Lennox Castle Hospital (updated 27.08.16)

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SEXUAL & PHYSICAL ABUSE, DRUG TRIALS, ELECTRIC SHOCK, MKULTRA, HUMAN EXPERIMENTATION

As always, My opinion in PURPLE links in BLUE. All else quoted from source

“INCIDENTS” & NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

Patient’s family may act over fatal hospital bath
(https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=2507&dat=19810930&id=LcFAAAAAIIBAJ&sjid=3aUMAAAAIIBAJ&pg=5459,5746260&hl=en)

A hospital worker has been suspended over claims that she threw a scalding cup of tea over a deaf mute patient.

The 38-year-old man was badly burned.

Police and bosses at Lennox Castle hospital, near Glasgow, are probing the allegation against Linda Watson, whose duties included cleaning and cooking on the ward. SOURCE (https://www.highbeam.com/doc/1G1-61089925.html)

Hidden Glasgow: Lennox Castle

Mystery at Lennox Castle.
Fri Nov 10, 2006 7:17 pm
Elke

Hello to you all!
I would like to solve a problem which has darkened my life over the decades, and
which has very much to do with Glasgow, therefore I post my query here.
If another forum would be more suitable, please moderator, can you move it?

I lived with my young family in Pussil Park until 1963, and had my third son Peter on
October, 15th 1957 in the Maternity Hospital of the old Lennox Castle, which was
mainly a hospital for the mentally handicapped, a very large one indeed.
I have searched all websites I found about Lennox Castle, but cannot find a solution
to my problem, I hope an older person, a woman perhaps who also had a baby there
at that time, or someone who belonged to the staff of the hospital can help me.

This is what I know that happened: when my little Peter was three days old one of the
inmates of the mental wards seems to have attacked several babies. The mothers
were not informed what exactly had happened but my Peter was taken to The Royal
Hospital for Sick Children in Edinburgh. His Dad went to see him there, but held me
back to go to see Peter. I was quite ill, and had two other boys to look after, and my
husband said I should not see what state our baby was in. I know that my husband
threatened to sue the hospital in Lennox Castle, but someone (a doctor?) told him not
to even start because it would cost him every penny he had, and he would not win.

Rumours were running wild, at one time it was said that five of the babies had actually
died from the attack - I don't know.
Our Peter had very bad head injuries, and spent a long time in Edinburgh.
He is now nearly 50 years old, and I am still concerned and bewildered as to what
happened in Lennox Castle or around the 18th, of October 1957?

Can anyone help with information?

Could one of you direct me onto the website of a Glasgow Newspaper which I could
read online, perhaps an edition of around that time, please?

Thank you very much in advance.

Kind regards across the sea from Germany where I live now.

Elke
Lennox Castle’s Medical Chief Quits (https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=2507&dat=19870326&id=fy41AAAAIBAJ&sjid= KULAAAAIBAJ&pg=4183,6185716&hl=en)

Commission Diagnoses Lennox Castle Ailments
(http://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&source=web&cd=1&ved=0ahUKEwiK6L6bvszOAhVmJ8AKHZ6YCpoQF ggbMAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fnews.google.com%2Fnewspapers%3Fnid% 3D2507%26dat%3D19860626%26id%3DxLZAAAAIBAJ%26sjid%3DuKUM AAAIBAJ%26pg%3D5160%2C6339928&usg=AFQjCNFL0Cb7QX0HUAwY GnOZ_AcJk-t0zQ)
Behind Closed Doors, The Plight Of Society’s Victims

Hospital That Plucks At The Conscience

https://spidercatweb.wordpress.com/category/mk-ultra-mind-control-programming/
Hospital that plucks
at the conscience

THE job of washing, cajoling, and
clearing up after the mentally
handicapped is normally more
likely to be considered a career
in times of recession. Despite the
traditional boom in applications
for training, nurses at Scotland's
most under-staffed hospital held
out little hope for the increase
in training. Qualified nurses urged last year
by a Government committee.

Conforming to the 1928s asylum pattern, Lennox Castle Hospital is
located in a wooded estate west
outside Glasgow's city boundary. Apart from a few who have jobs
on neighbouring farms, the 100
patients aged from 10 to 80 are a
separate group, often with
their neighbours in Lennox.

They are cared for by about 500
nurses, a charge nurse at the hospital and branch secretary of the RCN, says
the working ratio, once nurses
and sick leave are accounted for, is
usually one nurse to 18 patients.

"This place does not have
staffed 24 hours a day in three
shifts, and unlike any other
hospital, people have been
accounted as full-time members of
staff and included in the ratios for
years ago just now Colne decided
to impose a ban on the admission
of new patients unless the position
demonstrates to the management
how seriously we view the situation.

"Last November we met the
district executive to talk about
the ban and the feelings of the nursing
staff, but we have had no
feedback since then. Matters have
come even worse, with an
embargo on replacing nursing
assistants who leave.

"We are now worried about
what will happen when senior
nurses retire. A number are due
to retire soon and even if they are
replaced, with the poorly staffed
nurses there will be a gap for
some time until they gain
experience.

"The ban will stay until we see
some improvement. We are quite
happy to take patients on court
orders for a short period of time but
we are not taking long-term
informal actions. We realise that the
district, management, is completely dependent on the

The staff are being held to
ransom on a technicality... Who
gets the blame if there's an accident?

Greater Glasgow Health Board
for funding, but after a week-long
visit last year the Scottish
Hospital Advisory Service
recommended the board that we
should have 100 extra nurses.

Conditions at Lennox Castle
depend on the rates of Edward Johnson for the last
four years, since his daughter
Molly went to live there at the age
of 28. As chairman of the Parents
and Friends Association he has
been campaigning for years for better facilities.

"The staff are being held to
ransom on a technicality because,
while the medical staff think the
patients should be receiving
medical treatment, the board
thinks they need only care and
domestic attention. What happens
when there is an accident? It is
not the administration but the
nurses who get the blame," he
says.

The cramped and outdated
physical conditions, described by
the SIAS report as "unacceptable and
insanitary," tell their own
squalid tale of lack of money.
The institutional stink of urine and old
linen meets the visitor at the
door. While patients seem mostly
cheerful and eager to greet an
unfamiliar face, the wards leave
no doubt that this is a place where
as many patients as possible are
stuck in to clear somebody else's.

Mr Johnson, who visits the
hospital not as a parent but,
as a member of the Northern area
health council, says the space
between the beds which once
allowed a locker and chair for
each patient has gradually been
removed until it is only just
possible to walk between some
beds.

Mr Millar says it was a major
event for one of his wards two
years ago when new wardrobes
arrived. "It is not much to ask for
a wardrobe for each patient, but
some are still sharing a hand-
through wardrobe between two
and three. We arrange the beds in
groups of four to provide as much
privacy as possible, but there is
not much of a vastly different.

