

Secret Tests

In February of this year the Canadian press broke the story that the Government of Canada, the CIA and the US Army funded brain-damaging "treatments" conducted by psychiatrist D. Ewen Cameron at the Allan Memorial Institute in Montreal from 1950 to 1964. Through its Defence Research Board, the Canadian Government gave \$500,000 to Cameron over a 14-year period; Government officials, however, are still denying or refusing to admit knowledge of Cameron's disabling "treatments" and their devastating effects. In addition, the CIA gave \$64,000 to Cameron from 1957 to 1961, and the US Army gave up to \$75,000 a year for 20 years (1949-1969) to the Allan Memorial for "truth serum" experiments. (This information came to light through applications made by The Province in Vancouver and The Toronto Star under the Access To Information Act.

From 1950 to 1964, Cameron—the "founder of Canadian Psychiatry" and former President of both the American Psychiatric Association and World Psychiatric Association—subjected over 100 "schizophrenic" and "depressed" psychiatric inmates (mostly women) to his "depatterning" experiments. "Depatterning" is a euphemism for destroying human identity by various brain-damaging techniques. Cameron's "depatterning" techniques included: repeated electroshocks (as many as 10 per day and up to 60 in a month); prolonged "sleep therapy" (involving drug-induced sleep for days or weeks at a time with massive doses of barbiturates or insulin comas); LSD injections; "psychic driving" (repeated bombardment with tape recorded guilt-producing messages played for hours at a time while "patients" were unconscious or even conscious); "photic driving" (repeated bombardment with flashes of light, about 15 per second, which caused severe headaches, tension and/or hallucinations); and "isolation" or solitary confinement for days at a time.

As a direct result of such "treatments," virtually all of Cameron's victims suffered massive and permanent memory losses, brain damage and many other lifelong intellectual and emotional disabilities. In a 1960 journal article, Cameron himself admitted the massive memory losses. He partly described a "depatterned schizophrenic" patient in these terms: "All schizophrenic symptoms have disappeared. There is complete amnesia for all events of his life."

Nine Canadian victims of Cameron are suing the CIA for \$1,000,000 each for the psychiatric tortures they were forced to endure under Cameron from 1957 to 1963. One victim is Val Orlikow, wife of David Orlikow, NDP M.P. from Winnipeg. In 1981, Ms. Orlikow received \$65,000 including legal costs from the Allan Memorial in an out-of-court settlement. She and other Canadian victims may soon launch a class action suit against the Canadian Government as well.

In this issue, we're pleased to publish a transcript of a special documentary broadcast on "the fifth estate" program of CBC-TV on January 17th this year. We thank the CBC for its permission. For further accounts of Cameron's tortures and the CIA connection, please see previous issues (Vol 3, No. 3, pp. 22-25; Vol. 2, No. 2, 1981, p. 24) and the book Search For The 'Manchurian Candidate': The CIA and Mind Control by John Marks (1979). We will publish further articles on Cameron and the CIA/Canadian Government connections in future issues.

Eric Mallng, reporter, fifth estate

In Winnipeg, Val Orlikow spends a lot of time tending her plants. It's one of the few hobbies she has left. She used to devour books and write long letters. Now she can't concentrate on a book for more than a single page, and writing a letter is beyond her. She's on medication 24 hours a day. If she wasn't married to David Orlikow, an NDP member of parliament, she might never have learned the full story of what happened to her.

In 1956, suffering from depression after childbirth, Mrs. Orlikow was referred by her Winnipeg doctor to a top psychiatrist in Montreal. Unknowingly, she was about to become a part of a cruel C.I.A. experiment codenamed MK-ULTRA.

In Langley, Virginia, outside of Washington, stands the headquarters of the Central Intelligence Agency, protected

by walls of secrecy as high as the trees. Stored inside computers like this one is what's left of the C.I.A. files on the MK-ULTRA Project. Convinced the Soviets and Chinese had perfected brainwashing during the Korean War, the agency sought to perfect its own techniques, both to protect its agents and to use as a weapon.

John Gittinger, former C.I.A. operative

Who did you meet with in the safe-housing?

