

# **UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**

**Declassified TOP SECRET**

## **M K ULTRA DOCUMENTS**

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# The Documents

John Marks donated the MKULTRA files he acquired to the National Security Archives in Washington D.C., where they are available to interested scholars. The majority of these documents have never been made available to the general reader. The present volume reprints a large selection from the available "paper trail" on CIA mind control research. Of course, this selection scarcely exhausts this complex and intriguing topic; we hope one day to present follow-up volumes derived from the documentary record.

The following page-by-page annotations are intended help the reader understand the CIA documents reprinted here. All page numbers mentioned below are derived from the pagination of this volume, not the pagination of the original documents.

1. Although the mind control documents stored at the National Security Archives contain much important and startling information, any researcher intent on making use of this depository should first understand that the majority of released MKULTRA documents are uninformative and uninteresting financial records. This document is typical -- in format, though not as regards the costs involved.

This may be the maddest item ever released via the Freedom of Information Act. One can only hope it was meant as a joke.

2-3. A number of books refer to this document, although it has never (to my knowledge) been publicly reproduced before. As far back as 1949, the CIA sought ways to induce "heart attacks" and other entirely covert means of assassination.

4-18. According to official chronologies, BLUEBIRD was the CIA's first mind control program, instituted in 1950, although we know that the military looked into these matters during the war and after. (We also know that BLUEBIRD was preceded by a CIA program called QKHILLTOP, which dealt with either mind control or chemical-biological warfare.) This document summarizes BLUEBIRD's main areas of concern, and is of particular interest regarding the CIA's involvement with lobotomy (page 14), sound (page 16), and electroshock (page 17-18).

CIA interest in matters of diet (page 17) may bear on the recurrent allegation (to which we shall return) of Agency involvement with certain cults and "fringe" religious groups as a means of perfecting mass mind control techniques. Observers have frequently noted that these groups often make use of restrictive dietary practices.

19. Either an ARTICHOKE or BLUEBIRD document dealing with "the disposal problem." "Disposal" techniques included lobotomy and electroshock.

20-21. More on the disposal problem. Defectors and agents-in-place might not have cooperated with the CIA during the cold war if they knew American intelligence routinely resorted to such tactics.

22-23. A document from Project ARTICHOKE, successor to BLUEBIRD. I have no idea whether the "side-tone" technology described here was further developed.

24-25. Proof that the CIA believed in the efficacy of ESP as far back as 1952 (at least) and conducted experiments designed to tap paranormal abilities for intelligence purposes.

26. This description of narco-hypnotic interrogation makes interesting observations regarding regression and amnesia.

27-29. One of the most important documents reproduced here. Proof that scientists working under Project ARTICHOKE intended to create a programmed assassin, similar to the lead character in *The Manchurian Candidate*.

30-45. These are selected pages from what appears to be an ARTICHOKE handbook, defining key terms and describing various techniques. Of particular note are the sections dealing with electromagnetic fields, flickering lights, and ultrasonics. These "psychotronic" techniques, which the CIA first experimented with during the early 1950s, proved rewarding and became the CIA's most important area of study.

46-50. A fairly interesting internal discussion of ARTICHOKE. Note the Agency's willingness to use pre-frontal lobotomies on experimental subjects that "the Agency was no longer concerned with in the overseas areas on an experimental basis."

51. A fascinating document. The CIA used ARTICHOKE techniques to create "dissension and mutual distrust" within groups targeted by the Agency. Anyone active on the political left has experienced the useless in-fighting and personality disputes which continually hamper anti-Establishment organizations. Are these disputes merely the result of clashing egos and conflicting values -- or are outside manipulators at work?

52. A particularly disturbing document outlining the "disposal problem" posed by two American agents. It seems the penalty for failure, and not getting along with one's superior, was lobotomy. If you know someone attracted by those CIA recruitment ads (which occasionally appear in college newspapers), show him this page before he joins up.

53. ARTICHOKE and MKULTRA scientists worked under cover of the National Institute of Mental Health to conduct LSD research.

54-55. The CIA finds a way to mass-produce LSD, opening new bio-warfare possibilities. Was the counter-culture of the 1960s a target?

56-60. An important sub-project of MKULTRA, the CIA's primary mind control research program. Although names were blacked out of this document, researchers employed by writer John Marks identified the scientist involved with this work as Dr. Louis Jolyon West. West, whose LSD work for the Agency has long been known, became famous -- in some circles notorious -- for his treatment of Jack Ruby: No-one has yet explained why a CIA doctor, then a resident of Oklahoma, was called in to treat the assassin of Lee Harvey Oswald -- especially since Ruby was incarcerated in

Dallas, a city which had no shortage of its own psychiatrists. Ruby died of a fast-moving cancer shortly afterward, claiming that he had been poisoned by his physicians.

In 1973, West – who had moved his operations to UCLA – created quite a stir with his plans to create a "Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence," to be housed at an abandoned Nike missile base in California (probably the one on Mt. Pacifico.) One aspect of West's proposal involved the notion of using electrode implants to control those individuals he considered most likely to commit violent crimes: young, urban blacks.

The document reproduced here is of particular interest because West outlines his ideas on the study of dissociation. In modern terminology, "dissociation" is used to describe the effects of multiple personality disorder, or MPD, which we know was an area of enormous interest to the CIA. We know that MPD results from early childhood trauma or abuse.

