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Are We Not Drawn Onward, We FeW, drawn OnwarD to NeW erA
(Forwards and Backwards in an Infinite Loop)

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Are We Not Drawn Onward, We Few, drawn Onward to Newer A

(Forwards and Backwards in an Infinite Loop)

Martin White

Prologue

In 1967, Benoit Mandelbrot published a paper in *Science Magazine*. The paper proved to be a seminal work linking mathematical objects with natural forms, and was instrumental in the development of chaos theory. Entitled *How Long is the Coast of Britain? Statistical Self-Similarity and Fractional Dimension*, the paper describes the impossibility of empirically measuring a coastline. The fractal properties of a coast render its measurement dependant upon the scale of the measurement, in fact, as the paper describes, the measurement increases exponentially as the measurement scale decreases towards zero. Any coastline, in Mandelbrot's schema, is potentially infinite.

The answer to Mandelbrot's question is: it depends on how close you look or how far you are prepared to go.

Seduction of the Innocent

1953: Everest was conquered; Elvis first visited a recording studio; Watson and Crick published their paper in *Nature Magazine* mapping the double helix structure of DNA; Bill Haley's *Rock Around the Clock* introduced the world to Rock and Roll, helping to invent the teenager; President Truman announced that the United States had developed a hydrogen bomb; the polio vaccine was created; colour television was created; and [Allen Dulles](#), the first director of the CIA, gave a talk to Princeton alumni in which he said: "Mind warfare is the greatest battlefield of the Cold War, and we have to do whatever it takes to win this."

In 1954 Frederic Wertham, a German-American psychiatrist, published *Seduction of the Innocent* which warned of the negative influence that comic books were exerting upon children. Wertham claimed their influence could lead to Juvenile Delinquency.

The book quickly became a bestseller and triggered a United States Congressional Inquiry into juvenile delinquency which focussed entirely upon comic books and their negative influence. ^[1]

Pre-emptively, the Comic Magazine Association of America formed the Comics Code Authority, so as to avoid Government regulation. The Code included pictorial, narrative and advertising guidelines, for example, "In every instance, good shall triumph over evil." ^[2]

The Perils of the Psycho Pirate

Beneath the seal of the Comics Code Authority, on the front cover of [Showcase #56](#), is a victorious looking antagonist, the Psycho-Pirate, standing below three floating, golden masks. Protagonists Dr Fate and the Hourman stand either side of him futilely attempting to attack him. "My magic doesn't work on the emotion-controlling masks of the Psycho Pirate!" exclaims Dr Fate.

On [page 23](#), the Psycho Pirate explains his own brand of mind warfare thus:

*THOSE MASKS ROUSED UP YOUR EMOTIONS BY AN ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE BODY'S EMOTIONAL CONTROL CENTERS, THE HYPOTHALAMUS AND THE SEPTAL REGION OF THE HUMAN BRAIN! NEUROPHYSIOLOGISTS HAVE ALREADY PROVED THIS TO BE A SCIENTIFIC FACT! **

**Editor's Note: BY THE EXPERIMENTS OF DR. C.W. SEM-JACOBSEN OF NORWAY [...]*

Carl Wilhelm Sem-Jacobsen was born in 1912 to a Norwegian aviation pioneer. He graduated from the University of Oslo Medical School in 1941, the year after the German occupation of Norway began.

Sem-Jacobsen was active in the Norwegian Resistance and in 1944, under orders from the Resistance, entered the Norwegian Armed Forces in Sweden, where he was transferred to the United States Special Services (the Operational Special Services, or the OSS) for missions to be undertaken in the mountains of Northern Norway.

After postgraduate positions at Gaustad Psychiatric Hospital and Ullevål Hospital, Sem-Jacobsen was approved as a Psychiatrist by the Norwegian Medical Association in 1951.

Also in 1951, Sem-Jacobsen was the recipient of a Rockefeller travel grant to conduct research on congenital mental illness amongst the population of Norwegian émigrés living in the United States.