Eric Mallng

The C.I.A. man overseeing the project was John Gittinger.

John Gittinger

There was continued pressure put upon anybody within the agency in connection with trying to explain or understand brainwashing. So, we were charged with rather an elaborate attempt to try to find out chemical, psychological,

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any kind of means that people could use to influence the behaviour of other people.

Eric Malling

In Montreal on the side of the mountain overlooking the city stands an ancestral home bearing a name worthy of an Edgar Allan Poe horror tale—Raven's Crag. Donated to McGill, Raven's Crag became the Allan Memorial Institute for the Treatment of Mental Illness. Here the C.I.A. channelled money for MK-ULTRA, Sub-project 68, which becomes a real life horror tale.

The project chief in Montreal was Dr. Ewen Cameron, world renowned Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry at McGill and Director of the Allan Memorial Institute. The C.I.A. secretly funded the medical experiments through a front in New York City, called, of all things, the Society for the Protection of Human Ecology. Documents show that the agency had been impressed with earlier work done at McGill in sensory deprivation, work that was useful in designing sophisticated torture techniques later on. But at the time, brainwashing looked even more promising, and Dr. Cameron was the perfect one to carry out the work—an American citizen with a world class reputation operating outside of the United States.

Dr. Cameron certainly had the credentials. At various times president of the Canadian, the American, and even the World Psychiatric Association.

Dr. Ewen Cameron (excerpt from speech)

These are the days and ours are the occasions—

Eric Malling

In an address to colleagues from around the world, Cameron showed that he certainly knew the potential of the human mind—for good and bad.

Dr. Ewen Cameron (excerpt from speech)

And it is his mind, no less, which may destroy mankind.

Eric Malling

Val Orlikow came to the Allan for her post-partum depression.

Mrs. Velma Orlikow, former patient

Everybody in the hospital was very much in awe of Dr. Cameron, and he strode the halls like a giant. And people would say, "Oh there but for God, goes god." And to me, I thought how could he possibly ever take me for a patient. Who am I? I mean this great man who's done all these marvellous things. And boy, I better work hard, and I better do everything he tells me to do. And you know, I don't want to lose this opportunity to get well.

Eric Malling

Like Mrs. Orlikow, Mrs. Jeanine Huard of Montreal, came to Dr. Cameron depressed after childbirth. The depression was made worse by a hearing problem that coincided with the birth of her child. She too was in awe of Dr. Cameron.

Mrs. Jeanine Huard

He was a very, very impressive man. And I was told he was the best doctor in North America. So he would look at you a few minutes, ask you a few questions, and then proceed with the treatments.

Mrs. Velma Orlikow

But I never saw him once, in all the times that I saw him, that I wasn't afraid. Every time I went down to his office, I would shake with fear. And everytime I'd see him coming down the hall, I'd shake with fear. But I adored him.

Eric Malling

Dr. Elliot Emmanuel knew Cameron.

Dr. Elliot Emmanuel

He was an authoritarian, ruthless, power-hungry, nervous, tense, angry man—not very nice.

Eric Malling

At Raven's Crag, Dr. Cameron went farther with drugs

and electric shock treatments than any of the U.S. researchers in the MK-ULTRA Project dared. His aim was to wipe the mind clean. Then he would implant new messages by forcing the patient to listen to a hypnotic repetition as many as a quarter of a million times. This was called psychic driving.

Most of the drugs used in the program were experimental—and some dangerous. There was the tranquilizer Artane, a paralysis-inducing Anectine, and Curare which pygmies tip their arrows with to paralyze victims, bulbocapnine—another experimental tranquilizer, and lysergic acid diethylamide—the hallucinogen LSD.

In her room at Raven's Crag, Mrs. Orlikow waited for her first treatment.