Interestingly, West has, in recent years, been involved with child abuse issues, both as a leading spokesman for the Cult Awareness Network and as a researcher studying children involved with the McMartin pre-school molestation case. Dr. West, veteran of the CIA, takes the position that the abuse in that case was real. To complicate matters, Dr. Martin Orne, another long-time CIA veteran, is a founding member of the False Memory Syndrome Foundation, which strongly derides child sexual abuse claims. A number of leading FMS supporters are either connected to Orne (and thus to the CIA) or have (like Dr. Ralph Underwager) voiced approval of pedophilia.

Does Dr. West's involvement with these matters stem from his early CIA studies of dissociation? At this point, we have no way of knowing. Note, though, that doctors treating MPD patients have collected anecdotal reports that their patients have been used by intelligence organizations.

61-62. Note again the early interest in audio-visual brain entrainment technologies.

63. One MKULTRA sub-project sought ways to create the perfect blackjack.

64. MKULTRA Sub-project 55, devoted to drug experimentation.

65-67. MKULTRA sleep research. Note that the "Memorandum For: The Record" outlining the broad goals of this Sub-project, glides over the more disturbing "K" (knockout) research described in the accompanying document.

68. MKULTRA Sub-project 61 studied the effects of extreme stress on human behavior. Were the subjects of these experiments witting? (Probably not.) Did they experience permanent damage? (Probably.) And just what were those "implanted thermistors"?

69. The notorious Dr. Ewen Cameron, of Canada's Allan Memorial Institute, developed his techniques of "psychic driving" pursuant to MKULTRA Sub-project 68. Basically, this technique involved the incarceration of innocent psychiatric patients (many of whom initially had minor complaints), subjecting them to massive doses of LSD and other drugs, then forcing them to listen to repeated messages for extended periods – hours, days, weeks. The intention was to clear out the old personality and allow Dr. Cameron to install new thoughts and behavior. CIA Director Allan Dulles wanted to subject his own wife to "psychic driving" when she complained too frequently about his numerous extra-marital affairs.

70-72. More on the "Knockout" problem.

73. A page from an ARTICHOKE document which highlights of intriguing notion of "electro-narcosis." Does the CIA have machines which can induce an altered state of consciousness (or unconsciousness) remotely?

74. MKULTRA Sub-project 75. Initially, LSD was considered a "psychotomimetic" drug.

75-78. One of the most important MKULTRA Sub-projects studied the use of brain implants. While the memos for "The Record" speak of animal experiments, we have one page from a research proposal which clearly indicates that human beings are the true target of these studies. One of the most important scientists studying electrode implants at this time was Dr. Jose Delgado.

79-83. Although these pages are particularly difficult to read, they touch on an extremely fascinating subject. For many years, some writers and researchers – such as frequent lecturer John Judge – have maintained that the CIA has used certain religious cults to conduct mind control experiments within a "closed" society of a manageable size. Judge makes a convincing case that Jim Jones' "Peoples Temple" was used in this fashion. The MKULTRA files compiled by John Marks indicate that one Sub-project did study cults, although no documentation describing these studies were released. But the "mass conversion" studies outlined here definitely touch on religious organizations. The available documentation from Sub-project 98 definitely proves that the CIA was interested in altering belief systems *en mass*. Those interested in pursuing the Jonestown research should pay careful attention to page 83, which mentions "forced detainment" and geographical relocation.

84. Further studies in visual brain entrainment.

85-87. A fascinating sub-project, about which I wish we knew more. Apparently, the CIA studied groups of children and tracked them over a period of years. But why? And just what do the Agency's scientists mean by such terms as "Indirect Assessment" and "non-verbal communication"?

88-90. Mapping the brain with electrode implants; a companion study to Sub-project 94. "Guided animal" studies could involve the use of, say, dolphins in covert warfare – as illustrated by the movie *Day of the Dolphin*, based on the work of real-life scientist John Lilly, who once worked for the CIA.

91. This document from MKULTRA Sub-project 112 details the Agency's continuing interest in the development of young children. Why would a spy agency fund research in this field? Although the "paper trail" on Sub-project 112 is sparse, I suspect that still-hidden files contain pages not quite as innocuous as the one reproduced here.

92. Drug and chemical studies. I would like to know more about the chemical called I-4, "of outstanding usefulness in certain covert harassment and sabotage operations."

93-95. In the 1960s, the CIA started to move away from drug experiments and concentrated on research into bio-electronics. Note especially the reference to "activation of human behavior by remote means."

96. CIA interest in the neurochemistry of stress.

97. Standard texts on hypnosis hold that hypnosis cannot be induced rapidly (except after repeated sessions with highly suggestible subjects). The CIA thought otherwise. Note the reference to "real operational settings": These studies took place outside the laboratory, and therefore probably involved unwitting subjects.

98. Allen Dulles writes a "cover-your-ass" letter for the Record, possibly as a result of the LSD experiment which resulted in the death of Frank Olsen. Gottlieb continued to work for the Agency for many years to come, of course. Memos like this had to be put on the record in case an outsider (such as the Inspector General) demanded a look at the paper trail.

99. The CIA experimented on human beings under the cover of "open" scientific research at a number of universities. MKDELTA is another mind control/biological warfare research program; comparatively little is known about it.

100-101. The CIA's search for unusual new drugs led them to quite exotic areas of exploration.

102-103. Highly suggestive references to the use of mind control during interrogations in Vietnam. I wish we had more information about the techniques mentioned here.

104-106. Richard Helms, the CIA's covert action chief (and the man directly in charge of MKULTRA) defends the notion of experimenting on unwitting human beings, in violation of the Nuremberg principles. Incidentally, this document confirms the Agency's ties to various American police departments.