In 1952 he received a Fulbright Scholarship to study clinical Neurophysiology at the Rochester Hospital and the Mayo Clinic in the United States, where Sem-Jacobsen researched the

electrical activity of the human brain. [3]

In 1955 Sem-Jacobsen co-authored a paper entitled *Effects of Mescaline, LSD-25 and Adendochrome on Depth Electrograms in Man*. Also in 1955 Sem-Jacobsen received a generous grant from the Ford Foundation to establish the EEG Research Institute at Gaustad Psychiatric Hospital in Oslo, Norway. He also received funding from numerous US Military contracts. [4]

The Question of Control

At the EEG Research Institute Sem-Jacobsen (under the authority of Hospital Director Ørnulf Ødegård) recorded the electrical activity in the brains of patients of the psychiatric hospital and experimented with electrical stimulation. He speculated that he could ascertain the neuropathology of Parkinson's syndrome, epilepsy, Schizophrenia and psychosis. Sem-Jacobsen was utilising depth electrodes, chronically implanted electrodes (semi-permanent) placed deep in various areas of the brain. These electrodes were implanted by a neurosurgeon using stereotactic control, which allowed precise (at the time) registration and placement of the electrodes.

Sem-Jacobsen was able to record micro seizures that would not otherwise have been detectable (via surface electrodes) and electrically stimulated the area in an attempt to disrupt the seizure. He hoped to do the same with psychotic episodes.

According to his published papers and his 1968 monograph *Depth Electrographic Stimulation of the Human Brain and Behaviour*, his experiments resulted in reactions such as dizziness, a feeling of sinking or floating, a feeling of disappearing from the room, unconsciousness, confusion, split personality, preoccupation with something, hearing a buzzing in the ears, hearing voices, break-down in language cognition and vocalisation, break-down in temporal cognition, visual hallucinations and other disturbances in the visual field, and "inappropriate emotional reactions".

In a [board meeting report](#) of the Foundation's Fund for Research in Psychiatry from 1960, the members discuss a funding application that Sem-Jacobsen had submitted. Sem-Jacobsen is described therein as a "vigorous, energetic person, more like a production engineer than an investigator or a clinician." The board questioned the value of the research as it was conducted without control subjects. They criticise the impartiality of his data as "His interviewing seems to be quite suggestive and directive". The report continues:

Dr Sem-Jacobsen was aware of the question of controls, but it was Dr Levin's impression that he did not take them particularly seriously, nor would he utilize more rigorous techniques than he has in the past... Dr Levin learned, in talking with Neurophysiologists in Europe who are familiar with Dr Jacobsen's work, that he does not enjoy a very high reputation as a scientist...he gives the impression of a lack of direction in his work and does not seem to focus upon clarifying any specific question.

In a [letter](#) to Dr Levin from 1960, Sem-Jacobsen answers some of his concerns by writing:

As I told you, the climate around patient-hospital relations is not quite the same in Norway as in America, particularly with regard to law-suits etc. and we do have to guard against these risks by for instance letting [sic] the patients sign statements etc. With us this would be experienced by most lay people as something rather irregular and unpleasant.

In a later board meeting report of the Foundation's Fund for Research in Psychiatry, Dr Levin states that "Professor Odegaard is responsible for selecting the patients," he goes on to say that "He asserted that patients trust their physicians and do not sign consent slips."

Despite these significant criticisms and misgivings, Sem-Jacobsen's funding application was approved.

Sem-Jacobsen went on to use the research that he had conducted upon patients of the Psychiatric Hospital to develop commercial systems that could be used to remotely monitor the heart rate and brain activity (via EEGs and EKGs) of pilots flying at high altitudes and for deep sea divers who were laying the oil pipeline off the west coast of Norway. He called the system he developed Vesla, which is a Norwegian female term of endearment, such as "sweetie" or "baby".

With this Vesla System he travelled extensively in the US demonstrating it to oil companies, the US Air Force and to NASA.

In Sem-Jacobsen's [archive](#) are albums of photographs documenting the development of several planes by the Lockheed company^[5], the L-2000, the T-33, and the YF-12 (a collaboration with NASA).

Now, recall that Sem-Jacobsen had, with the Norwegian Resistance, trained in Sweden with the Operational Special Services (the OSS) and served with them in the North of Norway? The General, leading the OSS operations in Norway was [William Colby](#). The OSS was the precursor to the CIA and Colby, in 1973, became its director.