The Hospital Advisory Service's
demanding comments were
reserved for 11 hutches which provide
accommodation for about 300

https://spidercatweb.wordpress.com/category/mk-ultra-mind-control-programming/
Union Fears Over Care For Lennox Castle Patients

(http://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&source=web&cd=21&ved=0ahUKEwjC77SGv8zOAhVrCsAKHcldDZM4FBABWCBowAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fnews.google.com%2Fnewspapers%3Fnid%3D2507%26dat%3D19891220%26id%3DxzlAAAAIBAJ%26sjid%3DYTEVMAAAAIBAJ%26pg%3D3427%2C616287&usg=AFQjCNFs2Ed29xAwtrhT7h_0l5d-WA56g)

Incidents At Lennox Castle .Criticisms Of Press Reports
(http://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&source=web&cd=44&ved=0ahUKEwjk0fewv8zOAhXECMAKHRwHA1A4KBAWCCIwAw&url=http%3A%2F%2Fnews.google.com%2Fnewspapers%3Fnid%3D2507%26dat%3D19560125%26id%3DgXtAAAAIBAJ%26sjid%3DkZQMAAAAIBAJ%26pg%3D1450%2C2573633&usg=AFQjCNEv6ospnKmD31iRVseGUtYwY20w8g)
The Glasgow Herald - Jan 25, 1936

INCIDENTS AT LENNOX CASTLE

Criticisms of Press Reports

A suggestion that the Western Regional Hospital Board should meet the editors of Glasgow newspapers in the hope of preventing a repetition of recent unfortunate publicity was made at a meeting of the board yesterday in Glasgow, when Dr A. K. Bowman, the senior administrative medical officer, repeated criticisms arising from disturbances at Lennox Castle mental defective institution.

Dr Bowman said that he could not go into the details of the actual disturbances because the matter was still being investigated. He had, however, had many inquiries from the medical profession, as to the way in which the incident had been reported and the mention in some of the reports that Lennox Castle was a combined mental deficiency and maternity hospital. That was, he said, the description, but it was true that there existed within the grounds of the castle two hospitals, one a very large mental deficiency institution and the other a very much smaller maternity hospital, which had come into operation at the end of the Second World War.

"ENTIRELY DISTINCT"

Because of pressure on the maternity service it had not yet been possible to remove the maternity service to the main hospital and the mental deficiency institution. They were entirely distinct, with a different nurse staff, different doctors, and different consulting and other medical officers, and, naturally, the mental deficiency aspect appeared to intrude upon the maternity section as if it was housed in completely separate buildings, scattered over a wide area.

Replying to Mr. D. Burns, Lennox Castle, who said that the fact that such incidents could take place had caused people in adjoining villages to fear that there was a lack of supervision, Dr Bowman explained that the last violent of two disturbances had occurred at the point closest to the maternity hospital, which had been closed by the patient.

He felt sure that the local inhabitants need no anxiety, as no disturbance would occur on a Saturday night as he had seen scenes of violence as great as or greater than what had occurred at Lennox Castle. Dr Bowman also referred to another report in which it was alleged that hospitals would not accept a "sick old man." The circumstances were, he said, that on a Saturday afternoon a call was received at the board's admissions department in Montrose Street, asking that as age patient be admitted to hospital. Because of some communication difficulty the complaint had to be relayed from the practitioner through a G.P.O. telephone. It was not clear why the patient was and where he lived, but when it came to a question of finding out what was wrong with him the conversation broke down because the doctor decided to give any diagnosis through an intermediary.

It was consequently intimated to the doctor by the G.P.O. operator that the department's usual mechanism in cases of that kind would be put in operation on the Monday morning, when the patient could be visited by a nurse. The suggestion of that visit was accepted by the doctor. When the nurse visited the patient's house it was in fact found that the old man was very ill and he was admitted to the Southern General Hospital and died there the following day.

"ALL BEDS FILLED"

This did not complete the transaction by any means, Dr Bowman continued. Having dealt with the admission department the doctor telephoned the Royal, Victoria, and Western infirmaries. The medical officer on duty at the Victoria explained that all beds in both male wards were filled, and the doctor hung up without giving the medical officer an opportunity of finding out if it was necessary to make a bed available.

In his call to the Royal the doctor gave no indication that he was dealing with a severely ill patient. There was no record of a call having been received at the Western, and, if it was, the records available made it clear that no emphas had been placed on the urgency of the illness. No approach of any kind was made to any hospital in the city between mid-afternoon on the Saturday and the time of the admission of the patient to Southern Central on the Monday morning, and he interpreted that as an indication that the doctor was not seriously concerned about the condition of the patient.

Mr. J. Jack, Blantyre, who commented that the board was responsible for the administration of part of a national service and were bound to be open to criticism. He did not mind criticism, provided it was fair.

https://spidercatweb.wordpress.com/category/mk-ultra-mind-control-programming/
Debated Incidents At Lennox Castle Regional Board’s View Questioned

Mental Cases; The Lennox Castle Institution
Mental Cases

The Lennox Castle Institution

The Public Assistance Committee of the Corporation of Glasgow approved at a meeting yesterday of plans for the development of Lennox Castle as an institution for the care of mental defectives. Some criticism was passed by a sub-committee a few weeks ago upon certain aspects of the lay-out plan for the new institution which was adopted by the late Glasgow District Board of Control, and a remit was made to the director and the Medical Officer of Health to report upon the matter.

The two officials in a joint report presented yesterday's meeting stated that alterations had been made by the architect in conformity with their ideas of plans for a complete and efficient institution for the care and treatment of mental defectives, and that the only question remaining for after consideration was whether or not a separate building should be erected for religious worship. It was further intimated that the plans had been submitted to the architects appointed by the General Board of Control, who had approved of the type of building and the materials to be used, and that draft schedules are meantime in course of preparation.

The Payment of Relief.

Considerable discussion took place in the committee upon appeals from the Govan Ward Committee and the Tradeston Divisional Labour Party that the payment of relief to the poor and the able-bodied unemployed should be made weekly instead of fortnightly, as at present. The petitioners also asked that the present rate and method of payment to men in farm service be altered, and that the form of relief offered to single men and men living in lodging-houses be reviewed. On all these points, however, the committee decided to continue present practice.

Reports laid before the committee by the director showed that at August 11 the boarded-out children numbered 2555; and that the boarded-out mental patients on the same date numbered 104.

[Source: http://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=2507&dat=19300819&id=hppAAAAAIBAJ&sjid=cKUMAAAAIBAJ&pg=4611,2412237]

[heraldscotland](http://m.heraldscotland.com/news/12130988.Locking_away_an_unhappy_history_Lennox_Castle_hospital_is_about_to_close_its_doors_for_the_last_time_on_its_controversial_past/)
Locking away an unhappy history
Lennox Castle hospital is about to close its doors for the last time on its controversial past

2 Apr 2002

INVESTIGATION: the Scottish psychiatric hospital (https://prowinski.wordpress.com/investigations/)

Row as doctored report spares trust’s blushes.