107. The CIA worked with the military on chemical-biological warfare programs at Fort Detrick.

108-110. The Inspector General (IG) is an individual selected by the president and approved by congress, who performs for the CIA functions similar to those provided by a police department's Internal Affairs division. The IG is not as adversarial as, say, a congressional investigation. But clearly, the Inspector General tapped by JFK caused quite a stir within the CIA after looking into MKULTRA. That project ended, although a number of Sub-projects continued under the MKSEARCH cryptonym. In this document, Richard Helms neglects to mention that the CIA shifted its mind control research from the Technical Services Division to the Office of Research and Development. The ORD files, which we know to be voluminous, have never been revealed.

111-120. These appear to be the research notes compiled after interviews conducted in 1975 by an investigator for the Inspector General's office. The interviews focus on MKNAOMI, a chemical/biological warfare project which also overlapped the areas studied by MKULTRA. In these interviews, we learn more about the highly poisonous shellfish toxin with which the CIA intended to kill Fidel Castro. Note the comment on page 119 that the interests of the Army Special Forces (a.k.a. the Green Berets) "included a number of weird things, definitely among which was assassination." Note also the emphasis on avoiding written records of the most sensitive operations.

121. The Inspector General comments on Harold Bauer, killed by Army drug experiments with EA (Experimental Agent) 1298. I don't know if this drug has a more common name.

122-126. A summary of the Inspector General's 1975 investigation of MKULTRA and MKNAOMI. This document references the suspicious disappearance of all drug-related MKULTRA files: "The fact remains, however, that the material is missing with no satisfactory explanation." Congress was later told that Richard Helms burned these files. Nevertheless, a number of MKULTRA files (including drug-related documents) turned up in the CIA's financial offices; the documents reproduced here come from the cache discovered there.

I view this whole series of events with grave suspicion. For one thing, I strongly doubt that Helms ever truly burned the MKULTRA files. The later release of records from the financial office is also dubious, since these documents include a number of pages other than financial records. It is more than likely that this whole tale of a cache of documents found in the CIA's financial office constitutes nothing but a cover story. Although the documents given to congress (and, in part, reprinted here) are sometimes startling, they probably represent a "limited hang-out" designed to satiate congressional investigators with a bowdlerized history of CIA mind control research. The worst has been kept hidden from us.

British researcher Armen Vitorian claims that the CIA has recently made available some of the files previously reported "burned." Perhaps the true story of mind control can be told in the future.

8 [REDACTED] 8 57-6  
18 June 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE RECORD

SUBJECT : Return of Funds under MKULTRA  
Subproject 57, Allotment 6-2502-10-001

1. It is hereby noted that \$.05 cash obtained under Project MKULTRA, Subproject 57, is being returned to Finance.

2. It is requested that Finance credit the above account for the indicated \$.05 cash. This represents the balance of the Petty Cash Fund-existing at Mr. [REDACTED]'s office. C

[REDACTED] A  
TSS/Chemical Division

Attachment:  
\$.05

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of cash in the amount of \$.05.

[REDACTED] F.  
TSS/FASB

Distribution:  
Orig & 2 - TSS/CD  
2 - Finance  
1 - TSS/FASB

TSS/CD: [REDACTED] (18 June 1957)  
A  
[REDACTED] ①

November 29, 1949

Dear Bill:

I regret taking so long to supply you with my thoughts on the problem which you raised when I saw you last. Rather than attempt to organize a logical outline of all of the means by which the type of activity you mentioned might be accomplished, I am simply setting down the means that I think might be most efficacious.

You will recall that I mentioned that the local circumstance under which a given means might be used might suggest the technique to be used in that case. I think that gross divisions in presenting this subject might be (1) bodies left with no hope of the cause of death being determined by the most complete autopsy and chemical examination, (2) bodies left in such circumstances as to simulate accidental death, (3) bodies left in such circumstances as to simulate suicidal death, and (4) bodies left with residues that simulate those caused by natural diseases.

I believe that there are two chemical substances which would be most useful in that they would leave no characteristic pathologic findings, and the quantities needed could easily be transported to the places where they were to be used. One of these, sodium fluoacetate, when ingested in sufficient quantities to cause death does not cause characteristic pathologic lesions nor does it increase the amount of fluorine in the body to such a degree that it can be detected by quantitative methods. The other chemical substance which I have in mind is tetraethyl lead which, as you know, could be dropped on the skin in very small quantities, producing no local lesion, and after a quick death no specific pathologic evidences of the tetraethyl lead would be present.

If an individual could be put into a relatively tightly sealed small room with a block of CO<sub>2</sub> ice, it is highly

Another possibility would be the exposure of the entire individual to X-ray. When the whole body is exposed, a relatively small amount of radiation is sufficient to produce effects that would lead to death within a few weeks, and it is highly probable that sporadic deaths of this kind would be considered as due to blood dyscrasias. *As little as 200r could*

There are two other techniques which I believe should be mentioned since they require no special equipment besides a strong arm and the will to do such a job. These would be either to smother the victim with a pillow or to strangle him with a wide piece of cloth, such as a bath towel. In such cases, there is no specific anatomic change to indicate the cause of death, though there may be serosal petechiae and marked visceral congestion which would suggest strangulation along with some other possibilities.

I hope you will forgive the random way in which I have set these things down, and I am sure that there are many exotic alkaloids and other chemical substances which might be used, but of which I am sure you have as much information available (or intrinsic knowledge) as I have. If I can be of any further aid to you, I hope you will call on me.