Mrs. Velma Orlikow

Well, I saw a tray with a hypodermic—with a needle, a syringe—and the card on it had my name so I looked a little more closely. And it was lysergic acid diethylamide. And my husband was a druggist and I knew a lot of drugs but I'd never heard of that one. And so I phoned a friend who was a psychiatric nurse, and I said, "Do you know what it is?" And she said, "I've never heard of it." But she had a friend who was a psychiatrist, so she phoned her friend. And she called me back and she said, "He said that this stuff causes a poisonous psychosis." She said he had said not to take it. Well I thought, you know, he's a very Freudian psychiatrist and doesn't believe in any medication of any kind. And after all, here is Dr. Cameron—I mean he's the big doctor and he's known all over the world, and he wouldn't do anything that would hurt me, etc. And so, I took the injection, and I didn't like it. And it really did create a poisonous psychosis.

Eric Malling

LSD, with all its frightening mental images, was scarcely known at the time. But the C.I.A. secretly brought some in from Switzerland where it had just been developed.

Mrs. Velma Orlikow

The room became very distorted and I thought my bones were all melting. And I just wanted to scream that I wanted to get out of there. And I saw the squirrels outside, and I thought, they're not squirrels, I'm the squirrel. I'm in this cage and I can't get out. And I started to throw myself from side to side in the room. And I couldn't write. They had given me a pencil and paper and asked me to write down, but I couldn't write, I couldn't do anything. I couldn't focus, I couldn't—I don't know—it was like some kind of funny hell I'd fallen into, and I couldn't get out. And I don't know how long that went on. It was just a terrible nightmare. And I just felt that my life was threatened—I could never go back to what I'd been.

Eric Malling

Robert Logie of Vancouver was eighteen when he came to the Allan complaining of trembling and severe leg pains, diagnosed as psychosomatic. Like Mrs. Orlikow and Mrs. Huard, he had no inkling he was to be part of a C.I.A. experiment.

Robert Logie, former patient

The LSD was very horrifying and they gave it to me for about 12 or 15 times. One minute I would see the doctor there, the next minute I wouldn't see him there. And they were asking me all kinds of questions. And I remember them telling me that I was getting smaller and smaller, and I really felt myself getting smaller. And they were bringing me back in time, way back. At one point I almost felt like I was just about to be born, really, that far back in memory. They were really probing, asking all kinds of questions. I felt I didn't have any control—I had to answer, I didn't feel I had any control. I was completely—like they had complete control over me.

Eric Malling

Mrs. Huard, like the others, was forced to pay for the so-

called treatment—massive electric shocks and all the drugs.

Mrs. Jeanine Huard

They would give me as much as forty pills a day. And I would ask the nurse, what is that? They would say it's a new drug and they only name it by a number.

Eric Malling

What did all those drugs do to you? How did they make you feel?

Mrs. Jeanine Huard

I was very very strong will-powered, so these drugs kind of desensitized me. They would lower my reactions; they would lower my resistance.

Eric Malling

As well as the experimental drugs and massive electric shock treatments, Mrs. Huard was subjected to psychic driving. Hypnotic-like messages were repeated over and over to a sleeping patient, sometimes for as long as 16 hours in a row. They were a key part of the mind control experiment. This is how Mrs. Huard remembers one of the messages.

Simulated message

Why are you running away from your responsibilities, Jeanine? Why, Jeanine? Why? (voices overlapping)

Mrs. Jeanine Huard

I would try very strongly not to be—not to let my mind be catching all the messages but they would lower my resistance so much with the other drugs. But I couldn't do otherwise than listen.

Eric Malling

Did you ever ask them how any of this was making you better?

Mrs. Jeanine Huard

No, I didn't ask questions. I would just say, I don't want to go through it again. And I would cry. I didn't want it, you know. I knew way down in my heart I knew it wasn't good. But ah, you know, how could you fight? You're in a hospital where it's supposed to be the best with the best doctors. So what can you do?

Mrs. Velma Orlikow

I'd say "I can't, I can't take it anymore. I can't stand it. I don't think this is doing me any good. I feel worse." And he'd walk down the hall a little way with me and put his arm on my shoulder, and "Come on now, lassie, you know you're going to do it." And finally I'd say, "Well, okay," and off we'd go to my room and he would give me another injection and then pat me on the shoulder and off he'd be again.