From 1952 – 1954 the chairman of the Ford Foundation was former Marshall Planner [Richard Bissell](#), a role he held immediately prior to working for the CIA as an assistant to the first director, [Allen Dulles](#).

The new chairman of the Ford Foundation in 1954 was John McCloy, who openly integrated the CIA with the Ford Foundation by creating an administrative unit specifically to deal with the CIA. McCloy headed a three-person consultative committee with the CIA to facilitate the use of the Ford Foundation as a cover and conduit for CIA funds.

In 1955 Sem-Jacobsen received his grant from the Ford Foundation. He had also, remember, received a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

One former CIA operative describes the links between the Rockefeller Foundation and the CIA as "the best and most plausible kind of funding cover" (quoted in Frances Stonor Saunders, 'Who Paid the Piper? The CIA and the Cultural Cold War', 1999, p. 135) which allowed the CIA to secretly fund "a seemingly limitless range of covert action programs".

At the CIA in 1954 former Ford Foundation Chairman, Richard Bissell, was given charge of developing the Lockheed U2 project. The CIA operative, who acted as liaison between the Lockheed Company and the Agency was [Sidney Gottlieb](#).

Diffusion

Two other psychiatrists are cited in the Editor's note on [page 23](#) of the comic book Showcase #56, accompanying Sem-Jacobsen: "ROBERT G. HEATH OF TULLANE UNIVERSITY, AND JOSE M. DELGADO OF YALE". Both Heath and Delgado also experimented with electrical stimulation of the brains of human subjects. [Robert G. Heath](#) used deep brain stimulation when developing gay conversion therapy which he claimed to have been successful and formed the basis of gay conversion therapy still in practice today. José Delgado focused on the use of electrical signals to areas of the human brain to evoke both emotional and physical responses. His invention, the stimoceiver, was able to transmit electrical stimulation over radio waves and could eventually be used by him to remotely control the behaviour of his subjects. He also invented an early version of what is now known as a cardiac pacemaker. Delgado was strongly alleged to have conducted his research for the CIA, as was Heath.

Was this sudden surge in electrical brain stimulation research in the mid-1950s due to the generous funding available through the CIA and their channels?, was it due to newly available technology?, was it due to public interest?, or was it due to dissemination from one researcher to another?

Diffusionism is a school of thought within anthropology and social science that attempts to explain the spread of cultural traits and ideas from one society to another. It can be subcategorised as Heliocentric (the belief that that there were a very limited number of locations, possibly only one, from which the most important culture traits diffused to the rest of the world), or Evolutionism (which argues that all human beings share psychological traits that make them equally likely to innovate, the "Psychic Unity of Mankind" theory).

Allegations

Sem-Jacobsen's links with the US Air Force, the OSS, the CIA, NASA and the Ford Foundation led to numerous allegations throughout the 1990s and early 2000s that he (and other doctors in Norway) were conducting unethical human experimentation covertly for the CIA and the US Military.^[15]

On 5 October 2001 a Royal Commission was established in Norway in response to these and other allegations.

The Commission's mandate was to investigate research using LSD, electrodes and radioactive rays on vulnerable groups of people without their consent. The Commission's report was delivered on 17 December 2003.

The report assiduously lists all the allegations which were its mandate to investigate. Although hampered in some instances by documents in the United States being classified, the

Commission's findings were:

- Covert CIA funded experimentation with LSD did not occur in Norway, however, LSD was used as an experimental treatment at Modum Sanatorium.
- Allegations of LSD being used without consent on 'Krigsbarn' [children born during, or as a result of the German occupation of Norway to Norwegian mothers and German fathers] were based upon one source which says nothing about 'Krigsbarn' or LSD use.
- LSD experimentation in Norway for US Military purposes was difficult to rule out entirely (due to the classification of so many documents that the commission sought), however, that the allegations should not have been made in the first place without being firmly sourced (which the commission believed that the allegations were not).
- The allegations of lawyer Randi Spyvold are ultimately based upon heresy and no documentary evidence supports her claims.
- The publications of Joar Tranøy use his own previous writing as source material, which is circular and fails to prove the allegations any further.

