopeless condition? Not being a medical man, Mr. Bell cannot even hazard a guess at the answer in this case. The fact that Dr. Cameron's clinical research was partly supported by the SIHE, which in turn was partially supported by the CIA, is largely irrelevant. In particular it does not make sense to speak of Dr. Cameron's clinical research as if it were "a project of the CIA".

I trust it is clear that the information in the above paragraphs reflects the views and conclusions of McGill University. If we receive any further relevant information, for example, directly from the Allan Memorial Institute, we will advise you.

Yours sincerely,

Bill Hooper

C.F.W. Hooper,
Director General,
Bureau of Intelligence Analysis
and Security

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ATTACHMENT 1

Support of Research at McGill University - by the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology.

The New York Times reported on 2 August 1977 that the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology received funds from the US Central Intelligence Agency, and that projects funded by that Society had been carried out at McGill University. The Times article quoted the executive director of the Society, Col. James L. Monroe, as saying that "only about 25 to 30 percent" of the Society's annual budget of between $1 and $1.5 million came from the CIA, the rest coming from other foundations and from private donors. It is clear from the Times story that the officers and founders of the Society were aware of the CIA's interest in and support of the Society.

The Times story reported that research carried out by the late D. Ewen Cameron, M.D., director of the Allen Memorial Institute, had been funded in part by the Society. The value of research funds obtained from the Society and administered through McGill is contained in the Annual Reports, and also records of the Department of Psychiatry. The amounts obtained from those two sources are presented in Table 1. A portion of the total amount was listed in the annual reports as received by others.

One month after the appearance of the Times story, the Central Intelligence Agency wrote to McGill. The Agency did not mention the Times story. It did say that old financial records had been recently discovered which made some more information available about the CIA's earlier activities in support of research, and that these "very fragmentary" records indicated that researchers at McGill had been supported by organizations that received money from the CIA. The agency offered McGill the same records which were available to the public under the US Freedom of Information Act, and under the same conditions: namely, that all names of individuals or institutions would be deleted. An exception was made wherever the name of McGill or an associated institution appeared: this was added over the previous deletion, "in order to allow you to judge the nature and extent of University involvement". McGill accepted the agency's offer, and received files related to two separate research projects. The files contain the original research grant applications made to the outside institutions, internal CIA memoranda justifying support of the projects, internal financial documents relating to the disbursement of funds for the projects, and copies of the financial statements submitted by the researchers to the outside institutions. In no case is a researcher identified by name; neither is the institution to which he applied for funds. In the case of both projects, the internal memoranda make it clear that the CIA's interest was to be concealed. One memorandum states "Dr_____, the principal investigator, and his staff will remain completely unwitting of_____government interest", and "No agency staff personnel will contact, visit, or discuss this project with Dr._____ or his staff except under extreme circumstances." In another memorandum: "No cleared or witting persons are concerned with the conduct of this project."

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One of the files presumably concerns the research carried out by Cameron and his associates. Despite deletions of references to persons or published works which might identify the applicant, the proposal clearly refers to work which Dr. Cameron had previously done, and presents proposals for research which he and his associates later published, with acknowledgement of support to the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology. In this file appears an accounting for $62,045 received between April 1, 1957 through June 30, 1960.

The other file concerns a proposal for the study of psychiatric techniques employed by native healers. The proposal was to support travel, maintainence, and investigation costs over a period of eighteen months. The file contains an accounting for $13,850 spent between 1960 and 1963. Deletions notwithstanding, this research can be identified as having been carried out by a McGill researcher who acknowledged the support of the Human Ecology Fund, Inc in subsequent publications.

Another professor is named in the McGill Annual Reports as a recipient of funds from the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology. This professor said that the money had been received to support the establishment of a scholarly journal, which did begin regular publication in 1964. No file was received from the CIA with contents corresponding to this purpose.

The files supplied by the Agency do not account for all of the money granted by the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology to McGill University. Most of the funds granted by the Society were provided by sources other than the CIA. In a letter accompanying the documents from which these files were selected, the Director of Central Intelligence, Stansfield Turner, explained that the retrieval of these records from CIA archives was unexpected and incomplete, because the CIA had attempted in 1973 to destroy all the documents related to the project MKULTRA, which included these sub-projects.

Neither the travels of a McGill researcher nor publication of a scholarly journal involved research in the sense of interventions with animals or human beings. Dr. Cameron's research was reported in a series of publications which acknowledged Society support. In all of the reported research, the effort was to find a technique which would be clinically effective in improving the psychological state of seriously disturbed, hospitalized mental patients. The research was based on a technique, developed by Dr. Cameron, called "psychic driving", in which negative and positive statements were repeated hundreds of thousands of times to mental patients in an effort to change their self-attitudes: first by building up resistance to the negative statements, and then by repeating the positive statements so often that they would be accepted as true. Various forms of electroconvulsive, drug, and sensory isolation treatments were used in advance of the negative and positive statements in an effort to make the patients more receptive to their repetition. There are no published reports of research on non-patients. In the published research on patients, there are only two instances of an effect being sought which was not directly intended to improve the condition of the patient. In one instance, the researchers varied the tension in different muscle systems of the arm by verbal suggestions included among those of clinical significance: in another

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they changed the temperature of the ear lobe, which is controlled by changes in the local blood supply, in the same way. The Times article quoted Mr. Leonard Rubenstein, a former technician with the project, as saying that 20 or 30 nurses were placed in dark, silent rooms for periods of about half an hour. Mr. Rubenstein reported that one nurse was "listed" a few months later as a schizophrenic and she had to go to the "hospital". There is no published record of any such experiment, and no mention of it in the files sent to McGill by the CIA. An effort to contact Mr. Rubenstein for further information, first through the New York Times and then through a former employer, was a failure.

Neither the Faculty of Medicine, nor the hospitals, nor the Graduate Faculty had research review committees during the period covered by the research being considered. All research: funded and unfunded, clinical or basic, which involves human subjects is now reviewed by committees within the hospitals, Medical Faculty, or Graduate Faculty as is appropriate.

Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research,

McGill University.

November 21, 1977.

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ATTACHMENT II

le 1

Funds received by McGill from the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology and the Human Ecology Fund, Inc.

Year	Amount		Notes
1956-57	$5000	S	recipient unknown
1957-58	$19,080	S	to D.E. Cameron
1957-58	$500	S	journal subsidies
1958-59	$19,100	S	to D.E. Cameron
1958-59	$4,825	S	journal subsidies
1959-60	$19,090	S	to D.E. Cameron
1959-60	$774	S	journal subsidies
1960-61	$15,850	S	$4,775 to D.E. Cameron
1961-62	$6,925	S	recipient unknown
1962-63	$5,501	F	travel subsidy
1963-64	$1,200	F	travel subsidy

S: received from the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology.

F: received from the Human Ecology Fund, Inc.

Disposition of amounts not attributed cannot be ascertained from the University's files or from files received by the University.

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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

File - 12

E 076/79
22 June 1979

Mr. C.F.W. Hooper
Director General
Bureau of Intelligence
Analysis and Security
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa

Dear Bill,

I want to express our appreciation for the responses you recently forwarded from McGill concerning the MKULTRA drug research program to which the Agency contributed funds.

I have forwarded your very complete reply to Washington and asked if they consider the McGill scene has been exhausted as a source of information on this subject.

Thank you for the great help you have given us on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth Knaus

KK/gms

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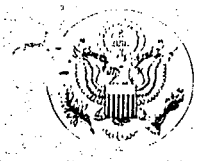

S E C R E T
EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(13)

PSPE
PSP O/R

File

E 155/79

10 December 1979

Mr. C.F.W. Hooper
Director General
Bureau of Intelligence
Analysis and Security
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa

Dear Sir:

The Agency wishes to reiterate its appreciation for your efforts to clarify questions involving the Agency's connection with drug research undertaken at McGill University by Dr. Ewen Cameron.

Recent developments, however, make it seem prudent to make additional inquiries regarding the existence of information pertaining to the work of Dr. Cameron.

Our Agency has received correspondence from David Orlikow, M.P. and his wife Val Orlikow which evidence rather detailed knowledge, including dates and dosages of administration of LSD to Mrs Orlikow. It is difficult to understand where this information could have been derived if not from hospital records.

Recent correspondence with the Orlikow's American counsel raises the distinct possibility of a suit being filed in the United States against the Agency and/or the United States Government. It is in this context that the Agency has learned that colleagues of Dr. Cameron, notably Dr. Lennard Rubenstein and a Dr. Levy may possess information pertinent to this matter.

Accordingly it would be deeply appreciated if approval could be obtained for the Agency or other United States Government officers to contact and interview Dr. Cameron's co-researchers

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E 155/79

in order to determine if they have information which they are willing to share. We anticipate that Canadian officials might desire to participate in any interviews that might occur.

Again, your cooperation and help in our attempts to resolve this matter is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth Knaus

GPeary/kk

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PSPE/Stan Carlson/cmd

File

Department of External Affairs

Canada

Ministère des Affaires extérieures

(14)

c.c. FLA PSI PEB

29-20-1-(SA)

SECRET

OTTAWA, January 8, 1980.

PSPE-4

Dear Ken:

Thank you for your December 10 letter concerning Dr. Cameron's drug research at McGill University.

We regret to inform you that in this instance, in the absence of a Court action the Canadian authorities are unable to assist the American authorities in contacting and interviewing Dr. Cameron's co-researchers. There is nothing to prevent the appropriate American authorities, however, from contacting the doctors concerned directly and enquiring whether they would agree to be interviewed on a purely voluntary basis. If they agree, private arrangements for the interview could then be made. We believe, however, that this matter should be pursued using normal consular channels rather than using intelligence personnel. We should also note that the doctors would probably refuse to release any information relating to a specific patient without that patient's express consent.

When and if the matter comes to Court, it would then be possible under the Special Procedures Act of the Province of Quebec (copy attached) for the U.S. Court to address itself to the Quebec Court having jurisdiction in the case to obtain the testimony or the production of documents in relation to the U.S. Court case.

Yours sincerely,

C.F.W. HOOPER

C.F.W. Hooper,
Director General,
Bureau of Intelligence Analysis and Security

Mr. K. Knaus,
Attaché,
Embassy of the United States of America,
100 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Canada.
K1P 5T1

Autres créanciers.

14. Tous autres créanciers de la compagnie et toutes autres personnes ayant des droits hypothécaires ou immobiliers sur l'immeuble vendu peuvent également et aux mêmes conditions surenchérir sur la première surenchère et les uns sur les autres, pourvu que cette surenchère subséquente ne soit pas moindre qu'un vingtième du prix d'achat en sus des frais et loyaux coûts. S. R. 1941, c. 342, a. 14.

Droit de l'acheteur.

15. L'acheteur peut néanmoins garder et retenir l'immeuble au prix porté par la dernière surenchère offerte. S. R. 1941, c. 342, a. 15.

SECTION VII

DES ENQUÊTES TENUES DANS LA PROVINCE SUR DEMANDE DE TRIBUNAUX DE TOUTE AUTRE POSSESSION BRITANNIQUE OU D'UN PAYS ÉTRANGER

Requête pour interrogatoire, etc.

16. Lorsque, sur requête à cette fin, il est prouvé à la Cour supérieure ou à l'un des juges de cette cour, chargé d'administrer la justice dans le district, qu'un tribunal de toute autre province du Canada, ou de toute autre possession britannique, ou d'un pays étranger, devant lequel est pendante une cause civile ou commerciale, désire avoir le témoignage de quelque partie ou témoin qui se trouve dans le district, le tribunal ou ce juge peut ordonner que la partie ou le témoin soit interrogé sous serment, par questions écrites ou autrement, devant toute personne dénommée au dit ordre, et peut assigner, par le même ordre ou par un ordre subséquent, cette partie ou ce témoin à comparaître pour rendre témoignage et lui enjoindre de produire tous écrits ou documents mentionnés dans l'ordre, ou tous autres écrits ou documents relatifs à l'affaire et qui sont en sa possession. S. R. 1941, c. 342, a. 16.

Ordre.

Preuve.

17. Les lettres rogatoires de la cour de justice ou tribunal devant lequel la cause est pendante sont une preuve suffisante à l'appui de la requête. S. R. 1941, c. 342, a. 17.

Caution.

18. La requête ne peut cependant être accordée à moins que le requérant ne fournisse une caution ayant toutes les

Further outbidding.

14. Any other creditors of the company, and any other persons having hypothecary or real rights upon the immoveable sold, may, in like manner and under the same conditions, outbid upon the first increase, and may continue outbidding each other, provided that such subsequent increased bid be not less than one-twentieth of the purchase price, over and above the costs and lawful expenses. R. S. 1941, c. 342, s. 14.

Purchaser's right.

15. The purchaser may, however, keep and retain the immoveable at the amount of the highest bid offered. R. S. 1941, c. 342, s. 15.

DIVISION VII

EVIDENCE TAKEN IN THE PROVINCE AT THE REQUEST OF A COURT OF ANOTHER BRITISH POSSESSION OR OF A FOREIGN COUNTRY

Petition for examination, etc.

16. When, upon petition to that effect, it is shown to the Superior Court or to one of the judges thereof, charged with the administration of justice in the district, that a court of any other Province of Canada, or of any other British possession, or of a foreign country, before which any civil or commercial case is pending, desires to have the evidence of any party or witness in the district, such court or judge may order that such party or witness may be examined under oath, either by means of question in writing or otherwise, before any person mentioned in the said order, and may summon, by the same or by a subsequent order, such party or witness to appear for examination, and may order him to produce any writing or document mentioned in the order, or any other writing or document relating to the matter, and which may be in his possession. R. S. 1941, c. 342, s. 16.

Order.

Proof.

17. The commission for the examination of witnesses issued by the court or tribunal before which the case is pending shall be sufficient proof in support of the petition. R. S. 1941, c. 342, s. 17.

Security.

18. The petition may not, however, be granted unless the petitioner furnishes a surety possessing all the qualities and the

qualités et la solvabilité requises par les articles 1938 et 1939 du Code civil, pour garantir le paiement de l'indemnité qui pourra être due aux personnes assignées à rendre témoignage. S. R. 1941, c. 342, a. 18.

Signification de l'ordre.

19. La signification de cet ordre à la partie ou au témoin se fait de la manière ordinaire, en lui en délivrant une copie certifiée par le protonotaire. Le délai d'assignation est celui fixé par l'article 297 du Code de procédure civile. S. R. 1941, c. 342, a. 19.

Obligation de témoigner, etc.

20. Après la signification de l'ordre ainsi que d'un avis fixant le jour et le lieu de l'audition et signé par la personne ou l'une des personnes chargées d'entendre le témoignage, et après le paiement ou l'offre d'une somme suffisante pour défrayer les frais de voyage au taux ordinaire alloué par le tribunal du district, la personne ainsi assignée est obligée de comparaître au lieux, jour et heure indiqués, et de répondre aux questions qui lui sont posées; et les dispositions des articles 303 et 330 du Code de procédure civile lui sont applicables, selon qu'elle fait défaut de comparaître, ou que, sans raison valable, elle refuse de répondre. S. R. 1941, c. 342, a. 20.

Lieu de l'enquête.

21. L'enquête doit être tenue, soit au palais de justice, soit en tout autre endroit de la municipalité ou siège le tribunal.

Idem.

Cependant, si la partie ou le témoin réside à plus de cent milles du lieu des séances du tribunal, le tribunal ou le juge peut permettre qu'il soit interrogé dans la localité où il réside. S. R. 1941, c. 342, a. 21.

Serment.

22. Le serment est reçu par la personne ou l'une des personnes autorisées à recueillir la preuve. S. R. 1941, c. 342, a. 22.

Dispositions applicables.

23. Les dispositions du Code de procédure civile relatives à la compétence des témoins et à leur examen, doivent être suivies, lorsqu'elles peuvent s'appliquer aux enquêtes tenues en vertu de la présente section. S. R. 1941, c. 342, a. 23.

solvency required by articles 1938 and 1939 of the Civil Code, to secure the payment of the indemnity which may be due to the persons summoned to give evidence. R. S. 1941, c. 342, s. 18.

Service of order.

19. Such order shall be served on the party or the witness in the ordinary way, by delivering to him a copy certified by the prothonotary. The delay for service shall be that fixed by article 297 of the Code of Civil Procedure. R. S. 1941, c. 342, s. 19.

Obligation to appear, etc.

20. After the service of the order as well as of a notice fixing the day and place of the hearing, and signed by the person or one of the persons entrusted with the hearing of the evidence, and after the payment or the tender of a sum sufficient to defray his travelling expenses at the rate usually allowed by the court of the district, the person so summoned shall be bound to appear at the place, day and hour mentioned, and to reply to the questions put to him; and the provisions of articles 303 and 330 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be applicable to him if he either fails to appear or, without valid reason, refuses to answer. R. S. 1941, c. 342, s. 20.

Place of examination.

21. The examination must be held either at the court house or at some other place in the municipality in which the sittings of the court are held.

Idem.

Nevertheless, if the party or the witness resides at a distance of more than one hundred miles from the place where the sittings of the court are held, the court or the judge may allow that he be examined in the locality where he resides. R. S. 1941, c. 342, s. 21.

Oath.

22. The oath shall be administered by the person or one of the persons authorized to receive such evidence. R. S. 1941, c. 342, s. 22.

Provisions to apply.

23. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure respecting the competence of witnesses and the examination thereof, must be followed whenever it is possible to apply them to examinations held under this Division. R. S. 1941, c. 342, s. 23.

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Frais des témoins.

24. Quiconque est ainsi cité en témoignage a droit, pour ses dépenses et perte de temps aux frais de route et à l'indemnité qui sont accordés aux témoins assignés à rendre témoignage dans un procès. S. R. 1941, c. 342, a. 24.

Frais taxés.

25. Les frais des témoins sont taxés par le protonotaire, et la taxe est exécutoire contre la caution, quinze jours après la date de l'examen. S. R. 1941, c. 342, a. 25.

Décharge de la caution.

26. La caution peut se libérer en déposant entre les mains du protonotaire le montant des frais et de l'indemnité dus à la partie ou au témoin, avec, en outre, la commission exigible sur les dépôts judiciaires. Le montant ainsi déposé est payé par le protonotaire à la personne qui y a droit, sur production de la copie de l'ordre qui lui a été signifié. S. R. 1941, c. 342, a. 26.

Tarif.

27. Le tarif de la Cour supérieure s'applique aux procédures prises en vertu de la présente section. S. R. 1941, c. 342, a. 27.

Indemnity for witness.

24. Any person so summoned to give evidence shall be entitled, for his expenses and loss of time, to his travelling expenses and the indemnity allowed to witnesses summoned to give evidence at a trial. R. S. 1941, c. 342, s. 24.

Taxation of costs.

25. The costs of the witnesses shall be taxed by the prothonotary, and the taxation shall be executory against the surety fifteen days after the date of the examination. R. S. 1941, c. 342, s. 25.

Discharge of surety.

26. The surety may obtain a discharge by depositing in the hands of the prothonotary the amount of the costs and indemnity due to the party or the witness, with, in addition, the duty payable upon judicial deposits. The amount so deposited shall be paid by the prothonotary to the person entitled thereto, upon production of the copy of the order which was served upon him. R. S. 1941, c. 342, s. 26.

Tariff.

27. The tariff of the Superior Court shall apply to every proceeding taken under this Division. R. S. 1941, c. 342, s. 27.

L'Imprimeur de la reine ROCH LEFEBVRE *Queen's Printer*
1964

Application à un juge de paix.

« **198a.** L'article 76, ainsi que le Régime de retraite des employés du gouvernement et des organismes publics (1973, chapitre 12) s'appliquent à un juge de paix nommé en vertu de l'article 196, pourvu que l'acte de nomination indique clairement que le présent article lui est applicable. L'article 4 dudit Régime cesse alors de s'appliquer à lui. »

S.R., c. 22, aa. 16, 17, mod.

34. La Loi de certaines procédures (Statuts refondus, 1964, chapitre 22) est modifiée:

a) en ajoutant à l'article 16 l'alinéa suivant:

Application.

« La même règle s'applique, *mutatis mutandis*, lorsqu'une commission d'enquête instituée par le gouverneur général en conseil ou le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil d'une autre province canadienne désire avoir le témoignage d'un témoin. »;

b) en insérant dans la troisième ligne de l'article 17, après le mot « pendante », les mots « ou celles de la commission devant laquelle se tient l'enquête ».

S.R., c. 31, sec. II, III, aa. 5-15, ab.

35. Les sections II et III de la Loi des salaires d'officiers de justice, (Statuts refondus, 1964, chapitre 31), comprenant les articles 5 à 15 de ladite loi, sont abrogées.

Id., a. 17, mod.

36. L'article 17 de ladite loi est modifié en remplaçant le troisième alinéa par le suivant:

Nomination d'adjoints.

« Le procureur général ou tout fonctionnaire de son ministère qu'il désigne par écrit peut nommer au sein du personnel des officiers de justice des adjoints qui exercent les fonctions de ces derniers, si les circonstances l'exigent, notamment pour cause d'absence ou de maladie, pour une période n'excédant pas trois mois à la fois. »

S.R., c. 31, aa. 18, 19, ab.

37. Les articles 18 et 19 de ladite loi sont abrogés.

S.R., c. 149, a. 37, mod.

38. L'article 37 de la Loi de la sécurité dans les édifices publics (Statuts refondus, 1964, chapitre 149) est modifié en remplaçant les paragraphes 1 et 2 par ce qui suit:

Poursuites.

« **37.** 1. Toutes les poursuites en vertu de la présente loi sont intentées par

Application to justice of the peace.