I had LSD, I believe, a total of 14 times. And sometimes there would be four days between the injections and sometimes there would be one consecutive day after the other. And some of them I managed to write down things in my notes to Dr. Cameron.

Eric Malling

A newly declassified C.I.A. document shows there was at least one voice of protest at the agency as the experiments got underway. One agent wrote, "Does Project Officer approve these immoral and inhuman tests? I suggest that all who are in favour of the above intended operation volunteer their heads for use in Dr. so-and-so's noble project." The names were deleted.

In her hospital room, a terrified Mrs. Orlikow tried to hide like a child at the sound of Dr. Cameron's approaching footsteps.

Mrs. Velman Orlikow

I heard him coming and I hid in the washroom in my room. And I thought "Well, I'll go and sit on the toilet and nobody will see me." Anyhow, that didn't work because he knocked on the door and he said, "Now come on, lassie, we know you're in there, and come on, you come out and let me give you your injection." And I said, "No, I'm not taking any more injections. I can't do it. I don't care if I die. I

can't. I can't do it any more because this is killing me and that's all there is to it. I can't do it." Well, he wasn't very happy about it. However, after a little discussion, he turned on his heel and left the room.

Eric Malling

The electric shock treatments were administered on an unprecedented scale. It was called depatterning. The mind was short-circuited so the psychic driving hypnotic messages could be planted on a clean slate. There is now no known use of electric shocks on such a scale—even in Soviet mental asylums where political crimes are punished.

Dr. Elliot Emmanuel, psychiatrist and former colleague of Dr. Cameron.

As you probably know, electroshock treatment has been given for depression for something like 40 years now. It's a very successful and useful treatment for severe depression that doesn't respond to other things. But depatterning is a use of electroshock treatment in a totally different way in which instead of giving the shocks say two or three times a week, they're given two or three times a day for three or four weeks, reducing the patient to a sort of animal-vegetable state from which it's hoped that they would recover in a more healthy state of mind. It didn't work.

Robert Logie

I was there for a while and I thought, "I don't want to stay here." And I started to run away from the hospital, and they grabbed me, and then they put me on sleep treatment. They kept me asleep for 23 days, and while I was asleep they were shocking the heck out of me with electric shocks and playing tapes.

Mrs. Velma Orlikow

There was another lady who had the same kind of psychic driving that I did, and she was a very wiry, slender lady with lots of pep and zip, you know. And she'd go to the dances and this and that. And one day she just wasn't there. And when we asked where she went, they said, oh well, you know, she's gone to another hospital. Well some time later, I was in the day hospital, and I happened to ask a nurse if she'd heard what had happened to this lady. And she said, "Oh that's her sitting over there." And I looked, and there was a fat lady that looked like she was made out of dough. She didn't know me, she didn't know herself, she didn't know anybody. She was gone. Now that's death.

Eric Malling

Did you ever try to get away from there? Did you ever say, "I'm just not going back"?

Mrs. Jeanine Huard

I tried. I was home for the weekend, and I had a pass for the weekend—that's how they call it. So when I was there I said, "I'm not going back there." So I telephoned or somebody else in the house telephoned. And they said, "If you're not coming back we're sending the police after you." So I remember being so upset. I was crying, I didn't want to go in, and it was really like a concentration camp.



Mrs. Velma Orlikow

There was a gentleman who jumped off the roof of the Allan. I don't think he had LSD, but he had sleep therapy with psychic driving, you know, with the driving tapes under his pillow. And they told him he was going to go home, and he'd just come out of sleep therapy. And he just jumped—he went around, big smile on his face, said goodbye to everybody, went up on the roof—and jumped off. And landed at the back door of the Allan, which was a dreadful, awful thing. I don't think he was more than 30—and he was just gone—just gone. And there was this big, washed area at the back door. Nobody would go in and out of that back door for a long time. And everybody in the hospital spoke in hushed tones—and everybody was affected. They would not talk about it. It was as though it did not happen.

Eric Malling

In 1973, all MK-ULTRA files under the control of the technical services division chief of the C.I.A. were ordered destroyed by the Director, Richard Helms. But in a bureaucracy as vast as the Central Intelligence Agency it's difficult to destroy everything. And the damning evidence of the Cameron project surfaced after a Freedom of Information Act suit. It revealed Mrs. Orlikow had reason for her nightmares and her doubts.