In regard to the allegations made specifically against Carl Wilhelm Sem-Jacobsen, the commission states: that they were unable to confirm allegations that the patients did not receive treatment, but were part of a research project; that the treatment was combined with research; that the patients treated were subjected to surgical stereotactic registrations and stimulations that were more substantial than what would be appropriate under medical treatment; that the Commission could not reveal evidence that showed that this was at the expense of the patients' best interests, since the data could be used to better treatment for the individual patient; and that the relationship between treatment and research was within the ethical boundaries for clinical research.

In a November 2016 meeting with the head of the Commission, Kirsti Strøm-Bull, I showed her the [Foundations' Fund for Research in Psychiatry Board Meeting Report](#) of 1960, in which Dr Redlich, is reported to have wondered:

[...] about the reliability of the procedure and ethical questions [...] such investigations may not be justified amongst schizophrenics where it is at present pure experimental work. He wondered if it is presented as such and accepted on this basis by patients and their families.

the report also states that:

There followed a general discussion about the ethical issues. Some wondered whether he was following the Nuremburg code. Dr Cohen commented that consent should be given to the investigator by someone like a Supreme Court Justice [...]

The report, as previously mentioned, questions the quality of Sem-Jacobsen's research and his scientific output and the limitations of his methodology.

Ms. Strøm-Bull wondered how I found this report, and why the Royal Commission hadn't. Because this contemporaneous primary source also questions the ethics of Sem-Jacobsen's

work, it shows that he was considered to be operating improperly, even at the time.

Ms. Strøm-Bull spoke about the limits of the Royal Commission's research - that their access to archives was severely hampered by the events of September 11, 2001, which temporarily shut down access to US Government archives and libraries. Many documents requested by the Royal Commission were still classified in 2001. The Commission requested declassification of these documents, however, the declassification process takes up to seven years, therefore, their contents did not become known to the Commission during the time of their investigation. No follow-up investigation has ever taken place, and none of the researchers, nor the Health Ministry know if the previously classified documents are now declassified.

Irrationality & Popular Archaeology

Dr. H. Barraclough (Barry) Fell was an accomplished marine biologist and respected world authority on marine fossils, particularly sea urchins. He became a friend to Sem-Jacobsen.

In addition to his academic speciality, Fell endeavoured to bring the objective discipline of his scientific training to the process of identifying mysterious (apparent) alphabetic scripts and pictographs, translating them from their ancient languages and interpreting their meaning in the context of their surroundings. This practice is known as Epigraphy and it became Fell's obsession. In 1974 he co-founded the Epigraphic Society.

Mark Stengel, writing in the January 2000 issue of *The Atlantic Monthly* describes that "[w]hen Fell came across an archaeological anomaly, he gnawed at it relentlessly until an explanation issued forth."

In 1976 (one year prior to Sem-Jacobsen concluding his Depth Electrographic research at Gaustad Psychiatric Hospital) Dr. Barry Fell published *America BC*. In it, Fell alleges that Celts, Basques, Phoenicians, Egyptians, and others were visiting pre-Columbian North America. His research would suggest that in some cases European settlement of North America pre-dated Native American arrival. His assertions were based upon his own translation of alleged inscriptions found across North America.

To the academic establishment, Fell was a self-promoting pseudo-scientist who threatened to undo more than a century of careful progress in archaeological and anthropological research. His many critics asserted that instead of observing protocols and rules of evidence required by professional archaeology, Fell promoted esoteric claims to a popular non-scientific audience. They cited a variety of errors of chronology and interpretation and derided Fell's perceived distaste for peer review by specialists. Kenneth Feder in 1984 described Fell's work as being populated by "irrationality and popular archaeology" (*'American Antiquity'*, Vol. 49, No. 3).

Archaeologist David Kelley describes Fell's work as containing

[...] *major academic sins, the three worst being distortion of data, inadequate acknowledgement of predecessors, and lack of presentation of alternative views.*
(*'Proto-Tifinagh and Proto-Ogham in the Americas'*, 1990)

Barry Fell's Epigraphic work is an example of the inherent dangers of Heliocentric Diffusionism, that is, the perpetuation of ethnocentric views of anthropology, and in the case of Fell the perpetuation of a fabulistic Eurocentric prehistory of North America.