"**198a.** Section 76, and the Government and Public Employees Retirement Plan (1973, chapter 12) shall apply to a justice of the peace appointed under section 196, provided that the deed of appointment indicates clearly that this section is applicable to him. Section 4 of the said Plan shall then cease to apply to him."

R.S., c. 22, ss. 16, 17, am.

34. The Special Procedure Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 22) is amended:

(*a*) by adding to section 16 the following paragraph:

Same rule to apply.

"The same rule applies *mutatis mutandis* when an inquiry commission instituted by the Governor General in Council or by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of another province of Canada desires to have the evidence of a witness.";

(*b*) by inserting after the word "pending" in the third line of section 17 the words "or by the commission before which the hearing being held".

R.S., c. 31, Divs. II, III, ss. 5-15, repealed.

35. Divisions II and III of the Officers of Justice Salary Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 31), comprising sections 5 to 15 of the said act, are repealed.

Id., s. 17, am.

36. Section 17 of the said act is amended by replacing the third paragraph by the following:

Appointment of deputies.

"The Attorney-General or any functionary of his department designated by him in writing may appoint among the staff of the officers of justice deputies who shall perform the duties of such officers, if the circumstances so require, in particular for cause of absence or illness, for a period not exceeding three months at one time."

R.S., c. 31, ss. 18, 19, repealed.

37. Sections 18 and 19 of the said act are repealed.

R.S., c. 149, s. 37, am.

38. Section 37 of the Public Buildings Safety Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 149) is amended by replacing subsections 1 and 2 by the following:

Prosecutions.

"**37.** (1) All prosecutions under this act shall be brought by the inspector or a

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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PSIR

(15)

E 026/80
06 March 80

Mr. C.F.W. Hooper
Director General, Bureau of Intelligence
Analysis and Security,
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa

Dear Bill,

I'm enclosing a copy of an inquiry sent by the Agency's General Counsel to the Allan Institute in Montreal as you suggested in your letter of 8 January 1980. As stated in the letter it is part of the effort to "leave no stone unturned" in fulfilling the obligation laid upon the Agency by our Justice Department to identify, locate and notify any unwitting subjects of MKULTRA drug testing activities where it can be reasonably determined their health may continue to be adversely affected by their prior involvement in that program.

While this letter calls for no action by the Department, I thought you might find it useful for your files on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth Knaus

KK/gms
att

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29-20-1-USA

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

Office of General Counsel

29 January 1980
OGC 80-00792

Dr. Maurice Dongier
Director and Psychiatrist-in-Chief
Allan Memorial Institute
1025 Pine West
Montreal, QUEBEC, H2A 1A1

Dear Dr. Dongier:

As you are undoubtedly aware, a significant amount of publicity has been generated in both the Canadian and United States press centering on the work of Dr. Ewen Cameron and the fact that from 1957 to 1960 his work at the Institute was at least partially supported by funds originating with this Agency.

As a result of the controversy surrounding this Agency's sponsorship of certain research involving unwitting persons, the Agency has undertaken to notify such individuals. However, from the start, because of the fragmentary nature of existing records, the problem has been one of learning the identities of those involved.

Based on previous communications with McGill University, it has been our understanding that there are no remaining records of Dr. Cameron's research that might reveal the identities of patients under his care during the time period in question. However, by way of leaving no stone unturned, we now inquire whether this information might be reconstituted through patient records, financial records or other hospital records. Also, we seek your cooperation and assistance in contacting colleagues of Dr. Cameron at the Institute, particularly Drs. Rubenstein, Levy and Ban, in the expectation that they might be able and willing to furnish details regarding the research in question.

In furtherance of this inquiry, this Agency would be happy to have its representatives meet with officials of the Institute to discuss the matter directly.

Sincerely yours,

/S/

Daniel B. Silver
General Counsel

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EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  AFFAIRS EXTÉRIEURES

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MAR 20 REC'D
In Legal Advisory Division
Department of External Affairs

TO / À	FLA	SECURITY / Sécurité	SECRET CANADIAN EYES ONLY
FROM / De	PSPE/Stan Carlson/cmd (6-5038)	DATE	March 19, 1980.
REFERENCE / Référence	Attached correspondence	NUMBER / Numéro	PSPE-170
SUBJECT / Sujet	Orlikow/Allan Memorial Institute/CIA Affair: Letters from CIA	FILE / DOSSIER OTTAWA 29-20-1-USA MISSION	

ENCLOSURES / Annexes

- 3 -

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Attached are a copy of a letter dated January 29 from the CIA's General Counsel in Washington to the Allan Memorial Institute and a covering letter from the United States Embassy to PSP. This correspondence raises a number of points of concern to this Bureau. To assist you in considering the matter, we are also attaching a copy of Mr. Knaus' letter of December 10, 1979.

2. First, the correspondence continues the practice of using intelligence liaison channels. While this was warranted at an earlier stage, our January 8 letter to the U.S. Embassy suggested "that this matter should be pursued using normal consular channels rather than using intelligence personnel". We therefore propose to transfer responsibility for this issue to your division.

3. Second, you will note that the CIA General Counsel suggests that CIA representatives were prepared to meet directly with officials of the Allan Memorial Institute in Montreal. This may or may not be acceptable; ~~while our~~ letter of January 8 did suggest we had no objection to the appropriate USA authorities contacting the doctors concerned directly and enquiring whether they would agree to be interviewed on a purely voluntary basis, it was our assumption that the phrase "normal consular channels" would suggest that the appropriate accredited USA representatives in Canada would be the USA Consulate-General in Montreal, or a Canadian legal firm which should undertake the enquiries.

4. Third, the Embassy is perhaps being disingenuous in its most recent approach. As you will note, the Embassy had originally approached this Department on December 10, 1979 in the context of a possible suit by the Orlikows and our reply was predicated on that approach. The subsequent CIA letter to the Institute, however, makes no mention of Orlikow, but instead is more general and wide-ranging, dealing with the Justice Department's instructions to inform

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possible unwitting subjects of drug experiments.

5. The main issue, as we see it, is whether or not we should reply to the Embassy giving our views as to whether it would be appropriate for a representative of the CIA to visit Montreal to speak to private Canadian citizens. If you consider that the General Counsel's letter can be taken at face value and that the Canadian Government has no need to interfere if the Director of the Allan Memorial wishes to speak to a representative of the CIA (presumably a legal officer of the General Counsel's Office), we have no objection. If on the other hand you think it would not be appropriate, we should be grateful if you would make your views known.

6. We do not propose to reply ourselves to the Embassy on this matter. We would be happy, however, to comment on any reply to the USA Embassy which you might wish to prepare.

Stan Carlson
Coordinator for
Emergency Preparedness

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

Office of General Counsel

29 January 1980
OGC 80-00792

Duplicate

Dr. Maurice Dongier
Director and Psychiatrist-in-Chief
Allan Memorial Institute
1025 Pine West
Montreal, QUEBEC, H2A 1A1

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Sincerely yours,

/S/

Daniel B. Silver
General Counsel

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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

E 026/80
06 March 80

Mr. C.F.W. Hooper
Director General, Bureau of Intelligence
Analysis and Security,
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MRS. DAVID ORLIKOW,
71 St. Cross Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada R2M 3X9

JEAN-CHARLES PAGE,
B.P. 368
20 Terrasse-Robillard
St-Andre-Est
P. Quebec, Canada JOV 1XO

ROBERT K. LOGIE,
26-950 Bidwell St.
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Canada V6G 2J9

MRS. JEANINE HUARD
11890 Zotique-Racicot
Montreal, Canada H3L 3V7

MRS. LILLIAN STADLER
Westmount Manor
4646 Sherbrook Shreet West
Montreal, Canada

Plaintiffs,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Defendant.

DATE
TITLE
81-3-ALLAN MEMORIAL INST

86- 3163

COMPLAINT UNDER FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT

Introduction

Commencing in the late 1940s, the Central Intelligence Agency and military intelligence agencies conducted wide ranging human experimentation designed to test methods of interrogation, behavior control and brainwashing. These experiments tested dangerous substances and techniques, and often used persons who had not agreed to participate in behavior control research or who had not even been forewarned that they were being subjected to experimentation rather than therapeutic treatment. Thousands of individuals were subjects in these experiments, many suffered serious injuries, and some died. The largest CIA program, MKULTRA, was started in 1953, made payments to researchers who conducted experiments on

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human subjects, including plaintiffs herein, and financed experiments ranging from LSD tests to brain concussion research.

The existence of the CIA-financed experimental programs has come to light gradually, and only in recent years. For reasons not disclosed, and in countravention of CIA regulations, CIA Director Richard Helms and Sidney Gottlieb, the supervisor of this research, ordered all MKULTRA documents destroyed in January 1973. The CIA's behavior control experiments were first mentioned in the June 1975 Report to the President by the Commission on CIA Activities within the United States, and a further description of some of the CIA sponsored experiments was published in the April 1976 Final Report of the Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with respect to Intelligence Activities, Book I. But the magnitude of the MKULTRA program was concealed until August of 1977, when CIA Director Stansfield Turner informed the Senate Committee that some MKULTRA financial records had been located, during a search of agency files conducted in response to a Freedom of Information Act request filed by author John Marks. It was the publication of his book in 1979 that first brought to general public attention some of the facts underlying this action.

One of the researchers paid by the CIA to conduct MKULTRA experiments was Dr. D. Ewen Cameron, Chairman of the Psychiatry Department and Director of the Allan Memorial Institute at McGill University in Montreal, Canada. Using a New York foundation it maintained as a conduit, beginning in 1957 or earlier the CIA paid Cameron to conduct behavior control and brainwashing experiments at McGill University on unsuspecting psychiatric patients, including plaintiffs herein. These experiments employed LSD and massive electroshock treatments to wipe out past behavior patterns, and established substitute patterns through the use of daily "psychic driving" sessions, in which specially designed tape messages were played continuously while subjects

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were immobilized by curare and other drugs. Finally, Cameron used drugs to induce sleep for periods of over a week, in order to cause subjects to forget that their behavior had been synthetically programmed.

In the period from 1957 through 1963, plaintiffs sought psychiatric therapy and medical treatment from Cameron, and instead were used as unwitting subjects in brainwashing and behavior control experiments paid for by the CIA. As a consequence of their involuntary participation in these federally financed experiments, plaintiffs have suffered serious and permanent injuries and seek damages from the United States of America based on three separate causes of action:

(1) the CIA placed and left control over funding of behavior control experiments in the hands of employees known to have acted recklessly in earlier human experiments in which a nonconsenting subject died;

(2) those CIA employees negligently and recklessly failed to exercise due care to ensure that CIA-funded research would conform to established standards of care applicable to human experiments; and

(3) the United States, by knowingly supporting and funding the harzardous experiments in which plaintiffs were unwitting subjects, is liable for the consequent injuries they suffered.

The factual allegations of this Complaint are incorporated in each of its causes of action as if fully set forth therein.

A. Jurisdiction and Parties

1. This Court has jurisdiction and venue over this action under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1346(b), and 1402(b), and 2671 et seq.

2. Plaintiffs are residents and citizens of Canada, residing at the addresses listed in the caption, who were subjected to medical

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procedures used by Dr. D. Ewen Cameron at McGill University and the Allan Memorial Institute as part of an intelligence research program supported and financed by the CIA, which operated under the conditions and caused the injuries hereafter set forth.

3. The defendant United States is sued on account of the tortious conduct of employees of the Central Intelligence Agency as set forth hereafter.

B. Central Intelligence Agency Interrogation, Behavior Control, and Brainwashing Research

4. Commencing in the late 1940s, the Central Intelligence Agency and military intelligence agencies funded and conducted wide ranging human experimentation designed to test methods of interrogation, behavior control, and brainwashing. These experiments tested dangerous substances and techniques, and often used persons who had not agreed to participate in behavior control research or who had not even been forewarned that they were being subjected to experimentation rather than therapeutic treatment. Thousands of individuals were subjects in these experiments, many suffered serious injuries, and some died. The largest CIA program, MKULTRA, was started in 1953, made payments to researchers who conducted experiments on human subjects, including plaintiffs herein, and financed experiments ranging from LSD tests to brain concussion research.

5. Government interest in the possibilities of behavior control and brainwashing began in the late 1940s, and rapidly led to a proliferation of experimental projects testing various methods of altering human behavior. Both the military intelligence agencies and the CIA tested a wide variety of chemical agents on non-consenting subjects. These tests resulted in many serious injuries, including death on at least two occasions -- Dr. Frank Olson, a U.S. Army employee, and Harold Blauer, a tennis pro who was a patient at a

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psychiatric hospital. The military intelligence agencies and the CIA also exchanged information and collaborated with British and Canadian intelligence agencies in this area.

6. CIA-paid researchers in the interrogation, behavior control, and brainwashing projects tested a variety of hallucinogenic agents (e.g., LSD, mescaline and its derivatives, psylocybin, and peyote), and various other drugs, ranging from truth serums and amphetamines to "knock out drops" and new poisons. Under these projects, researchers also experimented with hypnosis, polygraphs, electroshock treatments, psychosurgery, methods of administering brain concussions, methods of artificially inducing amnesia, harassment techniques, psychological assessment methods, chemical and biological warfare, and even methods of assassinating foreign leaders..

7. Research methods employed in these experiments included surreptitious testing of drugs that were known or suspected to be hazardous chemical agents and the use of other techniques that could foreseeably result in permanent physical and psychological injury. In these tests, individuals were often not informed that they were experimental subjects, nor informed of the nature of the experiments and their attendant hazards, and sometimes both researchers and experimental subjects were kept ignorant of these facts.

8. The CIA administered and coordinated a number of programs that were part of the research efforts to perfect methods of behavior control and brainwashing. (A list of the CIA programs identified to date, and a brief description of each is attached to this Complaint as Appendix A.) The first major CIA program, ARTICHOKE, had behavior control objectives, which were summarized in a secret July 16, 1953 memorandum (Documents quoted in this Complaint are attached as Appendix B, see pp. B-1 to B-3.):

> a. to perfect techniques utilizing existing drugs, hypnosis, and other elements for the extraction of information from individuals whether willing or not.

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> b. to provide field teams for testing, experimenting and refining techniques . . . for the extraction of information from indigenous personnel under field conditions.
>
> c. . . . to arrange for research and experimentation . . . for the development of means for the control of the activities and mental capacities of individuals whether willing or not.

Soon after this memorandum, ARTICHOKE was phased out and its objectives were transferred to MKULTRA.

9. MKULTRA used private foundations as fronts to finance research at some eighty-six universities and other institutions, included 149 behavior control and brainwashing research projects, and funded these projects in amounts ranging from $5,000 to $375,000. (A partial list of these MKULTRA subprojects, and a brief description of each, is attached to this Complaint as Appendix C.) Total funding for outside researchers by MKULTRA exceeded $5 million, and total expenditures for all MKULTRA activities were approximately $10 million. Three private organizations were used by the CIA to transfer money to MKULTRA researchers: the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, the Geschickter Fund for Medical Research, and the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology (later the Human Ecology Fund, Inc.). The last organization, a New York City based group, was started by Dr. Harold Wolff and Dr. Lawrence Hinkle of the Cornell University Medical Center at the CIA's request, and was initially located in an East 78th Street townhouse, later in Forest Hills, Queens, then at 201 East 57th Street, and finally at 1834 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. By 1957, the Society was run by Agency employees supervised by Lt. Col. James L. Monroe, a CIA doctor who worked under cover as the Executive Secretary of the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology. Under his direction, CIA funds were distributed secretly in the form of Society grants supporting research in which the Agency was interested.

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10. From 1957 to 1961, MKULTRA Subproject 68 financed the Cameron behavior control and brainwashing experiments, which are the basis of this suit, with money passed through the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology. Cameron's application for financing was submitted to this front, transferred to the CIA, and approved in Washington, D.C. CIA employees in Washington, D.C., authorized funding of the experiments, checks were drawn against U.S. Treasury funds, these monies were transferred to the New York City front, and paid out to Cameron or his superiors. The few records that survived the destruction orders setforth hereafter indicate that the CIA supplied Cameron with at least $60,000 during this period. From 1956 to 1964, this same front provided an additional $35,000 to McGill University, the parent institution of the Allan Memorial Institute, primarily in grants to the Psychiatry Department headed by Cameron.

11. MKULTRA operated under the supervision of then CIA Assistant Deputy Director for Plans Richard Helms and Sidney Gottlieb, Chief of the Chemical Division of the CIA's Technical Services Staff. In January 1973, in countravention of CIA Clandestine Service Instruction 70-10, Helms instructed Gottlieb to destroy all MKULTRA records and all but some financial records were destroyed. As indicated by the pattern of funding to McGill University and in the documents that survived the destruction order, the CIA's interest in and support for Cameron's research preceded formal funding of his experiments and continued after that documented funding ended.

C. CIA-Financed Interrogation, Behavior Control, and Brainwashing Experiments Conducted by Dr. D. Ewen Cameron

12. In 1951, Dr. Donald O. Hebb, Chairman of the Psychology Department at McGill University, attended a meeting of American, Canadian, and British Government representatives, where interrogation techniques and certain "confessions" obtained in the Soviet Union

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were discussed. Subsequently, Dr. Hebb received annual grants of $10,000 from the Canadian Defense Research Board to conduct experiments in sensory deprivation -- the use of blindfolds, ear plugs and similar techniques to isolate an individual. These experiments continued until 1954, and during this period classified experimental results were made available by the Canadian Government to the American Government. At the conclusion of Dr. Hebb's research, his experimental reports and other documentation were transferred to an unidentified agency of the United States Government.

13. As indicated by an April 13, 1953 ARTICHOKE document (see Appendix B, pp. B-4 to B-6a), the CIA was aware of the experiments being conducted at McGill University, and was interested in encouraging or supporting that work:

> Dr. [excision in document] at this point named three individuals whom he stated were, in his opinion, highly competent men in connection with "brainwashing" and POW work and in addition were probably thoroughly familiar with the ARTICHOKE work. He gave the names of Dr. [excision in document] whom he stated would be valuable and who is a Canadian residing and working in Montreal.

It was at this time that Dr. D. Ewen Cameron began developing his "psychic driving" techniques. On information and belief, Cameron was aware of CIA interest in his work, and actively solicited their financial support.

14. As a consequence of this CIA interest and support, on January 21, 1957, Dr. D. Ewen Cameron, Chairman of the Psychiatry Department at McGill University and Director of the Allan Memorial Institute, applied for a grant to the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology in New York City, a front for CIA brainwashing research. The Cameron application described a four-step method he had developed for producing "behaviorial changes" (see Appendix B, pp. B-9 to B-10):

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i. The breaking down of ongoing patterns of the patient's behavior by means of particularly intensive electroshocks (depatterning).

ii. The intensive repetition (16 hours a day for 6 or 7 days) of the prearranged verbal signal.

iii. During this period of intensive repetition the patient is kept in partial sensory isolation.

iv. Repression of the driving period is carried out by putting the patient, after the conclusion of the period, into continuous sleep for 7-10 days.

Thus, Cameron proposed a "procedure" designed, first, to depattern an individual through the use of massive electroshocks; second, to program in new behavior patterns through psychic driving tapes that were repeated for 16 hours a day in conjunction with blindfolds, headphones and other techniques used to ensure that a patient could perceive nothing but the driving messages; and finally, to make patients forget these procedures by putting them into a drug-induced sleep for a week or more so that no memory of these procedures would remain.

15. Cameron's chief assistant, Leonard Rubenstein, has admitted publicly that their research employed techniques used on American POWs during the Korean War: "We in Montreal started to use some of these techniques, brainwashing patients instead of using drugs" (New York Times, August 2, 1977, p. 16). In his application Cameron proposed to refine the procedure described in ¶ 14 and "improve the technique of heteropsychic driving (the repetition of predetermined verbal signals of our own devising)" (see Appendix B, p. B-10). As his application to the CIA front stated, Cameron's objectives were (see Appendix B, pp. B-10 to B-11):

> (a) Can we find chemical agents which will serve to break down the ongoing patterns of behavior: --
> more rapidly
> more transitorily
> with less damage to the preceptive and cognitive capacities of the individual than the present physiological agents.

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(b) Can we improve our methods of signal production, possibly by using a multiplicity of voices, with the purpose of capitalizing upon the force of group decision and suggestion.

(c) Can we develop better methods of inactivating the patient during the period of driving (exposure to repetition). . . . Among the chemical agents which we propose to explore with respect to their capacity to produce inactivation are the following (used either singly or in combination): ---

Artane
Anectine
Bulbocapnine
Curare

We propose to use LSD 25 and other similar agents as a means of breaking down the ongoing patterns of behavior.

16. On February 26, 1957, Sidney Gottlieb, Chief of the CIA Technical Service Staff/Chemical Division, approved funding for the experiments described in Cameron's application "for a period of two years, starting 18 March 1957," as MKULTRA Subproject 68 (see Appendix B, pp. B-15, B-18). On March 27, 1959, Gottlieb or other CIA employees approved additional funding for the Cameron experiments (see Appendix B, p. B-19). On August 17, 1960, Gottlieb or other CIA employees approved further CIA funding for the Cameron project, noting that long term support for this study will be provided by other organizations (one such organization is the U.S. [excision in document] where negotiation assisted by the [excision in document] has been underway for approximately 6 months)" (Appendix B, pp. B-20, B-22). All of these CIA funds were transferred to Cameron through the New York-based Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology.

17. Upon receipt of CIA funding, on or about 1957, Cameron implemented the procedures set forth in his application and conducted further experiments designed to improve the brainwashing techniques he was testing. The combination of experimental techniques described in Cameron's application was employed during the period CIA funding was received, at least until 1961 and probably thereafter. Although

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these were experiments designed to develop methods of wiping out patterns of past behavior, programming in new behavior patterns through "psychic driving," and then inducing amnesia through prolonged sleep, at no time were the experimental subjects, including plaintiffs herein, informed: (1) that they were participating in experiments rather than therapy; (2) that such experiments were being financed by the CIA for nonmedical purposes; (3) that such experiments would be unlikely to yield therapeutic benefits, or (4) that such experiments involved the use of dangerous drugs and hazardous techniques that could result in permanent physical and psychological injury.

