

Exhibit P-51

MONTREAL 2

Copies for Dr. Cormier

December 21, 1956.

Prof. W.C.J. Meredith, Dean,
Faculty of Law,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Dean Meredith:

I am sending you a draft of the submission which we are proposing to send to the Federal Ministry of Justice with a request for financial support for our psychiatric forensic clinic. The budget which I enclose was originally drawn up at a time when the Department of Psychiatry and the Montreal Mental Hygiene Institute were the only sponsors. If the Faculty of Law is to come in as a partner in this enterprise, no doubt you will wish to suggest certain changes in the budget and also perhaps in the general format.

I would be most appreciative of your comments.

Yours very truly,

D. Ewen Cameron, M.D.
Director.

Encl.
DEC/DT.

The psychiatric forensic clinic will have diagnostic, consultative and therapeutic functions. It will also undertake teaching and research. The clinical objectives are:

- (a) To provide psychiatric assistance to judges who deal with offenders in whom relative psychiatric factors are considered to be important factors of the offences for which the offender is brought to trial (this would be a pre-sentence to the judge);

February 23, 1957

Dr. B. Ewen Cameron
Allan Memorial Institute

Re: Research Facilities

Dear Dr. Cameron:

I thank you for having asked me to submit a memo regarding the future needs for research facilities in the forensic field.

May I just summarize what has been already requested in the planning of the forensic psychiatric clinic, which we hope will be in operation in the near future. The plans include personnel as well as space and facilities for a clinical service that would provide diagnostic and therapeutic facilities for offenders that could be treated in a set-up comparable to the O.P.D. This is an important and first step, but it should be regarded as only the beginning of more extensive planning in the field of criminology.

It is likely that within the next five years the major theme of concern to us in our research activities will be the scientific study of the correctional process of the criminal individual. I should like to mention here some points of modern penology related to this theme.

A. Correctional process in the penal institution. The major punishment for deviant individuals in the society is deprivation of liberty, at least for the criminal individual. There is a great need for scientific research concerning the psychodynamic effects of deprivation of liberty as it is now used for punitive and corrective measures. This is well illustrated by the fact that in 1954 in Canada out of 2418 convicts incarcerated that year, 768 had been previously incarcerated. Such statistics may be used as an indication of failure of the present corrective methods.

During the past year, I made a preliminary study of the psychodynamic effects of the deprivation of liberty as it exists at present in the penitentiary. This preliminary study will be presented at the congress of the Canadian Correctional Association next May. Among other conclusions of this work, a plea will be made for further study of the psychodynamic implications of the deprivation of liberty in order to allow the society to make a better use of that punishment which seems to defeat its own purpose as judged by the rate of recidivism.

B. Correctional process of the criminal individual within the society. A present trend in modern penology is to help the criminal individual to reform within the community. The punitive correction used for that purpose is a partial deprivation of social and individual liberty or privileges and supervision of the offender (probation). This relatively new approach in penology has given rise to great hope, and may be compared in some respects with the treatment of psychiatric patients in open voluntary hospital as opposed to mental closed hospital.

There is a great need for scientific study of the social and individual dynamics and therapeutic techniques to be used in the correctional process of the deviant criminal individual. The correctional process involves a constellation of social, familial and individual relationships, medico-legal relationships, the often opposite relationship between the immediate welfare of the society and the welfare of the offender, the relationship between a given punishment and its undesirable effects, etc.

After having given consideration to these different aspects of the complex field of criminology, I feel that if we want to establish within the University a center that will englobe the total field of criminology, that center must provide facilities for the integration of the contributions of all workers directly and indirectly connected with criminology and the correctional process of the offenders. Such a center might be conceived as designed in the attached diagram (last page of this letter).

Our immediate needs are those already expressed in the plan submitted for the forensic psychiatric clinic. As for our future needs, I believe that within two years of the opening of this clinic we shall be in a position to provide research workers with problems and material related to the scientific study of the correctional process as described above. I also believe that within two years I shall be able to obtain adequate material facilities for research workers in penal institutions. This would include facilities for a year of clinical work and research for a post-graduate intern in psychiatry if such a project is favourably regarded and accepted by the committee presiding over the diploma course in psychiatry. (A psychiatric ward is now in construction at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.) Whether these research workers conduct their work in penal institutions or at the forensic clinic or in some other organization in the society, a center with office space, secretarial help and other facilities are needed. Also a budget is needed to finance this research. As we start from nothing a documentation center and a library should also be formed. A minimum \$5000 would be needed to start a documentation center and a library, and a minimum \$1000 a year to develop this center in subsequent years.