Sem-Jacobsen, however, found Barry Fell's work captivating, and during the latter part of his career, and in retirement, he enthusiastically devoted considerable time to translating Fell's work into Norwegian and even presented Fell's ideas to the Norwegian King Olav V. Sem-Jacobsen visited Barry Fell many times at his home.

The temptation to squeeze information into a preconceived or compelling notion is one that I have had to grapple with in my own obsessive research into the career of Sem-Jacobsen. The seduction of a larger story is a distraction from the central, quieter, more human one, the story that is both more tragic and more pathetic. Why isn't it enough that Sem-Jacobsen conducted experiments on society's most vulnerable without their permission? While it is possible to continue infinitely along any line of research, it is impossible to do so in an absence of contemporary hegemony and ideology. While it is possible to be critical one's own methodology and the biases contained therein, it is impossible to completely remove oneself from the ideological or sociopolitical context within which one exists.

The nefarious influence of United States Government Agencies upon scientific research, covert and classified Government projects, Government conspiracy to obstruct or to disseminate information have all become archetypal narratives since the latter half of the 20th Century. *I Want to Believe*. To favour evidence of CIA involvement in Sem-Jacobsen's career, or to assume that he was operating solely under the social or financial influence of the CIA is as much an example of Diffusionism as any other.

The [homepage of the Epigraphic Society](#) (founded by Barry Fell) carries an obituary for Sem-Jacobsen, who died on 21 July 1991, aged 79.

[1] Any comic book that was cited during the Inquiry has subsequently become known as a "Seduction Issue" and has become highly valuable.

[2] https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Comic_book_code_of_1954

[3] Via Electroencephalography (EEG).

[4] <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/nou-2003-33/id149032/sec10>

[5] The Lockheed company also developed the Lockheed U2^[6], a spy plane which was in use by the United States Air Force for over 50 years. It was also used by the CIA for intelligence gathering, most notably for overflights of the Soviet Union throughout the Cold War.^[11]

The Lockheed company tested many of its aircraft, including the U2 at a remote detachment of Brooks Air Force base, Groom Lake, Nevada, inside what is known as Area 51.^[13]

The overflights conducted by the Lockheed U2 were classified until 2013. The plane flew at altitudes high above what was considered possible. Consequently, the testing and flying of the aircraft resulted in numerous UFO sightings throughout the 50s. The CIA believes that over half of all UFO sightings in the 50s and 60s were the result of Lockheed U2 test flights or overflights.

In 2014, the CIA declassified a large number of documents and reports relating to UFO sightings they believe were caused by the Lockheed U2. The collection, called *Project Blue Book*, collates many reports of

international UFO sightings. The declassification was publicized through the [CIA's twitter account](#) in 2014, when they tweeted:

Remember reports of unusual activity in the skies in the '50s? That was us.#U2Week #UFODAY
<http://1.usa.gov/1U3oIU>

[6] Allen Dulles was the head of the CIA and commissioned the development of the U2 for the CIA. He also created the agency's top secret mind control programs ARTICHOKE and MK ULTRA. Recently declassified documents illustrate that these projects experimented with brutal and frequently fatal ways of interrogating people and attempting to control their minds.^[7]

[7] CIA employee, Frank Olson, was a biological warfare scientist who was working on both of these programs. In 1953, Frank Olson travelled to Europe to observe 'enhanced interrogations' of, amongst others, Soviet prisoners and former German soldiers, which involved the combined application of electro-shock, drugs and torture. A document discovered in Frank Olson's personnel file lists some of the sites at which Olson witnessed the application of these interrogation techniques. [The document](#) reads: "Re. Dr F.W. Olson... Trip to Paris and Norway in 1953 and possible fear of security violation."^[8]

Upon returning to the United States, Olson was summoned to a retreat at Camp Detrick, Maryland, with the director of MK ULTRA, [Sidney Gottlieb](#) and his deputy, Robert Lashbrook. Gottlieb spiked a bottle of Cointreau with LSD. One week after the retreat, Olson asked to be transferred from the MK ULTRA program and when denied his request he suffered a nervous breakdown. The CIA sent him to New York City to see a CIA physician. He never made it to the physician.^[9] His body was discovered below the broken window of the thirteenth floor hotel room that he was sharing with Robert Lashbrook.^[10]

In 1975 the Rockefeller Commission investigated MK ULTRA's activities. One of the commission's revelations was that Olson had been non-consensually dosed with LSD nine days before his death, which had been reported as suicide. Olson's family intended to sue the Agency over Frank Olson's wrongful death. The US Government offered an out-of-court settlement, which the family accepted.