Sincerely yours,

CONFIDENTIAL

(b)(6)  
(b)(3)

③

## EVALUATION OF THE MEDICAL STAFF'S CONTRIBUTION TO BLUEBIRD

### EVALUATION OF BLUEBIRD POTENTIAL BY THE MEDICAL STAFF

A In view of the fact that with the exception of the few days spent with Bluebird by [redacted], no medical officer was assigned to the Bluebird staff until mid-January 1952 when [redacted] was designated by [redacted] to assist Bluebird from a medical point of view, an evaluation of the contribution of the medical staff to Bluebird is impossible at this time. By the same token, it would be impossible for the medical staff to make any kind of evaluation of real merit whatsoever of the work done to date by the Bluebird staff and certainly to a lesser extent to the work done by OSI in this connection.

H-8/6  
Irrespective of any evaluation whatsoever that the medical staff may place on the Bluebird work, it is the writer's opinion that this work requires an extensive exploration of the entire medical field by competent medical authority. A survey of the literature in this connection reveals that a great deal of work along Bluebird lines is being done by psychiatrists and psychologists all over the United States and elsewhere and according to much of the literature, many remarkable results are obtained. These results are, in a great many instances, directly applicable to the Bluebird problem. Basically, we know that the Iron Curtain "experts" have achieved amazing results (Moscow Purge Trials 1936, 1937- [redacted] etc.) and any negative answer or withdrawal of medical support would not be, in the opinion of the writer, in the best interests of the Agency or the United States Government for that matter. From a medical point of view, there is much to be done and the medical staff should be authorized to comb the country for answers to the medical staff's problems involved. The medical staff should seek out and determine the latest and most improved techniques, the finest instruments, and the latest medical theories in these matters, and a failure to do this may constitute a very grave error.

A Since OSI may have done some of this searching or may be in the process, the medical work should, of course, be "co-ordinated" through [redacted].

## 2. EVALUATION OF THE INTELLIGENCE MATERIAL ON BLUEBIRD

In the writer's opinion, the intelligence collected to date on Bluebird material, either from behind the Iron Curtain or else-

where is extremely poor. In general, it is the writer's opinion that where there is a great deal of intelligence information, particularly along interrogation lines, there should be some information concerning Bluebird or similar techniques as used by the Soviets and their satellites and other countries. The information, however, that has been received is second or third-hand, rumors, unsupported statements, and non-factual. Along these lines, it should be noted that this office has received practically no intelligence information whatsoever to date from OSI and it is obvious that certain conclusions may be drawn from this, i.e.,

- A) Material and intelligence are being withheld from us deliberately.
- B) All projects, sources, or individuals that are being tapped for information are failures or not advanced far enough to produce concrete results.
- C) OSI has not spread its net wide enough.

As stated above, pure intelligence along these lines obtained from all sources is regarded by the writer as being very, very weak. Particularly it is noted that there are no large survey reports on d.p.s. (particularly scientific men who might have knowledge of Bluebird-type activities) and it appears obvious that this should be done if it has not been done to date.

### 3. EVALUATION OF THE WORK OF CHEMISTS, BIOCHEMISTS, ETC., IN THE UNITED STATES AND ELSEWHERE ALONG BLUEBIRD LINES

This question is related to No. 2 above and the same answers obtained in No. 2 apply here. To date, we have received very little information from scientific sources in this matter. It is obvious that in the United States alone there are innumerable private, educational, industrial, and commercial sources that have considerable information along these lines. There are a great many scientists in the United States who work in fields related to Bluebird and OSI or some designated staff of this Agency should tap every one of these sources for information.

It also seems obvious to the writer that the great chemical firms such as MERCK, JOHNSON and JOHNSON, DUPONT, MONSANTO, DOW,

etc., etc. would have men whose information would be of value to us. By the same token, the FELL LABORATORIES, GENERAL ELECTRIC, WESTINGHOUSE, etc. must have valuable information in electronics, sound, etc.

#### EVALUATION OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF OSI IN GENERAL TO BLUEBIRD

While the writer obviously does not know of all the efforts of OSI to obtain information in these fields, for a matter of record, it should be noted that to date, 29 January 1952, OSI has not given this office one valuable, new, usable paper, suggestion, drug, instrument, technique, name of an individual, etc., etc.

#### 5. VARIOUS PANELS PROPOSED AND WHAT THEY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED TO DATE OR IN THE FUTURE

The original panel as proposed and set up by OSI apparently died at birth. As far as the writer has been able to determine, the panel has never even been assembled in part and apparently has accomplished nothing.

CB  
At a recent informal conference, [redacted] of [redacted] re-proposed the same panel idea -- that is, that a panel of top-flight men be lined up and brought to a given point at a given time, be briefed on the Bluebird problem, and then given a series of questions, suppositions, ideas, etc., in writing, which they could then take to their various homes or places of business and study them and come up with any thoughts that they might have that would be of value to Bluebird. In the writer's opinion, this idea is sound, although it is an old one, but it would have to be laid on by proper authorities with considerable spade work in advance. It might be a sort of advanced seminar type of get-together.

It is the writer's opinion that within the Agency alone, either as consultants or as full-time employees of the Agency, there are a great many men who would come up with refreshing and sensible ideas regarding Bluebird if given a proper briefing in this matter. It is certain that these individuals would know many individuals whom they could recommend for consultation.

In this connection, it should be an absolute rule that if a group such as suggested above is ever assembled, each individual present should be requested to submit the names of individuals that are known by them who could possibly contribute knowledge or assistance to this work. These names obtained could be cross checked and if subsequently determined that their information would in fact be valuable, Security or OSI could line them up as consultants and they could be used in this work.