18. The experiments conducted by Cameron on plaintiffs and others and financially supported by the United States Central Intelligence Agency not only had no likely therapeutic value, but also violated the accepted standards of medical experimentation as formulated at the Nuremberg War Crime Trials and ratified in the Charter of the United Nations. In addition, these experiments violated the principles detailed in the International Code of Medical Ethics adopted by the World Medical Association in 1949, the Principles for Those in Research and Experimentation adopted by that same Association in 1954, the 1964 Helsinki Declaration of the World Mediical Association, and the American Medical Association's Principles of Medical Ethics. (Relevant portions of these documents have been excerpted and are attached to this Complaint as Appendix D.)

19. In 1964, Cameron left McGill University. On information and belief, he was asked to leave due to growing doubts as to the medical integrity of his experiments. His successor as head of the Psychiatry Department immediately directed a psychiatrist and a psychologist to conduct a study evaluating the effect of the Page-Russell electroshock treatments, which were 75-100 times as powerful as conventional forms of such treatment, that Cameron had used to depattern his patients. As reported in the 1967 Canadian Psychiatric

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Association Journal, A.E. Schwartzman and P.E. Termansen found that 60 percent of Cameron's depatterning subjects reported that they could not remember the period immediately preceding their participation in Cameron's experiments; these memory losses ranged in length from a six month period preceding the experiment to a period of 10 years before the experiments. The report concluded that the incidence of physical complications and the anxiety generated in the patient "argue against the administration of intensive electroconvulsive shock as a standard therapeutic procedure."

D. Plaintiffs' Unwitting and Injurious Participation in CIA-Financed Experiments Conducted by Dr. D. Ewen Cameron

20. Suffering from depressions after the birth of her daughter, plaintiff, Mrs. David Orlikow, sought psychiatric help from a Winnipeg psychiatrist, who treated her for several years. Because she felt that faster progress could be made in a hospital, Mrs. Orlikow sought referrals and was admitted to the Allan Memorial Institute as a paying patient on November 27, 1956. After two weeks she became a Cameron patient, and later an unwitting subject of CIA-funded brainwashing experiments. Under his supervision, Mrs. Orlikow was given LSD on fourteen separate occasions during 1956 and 1957, usually in combination with the drugs desoxyn or sodium amytal and left alone in her room while Cameron or his assistant Leonard Rubenstein played psychic driving tapes for periods of up to four hours. Initially these tapes were recordings of sessions where Cameron had questioned Mrs. Orlikow; later Cameron used driving tapes that contained questions and statements he had specially devised. During the psychic driving sessions, Cameron required Mrs. Orlikow to take notes on the contents of the tapes and write out her responses to the questions and statements in detail -- a common brainwashing method used both

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by the Communist Chinese on American POWs in Korea and by Soviet secret police in Russia and Eastern Europe.

21. Mrs. Orlikow found LSD terrifying, but Cameron persuaded her to continue taking the drug until March of 1957, when she demanded that the LSD injections be halted. Mrs. Orlikow remained in the Allan Memorial Institute until April 1957, and Cameron continued the psychic driving sessions using other drugs. After she left the Allan Memorial Institute, Mrs. Orlikow continued under Cameron's supervision and visited his outpatient clinic for regular psychic driving sessions until the fall of 1957. From 1957 until December 1959, Mrs. Orlikow remained in Montreal seeing Cameron once a week and continuing the taped messages sessions for two to four hours daily. Mrs. Orlikow was admitted to Allan Memorial Institute as a Cameron patient for a second time on July 9, 1963, and again was subjected to the psychic driving procedures, now for periods of six hours daily. Because she found the psychic driving procedures disturbing and frightening, in December 1963 Mrs. Orlikow refused to participate in any further sessions.

22. At no time while she was a Cameron patient was Mrs. Orlikow told that she was participating in experiments rather than therapy, that such experiments were being financed by the CIA for nonmedical purposes, that such experiments would be unlikely to yield therapeutic benefits, or that such experiments involved the use of dangerous drugs and hazardous techniques that could result in permanent physical and psychological injury.

23. As a consequence of her participation in the CIA-financed experiments Mrs. Orlikow was denied needed therapy which she sought and for which she paid, has lost the ability to concentrate, can no longer read books, is unable to tolerate crowds, and suffers from impaired mental health.

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24. Having suffered from alcoholism, depression, and violent incidents, plaintiff Jean-Charles Page sought psychiatric therapy and medical treatment from Cameron in 1959. Mr. Page was admitted to the Allan Memorial Institute as a paying Cameron patient on July 9, 1959, was diagnosed as a "chronic psychoneurotic" or "psychopathic personality," and became an unwitting subject of CIA-funded [illegible]

[illegible] Cameron gave Mr. Page a variety of drugs including sodium amytal [illegible] Mr. Page to thirty-six days of prolonged sleep, induced by a variety of barbiturate drugs; three days of "semi-sleep," again induced by drugs; and four Page-Russell electroconvulsive therapy treatments, i.e., massive and repeated electroshocks designed to depattern Mr. Page and render him amenable to psychic driving. Mr. Page was discharged from the Allan Institute in November of 1959.

25. At no time while he was a Cameron patient was Mr. Page told that he was participating in experiments rather than therapy, that such experiments were being financed by the CIA for nonmedical purposes, that such experiments would be unlikely to yield therapeutic benefits, or that such experiments involved the use of dangerous drugs and hazardous techniques that could result in permanent physical and psychological injury.

26. As a consequence of his participation in the CIA-financed experiments, Mr. Page was denied needed therapy which he sought and for which he paid, has been repeatedly hospitalized, and has continued to suffer from impaired mental health.

27. In 1956, when he was 18 years old, plaintiff Robert K. Logie was referred to Cameron by his family physician, Dr. Earl Adams, for psychiatric therapy and medical treatment of pains and seizures accompanied by trembling spells, malaise, and generalized weakness. Mr. Logie was admitted to the Allan Memorial Institute on October 25,

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1956 as a Cameron patient, and later became an unwitting subject of CIA-funded brainwashing experiments. During his first hospitalization under Cameron's supervision, Mr. Logie received both LSD and sodium amytal and was questioned while under the influence of these drugs. Mr. Logie was discharged from the Allan Memorial Institute on December 28, 1956 and later readmitted on December 4, 1958. During this second stay, Cameron conducted LSD and sodium amytal interviews, employed Page-Russell electroconvulsive shock treatments to depattern Mr. Logie, and administered barbiturates which induced sleep for a period of some twenty-three days. Mr. Logie was discharged from the Allan Memorial Institute on March 7, 1959.

28. At no time while he was a Cameron patient was Mr. Logie told that he was participating in experiments rather than therapy, that such experiments were being financed by the CIA for nonmedical purposes, that such experiments would be unlikely to yield therapeutic benefits, or that such experiments involved the use of dangerous drugs and hazardous techniques that could result in permanent physical and psychological injury.

29. As a consequence of his participation in the CIA-financed experiments conducted by Cameron, Mr. Logie was denied needed therapy which he sought and for which he paid, has been unable to hold a steady job, has been unable to sleep without drugs, has suffered from severe depressions and anxiety, has continuing dreams about the Cameron experiments, and has continued to suffer from impaired mental health.

30. Plaintiff, Mrs. Jeanine Huard, began visiting the Allen Memorial Institute as an out-patient in 1958 seeking psychiatric therapy to help her overcome recurring depressions. Mrs. Huard became a Cameron patient and remained under his care until 1962. During her time as a Cameron patient, Mrs. Huard became an unwitting subject of CIA-funded brainwashing experiments. Until 1961, Mrs. Huard was given Page-Russell electroconvulsive treatments daily or every second

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day, in addition to a variety of drugs. In September 1961, Mrs. Huard was admitted to the Allen Memorial Institute as a Cameron patient and, until March 1962, Cameron had her listen to psychic driving tapes for seven hours each day.

31. At no time while she was a Cameron patient was Mrs. Huard told that she was participating in experiments rather than therapy, that such experiments were being financed by the CIA for nonmedical purposes, that such experiments would be unlikely to yield therapeutic benefits, or that such experiments involved the use of dangerous drugs and hazardous techniques that could result in permanent physical and psychological injury.

32. As a result of her participation in the CIA-financed experiments Mrs. Huard was denied needed therapy which she sought and for which she paid, cannot sleep without drugs, is afflicted with migraine headaches, and suffers from impaired mental health.

33. Plaintiff, Mrs. Lillian Stadler, was admitted to the Allen Memorial Institute in 1954 suffering from depression and a variety of other psychiatric problems. Mrs. Stadler was a patient at the Institute on several occassions from 1954 until 1964, and was placed under the care of Dr. Cameron for medical treatment. During these visits, Mrs. Stadler was made an unwitting subject of CIA-funded brainwashing experiments. As part of these experiments, Mrs. Stadler received repeated Page-Russell electro-convulsive treatments, was subjected to tape recorded psychic driving sessions, and received a variety of drugs.

34. At no time while she was a Cameron patient was Mrs. Stadler told that she was participating in experiments rather than therapy, that such experiments were being financed by the CIA for nonmedical purposes, that such experiments would be unlikely to yield therapeutic benefits, or that such experiments involved the use of dangerous

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drugs and hazardous techniques that could result in permanent physical and psychological injury.

35. As a result of her participation in the CIA-financed experiments, Mrs. Stadler was denied needed therapy which she sought and for which she paid, suffers from impaired mental health, and has had to be institutionalized.

36. The existence of the CIA-financed experimental programs has come to light gradually, and only in recent years. For reasons not disclosed, and in contravention of CIA regulations, then CIA Director Richard Helms and Sidney Gottlieb, the supervisor of this research, ordered all MKULTRA documents destroyed in January 1973. The CIA's behavior control experiments were first mentioned in the June 1975 Report to the President by the Commission on CIA Activities within the United States, and a further description of some of the CIA-sponsored experiments was published in the April 1976 Final Report of the Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities, Book I. The magnitude of the MKULTRA program was concealed until August of 1977, when CIA Director Stansfield Turner informed the Senate Committee that some MKULTRA financial records had been located, during a search of agency files conducted in response to a Freedom of Information Act request filed by author John Marks. It was the publication of his book in 1979 that first brought to general public attention some of the facts underlying this action. Plaintiffs first learned in 1978 and 1979 of the CIA's involvement in their "treatment" by Cameron.

37. On September 11, 1979, November 21, 1979, March 14, 1980, and November 25, 1980, plaintiffs presented detailed accounts of their participation in the Cameron experiments to CIA General Counsel Daniel Silver, and offered to provide further information to assist that Agency's consideration of plaintiffs' claims against defendant, United States of America. On June 23, 1980, these claims were denied

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by the Central Intelligence Agency, in a letter stating that there is "no reason to believe that the Central Intelligence Agency was responsible for the course of treatment adopted by Dr. Cameron." Plaintiffs subsequently informed the CIA of their plan to file suit and the CIA confirmed its final denial of their claims in conversations with plaintiffs' counsel in December of 1980.

First Cause of Action -- Negligent Failure of Supervision and Control Over CIA Employees

38. The CIA knowingly promoted and funded brainwashing experiments performed in the guise of medical treatment upon unsuspecting patients, including plaintiffs, in reckless disregard for the injuries such experiments inflicted. Richard Helms and other CIA officials acted negligently and recklessly by delegating funding authority over MKULTRA experiments to employees known to have acted recklessly in earlier human experiments in which a non-consenting subject died, and they negligently failed to exercise proper supervision and control over these employees. Thus, the CIA's highest officials negligently delegated funding authority to employees who were known to be unfit to exercise it, and negligently failed to exercise proper supervision and control over the activities of these employees, thereby encouraging the conduct of further dangerous and improper human experiments, and thus contributing to the consequent injury to plaintiffs.

39. Dr. Sidney Gottlieb was Chief of the Chemical Division of the CIA's Technical Services Staff in 1953 when MKULTRA was begun, and was responsible for funding decisions in that program. Gottlieb continued to exercise this funding authority until 1959 when he became Assistant for Scientific Matters to the Clandestine Services, advising CIA agents on operational uses of interrogation, behavior control and brainwashing methods developed under MKULTRA and other

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CIA programs. In this position, Gottlieb also served as liaison with the Technical Services Staff and continued to advise the CIA on which experiments to fund. In 1962, Gottlieb became Deputy Director of the Technical Services Staff and continued to make funding decisions for MKULTRA. Dr. Robert Lashbrook also supervised MKULTRA funding as Gottlieb's assistant from 1953 until the 1970s.

40. In November of 1953, Sidney Gottlieb, Robert Lashbrook, and another member of the Technical Services Staff were directly involved in an LSD test that preceded the death of Dr. Frank Olson, an Army chemical and biological warfare expert, who had no forewarning that he was to be made an experimental subject. After receiving LSD surreptitiously administered in a glass of Cointreau, Dr. Olson suffered severe depression, was taken to New York City for medical consultations, and fell to his death from the tenth story of the Statler Hotel.

41. On January 4, 1954, the CIA General Counsel informed the CIA Inspector General of "culpable negligence" by Gottlieb and his staff. That January 4 letter expressed concern about: "what seems to be a very casual attitude on the part of TSS [CIA Technical Services Staff] representatives to the way this experiment was conducted and the remarks that this is just one of the risks running with scientific experimentation . . . when human health or life is at stake . . . prudent, reasonable measures which can be taken to minimize the risk must be taken and failure to do so was culpable negligence. The actions of the various individuals . . . revealed the failure to observe normal and reasonable precautions." (Appendix B, pp. B-23 to B-24).

42. On February 10, 1954, CIA Director Allen Dulles sent a memorandum to Gottlieb criticizing him for "poor judgment" in recommending the "unwitting application of the drug" without "sufficient emphasis for medical collaboration and for the proper consideration

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of the rights of the individual to whom it was being administered." (See Appendix B, p. B-25.) However, Dulles' Deputy instructed Richard Helms, then Assistant Deputy Director for Plans, to inform Gottlieb, Lashbrook and other TSS employees who received similar memoranda that: "These are not reprimands and no personnel file notations are being made" (see Appendix B, pp. B-26 to B-28), and despite the death of Dr. Olson and their involvement with it, Gottlieb and Lashbrook were kept in responsible positions with operational control over project MKULTRA, and were permitted to sponsor and encourage dangerous experiments conducted upon unwitting subjects, including plaintiffs herein.

43. In 1957, further evidence of Gottlieb's unfitness for control of funding of human experimentation was similarly disregarded by Richard Helms and other high CIA officials, after the CIA Inspector General conducted a "survey" of the Technical Services Division (successor to the Technical Services Staff). In the report of that survey, the Inspector General noted that "some of the activities of the Chemical Division are not only unorthodox but unethical and sometimes illegal" (quoted in Final Report of the Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with respect to Intelligence Activities, Book I, p. 410). Despite this knowledge, Allen Dulles, Richard Helms, and other CIA officials failed to supervise and control the continuing involvement of Sidney Gottlieb, Robert Lashbrook, and other CIA employees in activities which were unethical and illegal.

44. Allen Dulles, Richard Helms, and other CIA officials kept Sidney Gottlieb, Robert Lashbrook, and other CIA employees in positions of control over MKULTRA after the death of Dr. Olson due to "culpable negligence" and after they knew that MKULTRA projects were "unethical and sometimes illegal." Allen Dulles, Richard Helms, and other CIA officials thus acted negligently and recklessly thereby allowing the CIA to continue to finance illegal and unethical human

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experimentation, including experiments in which plaintiffs were unwitting subjects.

45. As the result of the foregoing recklessness and misconduct, Gottlieb was enabled to continue to authorize funding of hazardous experiments that violated established standards of due care, with consequent injury to plaintiffs, for which the United States is liable.

Second Cause of Action -- Negligent and Reckless Funding of Hazardous Experiments

46. By funding Cameron's experiments upon plaintiffs, Sidney Gottlieb, Robert Lashbrook, James Monroe, and other employees of the United States negligently and recklessly failed to exercise due care to ensure that such experiments would conform to established standards of care in experiments involving human subjects.

47. Although the Cameron application notes that the patients who will serve as subjects are those "suffering from extremely long-term and intractable psychoneurotic conditions," his application does not describe, discuss, or detail the method of selecting experimental subjects, the information to be supplied such subjects, or the measures to be employed to safeguard such subjects. The medical procedures described in the Cameron application were patently unsuitable as treatment for mental illness. By funding Cameron's experiments, as described in his application, Sidney Gottlieb, Robert Lashbrook, James Monroe, and other employees of defendant United States of America, acting within the scope of their employment, negligently and recklessly failed to exercise due care to ensure that CIA-funded experiments would conform to established standards of care for experiments involving human subjects.

48. The Cameron application clearly indicated that the proposed research was designed to test methods of interrogation, behavior

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control, and brainwashing, using chemical substances and other techniques known to be hazardous and accompanied by substantial risk of injury to the experimental subjects. Although Sidney Gottlieb and other CIA employees were aware of the substantial risk of injury attendant to the proposed course of research through their prior experiences with these chemical substances and other techniques, they nonetheless approved funding for Cameron under MKULTRA Subproject 68. By approving this project, Sidney Gottlieb and other employees of defendant United States of America, acting within the scope of their employment, negligently and recklessly exposed plaintiffs and others to substances and techniques known to be hazardous to them and accompanied by a substantial risk of injury without determining that established standards of care for experiments involving human subjects would be followed.

49. By negligently funding hazardous medical experimentation without ensuring that standards of due care would be observed therein, the United States caused injury to plaintiffs for which it is liable.

Third Cause of Action -- Liability for CIA Funding of Medical Malpractice

50. By knowingly supporting and funding a program of medical experimentation that violated established standards of due care in experiments involving human subjects the United States is liable for the resulting injuries suffered by plaintiffs.

51. The experiments conducted by Cameron on plaintiffs and others, and supported and funded by the CIA, were tortious in several respects. There was negligent failure to inform experimental subjects, including plaintiffs herein, that they were participating in experiments rather than therapy, that such experiments were being financed by the CIA for nonmedical purposes, that such experiments

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would be unlikely to yield therapeutic benefits, or that such experiments involved the use of dangerous drugs and hazardous techniques that could result in permanent physical and psychological injury. As a consequence, plaintiffs were denied appropriate medical treatment, and suffered severe and lasting injuries as previously set forth.

52. By knowingly supporting Cameron's behavior control and brainwashing experiments under the conditions hereinbefore set forth, and paying Cameron at least $60,000 to conduct such experiments, the United States was a party to the wrongful procedures to which plaintiffs were subjected, and is liable for the resulting injuries.

Relief

Wherefore, plaintiffs pray for a judgment awarding them each one million dollars in damages, the costs of this action, and such other relief as the Court may deem appropriate.

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

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Appendix A - Description of CIA Interrogation, Behavior Control, and Brainwashing Projects

CHATTER: established by the Navy in fall 1947, apparently terminated in 195[illegible] purpose - to isolate drugs and methods that would assist in interrogations; the CIA participated under project ARTICHOKE; included testing of Seconal-Dexedrine-marijuana combination on CIA-supplied subjects in Germany.

BLUEBIRD: established by the CIA in April 1950, later became ARTICHOKE; purpose - to perfect interrogation techniques through the use of drugs, hypnosis, and polygraphs, and to induce amnesia; included field tests and operational interrogations in Japan.

ARTICHOKE: established by the CIA in August 1951, apparently terminated in 1956; Army, Navy, and Air Force liaisons; purpose - to refine interrogation techniques; participated in CHATTER; searched for new hallucinogens; explored sensory deprivation; techniques tested in the United States and abroad.

MKDELTA: established by the CIA in October 1952, date of termination not known; purpose - to coordinate the use of drugs and other materials tested in MKULTRA in clandestine operations abroad.

MKNAOMI: established by the CIA in 1952, apparently terminated in 1970; stockpiled severely incapacitating and lethal materials including anthrax, botulism, and shellfish toxins, and developed methods of administering these substances.

MKULTRA: established by the CIA in April 1953, continued until at least 1967; purpose - to fund research on various means of controlling human behavior including drugs, biological agents, botanical substances, hypnotism, electroshock, brain concussions, telecontrol, and brainwashing techniques.

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OKHILLTOP: established by the CIA in 1954, later absorbed into MKULTRA; purpose - to study Chinese Communist brainwashing techniques and to develop interrogation methods.

MKSEARCH: established by the CIA in June, 1964, as a continuation of selected MKULTRA projects, apparently terminated in 1973; purpose - to develop a capability to manipulate human behavior in a predictable manner through the use of drugs; included $30,000 annually to test drugs on unwitting subjects in New York City and San Francisco "safehouses" maintained by the CIA; $150,000 annually to produce biological weapons at a private Baltimore laboratory; funding for chemical and drug testing conducted by Dr. James Hamilton at the California Medical Facility at Vacaville on prison inmates, $20,000 annually for LSD and other drug testing conducted by Dr. Carl Pfeiffer on prisoners at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, and $650,000 to finance Dr. Charles Geschickter's testing of knockout drugs, stress producing chemicals, and mind altering substances on mental defectives and terminal cancer patients at the Georgetown University Hospital.

CHICKWIT: established by the CIA in approximately 1967, continued until at least 1973; purpose - to identify new drugs in Europe and Asia and obtain information and supplies; included U.S. Army participation.