Both President Ford and then CIA director [William Colby](#) issued apologies to the family.

Frank Olson's casket had been closed at his 1953 funeral because of the damage to his body caused by having reportedly leaped through the window of the hotel room. In 1994, Eric Olson had his father's body exhumed. As it turned out, there were no lacerations caused by breaking glass. The forensic team who examined his exhumed body found a blunt force trauma on Olson's left temple which had caused a haematoma under his unbroken skin. The pathologists (in 1994) agreed that this injury could not have occurred as a result of his fall, but most likely in the room, before the fall.

In 2012, Frank Olson's sons, Nils and Eric, filed a suit seeking compensatory damages and access to documents relating to their father's death that had been withheld by the CIA. The case was dismissed due to the family's prior out-of-court settlement. In his decision, Judge James Beasberg wrote:

While the court must limit its analysis to the four corners of the complaint, the sceptical reader may wish to know that the public record supports many of the allegations, [in the family's suit] farfetched as they may sound.

[8] This may be apocryphal. Eric Olson, Frank Olson's son, has been unable to establish any link to Norway apart from this brief mention. Frank Olson's [passport](#) shows stamps from Britain, Germany and Sweden only.

[9] Instead of seeing the physician, Olson was taken to see John Mulholland, a popular magician on the CIA's payroll who experimented with hypnosis.

[10] Armand Pastore, night manager of the hotel in which Olson and Lashbrook were staying, asked the hotel telephone operator whether she was aware of any phone calls from their hotel room, 1018a. The operator had listened in on a phone call from their room immediately after Olson's body had hit the pavement. She recalled a voice saying: "He's gone" and a reply: "That's too bad."

[11] One Lockheed U2, in 1960, was piloted by Francis Gary Powers (Gary Powers) in "Operation Grand Slam",

a planned overflight from Peshawar, Pakistan, over the Soviet Union and landing in Bodø, Norway. Powers' plane was shot down over Sverdlovsk, in the Soviet Union. Powers survived the crash and was captured. The U2 was not destroyed in the crash, enabling the Soviets to identify much of the equipment. The CIA, believing it was impossible to survive a crash from 70 000 feet quickly implemented a cover story that they had developed in case of such an incident. NASA dully publicly announced that one of its aircraft which was engaged in making a high altitude research flight over Turkey was missing and believed to have drifted across the Soviet border. Both US President Eisenhower and Soviet President Khrushchev were at the time at a Paris summit of the 'Big Four'. As the first speaker of the summit, Khrushchev revealed that Gary Powers was alive and had confessed to spying on the Soviet Union and demanded a full apology from Eisenhower. Eisenhower refused and the summit collapsed. Khrushchev threatened to bomb Bodø Main Air Station for Norway's complicity in the US Government's surveillance of the USSR.

Powers was sentenced to three years in prison by the Soviets, but two years later was exchanged (along with US student Frederic Pryor) for Rudolf Abel at Glienicke Bridge between West Berlin and Potsdam^[12].

[12] As depicted in the 2015 Steven Spielberg film *Bridge of Spies*.

[13] Area 51, formerly owned by the Atomic Energy Commission (A.E.C.)^[14] and used for the testing of Nuclear Weapons, was acquired by the CIA in 1955 specifically for the development of the U2 aircraft. The site was identified by [Richard Bissell](#), who was at the time heading the U2 project development for the CIA. The CIA acquired the site from the A.E.C.

[14] The Atomic Energy Commission was formerly known as the Manhattan Project. The [index](#) of Sem-Jacobsen's archive contains a reference to the Atomic Energy Commission, showing that he also conducted work for the Commission.

The listing states:

A.E.C.

Bloodflow.

"Hidden Bean".