#### 6. ESSENTIAL WORK TO BE DONE IN HYPNOSIS

The writer is quite aware that there are some highly competent experts in this field, medical men and otherwise. The writer contemplates visiting as many of these individuals as can be arranged from a security point of view as soon as possible. This office is continuing its experiments along these lines and hopes to obtain new volunteer assistance in the immediate future and in addition also hopes to obtain permission to conduct hypnotic experiments extending over long distances and involving complex set-ups.

The work to date, in the opinion of the writer, is encouraging with a number of interesting results obtained, at least from a physical point of view. Obviously, continued research and experimentation is in order along these lines and will be continued by this office.

#### 7. THE PROBLEM OF THE LONG-RANGE RESEARCH AS OPPOSED TO IMMEDIATE ACTION ON CASES

It is obvious that both long-range research and preparation for the handling of operational cases as they arrive must be carried on at the same time. It has been long known to the writer and certainly must be known to everyone interested in this work that the finding of a "wonder" drug or new uses for old drugs or techniques will only come as the result of slow, laborious, painstaking research conducted in properly equipped laboratories and carried out by highly skilled men of science. This will cost large sums of money and will take a considerable amount of time before any concrete results can be achieved. In the writer's

opinion, however, it is absolutely essential that this Agency support this type of research, directly or indirectly, and give aid and encouragement wherever possible to other agencies or individuals working along these lines.

By the same token, the Bluebird team must have the best present knowledge available to apply to actual operational cases when they arise. To date, the writer has been unable to find "new" information on techniques or administration of drugs to be used nor have we received any information on "new" drugs or techniques from OSI. It, therefore, should be understood that at the present time, if the Bluebird team has to handle any given case they will use their best present knowledge and weapons which are such drugs as sodium amytal, sodium pentothal, etc. with an effort made at the time of drug administration to gain hypnotic control of the subject.

While we have heard of various agencies and individuals who are making "remarkable" progress along "new lines" (such as lysergic acids, etc.), there is no indication that these techniques or new drugs are in any shape to be used against a given case at the present. As stated above, if these new techniques and drugs are usable, this office has not received any such information to date.

B. WHY HAVEN'T TOP-LEVEL PSYCHIATRISTS AND PSYCHOLOGISTS BEEN INTERVIEWED TO DATE?

In the United States there are a number of important hospitals, clinics, etc. where hypno and narco-analysis are constantly being used apparently with excellent results. Certain places are immediately called to mind such as [REDACTED] etc., etc.

In addition to the hospitals and clinics that are using hypno and narco-analysis, there are, in the United States, a number of top-level psychiatrists and clinical psychologists who have done a great deal of research and practical work along these lines. Such men as [REDACTED] etc. should be personally interviewed and their work should be analyzed and studied from a Bluebird point of view. If the above named institutions and/or individuals have been covered by OSI, this office has not heard of it.

2. WHY HASN'T THIS OFFICE BEEN FURNISHED PROGRESS REPORTS ON STUDIES FROM CERTAIN LARGE PROJECTS IN WHICH WE HAVE A DECIDED INTEREST?

H-B/6

This office has repeatedly requested a check to interview [redacted] who is in charge of the [redacted]. Although [redacted] has been in town numerous times, we have had no opportunity of talking with him, nor have we seen any written material from this Project. It should be noted [redacted] for the [redacted] [redacted] in a recent conference between [redacted] [redacted] indicated that he thought arrangements could be made along lines of interest to this office relative to [redacted]

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Also, for a matter of record, it should be noted that we have received via [redacted] only one report out of [redacted] which is dated 1949 and is a short, useless, inconclusive report on mescaline. There may be other reports from [redacted] but we have as yet to see them, although [redacted] stated that [redacted] had abandoned working with the barbiturates and he hinted that they were working with "advanced" drugs. What we would like to know is, if [redacted] has abandoned working on the barbiturates for new material,

A

B/3

- 1) What are the new materials?
- 2) Have they developed any new techniques?
- 3) Why did they abandon the barbiturates?
- 4) And since it appears obvious that some reports would have been written concerning these items, why haven't we seen them?

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H-B/6  
B/3

[redacted] has informed us that [redacted] (who is working for the [redacted]) has made remarkable discoveries on certain properties of the lysergic acid groups. Since this office has long known of the lysergic acid groups and has had an interest in their reactions, reports (if any are available) would be of considerable interest to us.

10. IN VIEW OF OUR PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF FIJILT OPERATIONS, THE HANDLING  
THE [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] RECENT TRIP, IT IS FELT THAT CON-  
SIDERATION MUST BE GIVEN TO THE BRIEFING OF ALL OPERATIONAL OFFICIALS,  
HEADS OF MISSIONS, AND CHIEF AGENTS RELATIVE BLUEBIRD AND RELATED

It is the opinion of the writer that operational officials,  
heads of missions, chief agents, etc. should be briefed on Blue-  
bird along the following lines:

- A) Have all agents maintain a constant watch for intelligence, mechanical gadgets or devices, medical reports, photographs, etc. on Bluebird-type activity by Iron Curtain countries and by any country in which they are working.
- B) Where possible, drugs should be collected, (particularly new or unusual-type drugs), unusual gadgets, electronic devices including electric medical instruments, shock inducing machines, etc., pictures or descriptive literature of any of these items and rumors of new or unusual activities in this type of work.
- C) All operational cases and certainly important cases should be examined with a view toward the use of Bluebird techniques. It should be clearly explained to our people that Bluebird should not necessarily be applied as a last resort, but can be applied anywhere along the line in working a case.
- D) Our people should be instructed to be on a constant watch for unusual activities, strange personality changes, peculiarities, etc. that suddenly appear among our own people or people in whom we have an interest.
- E) All overseas employees or individuals connected with any of our activities in foreign countries (particularly near the Iron Curtain or in dangerous areas) should be warned against any type of hospitalization, medical attention, psychiatry treatment, etc. except by fully authorized and trusted institutions and doctors.