Experts claim edited highlights of official report into Lennox Castle hospital ignore condemnation of unacceptable conditions.

AN official report on conditions inside a Scottish psychiatric hospital was doctored to save a health trust’s embarrassment.

The final report on Lennox Castle Hospital outside Glasgow was only mildly critical when it was published last month, but the original draft was infinitely more scathing. It condemned management, basic standards of care, and reported patients’ complaints of physical and mental abuse. Read the articles in full HERE (https://prowinski.wordpress.com/investigations/)

1. Learning difficulties hospital suspends six (https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2000/may/01/kirstystcott) 30.05.00
2. Patient was found on fire in hospital toilet, inquiry told Herald Scotland (http://m.heraldscotland.com/news/12630057.Patient_was_found_on_fire_in_hospital_toilet_inquiry_told/) 05.01.93
5. Victims’ fury as abuse inquiry delayed (https://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=http://www.thenational.scot/news/victims-fury-as-abuse-inquiry-delayed.2344&ved=0ahUKEwiPhqCk9snOAhWMJ8AKHUy9CzM4FBAWCBowAA&usg=AFQjCNFf23psulR0K5MVsy1QM6wGl0t0g&sig2=3O0Vc64pDqHL42MsmX7YPg) 24.05.15 The National (https://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=http://www.thenational.scot/news/victims-fury-as-abuse-inquiry-delayed.2344&ved=0ahUKEwiPhqCk9snOAhWMJ8AKHUy9CzM4FBAWCBowAA&usg=AFQjCNFf23psulR0K5MVsy1QM6wGl0t0g&sig2=3O0Vc64pDqHL42MsmX7YPg)

6. IMDb: Most Popular People Born In “Lennox Castle Hospita” (http://www.imdb.com/search/name?birth_place=Lennox%20Castle%20Hospital,%20Dunbartonshire,%20Scotland,%20UK&)

LENNOX CASTLE HOSPITAL (http://www.secretscotland.org.uk/index.php/Secrets/LennoxCastleHospital)

Lennox Castle was opened on September 24, 1936, by Lord Provost John Stewart was named Lennox Castle Certified Institution for Mental Defectives.

It was built between 1837 and 1841, in the square style of a Norman castle for John Lennox Kincaid by architect David Hamilton (1768 – 1843). The large, three storey red sandstone mansion has battlemented corner towers, a five story tower, and a large entrance porch to the north.

During World War I, the castle was requisitioned for use as a military hospital.

In 1927, the castle was purchased by Glasgow Corporation for £25,000, together with 494 ha (1,222 acres) of the Lennox Kincaid estate, as part of its plans to create a hospital for the mentally-ill. Built to the designs of Wylie, Shanks and Wylie, the new institution provided twenty dormitory blocks, with sixty beds in each, accommodating a total of twelve hundred patients, six hundred males and six hundred females in separate sections. Each section also had its own dining hall, kitchen, and workshop. There was also a new central administration block, medical block, visitors’ tea-room, assembly hall with cinema, and forty additional houses which served as married quarters for the staff. During the construction phase, the castle building was used to house the hospital’s patients. When the works were completed, the castle then became the nurses home.

In 1936, Lennox Castle Certified Institution for Mental Defectives officially opened.

During World War II, the castle was again requisitioned for use as a hospital, with patients being transferred to huts erected in the grounds – a temporary arrangement that lasted for some forty years. In 1942, the hospital allocated beds to maternity patients, as part of another temporary arrangement, this one lasting until 1964.

On November 3, 1948, Marie McDonald McLaughlin Lawrie was born at Lennoxtown – now better known as singer Lulu Kennedy-Cairns, OBE.

In 1987, the original Lennox Castle building was no longer required by the hospital, and was vacated. A phased closure plan for the hospital began in the 1990s, including a planned resettlement of all the residents. Lennox Castle Hospital closed in April, 2002.

By 2004, only the original Lennox Castle building remained on the site, all other hospital buildings having been demolished, and the site cleared.

On May 11, 2006, the first ground was broken to mark the beginning of construction of Celtic Football Club’s new training facilities on the site, due for completion in the summer of 2007.

Builders Mactaggart & Mickel have also been granted consent to regenerate the site of the former Lennox Castle Hospital with a substantial mix of 76 properties in their Campsie View development. Lennox Castle was severely damaged by fire on May 19, 2008. Part of the tower was destroyed, and movement of the stonework may lead to the demolition of the building. The cause of the fire is undetermined. IN FULL HERE (http://www.secretscotland.org.uk/index.php/Secrets/LennoxCastleHospital)

https://spidercatweb.wordpress.com/category/mk-ultra-mind-control-programming/ 12/292
Lennox Castle Hospital

This unit looks at the history of institutions in the twentieth century, starting with...

2.2.1 Social Darwinism and eugenics

Nineteenth-century reformers combined their new medical diagnoses with a concern to tackle what they saw as the social causes of cruelty and incapacity. Two theories dominated: social Darwinism and eugenics.

Social Darwinism drew on Darwin's ideas of natural selection and emphasised the contribution of the fittest and most superior individuals to the survival of the human species. The social Darwinists, who included some of the most prominent thinkers of their time, believed that social 'engineering' or the control or manipulation and improvement of social conditions would do away with, or weaken, the effect of nature's shaping forces. The result would be uncontrolled breeding and weakening of the genetic pool and hence the deterioration of the race and swamping of the higher types within society.

Eugenists took these ideas further, arguing that those who were weaker, 'degenerate' or 'defective' in some way should not be allowed to breed or interbreed at all as their offspring would inevitably degrade the quality of the race. Poverty, ignorance, mental defectiveness as well as lack of moral values were seen as evidence that British society needed to purify its genetic stock and deal with what were seen as poisonous environments in the slums and factories. Great emphasis was placed on parenthood and procreation.

The influence of the eugenics movement in this country was strong and had a particularly pernicious effect on the care of children with learning difficulties. Ideas based on notions of racial purity led to demands for compulsory sterilisation of young people with learning difficulties and the application of a condemnatory morality which saw unmarried mothers locked away in mental handicap institutions. Their custodial care came largely to be accepted by the medical and educational establishments and their situation largely invisible to wider society (Hendrick. 1994. n. 92).
These ideas sustained segregation as a form of provision of care: segregation from society and segregation of the sexes within institutions (Williams, 1989, pp. 160–1).