[15] **Dagbladet 19 March 1991**, interview with Sverre Kristoffersen, social worker and former nursing assistant at Gaustad Psychiatric Hospital. Kristoffersen alleges:

Psykiatriske pasienter, epileptikere og pasienter med Parkinson sykdom ble på 1960 og -70-tallet brukt som forskningsobjekter av den anerkjente norske forskeren dr. Carl W. Sem-Jacobsen. Forskingen ble delfinansiert av det amerikanske forsvarsdepartementet og CIA.

[Psychiatric patients, epileptics and patients with Parkinson's disease were, in the 1960s and '70s, used as research subjects by renowned Norwegian researcher Dr. Carl W. Sem-Jacobsen. The research was funded by the US Defense Department and the CIA.]

Joar Tranøy 1995 *Psykiatriens kjemiske makt* [Psychiatry's Chemical Power] in which he claims that there is:

dokumentert at LSD-virksomheten ved de norske psykiatriske institusjoner var støttet av CIA.

[evidence that LSD operations at the Norwegian psychiatric institutions were backed by the CIA.]

He also claims that there are:

flere trekk ved den norske virksomheten kan tyde på at CIA stod bak. [several aspects of the Norwegian operations which may indicate that the CIA was behind them.]

Dagsavisen 4 September 2000 alleged that:

Norske institusjoner skal i 50- og 60-årene ha brukt krigsbarn og andre svake grupper som «forsøkskaniner» i militære forsøk med LSD. Tre eller fire av de ti krigsbarna skal ha dødd i eksperimentene.

Eksperimentene skal ha funnet sted ved Modum, Reitgjerdet og Gaustad sykehus i samarbeid med Farmakologisk institutt ved Universitetet i Oslo, Hærens våpentekniske korps og CIA.

[Norwegian health institutions in the 1950s and '60s used Krigsbarn [children born after the

German occupation of Norway to German fathers and Norwegian mothers] and other vulnerable groups as "guinea pigs" in military experiments with LSD. 30 – 40 percent of those who were experimented upon died as a result.

The experiments allegedly occurred at Modum, Reitgjerdet and Gaustad Hospital in collaboration with the Pharmacological Institute of the University of Oslo, the Army's weapons engineering corps and the CIA.]

Class action for damages brought against the state 10 December 1999 involving several people with German ancestors alleging numerous violations of human rights. The allegation of experimentation was made by the plaintiffs' counsel, lawyer Randi Hagen Spydevold.

Dagbladet 14 October 2000 in which Professor Tore Pryser wrote an editorial entitled: "Krigsbarn, LSD og CIA" which is a review of "Journey Into Madness" by Gordon Thomas, in which Pryser states:

Det oppsiktsvekkende i norsk sammenheng er Gordon Thomas' påstand om at [that startling in the Norwegian context is Gordon Thomas' assertion that the] "CIA was using German SS prisoners and Norwegian quislings taken from jails and detention centres as guinea pigs to test Cameron's theories about mind control. The Agency preferred to conduct such clinical trials outside US because sometimes they were terminal – the guinea pig ended up dead."

TV2 program, November 2000, Kappløpet om hjernen [The Race for the Brain] by reporters Gerhard Helskog and Kjell Persen. The report alleges:

Grunnen til at nettopp nordmenn ble brukt var ikke mindre overraskende: I Norge hadde pasientene så svake rettigheter at amerikanske myndigheter risikerte mindre juridisk trøbbel om de brukte nordmenn i sine eksperimenter, enn om de brukte amerikanske statsborgere. [The reason that only Norwegians were operated upon was that in Norway, patients had such weak rights that US authorities risked less legal trouble if they used the Norwegians in their experiments, than if they were using US citizens.]

Det gikk så langt at vi i Norge gjorde forsøk på mennesker som man andre steder i den vestlige verden bare gjorde på dyr. [These were experiments with human subject, that elsewhere in the world were only conducted upon animals.]

Pengene som ble overført fra USA ble plassert på utenlandske konti i strid med valutabestemmelsene. Gerhardsen-regjeringen hadde en aktiv rolle i å legge forholdene til rette for denne forskningen. [The money that was transferred from the United States was deposited in foreign accounts in violation of foreign exchange regulations. Gerhardsen government had an active role in facilitating this research.]

Koplingen til det norske forsvaret var påfallende. [The link to the Norwegian armed forces were striking.]