H-8/3

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It is the writer's understanding that efforts have been made by [REDACTED] and/or possibly others to obtain scientific information from [REDACTED] relative Bluebird-type activities and techniques. It is also my understanding that these attempts have not been fruitful. Certainly this office has received no information from [REDACTED] or any channels in relation to this work.

B/3

It is obvious that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and elsewhere would receive information along Bluebird lines. While the writer is not aware of any use of Bluebird techniques by [REDACTED] it seems obvious that [REDACTED] would have studied and probably experimented with Bluebird-type techniques, etc.

It is suggested that since OSI has not produced information along these lines, that I & SO could probably through their close working association with [REDACTED] set up an informal conference between Security officers, Bluebird team officers, and [REDACTED] to consider these matters.

12.

A

[REDACTED] informed the writer that [REDACTED] works very closely with [REDACTED] and is capable of obtaining from them all necessary information and drugs as needed.

To date, this office has received no information whatsoever that would indicate that [REDACTED] or OSI for that matter has received information of any type from [REDACTED].

B/3

It seems very obvious to the writer that [REDACTED] would have produced written reports on all types of drugs, drug sources, drug uses, etc., etc. While this material may contain nothing new, it nevertheless would probably be very authoritative material for our study, analysis, and use.

A

This proposal has been brought to the attention of [REDACTED] by the writer orally on several occasions.

H-B/3

sent plant experts, soil experts, etc. on missions all over the world. These top-level scientists are, of course, familiar with plants that produce drugs and they are also, of course, familiar with the areas of the world from which drugs come. It is also quite likely that any new drugs or unusual drugs or plants that have a drug potentiality are very carefully noted and even experimented with.

This office has received no information from any source indicating that [redacted] has been requested to furnish information to us, or has furnished us information, or that any efforts have been made to tap this very excellent source.

A

This has been mentioned on several occasions orally to [redacted] and his predecessor [redacted].

H-B/3

From many sources, the writer has learned that some of the most advanced experimentation and some of the finest knowledge of drugs and drug activity is held by the experts of [redacted] and in particular their men working at [redacted].

It is also known by the writer that the huge facilities of [redacted] have experts and fine technical equipment that is related to Bluebird work (electro-encephalographs, etc.). To date, we have received no information whatsoever from this obviously fertile field with the exception of that material which the writer has examined through his own limited sources.

A

This source has on numerous occasions been called to the attention of [redacted] and [redacted] but to date the results have been negative.

H-B/6

In connection with the [redacted] one of the top specialists in the country in electro-encephalograph is [redacted] knowledge is of considerable

interest to the writer and his name has been given to both [redacted] and [redacted] (should be interviewed.)

The writer has been informed by [redacted] that the facilities of [redacted] are being used to our advantage through [redacted] who is one of the very top officials of [redacted] who is a cleared consultant of this Agency.

[redacted] have to date had no written information about the work of [redacted] along lines of interest to Bluebird, except several brief oral reports [redacted]

The writer knows that [redacted] has done a great deal of work in brain surgery (lobotomy, etc.). The results are of interest to us, but no reports have been received to date although it is possible that we will in the future receive some information along these lines according to [redacted]. However, it appears obvious to the writer that [redacted] has numerous reports, papers, etc. on these matters and the writer would like to see them.

NOTE: [redacted] has article [redacted] signed [redacted] serious day. [redacted] notified of this [redacted]

#### 16. PROPOSED TRIP

Practical work is required to perfect any technique. Hence, the proposed [redacted] Project appears worthy of serious consideration, in the opinion of the writer.

It should be noted that [redacted] is basically a surgeon by training and has done no work along Bluebird lines whatsoever. He has only had very general work in psychiatry and psychology and he is unfamiliar with the hypnotic techniques. Furthermore, barring the usual knowledge gained by doctors in school and medical practice, he has only a limited experience with drugs, particularly those we are interested in. Hence, if [redacted] is to evaluate or study the Bluebird program, he should have rudimentary, basic, and practical experience before his evaluations can be regarded as authoritative.

While the full ramifications of this Agency's intelligence gathering facilities are unknown to the writer, the writer knows for fact that this Agency has a reasonably good working arrangement with [redacted]. It is also obvious to the writer that [redacted] is aware of and would have information on Bluebird-type activities. Whether or not this obvious source has been tapped, is unknown to the writer and whether or not this could be done as a policy matter is also unknown. However, the writer feels that since the source would probably yield very good information, the matter should certainly be given consideration by the proper authorities of this Agency.

#### 18. FURTHER COMMENTS RELATIVE LOBOTOMY

To date, there has been considerable discussion relative the possible use of the lobotomy-type operation by this Agency as a neutralizing weapon. In general, it may be said that discussion of this idea with a view toward sterilizing an individual and rendering him harmless from a security point of view has been considered by many individuals. Just how effective this operative technique would be is unknown to the writer, but certain it is that the use of the lobotomy-type operation is fraught with many very serious problems:

- 1) The operation itself may be fatal.
- 2) The operation might not be successful from a security point of view.
- 3) Any operation requires cumbersome equipment, surgical rooms, and complex, specialized instruments and devices for anesthesia, transfusions, etc.
- 4) The operative technique of lobotomy-type operations requires expert, neuro-surgical knowledge.
- 5) The operation would undoubtedly require an anesthetist and nurse attendant.