Child with learning disability from the nineteenth century, MENCAP archive
(https://spidercatweb.files.wordpress.com/2015/12/screenshot_2015-12-01-19-18-41-1-1.png)
Eugenicist ideas flourished well into the twentieth century and, some argue, are still alive today, with concern about reproduction a persistent thread as these quotes and the cuttings opposite demonstrate:

The unnatural and increasingly rapid growth of the feeble-minded classes, coupled with a steady restriction among all the thrifty, energetic and superior stocks constitutes a race danger. I feel that the source from which the stream of madness is fed should be cut off and sealed up before another year has passed.

(Churchill, a proponent of forcible sterilisation, in a private letter to Prime Minister Asquith at the time of the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-Minded, 1904, quoted in Ponting, 1992, p. 23)

[It is] not the very severe cases which are the most dangerous: it is the mild cases, which are capable of being well veneered, so as to look, for a time at any rate, almost normal, against which there is most need to protect society.

(Mary Dendy, proponent of segregation, writing in 1910, quoted in Jackson, 1996, p. 166)
(Mary Dendy, proponent of segregation, writing in 1910, quoted in Jackson, 1996, p. 166)

Let us assume that we could segregate as a separate community all the families in the country containing mental defectives of the primary amentia type. We should find that we had collected among them a most interesting social group. It would include everyone who has extensive practical experience of social service would readily admit, a much larger proportion of insane persons, epileptics, paupers, criminals (especially recidivists), unemployables, habitual slum dwellers, prostitutes, inebriates and other social inefficient than would a group of families not containing mental defectives. The overwhelming majority of the families thus collected will belong to a section of the community which we propose to term the ‘social problem’ or ‘subnormal group’ … If we are to prevent the racial disaster of mental deficiency we must deal not only with the mentally defective persons but with the whole subnormal group from which the majority of them come … The relative fertility of this (subnormal) group is greater than that of normal persons.

[While dementia means being ‘out of one’s mind’ amentia was used as another word for ‘mental deficiency’ or a lack of mind.]

(Report of the Wood Committee on Mental Deficiency, 1929, quoted in Ryan and Thomas, 1987, p. 108)
UNMARRIED mothers, wayward teenagers and Down’s Syndrome sufferers were just some of the people starved, drugged and abused at Lennox Castle in Lennoxtown.

This ward was home for many patient’s before the hospital’s closure. AFTER 21 years in Lennox Castle, psychiatrists admitted they could find nothing wrong with Marie O’Connor. “I never belonged there, at least I knew that and that’s why I wanted away,” she says.

“Your head is all full of broken bottles once you realise that you don’t belong.”

Lennox Castle, in Lennoxtown, Dunbartonshire, was less of a mental institution than a warehouse, where those deemed society’s misfits were deposited.

Truants, unmarried mothers, wayward teenagers and children with learning difficulties, Down’s syndrome or mental illness all ended up there. They were starved, drugged, physically and emotionally abused and robbed of their humanity.

Wednesday sees the launch of Lennox Castle Stories, a website that gathers artwork and thoughts from former patients and staff of what was Scotland’s largest mental hospital, which closed in 2002. The project is ongoing, a partnership between arts organisation Project Ability and supported living organisation C-Cange.

Marie is sitting with Norman Telfer, a pensioner put into the institution when he was 14 because he skipped school. He left 45 years later. He remembers the cold ground under his bare feet from when he ran round the blocks of the hospital as punishment for failing to address a staff member as sir. The laps were punctuated by blows from a baseball bat. He says: “Lennox Castle was a wicked place to stay. I wouldn’t have wished it on anyone.”
Conditions were so bad that in 1986, the hospital’s medical director Dr Alasdair Sim broke ranks to say that he had never worked in “a worse pit”

(https://spidercatweb.files.wordpress.com/2015/12/lennox-castle-mental-hospital-1-jpg.jpeg)

*Norman with some of his artwork*

He added: “I am sick to the stomach about the plight of these poor people.”

Opened in 1936 to house 1200 people, 1700 were housed there at its peak in the 1970s. They were crammed 32 to a single-sex dormitory, with no right to privacy or individuality.

Part of the castle grounds now house Celtic’s training ground, opened in 2007. Players come and go, oblivious to what went on just decades before. Marie regularly ran away. She was not the only one.

Those who did were chased by dogs through the surrounding woods. When returned, they were locked up for six weeks, placed on a mattress on the floor, drugged and forbidden visitors.

Punishments included being dressed in a knee-length white nightshirt and being forced to scrub the floors with a toothbrush.

For misdemeanours, patients would be made to sit in a nightdress at a table in the corridor and eat bread and milk.

Not that mealtimes were much better for the rest.

Marie says: “The patients would sit with a plate and the staff would throw a pie at them, like it was feeding time at the zoo.”

One relative of a patient said he was horrified when he saw bread being thrown at his brother, like they were feeding birds.

In December 1989, a study in the British Medical Journal found a quarter of patients in Lennox Castle were grossly underweight and malnourished.

Marie had been placed in the hospital when she went off the rails, drinking and smoking and staying out.

She was diagnosed with a learning difficulty and her parents were assured Lennox Castle was the best place for her.

Marie says: “I was no different from thousands of other teenagers. I knew there was nothing wrong with me and if I hadn’t been strong in my mind, I would have gone crazy.”

Many were drugged and became institutionalised, making it almost impossible to break free.

Psychiatrists eventually admitted Marie had no learning difficulties and she was released but her ordeal wasn’t quite over.

Four years later, aged 39, she had a son, Joseph, to a former worker at the hospital.

But she had to fight to keep him and social workers visited her up to three times a day until they
recognised she was a fit mother.

Marie with her son, Joseph

Her life now is a happy one but at 48, she is angry that she left behind her youth in Lennox Castle. “I should never have been there,” she says. “I’ll never forget what was done to us.”

Norman was a teenage orphan when social workers placed him in the castle. When he came out, he was six years short of his pension.

He remembers patients being treated far worse than prisoners.

He says: “The corridor had to be scrubbed until it was shining or they would kick the bucket over and you would start again.

“Beds had to be made to perfection or they would tip them up and make you start again.”

The men and women were given £5 a week in pocket money, which would be docked if they stepped out of line.

The patients had to work, some in the laundry or, as in Norman’s case, a piggery in nearby Kirkintilloch.

He got up at 6.30am, polished the floor by his bed and tidied, was fed “wallpaper paste” porridge, got a bus at 8am and returned at 6pm to be handed a scrubber and soap to clean the floors and windows.

Sometimes the patients were used as entertainment. Women have talked of having to strip naked while staff laughed at them and men were made to perform sexual acts on each other for the amusement of staff.

Ian Doak, 58, was placed in Lennox Castle for seven years because his mother struggled to cope with him in his teenage years.

Among his artwork is an animation of plasticine figurines seen gazing out of the castle’s windows. They have eyes but no mouth, a poignant symbol of their powerlessness.

Eventually, Lennox Castle became more informal but although patients could leave, many had nowhere to go and no clue how to live without the routines laid out for them.