The budget required for the second year of operation of the forensic clinic will amount to ; the space required by the personnel of the clinic for purpose of investigation and treatment will amount to offices. The personnel the clinic will consist of psychiatrists, psychologist, social worker, secretary. research programme will require that the space and personnel be doubled. It is ected that the total budget for research will equal the budget needed for the ration of the clinic. Space will also be needed for library, for teaching and for ferences. As I received your memo only a few days ago, I have not had time as yet draft a detailed plan of needs. I shall do that as soon as I can and forward you plan.

Not having in mind the total picture of all the facilities that are e centraliz_{ed} in the proposed buildings I should like to say that I would welcome enthusiasm having space within the planned buildings provided that this would not lve separating the different activities described above, i.e. treatment, teaching, research. As I feel that the logical center around which these activities would ate would be the forensic clinic, I can only think that there would be great disadvantages in separating the clinical work from the research work.

If it would be acceptable to the planning committee to accommodate the forensic clinic and the research work in the proposed building, an objection arise from the fact that the forensic clinic's patients would be "deviant citizens" objection could be easily overcome, however, by the architectural design of the

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building (isolating the forensic clinic and its research facilities).

As still further expansion is anticipated, I suggest that the architectural design of the building take into consideration the possibility of additional space. In forensic work this could mean the creation of a center for treatment of offenders in need of care within hospital facilities (v.g. in Toronto a center of 60 beds is being constructed for that purpose).

I shall forward in a separate memo a detailed plan of space and personnel required.

Yours respectfully,

Bruno M. Cormier, M.D.

UNIVERSITY

CENTRE
for

CRIMINOLOGY

treatment

teaching

research

Advanced Centre (as described in
previous plan)

(i) treatment of offenders

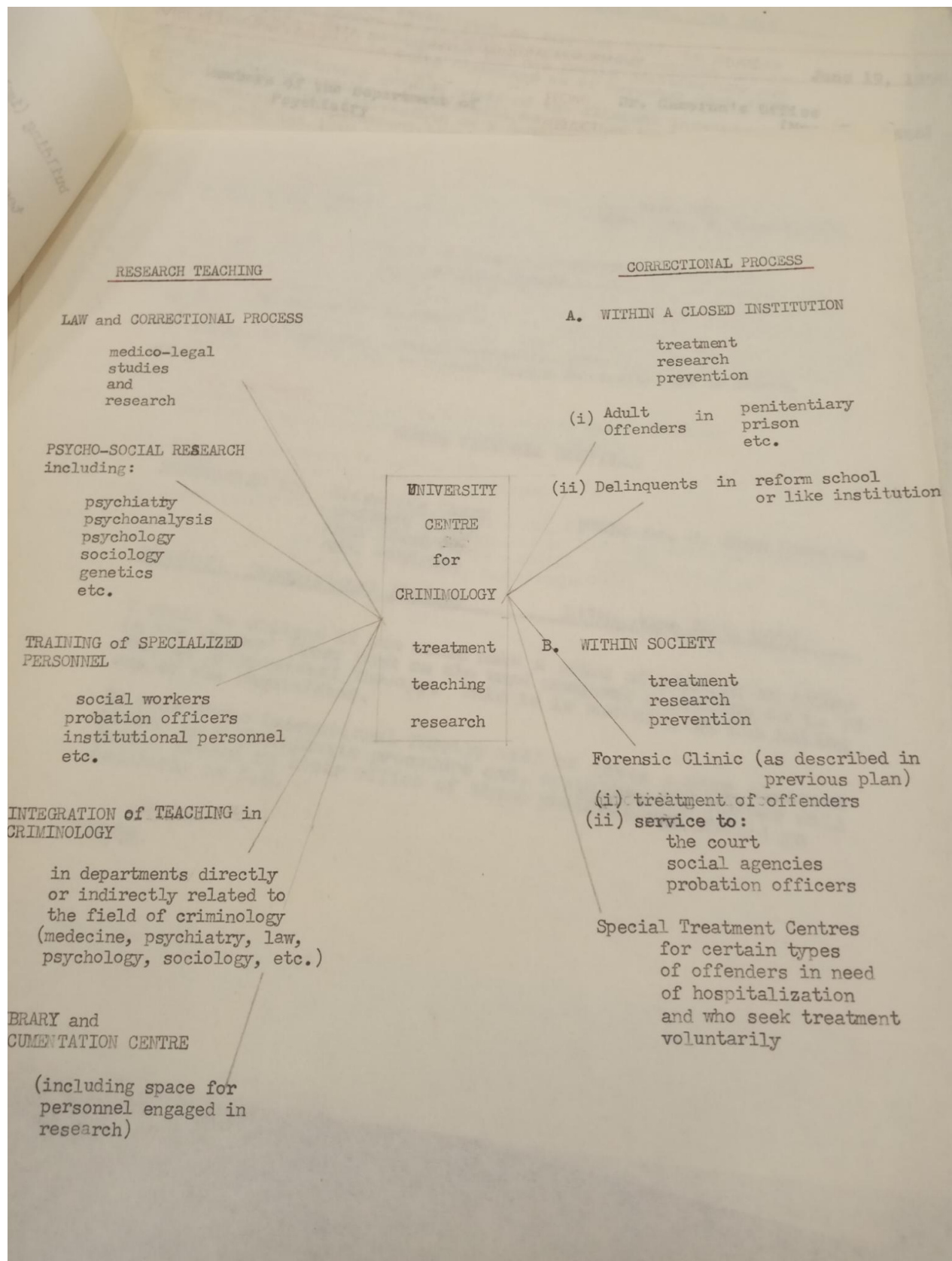
(ii) service to:

the court

social agencies

probation officers

Special Treatment Centres
for certain types
of offenders in need
of hospitalization
and who seek treatment
voluntarily



June 19, 1958

Members of the Department of
Psychiatry.

Dr. Cameron's Office

(Mrs. G. May)

TO: Dr. D. Ewen Cameron

June 24th, 1958
FROM: Bruno M. Cormier, M.D.

Resumé of Training Background
and Appointments

- 1) M.D. - University of Montreal.
- 2) Diploma in Psychiatry - McGill University, 1952.
Postgraduate study also in England (London University) and in France,
1950-53.
- 3) Training in Psychoanalysis in London, England and in Montreal.
Associate Member of Canadian Psychoanalytic Society.
- 4) Certified Specialist in Quebec, 1953.
Fellow of American Psychiatric Association.
- 5) Appointments: Assistant Psychiatrist - AMI, 1953-58.
Psychiatrist At St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 1955-58.
Lecturer in Psychiatry - McGill, 1953-58.
Research in Forensic Psychiatry, 1958.

cc. All Members of the Attending Staff
Miss Lidstone
Dr. Miller

FROM: Dr. D. Ewen Cameron

April 14/58

SUBJECT: Bruno M. Cormier

DATE: November 1958

I should be obliged if, commencing at once, you would be so good as to take over the medical direction and routine organization of the Sleep Room. You will appreciate from our discussions that of course means that any member of the Attending Staff placing patient in the Sleep Room and wishing to continue the direction that patient's care is at full liberty to do so. Apart from this I would be glad if you would undertake responsibility for the medical care connected with this type of therapy as the Director

McGILL UNIVERSITY

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1960 1960

TO: Dr. H. Coriander

FROM: Dr. Cameron's office

DRAFT

SUBJECT: Publicity on the Forensic

Dr. Cameron has asked me to send you down the attached copy of a letter which
 Dr. F. Cyril James,
 Principal and Vice Chancellor,
 Dawson Hall,
 McGill University,
 Montreal 2, Quebec.

Dear Dr. James,

This is to inform you that the forthcoming Second Annual
 Research Conference in Criminology and Delinquency will take place in
 the Auditorium of the University of Montreal from Wednesday evening,
 May 11th, to noon on Saturday, May 14th, 1960. It will be sponsored
 by McGill University (Department of Psychiatry and Faculty of Law),
 the University of Montreal (Departments of Sociology and Psychology)
 and the Treatment Team at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

I am enclosing a copy of the tentative program which will
 give you an idea of the content and scope of the conference.

Monseigneur Irénée Lussier, the Rector of the University of
 Montreal, has very kindly accepted to be present at the opening session
 on Wednesday evening, May 11th, and will probably give a short
 welcoming address. We would greatly appreciate it if you could be
 present to welcome the delegates in the name of McGill University.



Department of Psychiatry

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

Allan Memorial Institute
1025 Pine Avenue West

13 December 1960

Dr. B. Cormier
Allan Memorial Institute

Dear Doctor Cormier,

At a recent meeting of the Policies Committee, it was decided to set up a Sub-Committee to explore the need for, and to make specific recommendations as to, the improvement of facilities for The Disturbed Adolescent; this would be insofar as the English-speaking population of the Province is concerned, and with particular reference to the metropolitan areas.

I should be very glad if you would accept membership on this Committee, the Chairman of which will be Dr. Taylor Statten.

Yours sincerely,

D. Ewen Cameron, M.D.
Chairman of Department.

EC/gm