OFTEN: established by the CIA in 1968, apparently terminated in June 1973; cooperative testing with Army on human subjects at Edgewood Arsenal; purpose - to study the effects of various drugs on animals and humans; included tests to determine if chemical codenamed EA-3167 could be administered clandestinely using adhesive substances and testing with military volunteers and inmates at the Holmesburg State Prison in Philadelphia.

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Appendix B -- CIA Documents

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ANTICIPATED QUESTION/QUESTION ANTICIPEE
HOUSE OF COMMONS/CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES

Subject/Sujet:

QUESTION: (a) Could the SSEA comment on press reports concerning the stationing in Ottawa of members of the CIA?

ANSWER: (a) Under an arrangement approved by the United States and Canadian Governments, members of the CIA are assigned to the United States Embassy in Ottawa.

N/A
(See also 106-ZSP)

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QUESTION: (b) What is the nature of their duties?

(c) Does the Government have any evidence that the CIA does in fact engage in intelligence activities in Canada?

ANSWER: (b) Under this arrangement, these officers are authorized to conduct liaison on intelligence and security subjects. It is confined to an exchange of information; it does not provide for the conduct of any intelligence activity in Canada.

(c) We have no reason to believe that the CIA are not respecting their undertakings not to do so.

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ANTICIPATED QUESTION/QUESTION ANTICIPEE
HOUSE OF COMMONS/CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES

Subject/Sujet: CIA Sponsored Research - Allan Memorial Institute in Montreal

QUESTION: Would the Minister comment on press reports that the CIA sponsored research at the Allan Memorial Institute in Montreal?

ANSWER: The Canadian Government first learned in press reports in August 1977 that the CIA had channelled funds to the Allan Memorial Institute in Montreal to assist a research programme that may have involved Canadian psychiatric patients. At that time the Canadian Government made representations to the United States authorities and further discussions have been held between US and Canadian officials this past week. The US authorities on both occasions expressed deep regret that funding from US official sources had taken place from 1958 to 1960 without the Canadian Government's being informed, and gave assurances that activities of this kind would not be repeated: in fact, it was pointed out to us that a recent Executive Order of the President (No. 12036 of January 26, 1978) rules out future funding of such research projects by any US intelligence agency. As to how many Canadians were involved in the Montreal project while it was partially funded by the CIA, I am informed that this information is only in the hands of those responsible for the research at the Allan Memorial Institute or the Royal Victoria Hospital. Since legal action is, I understand, contemplated or in process it would not be

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appropriate for me to comment on specific cases.

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ANTICIPATED QUESTION/QUESTION ANTICIPEE
HOUSE OF COMMONS/CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES

Subject/Sujet: CIA-sponsored Medical Research in Canada

QUESTION: Can the Minister comment on media reports that the CIA sponsored research at the Allan Memorial Institute of Psychology, which is affiliated with McGill University?

ANSWER: The Canadian Government first learned of this activity by the CIA from press reports published in 1977. At that time the Canadian Government made representations to the United States authorities and ascertained that financial assistance had been extended to McGill University between 1958 and 1960. The United States authorities expressed regret concerning these activities which had long since been terminated and provided assurances that they could not occur now. ?

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ANTICIPATED QUESTION/QUESTION ANTICIPEE

HOUSE OF COMMONS/CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES

Subject/Sujet: MRS. VØL ORLIKOW

QUESTION: Can the Minister advise what his Department is doing about the case of Mrs. Vøl Orlikow, an unwitting subject of CIA-sponsored drug testing activities?

ANSWER: My Department has assisted Mrs. Orlikow in presenting her case to the U.S. authorities. The U.S. authorities are at present working out principles and procedures to be followed in dealing with cases of alleged unwitting subjects of CIA-sponsored drug research. When this is done it is expected that Mrs. Orlikow's case can be taken up specifically.

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VU PAR LE MINISTRE
SEEN BY THE MINISTER

CONFIDENTIAL

INT. LIAISON
SPECIAL REGISTRY

November 8, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MINISTER

SUBJECT: CIA-Sponsored Medical Research at McGill University

The purpose of this memorandum is to inform you of our exchanges with USA authorities in connection with the CIA sponsorship of medical experiments at McGill University and to request you to sign the attached letters to Mr. Edward Broadbent and to Mr. F. Andrew Brewin.

On August 3, 1977 the press reported (and this was the first we learned of it) that from 1958 to 1960 the CIA, as part of its support for a larger programme of drug experimentation, financed medical research at the Allen Memorial Institute of Psychology at McGill University through a private USA foundation. In replying to questions asked by Mr. Brewin in the House on August 4, you said you would look into the matter and would also consider making a protest to the US government. Subsequently, in response to our enquiries, the CIA acknowledged both that it had sponsored medical research at McGill and that, on the basis of available records, it had done so without the knowledge of the Canadian Government.

We expressed concern to the CIA Liaison Officer at the US Embassy that such activity should have been undertaken in Canada without requesting prior approval of the Government, and received the assurances we sought. Action was also taken informally through our Embassy in Washington to notify the State Department of the representations we had made to the CIA.

During discussions with the CIA we were informed that there was some evidence to suggest that the CIA may have sponsored similar research in the 1950's at the University of Toronto, but that details were scanty. We have pressed for more details if and when they become available.

The attached letter to Mr. Brewin prepared for your signature, if you agree, is based on the questions he raised with you in the House. Also attached for your signature, if you agree, is a suggested reply to a letter from Mr. Broadbent related to legal action one of his constituents is contemplating against the CIA.

Gordon Ricciardelli

for A.E.G.

7.11.20(US)

MIN (2)
MIN/Burney
PARL SEC
EG PSP
GNG
KGO WSHDC/A.P. Sherwood
PAG
FPR
FAI

PSI/G.W. SEYMOUR/2-6391/WIS

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Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

FILE DIARY CIRC

Please return to DS/PSI after signature/release

OTTAWA, November 28, 1977

Dear Mr. Brewin,

In the House on August 4, 1977 you raised with me questions in connection with allegations that the United States CIA had in the 1950's sponsored medical experiments at McGill University through an intermediary institution. My Department has made enquiries of the United States authorities and I have now been advised that CIA-funded research at McGill was in fact undertaken at that time. I can moreover confirm that this support was extended without the knowledge of the Canadian Government and that recent press reports were the first we knew of it.

In response to our representations, the United States Government expressed regret concerning these activities long since terminated. We secured assurances that such activities could not occur in this way now. This fits in with the recently announced decision of the President of the United States on the reorganization of the USA intelligence community.

Yours sincerely,

Appd. DJ.

Don Jamieson

Mr. F. Andrew Brewin, Q.C., M.P.,
House of Commons,
O T T A W A.

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MIN (2)
MIN /Burney
AEG
PARL SEC
PAB KGO
FPR
PAG
FAI

PSI/G.W. SEYMOUR/2-6391/WES

PSP
GNG
WSHDC/A.P. Sherwood

FILE DIARY CIRC

Please return to DS/PSI after signature/release

November 28, 1977

Dear Mr. Broadbent,

Thank you for your letter of October 12 requesting my comments on points raised by Mr. Richard Clements in his letter of September 1 to you regarding reports of possible CIA association with the Allen Memorial Hospital at the time he was receiving treatment there in 1963.

I have in fact just signed a letter to Mr. Andrew Brewin based on the results of enquiries my Department made of the United States authorities following the publication of press accounts of CIA-sponsored medical research at the Allen Memorial Institute of Psychology at McGill University between 1958 and 1960. I can confirm that these press reports were the first indication the Government had of such activity. In response to our representations, the United States authorities acknowledged that financial assistance had been extended to McGill at the time, expressed regret and provided assurances that such activities could not occur now.

In respect of the advice requested by Mr. Clements related to possible private legal action he is contemplating, you will appreciate that it would not be appropriate for the Government to comment.

Yours sincerely,

Sgd. DJ

Don Jamieson

Mr. E. Broadbent,
Leader of the New Democratic Party,
House of Commons,
O T T A W A.

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INT LIAISON
SPECIAL REGISTRY

MESSAGE

DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SECURITE
8AUG77		CONFIDENTIAL

FM/DE EXTERNAL/PSI

AUG 8 1977

PRECEDENCE

TO/A EMBWA/NUTTING XT-260

INFO

REF

SUB/SUJ CIA: EXPERIMENTS AT MCGILL 1977

FOLLOWING IS GIST OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS AUG 4 IN H OF C:

QUOTE MR ANDREW BREWIN (GREENWOOD) . . . IS THE GOVERNMENT AWARE OF THE USE BY THE USA CIA, A USA GOVERNMENT AGENCY, OF CDNS AND THE CDN INSTITUTE AT MCGILL TO EXPERIMENT IN BRAINWASHING OR SENSORY DEPRIVATION? IS THE MINISTER AWARE THAT PERSONS WHO ARE SUBJECTED TO THIS TREATMENT LOSE THE SENSE OF SOUND, SIGHT, SMELL AND IN SOME CASES TOUCH AND TIME ALSO, AND THAT THE EXPERIENCE HAS SERIOUS EFFECTS UPON THEIR PERSONALITIES?

SSES . . . AS TO THE QUESTION, WHICH IS A SERIOUS ONE, MAY I SAY I HAVE NOT HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO FIND OUT ANYTHING BEYOND THE ACCOUNT I HAVE READ IN THE NEWSPAPERS, BUT I WILL UNDERTAKE TO ENQUIRE FURTHER.

MR BREWIN: MAY I ASK THE MINISTER WHETHER, IF THESE ACCOUNTS, WHICH CERTAINLY APPEAR TO BE AUTHENTIC, PROVE TO BE AUTHENTIC, HE WILL CONSIDER MAKING A PROTEST TO THE USA GOVERNMENT WITH REGARD TO WHAT APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN AN INTRUSION INTO THE AFFAIRS OF

DISTRIBUTION
LOCAL/LOCALE

ORIGINATOR/REDACTEUR	DIVISION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/AUTORISE
SIG CQ SPENCER/pmk	PSI	20552	SIG CQ SPENCER

EXT 18/BIL (REV 5/64)
(COMMUNICATIONS DIV)

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CDN?

MR JAMIESON: YES, MR SPEAKER. UNQUOTE.

2. PRESUME YOU ARE [redacted] AWARE OF PRESS BACKGROUND TO THIS EXCHANGE. ORIGIN IS TESTIMONY BY CIA DIRECTOR TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES. MOST SPECIFIC INFO RE CDA PROVIDED BY COL JAMES MONROE FORMER EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF NOW DEFUNCT SOCIETY FOR THE XXX INVESTIGATION OF HUMAN ECOLOGY, WHO STATED CIA FUNDS AMOUNTING TO DOLLARS 20-30 THOUSAND A YEAR FOR A COUPLE OF YEARS XX HAD BEEN CHANNELLED TO ALLAN XXXXXXXX MEMORIAL INSTITUTE OF ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL MONTREAL WHICH IS TEACHING WING OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY XXXXXXXXXXXX PSYCHIATRY DEPARTMENT. RESEARCH WAS CONDUCTED BY DR EWEN CAMERON AT INSTITUTE, AND DR WS HITSCHFELD, MCGILL VICE PRINCIPAL RESEARCH, RECENTLY STATED THAT UNIVERSITY REFUSED TO ACCEPT GRANTS THAT XXX MUST REMAIN SECRET AND HAS QUOTE NOT KNOWINGLY HAD UNDERTAKINGS WITH THE CIA UNQUOTE. MAIN ARTICLES ARE IN NEW YORK TIMES AUG 3, AP WIRE REPORT DATELINED WASHINGTON AUG X 4, CP WIRE REPORT DATELINED MONTREAL AUG 3, OTTAWA JOURNAL AND CITIZEN ARTICLES AUG 3 AND GLOBE AND MAIL ARTICLE AUG 4.

3. SSEA HAS ASKED PSI TO PREPARE LETTER TO BREWIN FOR SSEA'S SIGNATURE. GRATEFUL ANY INFO YOU CAN OBTAIN, PARTICULARLY IN ANSWER TO BREWIN'S SPECIFIC QUESTION RE CDN GOVT KNOWLEDGE OF CIA FUNDED OF RESEARCH.

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Title on Foreign Intelligence Activities in Canada

29-20-1-USA

USA
S/PSPE

McGill University

Department of Psychiatry

ACC	No.	DATE

FILE / DOSSIER
81-3-ALLAN MEMORIAL INST

May 22, 1979

PSIR
29-20-1-USA

Mr. J.F.X. Houde
Director General
Bureau of Consular Services
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Mr. Houde:

I am writing you on Principal R.E. Bell's request, to inform you that to our knowledge the Royal Victoria Hospital and the Allan Memorial Institute have no records on Dr. Cameron's research. When he retired in 1964 he apparently took with him all his personal records, such as lists of names of patients involved, and of course his scientific articles cannot allow identification of individual cases.

Yours sincerely

Maurice Dongier, M.D.
Professor & Chairman

Duplicate
(Copy released to Jim Dolikow)
(See also 96-ZSP)

MD/d

cc: Principal R.E. Bell
Vice-Principal W. Hitschfeld
Dean S. Freedman

Postal address: 1033 Pine Avenue West, Montreal, PQ, Canada H3A 1A1

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Robert E. Bell, C.C., F.R.S., F.R.S.C.
Principal and Vice-Chancellor
F. Cyril James Building (514) 392-5347

File on Foreign Intelligence Activities in Canada – USA
29-20-1-USA S/PSPF

PSIR
29-20-1-USA

17 May, 1979.

Mr. J.F.X. Houde,
Director General,
Bureau of Consular Services,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Houde,

I have your letter of April 24 concerning the research of Dr. Ewen Cameron at the Allan Memorial Institute. Before attempting to answer your questions, I should make clear to you that the Allan Memorial Institute constitutes the Department of Psychiatry of the Royal Victoria Hospital, one of four hospitals associated with McGill as a teaching hospital, but a quite separate institution from McGill. Dr. Cameron's psychiatric patients were in the care of the hospital. Dr. Cameron was Chairman of the university Department of Psychiatry, a department of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill having its physical location in the premises of the various hospitals. Clinical research with hospital patients is of course under the control of the hospitals, which nowadays have ethics committees controlling all such research with human subjects.

Grants in aid of research made to such staff members as Dr. Cameron by outside bodies are administered on behalf of the staff members either by McGill or by the hospital in question (or its associated research foundation). In the case of Dr. Cameron, the grants were administered by McGill. In all the above, I am not trying to shift any possible responsibility away from McGill, but only to make clear the various relationships involved.

Starting in 1977, we have received a number of inquiries on this topic. Our Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research prepared a paper summarizing our knowledge of the affair in November, 1977, a paper that was subsequently approved by the Council of the Faculty. I enclose a copy of this paper for your information.

I should emphasize that so far as we know, Dr. Cameron never knew that the Society for the Improvement of Human Ecology and the Human Ecology Fund, Incorporated, were acting (in part) as fronts for the CIA. It has been remarked repeatedly that if he did know, then the front organization

cont/d....

Postal address: 845 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, PQ, Canada H3A 2T5

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was incompetent, because the whole purpose of a front organization is to forestall such knowledge.

With all that as background, I will try to answer your questions (a) to (e).

(a) All I can say is that Dr. Cameron was engaged in this type of research before he received his first grant from the SIHE; indeed, an article entitled "Psychic Driving" by Dr. Cameron was already in print in the American Journal of Psychiatry in January, 1956. Clearly, then, he did not invent this line of research in order to satisfy the SIHE.

(b) Table 1 in the paper attached to this letter shows some entries subsequent to 1960 of which one of modest size is identified with Dr. Cameron.

(c) I presume the records you refer to would be hospital medical records for patients under treatment, and I am not able to answer questions about their extent. By copy of this letter, I would ask Dr. Maurice Dongier, the present Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry, to respond to this question directly to you, if he is able to do so.

(d) I think it is clear that this research did not take place in McGill's own premises, and that our direction and control lay somewhere between minimal and non-existent. The university as an institution does not attempt to "control" the research of its professors, except for certain general ethical and financial guidelines. In any case, of course, only the psychiatrists in Dr. Cameron's own department would be able to hold informed opinions about the nature of the research.

(e) This appears to be essentially a repeat of question (c).

Everything I have heard about this matter convinces me that Dr. Cameron was a sincere medical practitioner who was almost desperately trying to find a way to help intractable psychiatric patients, many of whom had been referred to him as a last hope. In many cases, it seems to me one has to ask a familiar medical question; which is the more humane, to subject the patient to a harsh program of treatment, or to leave the patient in his or her hopeless condition? Not being a medical man, I cannot even hazard a guess at the answer in this case. The fact that Dr.Cameron's clinical research was partly supported by the SIHE, which in turn was partially supported by the CIA, is largely irrelevant. In particular it does not make sense to speak of Dr. Cameron's clinical research as if it were "a project of the CIA".

cont/d...

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I hope that this is the information you require.

Yours sincerely,

R. E. Bell

cc: Vice-Principal W. Hitschfeld,
Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research.

Dean S.O. Freedman,
Faculty of Medicine

Dr. Maurice Dongier,
Chairman, Dept. of Psychiatry,
Allan Memorial Institute.

Encl:

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Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

upport of Research at McGill University - by the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology.

The New York Times reported on 2 August 1977 that the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology received funds from the US Central Intelligence Agency, and that projects funded by that Society had been carried out at McGill University. The Times article quoted the executive director of the Society, Col. James L. Monroe, as saying that "only about 25 to 30 percent" of the Society's annual budget of between $1 and $1.5 million came from the CIA, the rest coming from other foundations and from private donors. It is clear from the Times story that the officers and founders of the Society were aware of the CIA's interest in and support of the Society.

The Times story reported that research carried out by the late D. Ewen Cameron, M.D., director of the Allen Memorial Institute, had been funded in part by the Society. The value of research funds obtained from the Society and administered through McGill is contained in the Annual Reports, and also records of the Department of Psychiatry. The amounts obtained from those two sources are presented in Table 1. A portion of the total amount was listed in the annual reports as received by others.

One month after the appearance of the Times story, the Central Intelligence Agency wrote to McGill. The Agency did not mention the Times story. It did say that old financial records had been recently discovered which made some more information available about the CIA's earlier activities in support of research, and that these "very fragmentary" records indicated that researchers at McGill had been supported by organizations that received money from the CIA. The agency offered McGill the same records which were available to the public under the US Freedom of Information Act, and under the same conditions: namely, that all names of individuals or institutions would be deleted. An exception was made wherever the name of McGill or an associated institution appeared: this was added over the previous deletion, "in order to allow you to judge the nature and extent of University involvement". McGill accepted the agency's offer, and received files related to two separate research projects. The files contain the original research grant applications made to the outside institutions, internal CIA memoranda justifying support of the projects, internal financial documents relating to the disbursement of funds for the projects, and copies of the financial statements submitted by the researchers to the outside institutions. In no case is a researcher identified by name; neither is the institution to which he applied for funds. In the case of both projects, the internal memoranda make it clear that the CIA's interest was to be concealed. One memorandum states "Dr_____, the principal investigator, and his staff will remain completely unwitting of_____government interest", and "No agency staff personnel will contact, visit, or discuss this project with Dr._____ or his staff except under extreme circumstances." In another memorandum: "No cleared or witting persons are concerned with the conduct of this project."

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One of the files presumably concerns the research carried out by Dr. Cameron and his associates. Despite deletions of references to persons or published works which might identify the applicant, the proposal clearly refers to work which Dr. Cameron had previously done, and presents proposals for research which he and his associates later published, with acknowledgement of support to the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology. In this file appears an accounting for $62,045 received between April 1, 1957 through June 30, 1960.

The other file concerns a proposal for the study of psychiatric techniques employed by native healers. The proposal was to support travel, maintainence, and investigation costs over a period of eighteen months. The file contains an accounting for $13,850 spent between 1960 and 1963. Deletions notwithstanding, this research can be identified as having been carried out by a McGill researcher who acknowledged the support of the Human Ecology Fund, Inc in subsequent publications.

Another professor is named in the McGill Annual Reports as a recipient of funds from the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology. This professor said that the money had been received to support the establishment of a scholarly journal, which did begin regular publication in 1964. No file was received from the CIA with contents corresponding to this purpose.

The files supplied by the Agency do not account for all of the money granted by the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology to McGill University. Most of the funds granted by the Society were provided by sources other than the CIA. In a letter accompanying the documents from which these files were selected, the Director of Central Intelligence, Stansfield Turner, explained that the retrieval of these records from CIA archives was unexpected and incomplete, because the CIA had attempted in 1973 to destroy all the documents related to the project MKULTRA, which included these sub-projects.

Neither the travels of a McGill researcher nor publication of a scholarly journal involved research in the sense of interventions with animals or human beings. Dr. Cameron's research was reported in a series of publications which acknowledged Society support. In all of the reported research, the effort was to find a technique which would be clinically effective in improving the psychological state of seriously disturbed, hospitalized mental patients. The research was based on a technique, developed by Dr. Cameron, called "psychic driving", in which negative and positive statements were repeated hundreds of thousands of times to mental patients in an effort to change their self-attitudes: first by building up resistance to the negative statements, and then by repeating the positive statements so often that they would be accepted as true. Various forms of electroconvulsive, drug, and sensory isolation treatments were used in advance of the negative and positive statements in an effort to make the patients more receptive to their repetition. There are no published reports of research on non-patients. In the published research on patients, there are only two instances of an effect being sought which was not directly intended to improve the condition of the patient. In one instance, the researchers varied the tension in different muscle systems of the arm by verbal suggestions included among those of clinical significance: in another

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they changed the temperature of the ear lobe, which is controlled by changes in the local blood supply, in the same way. The Times article quoted Mr. Leonard Rubenstein, a former technician with the project, as saying that 20 or 30 nurses were placed in dark, silent rooms for periods of about half an hour. Mr. Rubenstein reported that one nurse was "listed" a few months later as a schizophrenic and she had to go to the "hospital". There is no published record of any such experiment, and no mention of it in the files sent to McGill by the CIA. An effort to contact Mr. Rubenstein for further information, first through the New York Times and then through a former employer, was a failure.