A phased programme was devised in the 1990s to support them in the community.

Lennox Castle Hospital

Norman, Marie and Ian have all been successfully reintegrated and are part of the team of former patients leading the Lennox Castle Stories project.

Dr Sam Smith, who was on the commissioning team which helped close the castle and move people out, says the project is important, “lest we forget”.

She adds: “It is hard for people to imagine that in our recent history, people thought it appropriate for sections of the population to be kept isolated and away from their communities and loved ones, with no choices on how their lives should be run.”

In 2001, Dr Smith founded C-Change, which advocates that everyone is entitled to the help needed to
allow them to live in their own home. She says: “Lennox Castle was a community but not as we understand community. This community was built on power and control, adversity and strength, weakness and loss of self.” Her greatest pleasure has been to see the smothered spirits of the patients flourish on the outside. She says: “The same people are now mothers, fathers, workers who are part of the community and have so much to contribute. I saw them being transformed in a short space of time, just by being allowed to live in their own homes. FOUND HERE (http://www.dailyrecord.co.uk/news/reallife/patients-hidden-away-years-lennox-1832649)

Inquiry urged over child experiment claims

CLAIMS that scientific experiments were done on orphans and the deportation of children to Australia and Canada must be investigated by the Scottish inquiry into child abuse, survivors insisted last night.

Allegations that Scottish institutions were involved in drug tests on vulnerable children should be fully explored by the Scottish Government inquiry, according to a group representing hundreds of survivors.

‘This government must always be on the side of victims of abuse’

The Scottish Government is currently deciding what form its historical abuse inquiry should take and how it intends to uncover the deeply disturbing crimes that have been committed against children in Scotland over the last few decades.

Scotland on Sunday has seen a draft submission to ministers prepared by Incas (In Care Abuse Survivors Scotland) demanding that the government sets up an investigation with a wide remit looking at abuse allegations dating from the 1930s to the present. The document says the inquiry should “review medical experimentation that was carried out on vulnerable children and adults without consent”. In Full Here (http://www.scotsman.com/news/inquiry-urged-over-child-experiment-claims-1-3719003)
Holyrood inquiry to probe historic CIA-backed human brainwashing experiments

THE Holyrood inquiry into historic child abuse will be asked to investigate Scottish links to an infamous CIA-backed brainwashing programme, the Sunday Express can now reveal.

Apr 5, 2015

Scots-born psychiatrist Donald Ewen Cameron became notorious for his role in the top-secret MK Ultra programme, running experiments in orphanages and psychiatric hospitals in Canada in the 1950s.

He used LSD, electro-convulsive therapy (ECT), insulin-induced comas and repetition to try and erase memories – a technique the CIA hoped to develop into a weapon in the Cold War.

When details of the MK Ultra project emerged in the 1970s, it caused a huge public outcry and led to both the US and Canadian governments paying out compensation to hundreds of victims.
compensation to numerous of victims.

Now campaigners in Scotland are to come forward with sensational claims that similar experiments were also being carried out on this side of the Atlantic.

Last night, one abuse survivor said: “The similarities are unbelievable, the drugs programme, the experimentation – we were also doing these things in the 1950s here in Scotland, allowing this deplorable behaviour by the medical elite.”

One medic likely to be named by the campaigners is Dr Angus MacNiven, who trained alongside Cameron at Gartnavel Royal Hospital in Glasgow and went on to become one of the most eminent figures in Scottish medicine.

However, this newspaper has seen evidence that at least one patient died while being experimented on under his care.

Cameron, who was born in Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire, emigrated to America in the 1920s, but remained in contact with his former colleagues in Scotland throughout his career.

The NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde archives contain a file of correspondence between Cameron and MacNiven, who was Physician Superintendent at Gartnavel from 1932 to 1966.

The correspondence covers the years 1924 to 1959 but it has been closed to the public for 75 years, along with the rest of MacNiven’s staff papers.

In July 1959, Cameron told a medical conference in Glasgow about his research into how “exposure to repetition of carefully worded statements” could change the personality.

This was the “brainwashing” or “psychic driving” procedure at the heart of MK Ultra, which has since been described as a form of “medical torture”.

For example, many medical files from
Lennox Castle Hospital in Lennoxtown, Stirlingshire, where some of the experiments are said to have taken place, were destroyed in a fire.

However, the British Journal of Psychiatry archives do contain evidence of patients being “selected” for experiments at Gartnavel.

In 1936, MacNiven published a report of an experiment where 40 asylum patients — some of them suffering from “melancholia”, or depression — were kept in a drug-induced state of sleep for 10 to 14 days.

One woman developed pneumonia and died, although in his report MacNiven denies it was linked to the injections of somnifaine – a powerful barbiturate.

He also reports that a man suffered a “cardiac collapse”.

One man’s temperature hit 104C, prompting MacNiven to note: “We felt it unwise to continue treatment in this case.”

MacNiven also gave permission for two drug trials involving schizophrenics, which set out to “deliberately provoke neurological disturbances”.

Both studies, in 1963 and 1964, resulted in “disturbing” side-effects.

No ages for patients are given but another Gartnavel study sanctioned by MacNiven in 1966 involved two 17-year-old “schoolboys”.

Incas president Frank Docherty, from East Kilbride, who first exposed the issue of abuse in Scottish children’s homes more than 15 years ago, said: “These experiments were kept hidden from the public eye and they were happening in places all over Scotland.”
The topic has featured in books and movies such as The Manchurian Candidate and The Men Who Stare At Goats. Academic Alfred William McCoy wrote: “Stripped of its bizarre excesses, Cameron’s experiments... laid the scientific foundation for the CIA’s two-stage psychological torture method.”

The survivor – who asked not to be named for legal reasons – said of MacNiven who died in 1982: “The man was out of control and out of his depth and what he was doing in that hospital was absolutely appalling.”

It is known that experiments involving LSD were carried out at Gartnavel. Drug-induced comas, ECT, and “restraint and seclusion” were also commonplace in many asylums.

However, the suggestion that children were being used as guinea pigs in a programme linked to the British or American secret services is certain to prove hugely controversial if discussed at the inquiry.

These experiments were kept hidden from the public eye and they were happening in places all over Scotland

*Frank Docherty*

The claims were revealed by this newspaper in December and now form part of the official submission to the Scottish Government from the In Care Abuse Survivors (Incas) group. It states: “The Inquiry should also review medical experimentation that was carried out on vulnerable children, and adults without consent.” Alan Draper, the Incas Parliamentary Liaison Officer, said: “I've heard that name [Dr MacNiven] mentioned on a number of occasions. “I know that the legal people involved do have the relevant files, although the files do have a tendency to disappear.” One of the problems we want the inquiry to consider is the destruction of records.”
“The number of victims could run into thousands.”

The Scottish Consortium for Learning Disability has estimated that up to 12,000 children with learning disabilities spent time in residential care up to 1981.