Og igjen så det ut som om det var CIA som dro nytte av eksperimentene. [And again, it looked as if it was the CIA who benefited from experiments.]

2002 Egmont R. Koch and Michael Wech Deckname Artischocke. Die geheimen Menschenversuche der CIA. [Codename Artichoke. The Secret Human Subjects of the CIA]

The authors allege that:

Sidney Gottlieb hatte zudem einen internationalen Beraterstab um sich geschart, den er mit Aufträgen zur menschlichen Verhaltenskontrolle versorgte. Das besaß den Vorteil, dass viele Menschenversuche unter dem Deckmantel therapeutischer Zielsetzungen an Hochschulen und Kliniken stattfinden konnten, und sich jede Verbindung zur CIA nötigenfalls kategorisch leugnen ließ. Zu den externen Experten zählten zum Beispiel der Psychiater Professor Ewen Cameron von der McGill University im kanadischen Montreal, Professor Robert G. Heath von der Columbia University in New York (der 1956 an die Tulane Medical School in New Orleans wechselte) sowie Professor Carl Wilhelm Sem-Jacobsen von der Universität Oslo. Alle drei kannten sich sehr gut, kooperierten auch miteinander, obwohl wahrscheinlich keiner wusste oder auch nur ahnte, dass

der jeweils andere ebenfalls von Sidney Gottlieb finanziert wurde.

Das Triumvirat experimentierte in den Fünfzigerjahren mit einer Kombination von Drogen und elektrischen Strömen. Während Cameron mit LSD und Elektroshocks arbeitete, um abnormes ebenso wie normales Verhalten zu manipulieren, gingen Heath und Sem-Jacobsen etwas subtiler vor, versenkten ihren Patienten zunächst elektrische Drähte an verschiedenen Stellen des Gehirns, um diese Areale dann mit Schwachstrom zu reizen; zuvor oder unterdessen verabreichten sie den Versuchspersonen Drogen; später ließen sie die Mixturen auch über dünnen Kanülen direkt in die betreffenden Nervenregionen einsickern. Ihre Forschung, zumindest jener Teil, den sie für die CIA vornahm verfolgte eine einzige Frage: Lassen sich Menschen mittels implantierter Elektroden, besser als unter Hypnose, zu willenlosen Marionetten machen, die Befehle ohne zögern zu ausführen?

Hunderte von «Patienten» reagierten auf die «Behandlung» mit schweren Halluzinationen, Paranoia oder hysterischen Anfällen. Ob es zu Todesfällen infolge der geheimen Experimente kam, ließ sich später nicht mehr ermitteln, auf jeden Fall blieb in Oslo, New York und Montreal und in vielen anderen Kliniken ein Heer seelischer Krüppel zurück, die noch nach Jahrzehnten unter den Spätfolgen der CIA-Versuche litten.

[Sidney Gottlieb had also gathered an international advisory board, which he supplied with orders for human behavioural control. This had the advantage that many human experiments could be carried out under the cover of therapeutic treatments at universities and clinics and that any connection with the CIA could be categorically denied. External experts included the psychiatrist Professor Ewen Cameron from McGill University in Montreal, Canada, and Professor [Robert G. Heath](#) from Columbia University, New York (who joined Tulane Medical School in New Orleans in 1956) and Professor Carl Wilhelm Sem-Jacobsen of the University of Oslo. All three knew one another very well, cooperated with each other, although, in all probability, none knew or suspected that the other was also funded by Sidney Gottlieb.

The triumvirate experimented in the fifties with a combination of drugs and electrical currents. While Cameron worked with LSD and electroshock to manipulate abnormal as well as normal behavior, Heath and Sem-Jacobsen were somewhat subtler, first inserting electrical wires at various points of the brain to stimulate these areas with weak current before they administered drugs to the subjects. Later they allowed the mixtures to infiltrate directly into the affected nerve regions via thin conduits. Their research, at least the part they were pursuing for the CIA, had a single question: are human subjects with implanted electrodes more able to unquestioningly follow orders than those under hypnosis?

Hundreds of "patients" responded to "treatment" with severe hallucinations, paranoia, or hysterical seizures. Whether deaths resulted from the secret experiments could not be determined. In any case, an army of mental cripples remained in Oslo, New York and Montreal, and in many other hospitals]