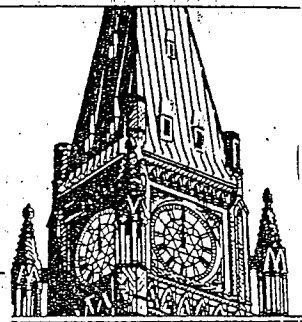


This is Exhibit E of  
the Affidavit of Lindsay Lorimer  
sworn February 15, 2002



A commissioner, etc

## OTTAWA



## CITIZEN

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 2001

ESTABLISHED IN 1845

## LSD 'guinea pig'

**wins in  
court**

\$1.68+GST

Government,  
prison doctor  
confess  
to negligence

Citizen investigation  
revealed that hundreds  
of inmates were used in  
scientific experiments  
in 1960s, 1970s

BY JIM BRONSKILL  
AND MIKE BLANCHFIELD

The federal government and a former prison psychologist have confessed to assault and negligence for giving LSD to a teenage inmate in the 1960s.

The admission by the government and psychologist Mark Eveson in Ontario's Superior Court of Justice is a key victory for former prisoner Dorothy Proctor in her three-year battle for compensation.

A total of 23 female inmates were administered LSD as part of a 1961 study at the now-defunct federal Prison for Women in Kingston.

At 18 and serving a three-year robbery sentence, Ms. Proctor received at least one dose of the powerful hallucinogen in a 1.5-metre-by-2.5-metre windowless basement segregation cell, lit by a single bulb with only a mattress and a hole in which to pass bodily waste.

In 1998, Ms. Proctor sued the government and former Correctional Service of Canada officials for giving her the drug, saying it has caused brain damage and terrifying hallucinations.

The lawsuit touched off a protracted court fight over the nature of the LSD tests, the ethics of using prisoners in the drug program and whether officials breached a duty of care to the prisoners in their charge.

The case focuses on events during the early history of the psychedelic drug, a pre-hippie era when LSD was known primarily to academic researchers and scientists, including some who investigated the drug for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency as part of its quest to explore the human mind.

Among the correspondence filed with the court by Ms. Proctor's lawyers is a 1953 letter to the federal prison service from Dr. Ewen Cameron of Montreal, who would later undertake mind-control research funded by the CIA.

The Canadian government argues LSD was administered to female prisoners with the aim of "promoting the health of individuals" — not for experimental reasons.

However, the government concedes there is no record of Ms. Proctor having consented to receiving the hallucinogen among the thousands of pages of prison documents that have surfaced in the case during the past three years.

The government and Dr. Eveson admitted April 30 to assault and negligence, declarations that were accepted by the court in early May.

See LSD on page A2

## LSD: Claims doctors were in positions of trust

Continued from page A1

Ms. Proctor is suing for \$5 million, though the court has not yet addressed the issue of damages.

A primary point of contention in Ms. Proctor's suit remains unsettled because the government does not allow that officials were responsible for a fundamental lapse in care toward her.

In an amended statement of claim filed in May, Ms. Proctor has asked Master Robert Beaudoin, the court official presiding over the case, to rule in her favour Aug. 28 on the final point, without a trial, on the weight of the evidence presented to date.

She argues the defendants owed her a duty, "as a vulnerable minor and as an inmate," to protect her from harm and safeguard her well-being.

In particular, she contends that Dr. Eveson, who ran the LSD program, and Dr. George Scott, the prison psychiatrist who oversaw the tests, were "placed in a position of trust" with her, to the point where she "saw them as father figures."

Ms. Proctor claims the men, in counselling her to take the drug, were primarily motivated by their desire to use her for experimental purposes, as opposed to promotion of health and wellness.

In early 1998, a Correctional Service board of inquiry recommended that Proctor receive compensation and a formal apology.

However, the government referred the matter to the McGill University Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law. Ms. Proctor, who had run out of patience, went to court.

A subsequent investigation by the Citizen showed that hundreds of federal inmates were used as test subjects in scientific experiments during the 1960s and 1970s.

Prisoners took part in trials of untested pharmaceuticals such as penicillin and anti-stress pills, spent days in dark cells during sensory-deprivation research and received painful shocks in studies of cigarette smokers.

In a report released in May of last year, the McGill centre recommended the government stop stalling and agree to compensate prisoners who were subjected to "unethical" experiments behind bars.

The author suggested the prison service establish an independent committee to review the claims of federal inmates used as scientific guinea pigs in research.

However, the prison service seems unprepared to deal with the recommendations while Ms. Proctor's suit is before the courts, indicates a briefing note obtained under the Access to Information Act.

"Because of current litigation (Ms. Proctor's case), CSC cannot make specific comments with respect to the observations that pertain to compensation of inmates in the report."