Mrs. Velma Orlikow

I've heard that it was the most brutal program under MK-ULTRA in the States and in Canada, that this was the most brutal. It was an awful feeling to realize when I found out this that the man whom I thought cared about what happened to me didn't give a damn. I was a fly—just a fly.

Eric Malling

Her husband, David Orlikow, NDP member of parliament for 22 years, remembers the cost.

David Orlikow

We had Blue Cross coverage but Blue Cross did not cover treatment in a mental hospital. So what we did after the first year was to sell the house which was really the only money that we had. And my daughter and I moved in with Val's mother, and we stayed there almost three years. It was tough but the financial cost was really a small part of the cost if you're talking about cost. It really disrupted our lives.

Eric Malling

Mrs. Orlikow sued the Allan Memorial Institute last year it quietly settled out of court for \$50,000. But that's only the amount she estimates she had to pay for what she thought was treatment. Apart from giving Mrs. Orlikow her money back, the Allan has done nothing to compensate Cameron's other victims.

But in the U.S., a former C.I.A. director, Stansfield Turner, promised to Congress the agency would try and track down victims of the MK-ULTRA Project in both Canada and the U.S. so they might get compensation. The C.I.A. wrote the Allan this recently declassified letter. Addressed to Maurice Danger, then director, it said, "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 enquire whether this information might be reconstituted through patient records, financial records or other hospital records. Sincerely yours, Daniel B. Silver, General Counsel, C.I.A." So even the C.I.A. made some effort to find the victims, but little help from Montreal.

There's no record of the Allan ever attempting a search of all its medical records, although Cameron's successor admits it would be easy enough to do. C.I.A. documents show that 53 people in Montreal were subjected to the MK-ULTRA experiments but only 9 of those have been positively identified. Apart from Orlikow, Huard and Logie, there were three Montreal housewives, one of whom is now institutionalized. There is a Montreal businessman who never really got his life together again after the experiments. And another man who's been destitute for most of the time since. Ironically enough, one of the victims is now a psychiatrist practising in eastern Ontario. She obviously functions well enough, but after the experiments ten years of her memory was wiped right out.

The McGill project was abruptly terminated in 1964 and so Dr. Cameron returned to the United States. Three years later he died suddenly of a heart attack. Subsequent evaluation of Cameron's work in Montreal by his successor showed that the intensive shock therapy was not only medically useless but potentially dangerous. Cameron, though, never revealed how much he knew about the C.I.A. sponsorship of his work.

Robert Logie was later given cortisone treatment for the pains in his leg that brought him to the Allan in the first place. It worked, but his mind is a different story. He now has joined with Mrs. Orlikow, Mme. Huard, and six other Canadians in a massive law suit against the United States government.

They contend that they sought treatment and instead were made unwitting victims of C.I.A. experiments. The nine Canadians are seeking \$1 million apiece in damages from the U.S. government. The C.I.A. intimidates many American law firms, but this case is being fought by a lawyer who defended Lillian Hellman and Arthur Miller during the McCarthy witch hunts for communists. In preparation, the lawyers have interrogated every C.I.A. agent involved in MK-ULTRA including former director Helms.

With the trial expected to start soon, Joseph Rauh sums up the case with his junior partner, James Turner.

Joseph Rauh

What did we get out of Gittinger?

James Turner

All right, John Gittinger is the former C.I.A. staff agent who testified that at his request the C.I.A. contacted Cameron and informed him that a front in New York would support his work. As a result of that, Cameron received C.I.A. funds to finance the LSD and brainwashing experiments.

Joseph Rauh

In other words. Cameron, all he did was what the C.I.A.



BACK IN TOUCH WITH
REALITY?.. DON'T
YOU HAVE ANYTHING
BETTER?

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THAVES 12-30

was in effect asking him to do, and what he said he was going to do, and he did it.

James Turner

And then they paid him money for it.