- 6) Even if successful, the disposal problem is not necessarily solved.

In addition to the above problems, discussion with medical officers very clearly reveals that, without exception, in their opinion any reputable medical officer whether in military service or otherwise would

- 1) Strongly object to the carrying out of such an operation
- 2) And would in all probability refuse outright to perform such an operation if it were to be used for "Security" reasons.

The writer himself is basically and morally opposed to this type of thing although he readily recognizes that war is a very grim business. Certainly, it must be said from an Agency point of view that unless a situation of gravest importance arose, this technique, under no circumstances, should even be considered. Its exposure would cause irreparable damage to the reputation of this country and this Agency and to any claims we may have of virtue or high ideals.

While we must recognize that the U.S. and their satellites are capable of any conceivable atrocity against human beings to attain what they think are their ends -- we should not -- with our technical brilliance, our vast capacities for research, and our high regard for human life -- use these techniques unless by using them we save the lives of our own people and the situation is highly critical to the nation's safety. Other means should be found and can be found.

#### 19. YET TO BE DONE

While our research to date has given us some information of merit on techniques, chemicals and instruments for use with the Bluebird idea -- there are many fields untapped and crying for exploration. Whether OSI has made strides in any of these directions is unknown to the writer, but it is certain that we have to date received no information from OSI along these lines. In general terms, these fields are:

2) Sound

14-B/3  
What use can be made of sound for Bluebird application? Consider ultra-sonics, UHF vibrations, monotonous sounds, concussion, etc. etc. (The Agency has contributed recently to the "Side Tone Delay" a related matter but the answers along these lines are a year away probably.)

2) High and Low Pressures, Various Gases

Use of gas as in the air-tight chambers and the effects of various gases or lack of oxygen on individuals should be studied. The effects of high and low pressures and certain gases are reported to be being considered by [redacted] 14-B/6  
B, but pressure chamber there has not been built.

3) Use of Hypnotic Techniques and Chemicals in Connection with the Polygraph

Some work has been done by the writer and his associates in the hypnotic field with interesting results; however, insufficient work has been done to specifically state that individuals controlled by hypnosis or operating under post-hypnotics could

A) beat the polygraph

B) or take the polygraph examination without being detected.

Information relative chemicals and drugs which could be used in beating the polygraph is very sketchy and inaccurate. This type of testing cannot easily be carried on within the Agency and the few tests that have been observed by the writer were very poorly controlled and the results at best were confusing.

4) Use of Bacteria, Plant Cultures, Fungi, Poisons of Various Types, Etc.

Whether any of these elements would be useful in Bluebird techniques are unknown to the writer and to date, research has developed no information

that is useful along these lines. What effect these elements would have on individuals who are under control is unknown. However, certain of these elements could produce bodily conditions such as high fever, delirium, etc., but it is doubted if these conditions could be exploited advantageously.

#### 5) Diet

If individuals under strict control are continuously fed food or liquid containing high quantities of salt, spices, etc. or if certain basic food elements (such as fats, starches, proteins, etc.) are continuously removed from the diet of controlled individuals, will they or can they thus be conditioned for Bluebird techniques?

There is considerable literature to indicate that a standard Soviet and satellite technique is the use of food containing high salt content, which produces thirst in the subject to be interrogated. The exact reasons for this are unknown, but a number of intelligent guesses can be made.

## 20. FURTHER COMMENTS RELATIVE ELECTRO-SHOCK

As has been noted above and in conversation, there has been a considerable amount of discussion relative possible uses of electroshock as a weapon by Bluebird.

It has been reported to the writer that [redacted], referred to above, believes that the electroshock or post electroshock coma can be used in obtaining information from individuals. According to [redacted] and his associates have been able to obtain information from subjects after the electroshock convulsion and during the coma period following the convulsion after the initial electroshock. There is very little information on this technique and while we are not certain that individuals who are attempting to conceal information could be forced to give up information through this method, the idea may have some merit, but it is apparently in experimental form only and has not been widely tested. At least as far as the writer knows there is little, if any, literature available relative this technique.

For a matter of record, it should be noted that the writer has long considered the possibility of obtaining hypnotic control of subjects in the coma period following the electroshock convulsion. Some weeks ago in a conversation with [redacted] the writer asked [redacted] whether or not any of his associates had ever attempted to secure hypnotic control of their patients during this period. [redacted] stated that this had not been attempted but he would try to do this in the immediate future and he advised that he would let the writer know if this technique was successful. To date, we have received no information along these lines. In theory, at least, the idea does appear to have merit from an experimental point of view.

In addition, [redacted] expressed the view that through continuous electroshock applications, the memory of an individual could be destroyed and conceivably the subject could be reduced to a "vegetable" state. The writer is not prepared to discuss total destruction of memory by electroshock, but is quite aware that electroshock treatments produce amnesia and gross memory defects in patients. There is much literature to support this. Furthermore, it is known that patients, after receiving electroshock treatments, as a rule, generally have no memory of the immediate time periods surrounding the electroshock treatments and, in general, memory is faulty for several weeks following the electroshock course. However, gradually, memory returns and approaches the condition prior to the electroshock, although there are some amnesias and gross impairments of memory functions that appear to be permanent.