Although it is not suggested that all were subjected to medical experimentation, the campaigners insist that a significant number would have experienced unwanted drug testing.

The Scottish Government said yesterday the inquiry’s chair and remit would be announced “by the end of April”.

A spokeswoman for the health board added: “It would be inappropriate for us to comment on allegations that happened many years ago.”

Row as doctored report spares trust’s blushes

Experts claim edited highlights of official report into Lennox Castle hospital ignore condemnation of unacceptable conditions

By Paul Rowinski

AN official report on conditions inside a Scottish psychiatric hospital was doctored to save a health trust’s embarrassment.

The final report on Lennox Castle Hospital outside Glasgow was only mildly critical when it was published last

It also mentioned “several reports, from residents and others, of staff swearing at and insulting residents”.

The published report referred to residents sometimes biting, scratching or hitting each other. The authors originally wrote: “...we are not convinced that such serious incidents are always accorded the attention they deserve to”. It is not allowed to work properly they are totally unprotected. This is another example of abuse being hidden to protect people’s names and careers. There are political interests here, which are working against patients.”

https://spidercatweb.files.wordpress.com/2015/12/img005.jpg
MK Ultra Mind Control Programming – WHERE IS THE OUTRAGE??

https://spidercatweb.files.wordpress.com/2015/12/img004.jpg

If you’re moving home or are looking to buy a property with a Valuation Bonus, a referendum mortgage or a local branch or phone 0800 1

Patient died at abuse row hospital

Calls made for independent watchdog to scrutinise care in Scottish health service

BY R

7.18%

MORTGAGE

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with a Valuation Bonus, a referendum mortgage or a local branch or phone 0800 1
By Paul Rowinski

A PATIENT died after being restrained at a psychiatric unit just days after the publication of a doctored report which covered up severe shortcomings at the hospital.

Michael Craig, 62, died on September 1 following an incident at Overton Court, Rutherglen, Glasgow, an annex of Lennox Castle Hospital. He is believed to have died of a heart attack after becoming distressed while being physically restrained.

His death came in the wake of a Scottish Health Advisory Service (SHAS) report which was critical of the hospital but was apparently toned down to avoid embarrassing the trust which runs it.

However, Scotland on Sunday has discovered that the report omitted serious abuse allegations despite their being brought to the attention of the authors and the hospital authorities.

Craig had a long history of mental illness but was due to stay for a short time only at the Rutherglen unit. After his death, police were called and a report has gone to the procurator fiscal where a criminal prosecution is being considered. The cause of death is, unusually, registered on the death certificate as “uncertain”.

A spokesman for the trust which runs Lennox Castle, Greater Glasgow Community and Mental Health Services NHS Trust, refused to comment on the circumstances of Craig’s death, citing “patient confidentiality” and because the matter now rests with the fiscal”.

The critical hospital report, issued in a watered-down form in late August, was based on a review carried out in April. Incidents of abuse which should have been included were not, although they were pointed out both to the report’s authors and the hospital authorities.

Among the cases which were not investigated was that of Stephen (not his real name), who suffers from water on the brain and has been in Lennox Castle for more than 30 years. He alleges he was hit on the head with a coat hanger by a male nurse until he bled. The nurse is believed to have gone on sick leave on the day of the incident, July 10, and has not returned.

The trust says that the suspension of a member of staff was not a “disciplinary measure”, but done to remove the person from the working environment to enable the investigation to be carried out.

The hospital initially told the patient’s family that Stephen had fallen in the bath and hurt himself, adding that police were not normally called following such incidents. However, a trust spokeswoman has told Scotland on Sunday that police were routinely called in the event of serious allegations.

On the family’s insistence, the police were summoned to the male nurse, Margaret McLaughlin, told them that in nearly three years of tending to him she had always found him truthful. Police said they could not pursue the matter because of lack of witnesses.

One patient alleges he was hit on the head with a coat hanger by a male nurse until he bled

In another incident a male patient who was allegedly raped three years ago remains in the same ward as the man he claims assaulted him. The victim, Brian, is understood to be too “terrified” to leave his room. Attempts by social worker Norma Lynch to have something done about the case were ignored by management.

Sources say SHAS director Dr Sandra Grant was informed about the case and that hospital manager Susan Brown was also told. Brown allegedly rejected the need for further investigation, describing the case as “consensual sex”.

In its incident in April SHAS was informed of a woman who was suffering from polydipsia, a condition caused by drinking excessive amounts of water. This can induce swelling around the brain, fits and can ultimately cause death. Yet sources say the female patient was kept in a ward containing dozens of sinks until June, when she was finally removed.

Patient organisations from all over Scotland met in Glasgow last month to demand an independent inspectorate to scrutinise care in the Scottish health service.

Enable, a Scottish charity representing people with learning difficulties, was among them. Enable policy adviser, Colin McKay, said: “There is a danger that SHAS cannot stand back and be objective. The current regime has not been able to prevent abuse to the extent it should have.”

He added: “What is SHAS doing about these allegations of a Lennox Castle cover-up? Are they going to leave it, just claiming they are unsubstantiated? These allegations of information being massaged are not being heard. That is what really worries us.”

Unsubstantiated allegations that pointed the finger unjustifiably

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WRITE TO: The Editor, 20 North Bridge, Edinburgh, EH1 1YJ, fax 0131-220 2443, e-mail letters_sos@scotsman.com. Deadline is noon, Thursday. Pseudonyms will not be used and abbreviated addresses will be published.

Letters may be edited for publication. Please include a daytime telephone number. SoS is also on CD-Rom

YOUR report on the redrafting of the Scottish

Unsubstantiated allegations contained within
Health Advisory Service (SHAS) report on Lennox Castle (News, September 21) highlights the constant need for vigilance in the affairs of long stay institutions. The history of the last 30 years shows over and again the neglect and abuse that such places can breed. The SHAS team visit was a key part in maintaining vigilance.

All such reports get redrafted – usually on small points of factual detail. The original draft of the Lennox Castle Report raised serious allegations about unacceptable methods of control and swearing by staff. But the SHAS team were not able, either in their draft report or directly to the local management, to point to any specific evidence nor even any vague indication as to who, when and where. In effect they blackened the reputation of all staff at Lennox Castle.

A SHAS report has to balance the well-being of patients with justice toward staff. The revised wording is still pretty strong stuff and publicly calls on the NHS Trust to show that its own arrangements for internal vigilance are robust.

Greater Glasgow Health Board will publicly debate the SHAS report at its meeting on October 21.

I WOULD like to make a number of points in relation to the article by Paul Rowinski on the visit by the Scottish Health Advisory Service (SHAS) to Lennox Castle Hospital. The report was not “doctored”. The Trust was given a draft report for comment and to check for inaccuracy. This is normal practice.