Neither the Faculty of Medicine, nor the hospitals, nor the Graduate Faculty had research review committees during the period covered by the research being considered. All research: funded and unfunded, clinical or basic, which involves human subjects is now reviewed by committees within the hospitals, Medical Faculty, or Graduate Faculty as is appropriate.

Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research,

McGill University.

November 21, 1977.

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Table 1 Funds received by McGill from the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology and the Human Ecology Fund, Inc.

Year	Amount		Notes
1956-57	$5000	S	recipient unknown
1957-58	$19,080	S	to D.E. Cameron
1957-58	$500	S	journal subsidies
1958-59	$19,100	S	to D.E. Cameron
1958-59	$4,825	S	journal subsidies
1959-60	$19,090	S	to D.E. Cameron
1959-60	$774	S	journal subsidies
1960-61	$15,850	S	$4,775 to D.E. Cameron
1961-62	$6,925	S	recipient unknown
1962-63	$5,501	F	travel subsidy
1963-64	$1,200	F	travel subsidy

S: received from the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology.

F: received from the Human Ecology Fund, Inc.

Disposition of amounts not attributed cannot be ascertained from the University's files or from files received by the University.

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c. PEB O/AEG/RF CSP CSO

~~Please return to PSP when signed~~

29-20-1-USA

Ottawa, April 24, 1979.

Dear Dr. Bell:

There has been a great deal of discussion since 1977 of possible links between the CIA and Dr. Ewen Cameron and the Allan Memorial Institute. Canadian citizens who were treated at the Institute and who believe that the CIA may have been involved in their treatment have been in touch with this Department. This Department has been in touch with the American authorities as well. They advise that the USA Department of Justice determined that the CIA may be under legal obligation to identify and notify persons, who may still be suffering harmful aftereffects as a result of their having participated as subjects, without their knowledge or consent, in research conducted under the direction and control of the CIA. Unfortunately, the American records of these events do not appear to be sufficiently clear and comprehensive to fulfill this mandate. They cannot therefore adequately advise this Department or concerned Canadian citizens.

The American authorities have indicated that they require clarification of the following points:

(a) Was this research conceived, designed and managed by Dr. Cameron and McGill University or did the CIA or the Society for the Improvement of Human Ecology (SIHE) influence the conduct or content of the research in any way? If there was such influence, what was its extent and nature?

(b) Is there any evidence of SIHE funding subsequent to August 1960?

(c) What is the extent of your records on Dr. Cameron's research?

.....2

Dr. Robert E. Bell,
Principal and Vice Chancellor,
McGill University,
P.O. Box 6070,
Montreal, P.Q.
H3C 3G1

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(d) What was the extent of McGill's direction and control of Dr. Cameron's work?

(e) Are there records of the patients involved in McGill's research?

Any information which you might have on these points would assist this Department and the American authorities in replying to requests for information from Canadians who believe that they may have been involved in this project.

Yours sincerely,

Sgd.
J.F.X. Houde,
Director General,
Bureau of Consular Services

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PSPE/S.F. Carlson/PSP/C.F.W. Hooper/ cmd
(6-5038) (2-7051)

Advising IPS
Interesting!
Another form of "trans border
cooperation"

Under-Secretary (AEG)

SECRET

Director General, Bureau of Intelligence Analysis and Security (PSP)

March 9, 1979

Memorandum PSPE-50, February 15 and PSP-75 March 1

Orlikow/CIA Affair

DATE
PSP-87
REF
90614
FILE
29-20-1-USA
DOSSIER
B. HAND
PAR PORTEUR
ATTN:

ACC
REF
DATE
FILE
DOSSIER
81-3-ALLAN MEMORIAL INST

- 2 -

As you suggested, we have redrafted the letter for your signature to Mr. Orlikow. Also attached is a memorandum for the Minister requesting his release of this letter and his approval of a low-key approach to McGill and the Royal Victoria Hospital.

2. Mr. Black approved this letter in draft.

MIN/2
MIN/Mr. Elder
AEG
PEB
PARL SEC
JGG
SER
FPR
PSS/2
CSP
FLP

Duplicate
EXEMPT 21(1)(a)
(See also -82-ZSP)
-74 ZSP)

C.F.W. Hooper

C.F.W. Hooper,
Director General,
Bureau of Intelligence Analysis and Security

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PSPE/S.F. Carlson/PSP/C.F.W. Hooper/cmd (2-7051)

MIN/2 CSP
MIN/Mr. Elder FLP
AEG JGG
PEB
PARL SEC
SER
FPR
PSS/2

File: 29-20-1-USA

SECRET

March 9, 1979.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MINISTER

The Orlikow/CIA Affair

The purpose of this memorandum is to seek your approval for the release of a letter to Mr. Orlikow and for an approach to McGill University and the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal for further information on this matter.

Mr. Black discussed this matter with Mr. Orlikow on February 13, outlined the information available to this Department on CIA involvement with the Allan Memorial Institute, subsequent action taken by this Department on learning of this link, and the relationship of this information to Mrs. Orlikow's treatment at the Allan Memorial Institute. Since Mr. Orlikow wished this information in writing, I have approved and signed the attached letter, subject to your approval for its release.

The USA authorities appear prepared to cooperate in determining the degree of CIA responsibility - if any - for Mrs. Orlikow's treatment. They state, however, that the CIA has exhausted the information in its records without getting to the truth about the affair. According to them, it is not clear how far this research was conceived, designed and managed by Dr. Cameron and McGill University, or whether the CIA and its front organization in some way influenced the conduct or content of the research. The USA authorities have therefore asked if this Department would help in obtaining answers to these key questions. This would involve low-key letters from an official of this Department to the institutions concerned informing them that we would be grateful for any cooperation they could provide to the US authorities to help them to elucidate the facts. (Mr. Orlikow and his legal counsel would have no objection to such an approach.) At the same time we would inform the US authorities that we would have no objection if a representative of their Consulate General in Montreal (not of the CIA) made a direct approach to McGill and the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Do you agree?

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
A.E.G.

A.E.G.

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EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

FROM
De

Under-Secretary (AEG)
through PSP (Seen in draft by Mr. Black)

REFERENCE
Référence

Stan Carlson, Coordinator for Emergency Preparedness (PSPE) (6-5038)/cmd

Memorandum from Mr. Fowler to Mr. Black dated February 7, 1979

SUBJECT
Sujet

The Orlikow/CIA Affair

SECURITY
Sécurité: SECRET

DATE: February 15, 1979.

NUMBER
Numéro: PSPE 50

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA 29-20-1-USA	
MISSION	

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

3 -

DISTRIBUTION

MIN/2
MIN/Elder
AEG
PEB
PARL SEC
SER
FPR
PSS/2
CSP
FLP
JGG

Attached are a summary of events to date and a more detailed chronology. These outline departmental actions to date. Also attached is a letter to Mr. Orlikow for your signature. However, all of the parties concerned, including the Orlikows, the CIA and this Department, lack certain information needed to determine the degree of CIA responsibility - if any - for Mrs. Orlikow's treatment. It will be necessary to approach McGill to secure such information - if extant.

2. Information from the Orlikows, the CIA and the press suggests that Mrs. Orlikow was not the victim of CIA-directed research. This is based on the following facts:

- Dr. Cameron began his line of research well before CIA funding.
- The Institute received only part of its funds from the intermediary foundation (Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology - SIHE) which in turn may have received only part of its funds from the CIA.
- Mrs. Orlikow was not an in-patient during the actual period of CIA funding, but she did receive out-patient treatment.
- Fragmentary evidence suggests that Dr. Cameron was not aware of the ultimate source of these funds.

But such grants could have influenced some aspects, if not the general direction, of Dr. Cameron's research. For example, the funds may have reinforced his interest in drug testing as opposed to alternative lines of research.

3. Mr. Black made the following points in his meeting with Mr. Orlikow on February 13:

- Even before the Department was aware of Mrs. Orlikow's involvement, we had made representations to the American authorities both in Ottawa and Washington in September 1977.

.....2

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- Since learning of Mrs. Orlikow's involvement we have been in touch with the American authorities on at least ten occasions. The most recent was a meeting between Mr. Duemling, the Minister at the US Embassy and Pat Black on February 2. That meeting and a subsequent classified letter from the Embassy indicated that a 1978 Executive Order precludes a similar future incident, that US Government records show no evidence that the US Government sent patients to Dr. Cameron or that Dr. Cameron or McGill were given any hint that funds would be available if requested.

- The Americans seem prepared to cooperate but much of the information needed to determine the extent of CIA involvement will have to be obtained from McGill, the Royal Victoria Hospital or the Allan Memorial Institute. This could prove difficult in any circumstances, but the Orlikows' action against the Royal Victoria would complicate any fact-finding by the Department should we attempt to do so. Moreover, the passage of time and Dr. Cameron's death may have eliminated most of the evidence. (The Orlikows' lawyer advises that the act of collecting this information will not affect their case against the hospital.) Mr. Orlikow asked that the above points be covered in writing. A letter is therefore attached for your signature.

4. Future events will depend in part on the degree of press investigation and reporting and public reaction to such reports. We now are aware of four individuals who were treated at the Allan Memorial Institute: Mrs. Orlikow, "Lauren G" who was interviewed by Maclean's, "Mary C." mentioned by Marks in The Search for the "Manchurian Candidate", and Richard Clements of Vancouver who was treated at the Allan Memorial Institute in 1963. More may come forward on reading the press reports, since Marks states that 53 were "depatterned" during 1958-59. The press may also discover that the CIA indirectly funded research at the University of Toronto as well, but to date this has not become public knowledge. In the meantime, the Orlikow affair has attracted little attention in the US press.

5. The US authorities have indicated that they must seek clarification from McGill University on the following questions to determine CIA responsibility for the content of Dr. Cameron's research:

A. Was this research conceived, designed, and managed by Dr. Cameron and McGill University or did CIA or SIHE influence the conduct or content of the research in any way? If there was such influence, details concerning its extent and nature would be important.

.....3

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
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B. Is there any evidence of SIHE funding subsequent to August 1960?

C. What is the extent of McGill records on Dr. Cameron's research?

D. What was the extent of McGill's direction and control of Cameron's work?

E. Are there records of the patients involved in McGill's research?

The US authorities state that the CIA has exhausted its records without resolving these questions. They have asked therefore if the Department of External Affairs would contact appropriate officials of McGill University to obtain answers to these questions. An officer from the Embassy in Ottawa or the Consulate General in Montreal would be prepared to accompany the External Affairs officer making these enquiries.

6. If we wish to take Mrs. Orlikow's case any further, additional representations to the USA appear fruitless. We must either attempt to gain additional information from McGill ourselves or in company with the US authorities. The Department could come under criticism if we were perceived to be assisting the CIA in gathering additional information. But allowing the US authorities to make their own enquiries in Canada would appear an abdication of Canadian Government responsibility. It is therefore recommended that an officer of the Department, accompanied by a member of the US Consulate General in Montreal, make a low key approach to McGill to determine whether they will cooperate and, if so, obtain as much information as possible. Although the Orlikows' lawyer is preparing a suit, there appears to be no legal restriction on our ability to request information from McGill. McGill is, of course, under no obligation to provide us with any information. If McGill does not cooperate, or has no information, we could attempt to interview one of the doctors who did a follow-up study on Cameron's work or attempt to review some of Cameron's papers in the Washington, D.C. archives of the American Psychiatric Association. Do you agree with this approach?

Stan Carlson,
Coordinator for
Emergency Preparedness

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

SECRET

February 15, 1979

DETAILED CHRONOLOGY OF THE CAMERON/CIA AFFAIR

1943	Allan Memorial Institute was founded in Montreal with Dr. D. Ewen Cameron as director and funded by the Rockefeller Foundation. Cameron was also McGill's first psychiatrist and chief psychiatrist at the Royal Victoria Hospital. He had previously studied and worked in Glasgow, London, Switzerland, Brandon, Manitoba, and the USA. The Institute came under the Royal Victoria which in turn served as a teaching wing of McGill.
1950	CIA began investigations into mind control and brainwashing, following the trial of Cardinal Mindszenty in 1949.
June 1951	According to Marks, the CIA convinced the Canadian and British Government representatives to continue investigating behavior-control methods.
1953	Dr. Cameron began experiments into drug treatment for psychiatric disorders.
1953	Dr. Cameron was elected President of the American Psychiatric Association.
November 1956 - March 1957	Mrs. Orlikow was treated by Dr. Cameron at the Allan Memorial Institute. She continued as an out-patient for some months thereafter.
January 1957	The Allan Memorial Institute requested a grant from the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology (SIHE). SIHE was funded by the CIA. (This request was not prompted by the CIA, according to the USA Government.)
April 1957	CIA funding to the Institute began via SIHE. CIA records contain no record that the CIA or other USA Government organizations sent patients to Dr. Cameron. Cameron's studies were described in SIHE annual reports for 1957, 1959, 1960, 1961, and 1961-63. SIHE funds were only part of the Institute's research funds.

.....2

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

June 1960	-	CIA terminated funding of Allan Memorial Institute research. Dr. Cameron continued his research.
July 1963 - May 1964	-	Mrs. Orlikow was treated by Dr. Cameron at the Allan Memorial Institute a second time.
1964	-	Dr. Cameron retired from the Allan Memorial Institute, apparently taking many files with him.
1967	-	Dr. Cameron died.
August 1-4, 1977	-	The Press reported that the CIA had channelled funds to the Allan Memorial Institute. This emerged from a series of New York Times articles written by John Marks which began August 1. No patients were named.
August 4, 1977	-	SSEA promised in the House to look into the matter and consider a protest to the USA in replying to a question from Mr. Brewin.
August 13, 1977	-	CIA Director Turner promised a Senate sub-committee that the CIA would locate and notify unwitting subjects of mind-control experiments and ascertain the USA Government's responsibilities.
Sometime in 1977	-	Col. James Munroe, former Director of SIHE said Cameron did not know that the SIHE grant came from the CIA. He said only 25-30% of SIHE funds came from the CIA.
August 1977	-	The Orlikows wrote to the CIA for information concerning Mrs. Orlikow's treatment. The Department was not advised by either party.
August 31, 1977	-	The CIA provided documents on the CIA/Cameron project to McGill at the latter's request.
September 1, 1977	-	The CIA advised Embassy Washington that information was being sent to McGill confirming it had been involved but that the CIA would not reveal to McGil the names of other institutions or researchers. The CIA confirmed that the Canadian Government was not informed. It added that similar research took place at the University of Toronto, but details were scanty. It claimed that notification and approval by the Canadian Government was not required in the case of private research.

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Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

September 2, 1977 -	The CIA replied to the Orlikows that it was attempting to identify unwitting subjects of this project.
September 22, 1977-	The CIA asked US Department of Justice to assist in determining USA Government responsibility.
September 26, 1977-	Director-General of Security and Intelligence discussed issue with CIA representative in US Embassy and expressed concern this had gone on without Canadian Government knowledge.
September 27, 1977	Canadian Embassy in Washington, D.C. makes representations to the State Department similar to September 26 discussion
September 28, 1977	Similar representations made to the CIA.
October 12, 1977 -	Mr. Broadbent wrote to the SSEA concerning a claim from Richard Clements of Vancouver that he had undergone treatment at the Allan Memorial Institute from March-June, 1963.
November 1977 -	The McGill Vice Chancellor sent a statement to the Graduate Faculty Counsel on the CIA/Cameron affair.
November 28, 1977 -	The SSEA wrote to Messrs. Broadbent and Brewin that the Canadian Government had not been aware of this CIA activity and that recent press reports were the first we knew of it. The SSEA said that in response to our representations the USA Government had expressed regrets and assured us it could not reoccur. No advice was given on Clement's claim.
January 26, 1978 -	USA Executive Order ruled out any intelligence agency research on humans except within Health, Education and Welfare guidelines. The subjects' informed consent must be documented.
Early 1978 -	Mrs. Orlikow wrote to John Marks about her experiences.
February 6, 1978 -	Orlikow's lawyer wrote to the CIA outlining Mrs. Orlikow's case and suggesting compensatory payment would be appropriate.

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February 22, 1978	-	The CIA assured Orlikow's lawyer the claim would be investigated.
March 28, 1978	-	John Marks wrote to Mrs. Orlikow, outlined some of his information on Cameron and asked for her experience and information. Mrs. Orlikow subsequently gave Marks a lengthy interview, some of which appeared in his book.
April 19, 1978	-	Following an earlier conversation (date unknown) Orlikow wrote to AEG asking that the Department discuss compensation with the US Government. AEG subsequently discussed this matter with US Ambassador Enders.
May 24, 1978	-	Orlikow wrote to the Consular Bureau providing information from USA private sources.
June 1, 1978	-	AEG sent interim reply to Orlikow.
June 5, 1978	-	AEG minuted that he would take matter up again with Enders, but it would appear the Ambassador's absence precluded this action.
June 6, 1978	-	Minister advised of Orlikow case.
June 30, 1978	-	Orlikow's lawyer advised Consular Bureau that Mrs. Orlikow was seeking $25,000 in compensation from the CIA.
July 4, 1978	-	Consular Bureau discussed matter with Minister Duemling of US Embassy.
July 6, 1978	-	The CIA wrote an interim reply to Orlikows.
July 11, 1978	-	Orlikow case further discussed between the Consular Bureau and the USA Consul-General.
July 12, 1978	-	Minister given progress report.
July 15, 1978	-	Consular Bureau telephoned Orlikow to outline discussions with Consul-General. Consul-General had said the Embassy would raise the matter with Washington.
July 17, 1978	-	Consular Bureau wrote Orlikow to confirm July 15 telephone conversation.

.....6

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

July 19, 1978	-	US Embassy telephoned to confirm Department of Justice file opened on Mrs. Orlikow.
July 20, 1978	-	USA Embassy wrote to Consular Bureau to confirm that Justice and the CIA are working on procedures to deal with such cases.
July 21, 1978	-	Consular Bureau discussed issue with Orlikow on the telephone who wanted faster action.
July 24, 1978	-	Consular Bureau forwarded the July 20 letter from the USA Consul-General to Orlikow.
September 5, 1978	-	Orlikow phoned to Consular Bureau complaining about the delays. Consular Bureau contacted the US Embassy and so advised Orlikow.
September 12, 1978		The CIA advised Orlikow's lawyer that the Justice Department had concluded the CIA might be under a legal obligation which would be satisfied by locating and notifying any unwitting subjects of these drug testing activities where health may continue to be adversely affected.
October 5, 1978	-	Mr. Orlikow complained to AEG about USA State Department inaction and advised he and his wife were suing the Royal Victoria Hospital.
October 6, 1978	-	Minister Duemling advised of Orlikow's concern.
October 10, 1978	-	After contact with US Embassy, Consular Bureau forwarded copy of September 12 letter from CIA which Orlikow's lawyer apparently had not forwarded.
October 27, 1978	-	File indicates that Orlikow's message was to be passed to USA Ambassador Enders on his October 27 return, by his staff.
Late January, 1979		John Marks in The Search for the "Manchurian Candidate" stated that the CIA funded scientific research in some 50 to 60 universities, including the Allan Memorial Institute. He said Cameron himself may not have known the ultimate source of the SIHE funds. Marks interviewed Mrs. Orlikow and quoted her in the book. Marks also stated CIA agents visited Montreal to observe Cameron's work. (According to the CIA, CIA employees were prohibited from contacting the institution or researchers.) Mark stated that the SIHE also assisted the McGill University Research into Mental Health Newsletter.

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Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
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January 30, 1979	Mrs. Orlikow was interviewed on ABC television in Rochester, N.Y. and hinted that Dr. Cameron knew he was working for the CIA.
January 29 and 30, 1979	Articles appeared in the Globe and Mail and other papers on the Orlikows' involvement in this affair. Mrs. Orlikow said in one such article that she had attempted to contact Dr. Cameron's former assistant in the UK via the Canadian High Commission. Marks claimed this assistant's salary came entirely from the CIA.
January 31, 1979	Consular Bureau discussed case with US Consul-General.
Early February 1979	Orlikow called AEG.
February 2, 1979	Minister Duemling of the US Embassy provided background on CIA-sponsored research at McGill during meeting with Pat Black.
February 6, 1979	CIA wrote to Orlikow's lawyer.
February 7, 1979	Mr. Knaus of the US Embassy wrote to Pat Black with further information in a classified letter.
February 12, 1979 (issue date)	Maclean's reported an interview with another patient, "Lauren G", now married to the son of a former Conservative Cabinet Minister.
February 13, 1979	Mr. Black met with Mr. Orlikow who said he would continue to press the matter, possibly by contacting Senator Kennedy. He also wanted some form of official statement from the Department.
February 15, 1979	Carlson contacted John Marks who suggested using the American Psychiatric Society Archives and a Vancouver doctor as further sources of information.

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PLEASE ADDRESS
RRESPONDENCE TO:

THE COMMISSIONER
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
OTTAWA, CANADA
K1A 0R2

PRIÈRE D'ADRESSER LES
LETTRES COMME SUIT:

LE COMMISSAIRE
GRENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA
OTTAWA, CANADA
K1A 0R2

29-2-0-1-4814

ACC	REF	DATE

FILE / DOSSIER: 81-3-ALLAN MEMORIAL INSP

HEADQUARTERS
DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE

YOUR NO.
VOTRE Nº PSS-612

OUR NO.
NOTRE Nº D980-1-2-79-Q-2

To see PSP

1979-03-01

S E C R E T

B176/79

Mr. C.F.W. Hooper,
Director General,
Bureau of Intelligence and Security (PSP),
Block A-2-128,
Department of External Affairs,
The Lester B. Pearson Building,
125 Sussex Drive,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hooper:

This has reference to your letter of 1979 February 23 concerning allegations of CIA involvement with Allan Memorial Institute, Montreal.