Joseph Rauh

And then what about Gottlieb now? We've got a lot of stuff out of Gottlieb. Here's one of his depositions. We got him—I take it he said, "I'm going to wash my hands of this. I approved the project but I don't have to take care of the Canadian citizens who are going to be affected." Is that fair?

James Turner

That's fair. He admitted that they took no steps whatsoever to guarantee that people wouldn't be injured if it could be avoided or to make sure that people even knew that they were participating in an experiment.

Joseph Rauh

This guy, Gottlieb, has got quite a record doesn't he, on negligent action ahead of time, I mean before this ever—

James Turner

He was personally involved in an experiment that resulted in the death of a U.S. army—

Joseph Rauh

Is that the one where they put the LSD in the Cointreau of a guy named Olsen?

James Turner

Yeah, and then he jumped out of a window and committed suicide in New York City. They managed to cover that up too.

Joseph Rauh

I like a man who is general counsel of the C.I.A. His name is Larry Houston. And at that time he said this was culpable negligence. He was a general counsel. And they went on, left a guy on the job who had been guilty according to their own lawyer of culpable negligence. What about Helms? We took his deposition too—it's right here.

James Turner

Yes, it's an awful thick deposition. He didn't remember a whole lot. There's a major case of forget-me's. The only thing we really got out of him was that he instructed Gottlieb—the C.I.A.'s Dr. Gottlieb—to destroy the records.

Eric Malling

When the story broke about the covert C.I.A. activities on Canadian soil, the United States sent a formal apology to the Trudeau government. But External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachen has refused to release that document to Mrs. Orlikow and the others in the law suit.

This declassified State Department letter shows why. Addressed to the Canadian Embassy, it reads, "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 the Canadian government withhold from the public disclosure the documents in question."

Joseph Rauh

We moved heaven and earth to get the correspondence and the documents of the discussions between the Canadian government and the United States. The United States won't give it to us because they're covering up their wrong. The Canadian government won't give it to us because they're scared of the United States government. Both of them are holding back all of the information about this. I think the case could be broken if the Canadian government would say to the C.I.A., "We're not going to cover up for you any longer. We're going to give this material to Mr. Orlikow for his case."

Eric Malling

If the Canadian government has this apology from the U.S., why in the world do you think they wouldn't release it?

Joseph Rauh

I just think the Canadian government is a little bit like international wimps in the case of the United States. I don't know why they're so scared of us. We're not going to do anything. I don't think the Seventh Army is going to attack Montreal because you give us that material.

Eric Malling

I understand, though, that the American position is that this kind of C.I.A. material can't be released for national security reasons. Maybe that's true.

Joseph Rauh

Security—my neck! First, the C.I.A., everything they forget. Then when they have to stop forgetting because it's ludicrous, then they say it's all national security. What is national security about the apologies of the United States to Canada? They get very belligerent the Canadians with Russians when they shoot down the 007 with some Canadian citizens on it. But when the C.I.A. covertly does something to the citizens, ruin the lives of many of these citizens, well the Canadian government is doing nothing. I don't know why.

Eric Malling

Canada made forceful representations on behalf of the Toronto businessman who was kidnapped by bounty hunters, taken back to Florida. That wouldn't indicate that they're afraid to make a ruckus down here.

Joseph Rauh

That was a pretty easy situation. I mean, my god, you kidnap a Canadian, take him to the United States. Heavens above—and furthermore who do you have to fight there?—a couple of bounty hunters. Here you're fighting the C.I.A. That scares Canada.

Eric Malling

I'm surprised that if your case is as strong as you say that the American government isn't trying to get an out of court settlement, pay out a bunch of money and just hope it will go away.

Joseph Rauh

When the C.I.A. went into this brainwashing stuff, what they call the MK-ULTRA Program, when they went into that they injured lots more people than the nine we are suing for. They injured a great many other people.

Eric Malling

Here in the United States.

Joseph Rauh

Here in the United States. They may feel that they've got so many skeletons in their closet that settling with us, even though we're clearly right and they would like it to go away, would hurt them as a precedent. I can't think of any other reason that they're being so really rough on us.