In commenting, we made it clear that we found the inclusion of serious allegations for which there was no substantiation unacceptable.

Patients fight back

LEADING patients’ organisations are demanding the creation of an independent inspectorate after a cover-up of poor standards at Lennox Castle Hospital near Glasgow. Scotland on Sunday revealed last week how the original version of a report critical of standards at Scotland’s largest psychiatric hospital was toned down by the Scottish Health Advisory Service to save the NHS embarrassment.

https://spidercatweb.wordpress.com/2015/12/07/img007.jpg

https://prowinski.wordpress.com/investigations/
The allegations centre on at least four institutions where thousands of children are said to have been experimented upon in conditions described as “like something out of Auschwitz”.

It is alleged that Porton Down, the top secret military facility in Wiltshire, was involved in trialling drugs for use in the Cold War on youngsters who were regarded as “feeble-minded”.

One survivor told this newspaper he has obtained written and video evidence that he will pass to the public inquiry into historical abuse of children in care when it begins next year.

The man, now in his 50s, has been advised by lawyers to conceal his identity for his own safety until his full submission can be lodged at the inquiry announced by Scottish Education Secretary Angela Constance.

However, he was willing to divulge some of his intended testimony about the treatment he and others suffered.

He said: “Six and seven year olds were tied to racks and given electric shocks.

“I was incarcerated with orderlies armed with rubber coshes.

“We were imprisoned, experimented upon, lobotomies, you name it, they did it.”
“I was there, I saw it with my own eyes.

We were imprisoned, experimented upon, lobotomies, you name it, they did it

A survivor
““I was classed as a misfit, a mental oddity, made a ward of court."

“My mother was killed and I became an orphan, so they took it upon themselves to have me experimented upon.”

Lennox Castle Hospital, near Lennoxtown, East Dunbartonshire, is one of four Scottish institutions alleged to have been involved.

The witness believes there may have been as many as 3,500 children who were involved in the Porton Down testing programme over the years.

He said: “They were using orphans to experiment with drugs for the Cold War.

“The drug programme ran from 1948 to 1982.

“I believe this happened throughout the UK but I’m referring to Scotland.

“I have this evidence, on paper and on film, and I will hand it to the public inquiry.

“It was like something out of Auschwitz and people will be full of revulsion when they learn the state allowed this to happen.”

Lennox Castle Hospital, which closed in 2002 and is now the site of Celtic FC’s training ground, was home to children and adults with learning difficulties or conditions such as Down’s syndrome, as well as truants, unmarried mothers and wayward teenagers.

Some patients were sent there as children, often for the most trivial reasons, and ended up spending decades locked up.

Conditions improved after a series of damning reports and investigations, including a 1986 World in Action TV documentary which led to questions in the House of Commons.

Last night, Professor Ulf Schmidt of the University of Kent, Britain’s leading expert on human experimentation at Porton Down, said he had never heard of a drug trial programme involving orphans.
He added: “That is not to say these experiments didn’t happen, but I would be very cautious in dealing with these allegations.

“Some stories have appeared and reappeared over the past 50 years, including a similar one about drug testing and euthanasia involving elderly people that was eventually shown to be false.”

Six years ago hundreds of veterans who ‘volunteered’ to take part in tests at Porton Down were offered £3 million in compensation.

They were exposed to nerve agents, such as sarin gas, and hallucinogens, such as LSD.

In the most infamous case, from 1953, Ronald Maddison took part in a trial of what he believed was a cold remedy, but died within an hour of having sarin dabbed on his arm.

Other Porton Down experiments included spraying bacteria over the south coast of England and dropping cancer-causing particles from planes.

And Gruinard Island in Wester Ross had to be sealed off for almost 50 years after it was contaminated with anthrax during the Second World War.

Porton Down is the home of the Defence Science and Technology Laboratory, an agency of the Ministry of Defence.

A spokeswoman said: “We are not aware of any tests involving children at Portown Down and have seen absolutely no evidence to back up these claims Found here. (http://www.express.co.uk/news/uk/548129/Holyrood-child-abuse-inquiry-Scottish-orphans-military-experiments)
1833
John Lennox Kincaid, son of John Kincaid of Kincaid, and Cecilia Lennox, succeeded to the estate on which Lennox Castle Hospital was subsequently built.

1837
He commissioned the building of the castle, in order to establish his claim to the lapsed title of Earl of Lennox. The architect was David Hamilton. This claim to the ancient earldom of Lennox was ultimately unsuccessful. (https://spidercatweb.files.wordpress.com/2015/12/screenshot_2015-12-01-20-54-43-1.png)

1841
The building of the castle finished and he at once assumed the name of Lennox. This branch of the family, Kincaid-Lennox, was the last of the line to occupy Lennox Castle.

1914
Outbreak of First World War, and during this time Lennox Castle
during this time, Lennox Castle was used as a hospital.

1927

Lennox Castle actually became a hospital, when on the 29th March, the Glasgow Parish Council bought the castle from William George Peareth Kincaid Lennox, along with 1222 acres of the estate. The Parish

(https://spidercatweb.files.wordpress.com/2015/12/screenshot_2015-12-01-20-54-55-1.png)

FOUND HERE (http://homepage.ntlworld.com/sjay.macl/Strathkelvin/lennox_castle.htm)

(https://spidercatweb.files.wordpress.com/2015/12/lcastle.jpg)

C-CHANGE WEBSITE. FANTASTIC WORK (http://www.lennoxcastlestories.co.uk/)

WATCH Mental Health. LENNOX CASTLE. Open University

1. Lennox Castle: A Guided Tour – Mental Health: Lennox Castle (1/15) (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kRiNEW92GZ8)
2. Evidence From The Archives – Mental Health: Lennox Castle (2/15) (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8k5wOXpI_0U)
4. Eyewitness To The Riot – Mental Health: Lennox Castle (4/15) (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=81nr_GFwmV0)
5. Resident’s Perspective: Margaret – Mental Health: Lennox Castle (5/15) (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0-QsHVEKikE)
9. The Hospital Community – Mental Health: Lennox Castle (9/15) (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iLO37vxa3VE)
10. Questioning Practice – Mental Health: Lennox Castle (10/15) (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0e3iAXwD3BE)
13. The Beginning of Change – Mental Health: Lennox Castle (13/15) (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mjS5QIt4pFo)
15. Margaret: Life After Lennox – Mental Health: Lennox Castle (15/15) (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ESvoh4uUZgM)

More on Lennox Castle

DISABLED primary school-age children were subjected to “grotesque” drug testing in a Scots mental hospital (https://spidercatweb.wordpress.com/2016/03/25/lennox-castle-disabled-children-given-grotesque-drug-tests-sco/)