2. Please be advised that no record is contained in Security Service indices concerning the two organizations or the individuals listed in your letter. Similarly, there is no information in our records which would indicate that the Security Service possessed any knowledge of CIA involvement with the aforementioned Institute.

Yours very truly,

J.B. Giroux,
Deputy Director General,
Security Service.

Duplicate
EXEMPT 21(1)(a)
(See also 72-2SP)

7530-21-029-4977

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

PSS/JPL BIBEAU/3-4335/jm

diary circ file

27-20-1-USA

CONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, February 23, 1979.
PSS-612

Dear Assistant Commissioner Giroux:

Allegations of CIA Involvement with
Allan Memorial Institute, Montreal

As the result of public statements linking CIA funds to research carried out at the Allan Memorial Institute in Montreal, this Department has undertaken a review of the possible ramifications in the case to ensure that our Minister would be correct in stating that such funding was carried out without the knowledge or consent of the Canadian Government. (The CIA has indicated that their records show no evidence of consultation.)

For the record, I would like to have the result of a verification of your files for relevant information they may contain on the following persons and organizations:

Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology (SIHE)
Allan Memorial Institute (AMI)
Lt. Col. Dr. James Monroe (SIHE)
Dr. Sidney Gottlieb (CIA)
John Gittinger (CIA)
Dr. Ewen Cameron (AMI)
Leonard Rubenstein (AMI)

We are of course interested only in information you may possess which might shed light on this one issue.

Your assistance, together with any comments you might deem useful, would be greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

C. F. W. HOOPER
C.F.W. Hooper,
Director General,
Bureau of Intelligence Analysis
and Security

Assistant Commissioner J.B. Giroux,
Deputy Director General,
Security Service,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Ottawa, Canada.

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ACC REF DATE
FILE 81-3-ALLAN MEMORIAL INST

SECRET

February 15, 1979

DETAILED CHRONOLOGY OF THE CAMERON/CIA AFFAIR

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Duplicate
EXEMPT
13(1)(a)
15(1)
21(1)(b)
(See also Item No. 64-ZSP)

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Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
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Original As is

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Processed under the Access to Information Act -
Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

MIN (2)
MIN/Burney
PARL SEC
PEG PSP
VB GNG
GO WSHDC/A.P. Sherwood
PAG
FPR
FAI

PSI/G.W. SEYMOUR/2-6391/WIS

FILE DIARY CIRC

Please return to DS/PSI after signature/release

PUT ON SECOND OFFICIAL HISTORY
29-4-2-7

81-3 - ALLAN MEMORIAL INST

OTTAWA, November 28, 1977

Dear Mr. Brewin,

In the House on August 4, 1977 you raised with me questions in connection with allegations that the United States CIA had in the 1950's sponsored medical experiments at McGill University through an intermediary institution. My Department has made enquiries of the United States authorities and I have now been advised that CIA-funded research at McGill was in fact undertaken at that time. I can moreover confirm that this support was extended without the knowledge of the Canadian Government and that recent press reports were the first we knew of it.

In response to our representations, the United States Government expressed regret concerning these activities long since terminated. We secured assurances that such activities could not occur in this way now. This fits in with the recently announced decision of the President of the United States on the reorganization of the USA intelligence community.

Yours sincerely,

Sgd. DJ

Don Jamieson

Mr. F. Andrew Brewin, Q.C., M.P.,
House of Commons,
O T T A W A.

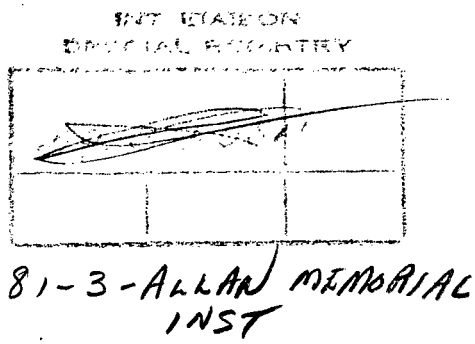
Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

CONFIDENTIAL

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

E 59/77

28 September 1977



Mr. John G. Hadwen
Director General
Bureau of Security and Intelligence Liaison
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa

81-3-ALLAN MEMORIAL INST

Dear John:

This communication is in reference to your unnumbered note, dated September 26, 1977. The substance of your note concerned CIA-financed drug experiments at McGill and questions raised in the House of Commons on August 4, 1977.

Referenced note contains one statement which both this office and my service find rather perplexing. The statement to which I refer is contained in the ultimate sentence, paragraph 4, of your note, which states: "The longstanding arrangement between the Department and the CIA is of course that the CIA would request prior approval from the Canadian Government through the Department before engaging in any operational activity whatsoever involving Canada or Canadian citizens".

This statement and particularly that segment reading "...through the Department..." is not in accord with our understanding of the existing arrangement. Rather, it is, and has been the practice for years, that when operational activity is contemplated involving Canada or Canadian citizens within the national boundaries of Canada, prior approval of the Canadian Government is requested via the Security Service, Royal Canadian Mounted Police -- not from the Department of External Affairs. Only in those instances where operational activity is contemplated involving a Canadian citizen abroad, i.e., external to Canada's national boundaries, is prior approval for such activity achieved via the Department of External Affairs.

continued..

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Clarification and/or your comments on the above will be very much appreciated. In the interim, my service will continue to implement our arrangement as in the past and as described above.

Sincerely yours,

Stacy B. Hulse, Jr.

SBHJr:iw

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81-3-ALLAN
MEMORIAL
INST

R 302207Z SEP 77
FM EMBWA
TO EXTOT
ZEM
C O N F I D E N T I A L CDN EYES ONLY WX371
REF YOUR XT414 OF 23SEP
SUBJECT: CIA EXPERIMENTS AT MCGILL

IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS IN REFTEL, I SPOKE TO ROUSE CDN AFFAIRS, STATE DEPT, ON 27SEP. IT WAS THE SAME OCCASION ON WHICH TURNER SPOKE ABOUT PENTAGON PAPERS AND RELATED MATTERS RAISED IN TEL GNG0014 OF 23SEP: HOWEVER, ROUSE CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD THAT MY REMARKS ON DRUG EXPERIMENTS WERE ENTIRELY SEPARATE FROM TURNERS.

2. I DESCRIBED BACKGROUND AS CONTAINED IN PARAS ONE, TWO AND THREE OF REFTEL AND COURSE OF ACTION CONTEMPLATED IN PARAS SIX, SEVEN AND EIGHT. I EXPLAINED THAT PSP HAD SPOKEN TO CIA STATION CHIEF IN OTT AND THAT LATTER WAS CONSIDERED CHANNEL IN THIS CASE. ROUSE NOTED WHAT I SAID AND THERE WAS NO/NO FURTHER DISCUSSION OF MATTER.

3. ON 28SEP I MADE ESSENTIALLY THE SAME POINTS TO MY CIA CONTACT ON THIS SUBJECT, ALLEN, CHIEF DDI COORDINATION STAFF. HE THANKED ME FOR INFORMING HIM, EXPRESSED APPRECIATION FOR MANNER IN WHICH CDN GOVT WAS TREATING THIS QUOTE REGRETTABLE OCCURRENCE UNQUOTE AND SAID THAT HE HAD NOT/NOT YET SEEN HULSES CABLE REPORTING HIS CONVERSATION WITH HADWEN.

4. ALLEN ASKED TO SEE ME AGAIN ON 30SEP. HE SAID THAT HULSES CABLE HAD ARRIVED AND THAT IT HAD CAUSED CONSIDERABLE CONCERN AT WORKING LEVEL BECAUSE HULSE HAD REPORTED HE HAD BEEN GIVEN QUOTE PROTEST NOTE UNQUOTE: TEXT WAS CONVEYED IN HULSES CABLE AND ORIGINAL WAS BEING SENT BY BAG. AGENCY WONDERED WHETHER NOTE WAS INTENDED TO GO TO DCI TURNER FROM HADWEN.

5.I HAD THEN TO EMBARK ON A FAIRLY DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE NICEITIES OF DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE. I SAID THAT THE DELIVERY OF A QUOTE NOTE FOR PROTEST UNQUOTE FROM ONE GOVT TO ANOTHER WAS A SERIOUS MATTER IN CDN EYES, NOT/NOT UNDERTAKEN LIGHTLY. IN THE CASE OF MCGILL EXPERIMENTS, MY UNDERSTANDING WAS THAT IT WAS NOT/NOT THE CDN GOVTS INTENTION TO TAKE SUCH GRAVE STEP. I EXPLAINED THAT WHAT HULSE HAD BEEN GIVEN (PRESUMABLY FOR EASE OF REFERENCE ONLY) WAS A COPY OF AN INTERNAL DOCUMENT, IE TALKING POINTS FOR HADWEN. THE TEXT THEREFORE SHOULD NOT/NOT BE REGARDED AS A WRITTEN COMMUNICATION FROM THE CDN GOVT. THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT WAS INTENDED TO BE HULSES OWN REPORT OF WHAT HADWEN HAD TOLD HIM ORALLY. I THEN SUMMARIZED AGAIN THE ACTIONS ALREADY TAKEN AND CONTEMPLATED (A) CONVERSATION WITH HULSE, (B) LET FROM SSEA TO BREWIN, (C) THE PROPOSED LINE IF FURTHER QUESTIONS ARISE IN HOUSE OR ELSEWHERE) AND POINTED OUT THAT CDN GOVTS RESPONSE TO

LOOK FOR CLASSIFICATION AND CODEWORD IN NORMAL TYPE - CHERCHER CLASSIFICATION ET MOT DE CODE EN CARACTERES ORDINAIRES

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INTENDED TO GO TO DCI TURNER FROM HADWEN.

5.I HAD THEN TO EMBARK ON A FAIRLY DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE NICEITIES OF DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE. I SAID THAT THE DELIVERY OF A QUOTE NOTE FOR PROTEST UNQUOTE FROM ONE GOVT TO ANOTHER WAS A SERIOUS MATTER IN CDN EYES, NOT/NOT UNDERTAKEN LIGHTLY. IN THE CASE OF MCGILL EXPERIMENTS, MY UNDERSTANDING WAS THAT IT WAS NOT/NOT THE CDN GOVTS INTENTION TO TAKE SUCH GRAVE STEP. I EXPLAINED THAT WHAT HULSE HAD BEEN GIVEN (PRESUMABLY FOR EASE OF REFERENCE ONLY) WAS A COPY OF AN INTERNAL DOCUMENT, IE TALKING POINTS FOR HADWEN. THE TEXT THEREFORE SHOULD NOT/NOT BE REGARDED AS A WRITTEN COMMUNICATION FROM THE CDN GOVT. THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT WAS INTENDED TO BE HULSES OWN REPORT OF WHAT HADWEN HAD TOLD HIM ORALLY. I THEN SUMMARIZED AGAIN THE ACTIONS ALREADY TAKEN AND CONTEMPLATED (A) CONVERSATION WITH HULSE, (B) LET FROM SSEA TO BREWIN, (C) THE PROPOSED LINE IF FURTHER QUESTIONS ARISE IN HOUSE OR ELSEWHERE), AND POINTED OUT THAT CDN GOVTS RESPONSE TO PUBLICITY ABOUT MCGILL EXPERIMENTS HAD BEEN CAREFULLY THOUGHT OUT. I SAID IT WOULD BE UNFORTUNATE IF IT WERE MISUNDERSTOOD.

6.ALLEN SEEMED REASSURED BY MY EXPLANATION. HE AGREED THAT HULSE HAD MISINTERPRETED NATURE AND PURPOSE OF PAPER HE HAD BEEN GIVEN. ALLEN WENT ON TO REQUEST ME NOT/NOT TO REPORT THIS TO YOU SINCE HE QUOTE DID NOT/NOT WANT TO GET HULSE INTO TROUBLE UNQUOTE. I ASSURED HIM THAT I DID NOT/NOT WANT TO GET HULSE INTO TROUBLE EITHER.

7.ALLEN THEN ASKED WHOM I HAD SPOKEN TO IN STATE AND WHEN, AND I TOLD HIM. I WENT ON TO EXPLAIN THAT IN SPEAKING TO ROUSE I HAD ONLY CONVEYED PARAS ONE, TWO, THEE, SIX, SEVEN AND EIGHT OF TALKING POINTS AND THEREASON FOR THIS.

8. SUBSEQUENTLY, I HAD, A FURTHER WORD WITH ROUSE TO SAY IN GENERAL TERMS. WITHOUT NAMING NAMES, THAT THERE HAD BEEN PERHAPS A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING AND TO REASSURE ROUSE, IN THE EVENT HE WERE TO HEAR ABOUT THIS FROM CIA, THAT THERE WAS NO/NO QUESTION OF CDN QUOTE NOTE OF PROTEST UNQUOTE. HE UNDERSTOOD.

9.FINALLY, ALLEN ASKED ME WHETHER YOU EXPECTED A REPLY FROM CIA TO HADWENS DEMARCHE. I DREW HIS ATTENTION TO THE POINT RAISED IN PARA4 AND SAID MY UNDERSTANDING WAS THAT HULSE HAD PERSONALLY ASSURED HADWEN THAT CIA WOULD ALWAYS REQUEST PRIOR APPROVAL BEFORE ENGAGING IN ANY OPERATIONAL ACTIVITY WHATSOEVER INVOLVING CDA OR CDNS. I SAID THAT I DID NOT/NOT KNOW YOU EXPECTED ANY FURTHER, MORE OFFICIAL, RESPONSE ON THIS POINT; AS TO THE OTHER MATTERS MENTIONED IN THE TALKING POINTS I PRESUMED THE CIA HAD NO/NO OBECTION AND THAT THERE WAS ACCORDINGLY NO/NO INTENTION TO RETURN TO THE CHARGE ON THESE. ALLEN SAID MY ASSUMPTION WAS CORRECT; HE THOUGHT THAT CIA WOULD PROBABLY NOT/NOT INSTRUCT HULSE TO RAISE THE MATTER AGAIN.

10. I AM REASONABLY CONFIDENT THAT HULSES VERSION OF THE QUOTE PROTEST NOTE UNQUOTE HAS NOT/NOT GONE UP TO SENIOR LEVELS IN THE AGENCY AND THAT MY EXPLANATION TO ALLEN HAS SET THIS MATTER IN THE PERSPECTIVE YOU INTENDED. IF THIS PROVES INCORRECT I WILL NATURALLY LET YOU KNOW. IN ANY CASE, I TRUST YOU WILL PROTECT ME ON THE SUBJECT OF HULSES MISINTERPRETATION.

750

EMTEMBER 1977

RCHR CLASSIFICATION ET MOT DE CODE EN CARACTÈRES ORDINAIRES
LOOK FOR CLASSIFICATION AND CODEWORD

Original As is

SEPT 26/77 TALKING POINTS FOR MIG
WITH U.S. EMBASSY OFFICIAL

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1. Following the publication of The New York Times report of August 3, 1977 concerning CIA-financed drug experiments at McGill and questions asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Brewin on August 4, the Department sought the comments of the CIA [redacted].

2.

ACC | KEY | DATE
FILE | DOSSIER
81-3-ALLAN MEMORIAL INST

attachment to letter to Orlikow

DELETED: SECTION 13(1)(A) and 15(1)(h)

3.

DELETED: SECTION 13(1)(A) and 15(1)(h)

4.

DELETED: SECTION 13(1)(A) and 15(1)(h)

Duplicate
Released to
Mr. Orlikow
July 11/83
(See also Item 148251)

EXT 18A (5/64)
(COMM'S DIV)

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It is a source of concern to the Canadian Government that the Agency sponsored experiments in Canada at that time and that it should have done so without requesting prior approval of the Government. That being said, we fully appreciate the fact that such activities occurred almost 20 years ago and that firm policy decisions have since been taken to ensure against any repetition.

6. In response to the questions asked by Mr. Brewin in the House of Commons on August 4, the Minister has requested that a letter be prepared for his signature to Mr. Brewin. The letter will say we requested an explanation from the USA government and were informed that the CIA did sponsor research at McGill University in 1958, that the Government was not informed of these activities and that in the light of this information we have now registered our concern with the U.S. government regarding CIA-sponsored research in Canada at that time.

7. In the event of further enquiries in the House or from the media, we will reply essentially along the lines of the proposed letter from the Secretary of State for External Affairs to Mr. Brewin.

8. As we cannot rule out the possibility that CIA-sponsored research in Canada at that time may receive further publicity, and as we wish to avoid any possibility that the State Department may inadvertently comment on the matter, action is being taken informally to advise the Office of Canadian Affairs of our representations to you in respect of the incident itself.

9. Should you wish to discuss the matter further during the next two weeks in the absence of myself and Mr. [redacted] you can contact [redacted]

EXT 18A (5/64)
(COMM'S DIV)

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PSPE/[redacted]

diary file circ

SECRET

Ottawa, March 28, 1979.

PSPE-126

Dear [redacted]

DELETED: SECTION 13(1)(A) and 15(1)(h)

After careful consideration, it has been decided that this Department would be prepared to write to the appropriate authorities at McGill to request this information. Your suggestions as to the appropriate individuals or institutions and any requirements for information in addition to those in your February 7 letter would be appreciated. We would have no objection to a follow-up visit to the institutions concerned by an officer of the Consulate General in Montreal, should the exchange of correspondence warrant such a move. We do not feel that it would be necessary to have an officer of this Department present.

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

Director General,
Bureau of Intelligence Analysis
and Security

[redacted]
United States Embassy,
100 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Canada.

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PSPE [redacted]

FILE COPY

Department of External Affairs

Canada

Ministère des Affaires [redacted]

SECRET

Ottawa, June 15, 1979.

PSPE-268

Dear [redacted]

[redacted] The suggested questions were incorporated in a letter from this Department to the Principal of McGill University. In return we have received letters from the Principal, Dr. Bell, and also from the Chairman of the McGill University Department of Psychiatry. This information is summarized below. At first blush, it would appear that little new information has emerged from this exchange of correspondence, with the possible exception of the table listing funds received by McGill from the Society for the Improvement of Human Ecology and the Human Ecology Fund Incorporated. The latter would tend to indicate that CIA funds continued to be channelled to McGill University as late as 1963 or 1964.

DELETED: SECTION 13(1)(A) and SECTION 15(1)(RS)

The Allan Memorial Institute constitutes the Department of Psychiatry of the Royal Victoria Hospital, one of four hospitals associated with McGill as a teaching hospital, but a quite separate institution from McGill. Dr. Cameron's psychiatric patients were in the care of the hospital. Dr. Cameron was Chairman of the University Department of Psychiatry, a department of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill having its physical location in the premises of the various hospitals. Clinical research with hospital patients is of course under the control of the hospitals, which nowadays have ethics committees controlling all such research with human subjects.

Grants in aid of research made to such staff members, as Dr. Cameron by outside bodies are administered on behalf of the staff members either by McGill or by the hospital in question (or its associated research foundation). In the case of Dr. Cameron, the grants were administered by McGill.

.....2

[redacted],
United States Embassy,
100 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario

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Starting in 1977, McGill received a number of enquiries on this topic. Their Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research prepared a paper summarizing their knowledge of the affair in November 1977, a paper that was subsequently approved by the Council of the Faculty (see attachment I).

So far as McGill knows, Dr. Cameron never knew that the Society for the Improvement of Human Ecology and the Human Ecology Fund, Incorporated, were acting (in part) as fronts for the CIA. It has been remarked repeatedly that if they did know, then the front organization was incompetent, because the whole purpose of a front organization is to forestall such knowledge.

With all that as background, our questions were answered as follows:

(a) Dr. Cameron was engaged in this type of research before he received his first grant from the SIHE; indeed, an article entitled "Psychic Driving" by Dr. Cameron was already in print in the American Journal of Psychiatry in January, 1956. McGill believes he clearly did not invent this line of research in order to satisfy the SIHE.

(b) Table 1 (attachment II) in the paper attached to this letter shows some entries subsequent to 1960 of which one of modest size is identified with Dr. Cameron.

(c) According to the McGill Department of Psychiatry, the Royal Victoria Hospital and the Allan Memorial Institute have no records on Dr. Cameron's research. When he retired in 1964 he apparently took with him all his personal records, such as lists of names of patients involved, and of course his scientific articles cannot allow identification of individual cases.

(d) McGill believes it is clear that this research did not take place in McGill's own premises, and that their direction and control lay somewhere between minimal and non-existent. The University as an institution does not attempt to "control" the research of its professors, except for certain general ethical and financial guidelines. In any case, of course, only the psychiatrists in Dr. Cameron's own department would be able to hold informed opinions about the nature of the research.

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(e) This appears to be essentially a repeat of question (c).

Everything Mr. Bell has heard about this matter convinces him that Dr. Cameron was a sincere medical practitioner who was almost desperately trying to find a way to help intractable psychiatric patients, many of whom had been referred to him as a last hope. In many cases, it seems to Mr. Bell that one has to ask a familiar medical question; which is the more humane, to subject the patient to a harsh program of treatment, or to leave the patient in his or her hopeless condition? Not being a medical man, Mr. Bell cannot even hazard a guess at the answer in this case. The fact that Dr. Cameron's clinical research was partly supported by the SIHE, which, in turn was partially supported by the CIA, is largely irrelevant. In particular, it does not make sense to speak of Dr. Cameron's clinical research as if it were "a project of the CIA".

I trust it is clear that the information in the above paragraphs reflects the views and conclusions of McGill University. If we receive any further relevant information, for example, directly from the Allan Memorial Institute, we will advise you.