Allan Lawrence

I think there is a duty on the government to release in a matter such as this, all of the information it has.

Eric Malling

Allan Lawrence is the Conservative justice critic in the Commons.

Allan Lawrence

If there has been government complicity or government negligence, so be it, you know. It's far better to make a full disclosure and a full confession of your sins in a matter such as this. It's always a difficult thing for anybody to sue a government or sue an agency in the government. And if you don't have the cooperation of your own government in doing it, you have a few strikes against you right off the bat.

If the process was reversed, if it was some sort of a secretive Canadian operation taking place in the United States, I'm sure all hell would break loose down there as far as beating of breasts and waving of flags and what-not.

Eric Malling

This material came from the States. Perhaps they're bound

by, if not law, good manners to not turn it over if the source of the information doesn't want it turned over.

Joseph Rauh

I don't know about manners. I don't know about international manners very much. But I know this—if I were in charge of a government to whom nine citizens that we are suing for have been brainwashed without their knowing, have had their lives impaired, and have it done by a foreign agency under cover without the government of Canada knowing it, I would find a way to help those people instead of hindering them.

Eric Malling

We tried to ask External Affairs Minister MacEachen why the government of Canada is not helping these Canadian citizens who are victimized by agents of another country. But for more than two months, Mr. MacEachen has been unavailable to discuss the matter.

What do you want to tell Mr. MacEachen, for example, about what happened to you, how you feel about it now?

Mrs. Jeanine Huard

I would tell him to try what we've been through and see what he would have to say after, because only when you go through such an experience, one can say how bad it can be and how painful.

Mrs. Velma Orlikow

I'd say, come on, get off your horse and help us. We need some help from our government. We're innocent victims of something that happened that should never have been. And you can't put us back where we were, but at least do something to help us now. Do something to stand up and say this can't happen in Canada.

Eric Malling

What can you possibly get for your clients out of this case?

Joseph Rauh

You can't get their health back. That's not possible. And

they're older people and some of them may die during this stonewalling by the C.I.A. And some of them may get worse. One of them at least is in an institution now. I mean the thing is very much needing of speed to get recompense. You can get some money; that's all you can get. That's all you can get when a doctor misoperates on you. You don't get your health back. There's no way we can get their health back. But what we can get them is some funds to help ameliorate their old age with the damage that's been done to them by this lousy performance that occurred through the C.I.A. by Dr. Cameron mistreating them and hurting them.

Eric Malling

One thing which triggered Mrs. Huard's initial depression was growing deafness in one ear. That was later corrected with minor surgery, but no surgery can undo Dr. Cameron's work at Raven's Crag.

Mrs. Jeanine Huard

I cannot go to sleep without any medication. I have migraine headaches that last for a week at a time. Doctors cannot find the cause. I have slight amnesia. I have a lot of trouble to concentrate.

Robert Logie

I've never been able to sleep without medication since the sleep treatment. I went through years and years and years of severe depressions. I dream about it, all my waking hours I think about it. It's eating me up.

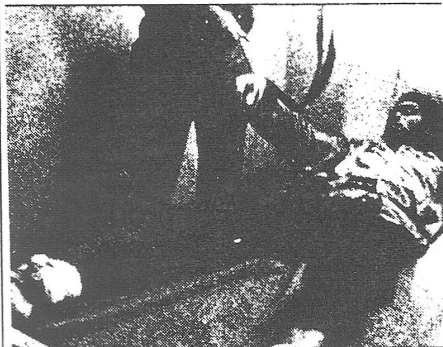
Mrs. Velma Orlikow

I've been hospitalized. When I first went home to Winnipeg, I attempted to take my own life because I couldn't endure the way I felt. And I have a chronic need—I'm very dependent on other people. And I have a chronic depression which at times gets worse.

Mrs. Jeanine Huard

Not being with my family, not being able to follow a career, not being able to study anymore, which I wanted to do very much—I would say it cost me my life.

**HURRY
TOMORROW**



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—Vincent Canby, NEW YORK TIMES

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—Stewart Sheingold
Professor of Political Science
Univ. of Washington