More on Human Experimentation in UK


HISTORY & OTHER INFO

WATCH LENNOX CASTLE HIDDEN HISTORY

1. Lennox Castle hospital: a hidden history (1/4)
2. Lennox Castle Hospital: a hidden history (2/4) (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MxVudVa_jmw)
3. Lennox Castle Hospital: a hidden history (3/4) (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ACnbidQU0f4)
4. Lennox Castle Hospital: a hidden history (4/4) (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kT-XSZ_q70I)

LENNOX CASTLE: The Human History Of An Institution
Lennox Castle: The Human History Of An Institution

History of the partition of the Lennox by Mark Napier 1798-1879 (Internet Archive)

https://archive.org/details/historyofpartiti00napiuoft (https://archive.org/details/historyofpartiti00napiuoft)

Interview With Diane Watters, part of the lennox castle history project 03/06


1. Talking Scotland Forum (http://www.talkingscot.com/forum/)
3. PATIENT’S STORIES (http://www.ckglasgow.org.uk/?s=support&m=cms&c_name=support403&c=)
5. Lennox Castle | Historic Hospitals (https://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://historic-hospitals.com/2015/05/01/lennox-castle/&ved=0ahUKEwiL2dmZuMZoAhXrB8AKHUv8B64QFghAMAk&usg=AFOjCNk5aX1HZCx6QcwxWbt3R1UPqCvQ)
6. The Centre for the Social History of Health and Healthcare Health and health (https://pure.strath.ac.uk/portal/files/43694453/CSHHH_Oral_History_Archives_in_Scotland_1.doxc)
7. IMDb: Most Popular People Born In “Lennox Castle Hospital”
   (http://www.imdb.com/search/name?birth_place=Lennox%20Castle%20Hospital,%20Dunbartonshire,%20Scotland,%20UK&)

LENNOX CASTLE: INFO ON NATIONAL ARCHIVE RECORDS

1. gb812-hb20 – Records of Lennox Castle Hospital (http://archiveshub.ac.uk/data/gb812-hb20)
2. LENNOX CASTLE REGISTER OF DEATHS (http://archiveshub.ac.uk/data/gb812-hb20)
3. Records of Lennox Castle Hospital, Lennoxtown (http://archiveshub.ac.uk/data/gb812-hb20)
4. Register of deaths (patients compulsorily detained)
5. Records of Lennox Castle Hospital, Lennoxtown. (http://archiveshub.ac.uk/data/gb812-hb20)
6. Register of deaths of informal patients at Lennox Castle
7. Records of Lennox Castle Hospital, Archives Hub (http://archiveshub.ac.uk/search/summary.html?recid=gb812-hb20&rsid=0665766&hit=3&startRecord=1&maximumRecords=20#rightcol) 1913-2004
8. Records of Lennox Castle: Glasgow Uni Archives
   (http://www.archives.gla.ac.uk/gghb/collects/hb20.html)

WildCat

#Gartnavel Psychiatric Hospital
Gartnavel Suicides

The toll of tragedy at Gartnavel (http://www.thefreelibrary.com/The+toll+of+tragedy+at+Gartnavel.-a066438871) Sunday Mail Oct 29th 2000

1 & 2. Gary Bryan and Karen Nisbett are the latest suicides in the toll of tragedy at Gartnavel in the last nine years.

3. In April 1991, former model Jeanette McDonald, 37, hanged herself in the hospital toilets, it was her 14th suicide attempt.

4. The same year, nurse Joanne McPherson strangled herself with an electric cable.


6. Three months later musician Joseph Doherty, 30, from Clydebank – another known suicide risk – jumped from the Erskine Bridge –

7. As did Scott Leitch of Dumbarton in March 1993

8. And Allan McIntyre of Balloch that December.

9. In September 1992, Ray Pender, 20, of Alexandria, was found drowned in Loch Lomond.

10. David Wray’s body was found in the Clyde in 1993.


12. Languages student Victoria Ward, 22, of Harrogate, was found hanging in a shower at the hospital in December 1996.

13. And Debbie Logan, 28, of Knightswood, killed herself 18 months ago after being discharged from Gartnavel.

15. 70 year olds Hospital death leap (https://www.google.com/url?q=http://www.thefreelibrary.com/Hospital%2Bdeath%2Bleap.-a060753222&sa=U&ved=0ahUKEwjOo5Cj_aDOAhUKH8AKHcxUCaY4ChAWCMBwBw&client=internal-uds-cse&usg=AFQjCNE4MJi1NM0j9jUP0QhfEM1YUie1IQ) 27.12.98

(I am sure there are a lot more, I shall add as I find!)


3. Lovers killed in crash (https://www.google.com/url?q=http://www.thefreelibrary.com/Lovers%2Bkilled%2Bin%2Bcrash.-a061047835&sa=U&ved=0ahUKEwjOo5Cj_aDOAhUKH8AKHcxUCaY4ChAWCA8wAQ&client=internal-uds-cse&usg=AFQjCNE4MJi1NM0j9jUP0QhfEM1YUie1IQ)


8. **ANGEL & DEVIL; KNIFE KILLER HID EVIL BEHIND LOOK OF LOVE**

(https://www.google.com/url?q=http://www.thefreelibrary.com/ANGEL%2B%2526%2BDEVIL%2B%252BKNIFE%2BKILLER%2BANGEL%2BDEVIL%2BHID%2BEVIL%2BBEHIND%2BLOOK%2BOF%2BLove.-a0264914380&sa=U&ved=0ahUKEwibNbnPfgKHOAhXG_SwKHDNx_BZk4UBAWCA4wBQ&client=internal-uds-cse&usg=AFQjCNFv7oYVXFpaPSw9nLniClzy2ZaliQ)

The Butcher Of Gartnavel

1. **BUTCHER OF GARTNAVEL; THE DARK SIDE OF SCOTLAND**


2. **TRIPLE KILLER FREED TO WED; Fury as psycho gets jail leave**


3. **Rampage by triple killer on day out**


4. **SCOTLAND’S MOST EVIL KILLERS IN FREEDOM BID**


BLOG LINKS ~~ last update 07.09.16

10/07/2016 12/09/2016 □ Posted in #PAEDOUK, ARE YOU GETTING IT YET?, AUSTRALIAN PAEDOS, BIO, CHEMICAL HUMAN EXPERIMENTATION, CHILD MURDERED, CIA, COVERUPS, CSA INQUIRY SCOTLAND, DEAD DUDES, ENTERTAINMENT, FIFE, FREEMASONS, HEALTH, HISTORY, LUNATIC ASYLUMS, MI5 & MI6, MINE, MK ULTRA MIND CONTROL PROGRAMMING, MUSIC, NAMED PERSON, PALESTINE, PERHAPS YOU SHOULD WATCH, PHARMACEUTICALS, VACCINES ETC, POLICE SCOTLAND, ROBERT BLACK, ROYAL

https://spidercatweb.wordpress.com/category/mk-ultra-mind-control-programming/