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

Director General,
Bureau of Intelligence Analysis
and Security

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ATTACHMENT 1

Support of Research at McGill University - by the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology.

The New York Times reported on 2 August 1977 that the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology received funds from the US Central Intelligence Agency, and that projects funded by that Society had been carried out at McGill University. The Times article quoted the executive director of the Society, Col. James L. Monroe, as saying that "only about 25 to 30 percent" of the Society's annual budget of between $1 and $1.5 million came from the CIA, the rest coming from other foundations and from private donors. It is clear from the Times story that the officers and founders of the Society were aware of the CIA's interest in and support of the Society.

The Times story reported that research carried out by the late D. Ewen Cameron, M.D., director of the Allen Memorial Institute, had been funded in part by the Society. The value of research funds obtained from the Society and administered through McGill is contained in the Annual Reports, and also records of the Department of Psychiatry. The amounts obtained from those two sources are presented in Table 1. A portion of the total amount was listed in the annual reports as received by others.

One month after the appearance of the Times story, the Central Intelligence Agency wrote to McGill. The Agency did not mention the Times story. It did say that old financial records had been recently discovered which made some more information available about the CIA's earlier activities in support of research, and that these "very fragmentary" records indicated that researchers at McGill had been supported by organizations that received money from the CIA. The agency offered McGill the same records which were available to the public under the US Freedom of Information Act, and under the same conditions: namely, that all names of individuals or institutions would be deleted. An exception was made wherever the name of McGill or an associated institution appeared: this was added over the previous deletion, "in order to allow you to judge the nature and extent of University involvement". McGill accepted the agency's offer, and received files related to two separate research projects. The files contain the original research grant applications made to the outside institutions, internal CIA memoranda justifying support of the projects, internal financial documents relating to the disbursement of funds for the projects, and copies of the financial statements submitted by the researchers to the outside institutions. In no case is a researcher identified by name; neither is the institution to which he applied for funds. In the case of both projects, the internal memoranda make it clear that the CIA's interest was to be concealed. One memorandum states "Dr_____, the principal investigator, and his staff will remain completely unwitting of_____government interest", and "No agency staff personnel will contact, visit, or discuss this project with Dr._____ or his staff except under extreme circumstances." In another memorandum: "No cleared or witting persons are concerned with the conduct of this project."

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One of the files presumably concerns the research carried out by . Cameron and his associates. Despite deletions of references to persons or published works which might identify the applicant, the proposal clearly refers to work which Dr. Cameron had previously done, and presents proposals for research which he and his associates later published, with acknowledgement of support to the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology. In this file appears an accounting for $62,045 received between April 1, 1957 through June 30, 1960.

The other file concerns a proposal for the study of psychiatric techniques employed by native healers. The proposal was to support travel, maintainence, and investigation costs over a period of eighteen months. The file contains an accounting for $13,850 spent between 1960 and 1963. Deletions notwithstanding, this research can be identified as having been carried out by a McGill researcher who acknowledged the support of the Human Ecology Fund, Inc in subsequent publications.

Another professor is named in the McGill Annual Reports as a recipient of funds from the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology. This professor said that the money had been received to support the establishment of a scholarly journal, which did begin regular publication in 1964. No file was received from the CIA with contents corresponding to this purpose.

The files supplied by the Agency do not account for all of the money granted by the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology to McGill University. Most of the funds granted by the Society were provided by sources other than the CIA. In a letter accompanying the documents from which these files were selected, the Director of Central Intelligence, Stansfield Turner, explained that the retrieval of these records from CIA archives was unexpected and incomplete, because the CIA had attempted in 1973 to destroy all the documents related to the project MKULTRA, which included these sub-projects.

Neither the travels of a McGill researcher nor publication of a scholarly journal involved research in the sense of interventions with animals or human beings. Dr. Cameron's research was reported in a series of publications which acknowledged Society support. In all of the reported research, the effort was to find a technique which would be clinically effective in improving the psychological state of seriously disturbed, hospitalized mental patients. The research was based on a technique, developed by Dr. Cameron, called "psychic driving", in which negative and positive statements were repeated hundreds of thousands of times to mental patients in an effort to change their self-attitudes: first by building up resistance to the negative statements, and then by repeating the positive statements so often that they would be accepted as true. Various forms of electroconvulsive, drug, and sensory isolation treatments were used in advance of the negative and positive statements in an effort to make the patients more receptive to their repetition. There are no published reports of research on non-patients. In the published research on patients, there are only two instances of an effect being sought which was not directly intended to improve the condition of the patient. In one instance, the researchers varied the tension in different muscle systems of the arm by verbal suggestions included among those of clinical significance: in another

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they changed the temperature of the ear lobe, which is controlled by changes in the local blood supply, in the same way. The Times article quoted Mr. Leonard Rubenstein, a former technician with the project, as saying that 20 or 30 nurses were placed in dark, silent rooms for periods of about half an hour. Mr. Rubenstein reported that one nurse was "listed" a few months later as a schizophrenic and she had to go to the "hospital". There is no published record of any such experiment, and no mention of it in the files sent to McGill by the CIA. An effort to contact Mr. Rubenstein for further information, first through the New York Times and then through a former employer, was a failure.

Neither the Faculty of Medicine, nor the hospitals, nor the Graduate Faculty had research review committees during the period covered by the research being considered. All research: funded and unfunded, clinical or basic, which involves human subjects is now reviewed by committees within the hospitals, Medical Faculty, or Graduate Faculty as is appropriate.

Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research,

McGill University.

November 21, 1977.

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ATTACHMENT II

Table 1 Funds received by McGill from the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology and the Human Ecology Fund, Inc.

Year	Amount		Notes
1956-57	$5000	S	recipient unknown
1957-58	$19,080	S	to D.E. Cameron
1957-58	$500	S	journal subsidies
1958-59	$19,100	S	to D.E. Cameron
1958-59	$4,825	S	journal subsidies
1959-60	$19,090	S	to D.E. Cameron
1959-60	$774	S	journal subsidies
1960-61	$15,850	S	$4,775 to D.E. Cameron
1961-62	$6,925	S	recipient unknown
1962-63	$5,501	F	travel subsidy
1963-64	$1,200	F	travel subsidy

S: received from the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology.

F: received from the Human Ecology Fund, Inc.

Disposition of amounts not attributed cannot be ascertained from the University's files or from files received by the University.

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File

Department of External Affairs — Ministère des Affaires extérieures

Canada

c.c. FLA PSI PEB

29-30-1 (1)

SECRET

OTTAWA, January 8, 1980.

PSPE-4

Dear [redacted]

Thank you for your [redacted] letter concerning Dr. Cameron's drug research at McGill University.

DELETION: SECTION 13(1)(A) and SECTION 15(1)(R)

We regret to inform you that in this instance, in the absence of a Court action the Canadian authorities are unable to assist the American authorities in contacting and interviewing Dr. Cameron's co-researchers. There is nothing to prevent the appropriate American authorities, however, from contacting the doctors concerned directly and enquiring whether they would agree to be interviewed on a purely voluntary basis. If they agree, private arrangements for the interview could then be made. [redacted] We should also note that the doctors would probably refuse to release any information relating to a specific patient without that patient's express consent.

DELETION: SECTION 13(1)(A) and SECTION 15(1)(R)

When and if the matter comes to Court, it would then be possible under the Special Procedures Act of the Province of Quebec (copy attached) for the U.S. Court to address itself to the Quebec Court having jurisdiction in the case to obtain the testimony or the production of documents in relation to the U.S. Court case.

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

Director General,
Bureau of Intelligence Analysis and Security

[redacted]

Embassy of the United States of America,
100 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Canada.
K1P 5T1

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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OTTAWA, CANADA K1P 5T1

(4)

July 20, 1978

David Wilson, Esquire
Acting Director General
Bureau of Consular Services
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa K1A OG2

Dear Mr. Wilson:

I refer to our recent conversations concerning the possible claim by Mrs. Val Orlikow against the United States Government.

The Department of State has informed the Embassy that the Central Intelligency Agency and the Department of Justice are at present working out principles and procedures to be followed in dealing with cases of alleged unwitting subjects of CIA-sponsored drug research. Individual cases cannot be considered until appropriate procedures have been established. It probably will be a matter of weeks before Mrs. Orlikow's case can be taken up specifically.

I regret that I cannot give you a more forthcoming response at this time, but I will keep you informed of future developments.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Kenneth C. Keller
Consul General

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MESSAGE

FILE COMCENTRE DIARY CIRC

DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SECURITE
SEP23/77	99-3-1-USA	CONFD

FM/DE EXTOTT

TO/A EMBWA

NO	PRECEDENCE
XT-414	

INFO

81-3-ALLAN MEMORIAL INST

REF YOURTEL WX338 SEP1/77

SUB/SUJ CIA EXPERIMENTS AT MCGILL

WE AGREE WITH YOUR ASSESSMENT OF SITUATION AND REACTION TO AGENCY MEMO, WHICH REFLECTS LACK OF APPRECIATION NOT/NOT ONLY OF LONGSTANDING UNDERSTANDING, BUT ALSO, WITH RESPECT TO SUGGESTED PUBLIC LINE, OF POLITICAL REALITIES IN CDA. WE AGREE ALSO THAT BREWIN SHOULD BE INFORMED THAT CIA SPONSORSHIP OF RESEARCH HAD BEEN PROTESTED, AND THAT STATE DEPT SHOULD BE INFORMED, AND PROPOSE FOLLOWING COURSES OF ACTION:

(A) ON MONDAY AM SEP26 PSP, DURING COURSE OF MTG WITH HULSE ON OTHER MATTERS, WILL DRAW UPON TALKING POINTS (SEE BELOW) TO REGISTER OUR CONCERN ABOUT CIA ACTIVITY AT THE TIME. WE PREFER TO USE HULSE AS CHANNEL WITH VIEW TO CONVEYING EXPRESSION OF CONCERN, BUT DOING SO IN LOW KEY RECOGNIZING THAT INCIDENT OCCURRED ALMOST TWENTY YEARS AGO AND THAT AGENCY POLICIES SINCE DRASTICALLY REVISED. TALKING POINTS FOLLOW:

XXX /COMCENTRE PLEASE COPY ATTACHED/

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EXT 18/BIL (REV 5/64)
(COMMUNICATIONS DIV)

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1. Following the publication of The New York Times report of August 3, 1977 concerning CIA-financed drug experiments at McGill and questions asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Brewin on August 4, the Department sought the comments of the CIA through its IAC Liaison Officer in Washington.

2. On September 1, 1977 the CIA gave Mr. Sherwood a memo which made the following points:

   (a) The CIA is sending a letter to R.E. Bell, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, informing him that as part of the project MK-ULTRA, some CIA-sponsored research was undertaken at McGill;

   (b) The letter to Mr. Bell also states that the CIA does not intend to reveal publicly the identities of any institutions that were involved in MK-ULTRA activities or the names of individual researchers, but that the University is of course free to treat the matter as it chooses;

   (c) On the basis of records available to the CIA, the Government of Canada was not informed at the time of the MK-ULTRA activities.

3. In addition to the information in the memo, the CIA official informed Mr. Sherwood that there is evidence that similar research-sponsored activity occurred at the University of Toronto during the same period, although details were scanty. The CIA is not however, writing to the President of the University of Toronto. Should any further details on this activity come to light we should appreciate being informed.

4. A suggested reply to parliamentary questions was given to Mr. Sherwood in which the CIA acknowledged that it had sponsored research at McGill, that the Government of Canada had not been informed and that "the standing arrangements governing CIA liaison activities in Canada would not apply to any research contracted out to private institutions in Canada". This last suggested comment could be open to the interpretation that CIA research contracted out to private institutions in Canada is not covered by the standing arrangements between the CIA and Canada. The longstanding arrangement between the Department and the CIA is of course that the CIA would request prior approval from the Canadian Government through the Department before engaging in any operational activity whatsoever involving Canada or Canadian citizens. (Request reassurances in this respect?)

CT 18A (5/84)

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act*
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

It is a source of concern to the Canadian Government that the Agency sponsored experiments in Canada at that time and that it should have done so without requesting prior approval of the Government. That being said, we fully appreciate the fact that such activities occurred almost 20 years ago and that firm policy decisions have since been taken to ensure against any repetition.

6. In response to the questions asked by Mr. Brewin in the House of Commons on August 4, the Minister has requested that a letter be prepared for his signature to Mr. Brewin. The letter will say we requested an explanation from the USA government and were informed that the CIA did sponsor research at McGill University in 1958, that the Government was not informed of these activities and that in the light of this information we have now registered our concern with the U.S. government regarding CIA-sponsored research in Canada at that time.

7. In the event of further enquiries in the House or from the media, we will reply essentially along the lines of the proposed letter from the Secretary of State for External Affairs to Mr. Brewin.

8. As we cannot rule out the possibility that CIA-sponsored research in Canada at that time may receive further publicity, and as we wish to avoid any possibility that the State Department may inadvertently comment on the matter, action is being taken informally to advise the Office of Canadian Affairs of our representations to you in respect of the incident itself.

9. Should you wish to discuss the matter further during the next two weeks in the absence of myself and Mr. Maybee, you can contact George Seymour.

.../4

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(B) GRATEFUL IF EMB WOULD INFORM OFFICE OF CDN AFFAIRS IN STATE DEPT OF ACTION WE HAVE TAKEN WITH CIA. INFORMING HULSE TAKES ACCOUNT OF ANY POSSIBILITY USA EMB MAY INADVERTENTLY COMMENT. ADVICE TO STATE SHOULD BE CONFINED TO TALKING POINTS ONE, TWO, THREE, SIX, SEVEN AND EIGHT AS OTHER POINTS CONCERN MATTERS RELATED TO SUBSTANCE OF CIA-DEPT RELATIONSHIP. ~~AND NEED NOT/NOT BE RAISED WITH STATE DEPT.~~

(C) A LETTER TO MR BREWIN WILL BE PREPARED NEXT WEEK FOR MINISTERS SIGNATURE. DEPENDING ON HULSES REACTION WE INTEND TO AWAIT A POSSIBLE USA RESPONSE INVOLVING (A) REASSURANCES THAT NO/NO SUCH ACTIVITY HAS OCCURRED SINCE 1958 AND (B) A STATEMENT OF AGENCIES POLICIES GOVERNING SUCH ACTIVITIES.

2.GNP HAS BEEN CONSULTED. ~~AND CONCURS.~~

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PSI/G.W. SEYMOUR/2-6391/mfs

Miss Douglas
please retype this

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO / À: PSP

FROM / De: PSI

REFERENCE / Référence: Grad 7 will give it to

SUBJECT / Sujet: CIA Experiments at McGill - Talking Points

Fine
Good for stating my

File

SECURITY / Sécurité: CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: September 23, 1977

NUMBER / Numéro: PSI- 3299

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA 87-3-ALLAN	
MISSION MEMORIAL INST	

ENCLOSURES / Annexes

Hand it to stating points talking my

DISTRIBUTION

Mr. Maybee

You may wish to draw upon the following suggested talking points in your meeting with Stacy Hulse Monday, September 26, to express the Canadian Government's concern about the CIA financing of drug experiments at McGill University.

1. Following the publication of The New York Times report of August 3, 1977 concerning CIA-financed drug experiments at McGill and questions asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Brewin on August 4, the Department sought the comments of the CIA through its IAC Liaison Officer in Washington.

2. On September 1, 1977 the CIA gave Mr. Sherwood a memo which made the following points:

   (a) The CIA is sending a letter to R.E. Bell, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, informing him that as part of the project MK-ULTRA, some CIA-sponsored research was undertaken at McGill;

   (b) The letter to Mr. Bell also states that the CIA does not intend to reveal publicly the identities of any institutions that were involved in MK-ULTRA activities or the names of individual researchers, but that the University is of course free to treat the matter as it chooses;

   (c) On the basis of records available to the CIA, the Government of Canada was not informed at the time of the MK-ULTRA activities.

Assurances re Institutions & Channels Secy

3. In addition to the information in the memo, the CIA official informed Mr. Sherwood that there is evidence that similar research-sponsored activity occurred at the University of Toronto during the same period, although details were scanty. The CIA is not however, writing to the President of the University of Toronto. Should any further details on this activity

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5. It is a source of concern to the Canadian Government that the Agency sponsored experiments in Canada at that time and that it should have done so without requesting prior approval of the Government. That being said, we fully appreciate the fact that such activities occurred almost 20 years ago and that firm policy decisions have since been taken to ensure against any repetition.

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8. As we cannot rule out the possibility that CIA-sponsored research in Canada at that time may receive further publicity, and as we wish to avoid any possibility that the State Department may inadvertently comment on the matter, action is being taken informally to advise the Office of Canadian Affairs of our representations to you in respect of the incident itself. #

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9. Should you wish to discuss the matter further during the next two weeks in the absence of myself and Mr. Maybee, you can contact George Seymour.

Intelligence and Security Liaison Division

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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OTTAWA, CANADA K1P 5T1

(4)

July 20, 1978

David Wilson, Esquire
Acting Director General
Bureau of Consular Services
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa K1A 0G2

ACC | DATE
FILE
8-3-ALCAN MEMORIAL INST

Dear Mr. Wilson:

I refer to our recent conversations concerning the possible claim by Mrs. Val Orlikow against the United States Government.

The Department of State has informed the Embassy that the Central Intelligency Agency and the Department of Justice are at present working out principles and procedures to be followed in dealing with cases of alleged unwitting subjects of CIA-sponsored drug research. Individual cases cannot be considered until appropriate procedures have been established. It probably will be a matter of weeks before Mrs. Orlikow's case can be taken up specifically.

I regret that I cannot give you a more forthcoming response at this time, but I will keep you informed of future developments.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Kenneth C. Keller
Consul General

Duplicate
Copy released to
Mr Orlikow
(See Item 28-ZSP)

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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

File.

29-80-1-48A

E 076/79
22 June 1979

Mr. C.F.W. Hooper
Director General
Bureau of Intelligence
Analysis and Security
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa

Dear Bill,

I want to express our appreciation for the responses you recently forwarded from McGill concerning the MKULTRA drug research program to which the Agency contributed funds.

I have forwarded your very complete reply to Washington and asked if they consider the McGill scene has been exhausted as a source of information on this subject.

Thank you for the great help you have given us on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth Knaus

KK/gms

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SECRET

FLA/Mathews only
4. return to PSIR for filing
2/PSPE.

PSIL

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(15)

E 026/80
06 March 80

Mr. C.F.W. Hooper
Director General, Bureau of Intelligence
Analysis and Security,
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa

Dear Bill,

I'm enclosing a copy of an inquiry sent by the Agency's General Counsel to the Allan Institute in Montreal as you suggested in your letter of 8 January 1980. As stated in the letter it is part of the effort to "leave no stone unturned" in fulfilling the obligation laid upon the Agency by our Justice Department to identify, locate and notify any unwitting subjects of MKULTRA drug testing activities where it can be reasonably determined their health may continue to be adversely affected by their prior involvement in that program.

While this letter calls for no action by the Department, I thought you might find it useful for your files on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth Knaus

KK/gms
att

PAIR

29-20-1-USA

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MAR 10 1980
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Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

12 September 1978

M. James O'Grady, Esq.
Soloway, Wright, Houston, Greenberg,
O'Grady, Morin
Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries
170 Metcalfe Street
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Mr. O'Grady:

Re: Your File No. L4730, Mrs. Val. Orlikow

In my 6 July 1978 letter to you, I undertook to advise you at such time as the Department of Justice responded to our inquiries concerning the legal obligations and authorities of this Agency as to persons who may have been the unwitting subjects of CIA-sponsored drug testing as part of Project MKULTRA in the 1950s and early 1960s. On 17 July 1978 the Justice Department concluded the Agency may be under a legal obligation resulting from the MKULTRA program, which obligation will be satisfied by attempting to identify, locate and notify any unwitting subjects of MKULTRA drug testing activities where it can be reasonably determined their health may continue to be adversely affected by their prior involvement in that program. The Agency is now engaged in an effort to determine how best to implement this opinion and, as I have advised you previously, I shall endeavor to ensure the information you have furnished concerning Mrs. Orlikow is provided to appropriate officials ultimately responsible for examining such claims.

Very truly yours,

A. R. Cinquegrana
Assistant General Counsel

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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

E 013/79
February 7, 1979

Mr. E. P. Black
Deputy Under Secretary
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa

Dear Pat,

When Mr. Duemling and I met with you and Mr. Hooper last Friday you made four requests for additional information or clarification that would permit you to deal with Mrs. Orlikow's charges that she was an unsuspecting participant in CIA sponsored experiments. The Agency has provided the following response to your requests.

1. You asked for reassurance that neither the Agency nor any other US Government organization would sponsor research such as that being conducted by Dr. Cameron at McGill University in the 1950's and 1960's. Such funding is categorically ruled out by Executive Order 12036, dated 26 January 1978, which states "No agency within the intelligence community shall sponsor, contract for, or conduct research on human subjects except in accordance with guidelines issued by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The subject's informed consent shall be documented as required by those guidelines." This proscription is coupled with the Agency's longstanding agreement to seek the prior approval of the Canadian Government before engaging in any operational activity involving Canada or Canadian citizens. While public reference to the understanding concerning operational activity would present a problem, the Department should be able to provide reassurance based on the Executive Order that covert US Government funding of research in Canada without the knowledge of the Canadian Government is precluded by US law and practice.

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2. Concerning your request for reassurance, the Agency responds that its records contain no evidence that Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology (SIHE) or Agency officers gave any hint to McGill or Dr. Cameron that a request for funds would be met with a favorable response.

3. You asked if CIA or any other US Government organization sent patients to Dr. Cameron. Agency files contain no record of such patients being sent to Dr. Cameron.

