

evidence that it was serious and liable to abuse. This was at the time that Dr. Alfred and Dr. Leary in Harvard were trying to distribute this outside the legitimate bonds of research. In 1962 LSD was taken into our legislation and the sale was banned. However, we did make supplementary regulations which permitted its continued use in research. But it has only been since the period of 1964-65 that we have had any widespread evidence of the abuse of this drug in the urban areas.

Senator CROLL: Do you say in 1964-65 in Vancouver?

Dr. HARDMAN: Yes, sir.

Senator CROLL: And in Toronto?

Dr. HARDMAN: Yes, sir.

Senator CROLL: When in Toronto?

Dr. HARDMAN: About the same time. Evidence of abuse came up at the same time that proponents of LSD were proselytizing us across the country and a number of articles were appearing in the press and magazines.

Senator CROLL: What I am trying to get at is this: Let us think of Vancouver and Toronto. Start with Vancouver, if you like, first. How did that come to your attention?

Dr. HARDMAN: This came to our attention in two ways. A report came out of Toronto about a girl who went out of the eighth or ninth floor of the Park Plaza Hotel, and it was reported in the investigation that she was at an LSD party. At the same time, the psychiatrists who had been servicing the emergency department were reporting the odd cases of individuals coming in with an acute psychological breakdown, if not in an acute panic or fear state resulting from their history of having taken LSD. Either their friends brought them in or if they were able to do so they came in themselves, or perhaps a wife or husband brought them in. This is the only evidence we have as historical. One cannot take samples from the individual as one can for alcohol, and determine that the person's behaviour is directly caused by LSD. But if his behaviour is unusual and gives a history of taking LSD, one draws the conclusion.

Senator CROLL: This is what is running through my mind. As I recall it, LSD had been used and acquired in California, particularly at the university level, when it came to our attention?

Dr. HARDMAN: That is correct, sir.

Senator CROLL: Then it moved up to Vancouver, as these things have a habit of doing?

Dr. HARDMAN: That is correct.

Senator CROLL: Toronto was a little different. I am told, and you correct me if I am wrong, that many university people who came over from the United States to Canada, commonly called "draft dodgers," brought it with them. They brought the ideas and did some of the selling in order to be able to live. That is the rumour in the Toronto area—in the Yorkville area, if you like. What do you say about it? What is your comment?

Dr. HARDMAN: This would have to be an opinion. I think the movement of American university students to avoid the draft was a later phenomenon which may have contributed to the more expansive spread. From information available to us, this originally did not begin with the universities, but more with the fringe social group. Then it rapidly spread into university and high school usage.

Senator CROLL: I noticed an advertisement in the press indicating that it has high school usage in Toronto.

Dr. HARDMAN: Yes, we had two reports of this.

Senator CROLL: You spoke of other cities. I think you mentioned Edmonton. Where would you find usage there?

Dr. HARDMAN: Primarily in the university now. These were late developments at the high school level.