4. You asked if any of the background material concerning the Agency's involvement with the McGill research program could be provided to Mr. Orlikow. The Agency's General Counsel has recently sent a statement to Mrs. Orlikow's lawyer, Mr. James O'Grady in Ottawa. It may serve your purposes better than the background material which would have to be edited. The Agency has no objection to your providing any of their latest letter directly to the Orlikows. The text of this letter is attached.

In order to determine fundamental issues concerning Agency responsibility for the content of Dr. Cameron's research or the manner in which it was conducted, their General Counsel believes they must seek clarification from McGill University on the following questions:

A. Was this research conceived, designed, and managed by Dr. Cameron and McGill University or did CIA or SIHE influence the conduct or content of the research in any way? If there was such influence, details concerning its extent and nature would be important.

B. Is there any evidence of SIHE funding subsequent to August 1960?

C. What is the extent of McGill records on Dr. Cameron's research?

D. What was the extent of McGill's direction and control of Cameron's work?

E. Are there records of the patients involved in McGill's research?

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The Agency has exhausted its records without resolving these questions. They have asked therefore if the Department of External Affairs would contact appropriate officials of McGill University to obtain answers to these questions. An officer from the Embassy in Ottawa or our Consulate General in Montreal would be prepared to accompany the External Affairs officer making these inquiries.

We appreciate the burden that these inquiries would represent but believe it is to the mutual benefit of both our Governments that these issues be resolved or clarified as much as they can be.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth Knaus

KK/gms

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SUBJECT: Text of Letter Sent by the Agency's General Counsel to the Orlikow's Lawyer 6 February 1979

"As I advised you in my 12 September 1978 letter, the United States Department of Justice determined this Agency may have a legal obligation to identify, locate and notify any unwitting subjects of MKULTRA drug-testing activities where it can be reasonably determined their health may continue to be adversely affected by their prior involvement in that program.

Your letter of 6 February 1978 suggesting a compensatory payment to Mrs. Orlikow as an alleged "unsuspecting participant in CIA sponsored experiments" indicated that Mrs. Orlikow "was a patient at the Allan Memorial Institute in Montreal under the care of Dr. D. Ewen Cameron on two occasions; the first between November 1956 and March 1957, and the second between July 1963 and May 1964."

The records available to the Agency concerning CIA support of research at McGill indicate that this work had been underway since 1953 without CIA support. An unsolicited proposal for a grant was received from the Allan Memorial Institute in January 1957 and CIA funding did not actually begin until April 1957.

"Agency records indicate CIA funding of this research ended sometime in late 1960. Thus, according to Agency records CIA was not involved in the support of this research program until after Mrs. Orlikow had ended her first stay at the Allan Memorial Institute and CIA had terminated its support before she reentered the Institute." Consequently, it appears at this time that Mrs. Orlikow was not involved as a subject of MKULTRA drug testing sponsored by this Agency and CIA was not responsible for the treatment provided to her.

I am enclosing copies of the records available to the Agency pertaining to its support of research at McGill. The university had no objection to the acknowledgment by CIA of its involvement in this activity. I trust it will alleviate Mrs. Orlikow's concerns to learn that she was not subjected to this treatment as a result of support furnished by this Agency."

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OFFICIAL REGISTRY
SEPT 1

DEC & INT. LIAISON DIV.

FILE COPY

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R 012107Z SPE 77
FM EMBWA
TO EXTOT
ZEM
C O N F I D E N T I A L WX338
FOR PSI
REF YOURTEL PSI260 AUG8
SUBJECT: CIA EXPERIMENTS AT MCGILL
I PUT QUESTION POSED IN PARA3 OFREFTEL TO AGENCY SOME TIME AGO AND HAVE NOW RECD A REPLY.
2.CIA FINANCING OF DRUG EXPERIMENTS ORIGINALLY CAME TO LIGHT THROUGH RELEASE OF DOCUS UNDER FREEDOM OF INFO ACT.AGENCY IS NOW COMBING THROUGH ITS RECORDS IN AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE HOW MANY EXPERIMENTS TOOK PLACE AT WHAT INSTITUTIONS. (THIS TASK IS BEING PERFORMED BY ARCHIVISTS IN OFFICE OF CENTRAL REF).RELEVANT MATERIAL FROM ARCHIVES IS THEN SENT TO CIAS OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL(LEGAL DIV)WHICH DOES THE STAFF WORK.SAYRE STEVENS,DDI,HAS GENERAL SUPERVISION,EVEN THOUGH DDI IS NOT/NOT AND NEVER WAS INVOLVED IN THIS ACTIVITY.I UNDERSTAND THAT SOME OF THOSE WHO WERE INVOLVED, INCLUDING DRS. GOTLIEB AND TIETJEN ARE TO TESTIFY BEFORE A CONGRESSIONAL CTTEE INVESTIGATING THE MATTER, POSSIBLY NEXT WEEK. FURTHER REVELATIONS MAY THUS BE IN STORE.
3.AGENCY GAVE ME THIS MORNING AN UNSIGNED MEMO DATED AUG77 WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS: QUOTE MEMORANDUM FOR: MR PERCY SHERWOOD SUBJECT: YOUR QUERY ON ALLEGED MKULTRA RESEARCH AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY
IN RESPONSE TO YOUR ORAL REQUEST REGARDING PROJECT MKULTRA AND MCGILL UNIVERSITY, YOU MAY COMMUNICATE THE FOLLOWING TO OTTAWA:
(A) CIA IS SENDING A LETTER TO R.E.BELL, PRINCIPAL AND VICE CHANCELLOR, MCGILL UNIVERSITY, INFORMING HIM THAT AS PART OF PROJECT MKULTRA, SOME CIDA-SPONSORED RESEARCH WAS UNDERTAKEN AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY.
(B) THE LETTER ALSO INFORMS MR BELL THAT THE AGENCY DOES NOT INTEND TO REVEAL TO THE PUBLIC THE IDENTITIES OF ANY INSTITUTIONS THAT WERE INVO LVED IN MKULTRA ACTIVITIES, OR THE NAMES OF INDIVIDUAL RESEARCHERS, BUT THAT THE UNIVERSITY, OF COURSE, IS FREE TO TREAT THIS MATTER AS IT CHOOSES.
(C9 ON THE BASIS OF THE RECORDS AVAILABLE TO US, THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA WAS NOT INFORMED AT THE TIME OF THE MKULTRA ACTIVITIES.
(D) IF THERE IS A PARLIAMENTARY QUERY BY THE OPPOSITION, THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MAY WISH TO CONSIDER A REPLY ALONG THESE LINES:
-- IT IS OUR UNDERSTANDING THAT THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY HAS INFORMED MCGILL UNIVERSITY THAT AS PART OF PROJECT MKULTRA SOME CIA-SPONSORED RESEARCH WAS UNDERTAKEN AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY. THE STANDING ARRANGEMENTS GOVERNING CIA LIAISON ACTIVITIES IN CANADA WOULD NOT APPLY TO ANY RESEARCH CONTRACTED OUT TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA. THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS INFORMED AT THE TIME OF THE MKULTRA ACTIVITIES.
IF PRESSED THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT WISH TO REAFFIRM ITS POLICY OF REFUSING TO DISCUSS PUBLICLY THE DETAILS OF ITS LIAISON ARRANGEMENTS WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

PLEASE FOR CLASSIFICATION AND CODEWORD IN NORMAL TYPE - CHERCHER CLASSIFICATION ET MOT DE CODE EN CARACTÈRES ORDINAIRES

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ACTIVITIES.
IF PRESSED THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT WISH TO REAFFIRM ITS POLICY OF REFUSING TO DISCUSS PUBLICLY THE DETAILS OF ITS LIAISON ARRANGEMENTS WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.
UNQUOTE.

4. IN READING THE ABOVE I EXPRESSED CONCERN AT THE ASSERTION IN SECOND LAST PARA OF MEMO THAT QUOTE STANDING ARRANGEMENTS GOVERNING CIA LIAISON ACTIVITIES IN CDA WOULD NOT/NOT APPLY TO ANY RESEARCH CONTRACTED OUT TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS IN CDA UNQUOTE. I SAID THAT AS A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE, AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH LONG STANDING PRACTICE, IT SEEMED TO ME THAT CLANDESTINE FINANCING OF THE ACTIVITIES IN QUESTION SHOULD BE SUBJ TO APPROVAL BY THE CDN AUTHORITIES, EVEN IF THEY WERE NOT/NOT IN THE CASE OF THE MCGILL EXPERIMENTS. ACCORDINGLY, YOU MAY WISH TO CONSIDER INSTRUCTING ME TO GO BACK TO THE AGENCY WITH A LET STATING THAT YOU HAVE NOTED THAT THE DRUG EXPERIMENTS AT MCGILL WERE CARRIED OUT WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE CDN GOVT AND RECORDING OUR UNDERSTANDING THAT ANY ACTIVITY WHATSOEVER ORGANIZED OR FINANCED BY THE CIA IN CDA MUST BE SUBJ TO PRIOR APPROVAL.

ANY APPROACH TO ANY CDN SHOULD BE SUBJECT TO GOVT'S APPROVAL

SOUNDS GOOD

5. IN REPLY TO MY QUESTION, WAS TOLD THAT THE LET FROM CIA TO BELL WAS SENT YESTERDAY, 31AUG. CONTACT DID NOT/NOT KNOW WHO HAD SIGNED IT.

6. FINALLY, CONTACT STATED THAT THERE WAS NOW EVIDENCE TO SUGGEST THAT SIMILAR DRUG EXPERIMENTS WERE CARRIED OUT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONOT. IN THE LATTER CASE, DETAILS WERE SCANTY AND A LET TO THE U OF T IS NOT/NOT BEING SENT, AT LEAST AT PRESENT. I URGED CONTACT TO GIVE ME MORE DETAILS IF THESE BECAME AVAILABLE. YOU MAY WISH TO CONSIDER INSTRUCTING ME TO PUT THIS REQUEST FORWARD OFFICIALLY.

7. I DO NOT/NOT THINK IT WOULD DAMAGE OUR INTELLIGENCE RELATIONSHIP IF THE MINISTER WERE TO TELL BREWIN THAT HE HAD PROTESTED THESE ACTIVITIES. SENIOR CIA OFFICIALS HAVE MADE CLEAR THAT MANY ASPECTS OF THE DRUG EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAMME WERE REPREHENSIBLE. AT SAME TIME TURNER (IN ABSENCE OF AMB) SUGGESTS THAT YOU CONSIDER DESIRABILITY OF GIVING STATE DEPT ADVANCE NOTICE OF OUR INTENTION TO TAKE ACTION WHICH WILL HAVE EFFECT OF MAKING PAST CLEARLY UNACCEPTABLE CIA ACTIONS PUBLIC. IT WOULD BE UNFORTUNATE IF STATE (INCL USA EMB IN OTT) INADVERTENTLY AND THROUGH IGNORANCE MADE MATTERS WORSE BY DENYING VALIDITY OF INFO PROVIDED BREWIN AND COULD THEN BE ACCUSED OF CONCEALMENT SINCE CDN GOVT WOULD HAVE TO STAND BY INFO RECD FM CIA. CIA WILL HAVE TO ACCEPT CRITICISM SUCH REVELATIONS ATTRACT BUT CDA AND AUSA SHOULD TRY JOINTLY TO ENSURE THAT RELATIONS IN OTHER UNRELATED AREAS ARE NOT/NOT UNNECESSARILY AFFECTED.

i.e. "protest" to CIA but not to State initially

900
01 SEPTEMBER 1977

(1). protest to Hulse
(2). Handling of info on U of T - to inform President - more details
(3) letter to Brewin
(4) inform State

LOOK FOR CLASSIFICATION AND CODEWORD IN NORMAL TYPE - CHERCHER CLASSIFICATION MODE CC

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Duplicate
EXEMPT
13(1)(a)
15(1)
(See also Item No. 2-ZSP)

INT. LIAISON
SPECIAL REGISTRY

29-3-1 MIRACLE IN CITRON SEPT 1

REC. & INT. LIAISON DIV.

FILE COPY

KASONB
52742

CC REF DATE
FILE 81-3-ALLAN MEMORIAL INST

R 012107Z SEP 77
FM EMBWA
TO EXTOT
ZEM
C O N F I D E N T I A L WX338
FOR PSI
REF YOURTEL PSI260 AUG8
SUBJECT: CIA EXPERIMENTS AT MCGILL
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IF PRESSED THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT WISH TO REAFFIRM ITS POLICY OF REFUSING TO DISCUSS PUBLICLY THE DETAILS OF ITS LIAISON ARRANGEMENTS WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.
UNQUOTE
4.IN READING THE ABOVE I EXPRESSED CONCERN AT THE ASSERTION IN SECOND LAST PARA OF MEMO THAT QUOTE STANDING ARRANGEMENTS GOVERNING CIA LIAISON ACTIVITIES IN CDA WOULD NOT/NOT APPLY TO ANY RESEARCH CONTRACTED OUT TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS IN CDA UNQUOTE. I SAID THAT AS A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE, AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH LONG STANDING PRACTICE, IT SEEMED TO ME THAT CLANDESTINE FINANCING OF THE ACTIVITIES IN QUESTION SHOULD BE SUBJ TO APPROVAL BY THE CDN AUTHORITIES, EVEN IF THEY WERE NOT/NOT IN THE CASE OF THE MCGILL EXPERIMENTS. ACCORDINGLY, YOU MAY WISH TO CONSIDER INSTRUCTING ME TO GO BACK TO THE AGENCY WITH A LET STATING THAT YOU HAVE NOTED THAT THE DRUG EXPERIMENTS AT MCGILL WERE CARRIED OUT WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE CDN GOVT AND RECORDING OUR UNDERSTANDING THAT ANY ACTIVITY WHATSOEVER ORGANIZED OR FINANCED BY THE CIA IN CDA MUST BE SUBJ TO PRIOR APPROVAL.
5.IN REPLY TO MY QUESTION,WAS TOLD THAT THE LET FROM CIA

I.E. DIGEST DUCK THIS !!

ANY APPROACH TO ANY CDN SHOULD BE SUBJECT TO GOVT'S APPROVAL

SOUNDS GOOD

LOOK FOR CLASSIFICATION AND CODEWORD IN NORMAL TYPE - CHERCHER CLASSIFICATION ET MOT DE CODE EN CARACTÈRES ORDINAIRES

LOOK FOR CLASSIFICATION AN OD

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Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

F GENERAL COUNSEL(LEGAL DIV)WHICH DOES THE STAFF WORK.SAI
STEVENS, DDI, HAS GENERAL SUPERVISION, EVEN THOUGH DDI
NEVER WAS INVOLVED IN THIS ACTIVITY. I UNDERSTAND THAT SOME OF
THOSE WHO WERE INVOLVED, INCLUDING DRS. GOTLIEB AND TIETJEN
ARE TO TESTIFY BEFORE A CONGRESSIONAL CTTEE INVESTIGATING
THE MATTER, POSSIBLY NEXT WEEK. FURTHER REVELATIONS MAY THUS BE
IN STORE.

3.AGENCY GAVE ME THIS MORNING AN UNSIGNED MEMO DATED AUG77 WHICH
READS AS FOLLOWS: QUOTE MEMORANDUM FOR: MR PERCY
SHERWOOD SUBJECT: YOUR QUERY ON ALLEGED MKULTRA RESEARCH AT
MCGILL UNIVERSITY

IN RESPONSE TO YOUR ORAL REQUEST REGARDING PROJECT MKULTRA AND
MCGILL UNIVERSITY, YOU MAY COMMUNICATE THE FOLLOWING TO OTTAWA:

(A) CIA IS SENDING A LETTER TO R.E.BELL, PRINCIPAL AND
VICE CHANCELLOR, MCGILL UNIVERSITY, INFORMING HIM THAT AS PART OF
PROJECT MKULTRA, SOME CIDA-SPONSORED RESEARCH WAS UNDERTAKEN AT
MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

(B) THE LETTER ALSO INFORMS MR BELL THAT THE AGENCY DOES NOT
INTEND TO REVEAL TO THE PUBLIC THE IDENTITIES OF ANY INSTITUTIONS
THAT WERE INVOLVED IN MKULTRA ACTIVITIES, OR THE NAMES OF INDIVIDUAL
RESEARCHERS, BUT THAT THE UNIVERSITY, OF COURSE, IS FREE TO
TREAT THIS MATTER AS IT CHOOSES.

(C) ON THE BASIS OF THE RECORDS AVAILABLE TO US, THE GOVERNMENT
OF CANADA WAS NOT INFORMED AT THE TIME OF THE MKULTRA ACTIVITIES.

(D) IF THERE IS A PARLIAMENTARY QUERY BY THE OPPOSITION, THE
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MAY WISH TO CONSIDER A REPLY ALONG THESE
LINES:

-- IT IS OUR UNDERSTANDING THAT THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
AGENCY HAS INFORMED MCGILL UNIVERSITY THAT AS PART OF PROJECT
MKULTRA SOME CIA-SPONSORED RESEARCH WAS UNDERTAKEN AT MCGILL
UNIVERSITY. THE STANDING ARRANGEMENTS GOVERNING CIA LIAISON
ACTIVITIES IN CANADA WOULD NOT APPLY TO ANY RESEARCH CONTRACTED
OUT TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA. THERE IS NO INDICATION
THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS INFORMED AT THE TIME OF THE MKULTRA
ACTIVITIES.

IF PRESSED THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT WISH TO REAFFIRM ITS POLICY
OF REFUSING TO DISCUSS PUBLICLY THE DETAILS OF ITS LIAISON
ARRANGEMENTS WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

UNQUOTE

4.IN READING THE ABOVE I EXPRESSED CONCERN AT THE ASSERTION IN
SECOND LAST PARA OF MEMO THAT QUOTE STANDING ARRANGEMENTS GOVERNING
CIA LIAISON ACTIVITIES IN CDA WOULD NOT/NOT APPLY TO ANY RESEARCH
CONTRACTED OUT TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS IN CDA UNQUOTE. I SAID THAT
AS A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE, AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH LONG STANDING
PRACTICE, IT SEEMED TO ME THAT CLANDESTINE FINANCING OF THE
ACTIVITIES IN QUESTION SHOULD BE SUBJ TO APPROVAL BY THE CDN
AUTHORITIES, EVEN IF THEY WERE NOT/NOT IN THE CASE OF THE MCGILL
EXPERIMENTS. ACCORDINGLY, YOU MAY WISH TO CONSIDER INSTRUCTING
ME TO GO BACK TO THE AGENCY WITH A LET STATING THAT YOU HAVE
NOTED THAT THE DRUG EXPERIMENTS AT MCGILL WERE CARRIED OUT WITHOUT
THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE CDN GOVT AND RECORDING OUR UNDERSTANDING THAT
ANY ACTIVITY WHATSOEVER ORGANIZED OR FINANCED BY THE CIA IN CDA
MUST BE SUBJ TO PRIOR APPROVAL.

5.IN REPLY TO MY QUESTION, WAS TOLD THAT THE LET FROM CIA
TO BELL WAS SENT YESTERDAY, 31AUG. CONTACT DID NOT/NOT KNOW WHO HAD
SIGNED IT.

6.FINALLY, CONTACT STATED THAT THERE WAS NOW EVIDENCE TO SUGGEST
THAT SIMILAR DRUG EXPERIMENTS WERE CARRIED OUT AT THE UNIVERSITY
OF TORONOT. IN THE LATTER CASE, DETAILS WERE SCANTY AND A LET TO
THE U OF T IS NOT/NOT BEING SENT, AT LEAST AT PRESENT. I URGED
CONTACT TO GIVE ME MORE DETAILS IF THESE BECAME AVAILABLE.
YOU MAY WISH TO CONSIDER INSTRUCTING ME TO PUT THIS REQUEST
FORWARD OFFICIALLY.

7.I DO NOT/NOT THINK IT WOULD DAMAGE OUR INTELLIGENCE RELATION-
SHIP IF THE MINISTER WERE TO TELL BREWIN THAT HE HAD PROTESTED
THESE ACTIVITIES. SENIOR CIA OFFICIALS HAVE MADE CLEAR THAT
MANY ASPECTS OF THE DRUG EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAMME WERE REPRE-
HENSIBLE. AT SAME TIME TURNER(IN ABSENCE OF AMB) SUGGESTS THAT
YOU CONSIDER DESIRABILITY OF GIVING STATE DEPT ADVANCE NOTICE OF
OUR INTENTION TO TAKE ACTION WHICH WILL HAVE EFFECT OF MAKINGPAST
CLEARLY UNACCEPTABLE CIA ACTIONS PUBLIC. IT WOULD BE UNFORTUNATE IF
STATE(INCL USA EMB IN OTT) INADVERTENTLY AND THROUGH IGNORANCE
MADE MATTERS WORSE BY DENYING VALIDITY OF INFO PROVIDED BREWIN
AND COULD THEN BE ACCUSED OF CONCEALMENT SINCE CDN GOVT WOULD HAVE
TO STAND BY INFO RECD FM CIA. CIA WILL HAVE TO ACCEPT CRITICISM
SUCH REVELATIONS ATTRACT BUT CDA AND AUSA SHOULD TRY JOINTLY TO
ENSURE THAT RELATIONS IN OTHER UNRELATED AREAS ARE NOT/NOT
UNNECESSARILY AFFECTED.

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01 SEPTEMBER 1977

i.e. please duck this !!

ANY APPROACH TO ANY CDN SHOULD BE SUBJECT TO GOVT'S APPROVAL

SOUNDS GOOD

i.e. "protest" to CIA but notice to State initially

① protest to Hulse
② Handling of info disclosure on U of T - to [illegible]
- mandatory [illegible]
③ letter to Bennett
④ inform [illegible]

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