The standard electroshock device is a small instrument, portable, or nearly so, and quite easily applied to a given individual. It could, undoubtedly, be used by any doctor since electroshock treatments, in certain types of insanity, are widely used. Furthermore, purchase of this type equipment would not create any unusual notice since in all major cities of the United States there are many electroshock machines being constantly used.

However, the objections that would apply to the lobotomy type operations would, of course, apply to the use of electroshock if the end result was the creation of a "vegetable". The writer believes that these techniques should not be considered except in gravest emergencies and neutralization by confinement and/or removal from the area of the subject would be far more appropriate and certainly safer.

A corollary to the two techniques discussed above (lobotomy and electroshock) is that no Agency employee under any circumstances should submit to these techniques without the Agency being fully aware of it even when medically indicated and without full knowledge of who was applying the techniques, the reason therefor, etc., etc.

7 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Informal Discussion with Chief,  
[REDACTED] Regarding "Disposal"

1. Chief, [REDACTED], discussed the subject of "disposal" with [REDACTED] this date, at which time the following items were discussed:

I a. [REDACTED] The definition of "disposal," in brief, was understood to mean the providing of a facility to keep the "disposed" person in security until his knowledge of [REDACTED] operations is no longer of value to the enemy.

b. These people will consist of:

- (1) Known agents.
- (2) Exploited agents.
- (3) Difficult defectors who may wish to redefect.
- (4) Defectors from various agent-training programs.

c. Chief, [REDACTED], mentioned that in considering a solution to this problem, the idea of isolation of these people in any one place or in a number of places was difficult, in that sooner or later they would rebel and present complex problems. It is his desire that [REDACTED] investigate some method of treating such people in a way that would cause semi-permanent amnesia for a period of approximately one year.

d. [REDACTED]

MAR 12 1951

X Drugs, Amnesia-producing

17c  
7 March 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: **6**

SUBJECT: Disposal of Maximum Custody Type Defectors of all Categories

OBJECT

*Defectors disposal*

1. To dispose of blown agents, exploited defectors and defecting trainees who have such sensitive knowledge of our operation as requires it necessary to hold them in maximum custody until either (a) operations have progressed to a point where their knowledge is no longer highly sensitive or (2) the knowledge that they possess in detail will be of no use to the enemy.

DISCUSSION

1.

2.

3.

CONCLUSION

1. It would appear that we are faced with either setting up a very difficult and expensive mechanism for the holding of defectors

in maximum custody over a period of time or of developing a drug which would not cause permanent harm to the taker for the purpose of arriving at the same end result, i.e., a secure situation for extremely sensitive defectors. It might well be that defectors could be afforded their choice of being held in maximum custody for the period of recuperation or to take the drug with the guarantee that they will be completely normal within the 18 month period.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that [REDACTED] to determine whether or not the development of such a drug is both feasible and desirable. c/

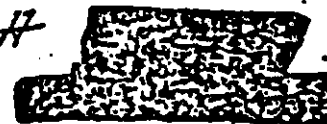
[REDACTED]  
Acting Chief, [REDACTED] #

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Via : \_\_\_\_\_  
 FROM : \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: 16 November 1951

SUBJECT: "Side Tone Delay"

3

A 1. Reference is made to the attached memorandum from \_\_\_\_\_, OSI, and other related papers.

File - Intercept 2. For a matter of record, the "side tone delay" is an instrument, or series of instruments, which is designed to confuse and confound an individual under interrogation. The principle of the device simply states that an individual's speech is confused when sound uttered by the individual is carried to the individual's ears a fraction of a second or longer after he has uttered the sound. This confusion, it is believed, will cause an individual who is lying or evading an answer to have the feeling that his confused speech is due to guilt. Hence forcing him to admit guilt or becoming so confused as to make obvious the fact that he is evasive or lying.

3. The instrument proper, which is being used for demonstration at the present time, consists of a tape recording unit and a receiving unit which, in a rough sense, are portable. However, the laboratory instruments have not yet been perfected and are cumbersome and non-portable.

4. Concerning I & SO interests in this matter, it is believed that we would have two possible interests. The first would be in connection with the Polygraph Section of I & SO and the second in connection with the "Artichoke" work.

5. In so far as the Polygraph Section is concerned, it is felt that if the instrument could be perfected, it might possibly be of use on individual cases where the polygraph clearly indicated deception, lying, or evasion, and where extremely important and questionable matters are involved. The writer doubts that the instrument could be used effectively on the normal or routine polygraph case and feels that it would have to be reserved for special work or cases that are not capable of being completely resolved by the polygraph technique. However, it is believed that if the instrument could be technically perfected, it would probably have value to the Polygraph Section.

6. The use of the instrument by "Artichoke" depends a great deal upon its technical development. "Artichoke" contemplates a far more subtle technique for obtaining positive information and, in addition, contemplates obtaining information from unwilling individuals or individuals who refuse to co-operate in any way. At the present stage, it would appear that the instrument could only be used on a "volunteer basis".

7. Since the instrument is to be developed as an Agency project and not as an I & SO specific function, it is the opinion of the writer and his associates that the project is probably worthwhile and should be supported. There are, however, from our point of view, a number of items which should be considered in the development of the project. These are set forth immediately following:

1. If the instrument is perfected and has been demonstrated to be effective, a portable instrument, if it could be developed, would be of great advantage. This would be valuable for Agency personnel overseas or for special work requiring teams to go into the field.

2. If at all possible electronically, it would be of great advantage if, by the use of a directional microphone and directional loud speakers, the earphones could be eliminated and no attachments required for placing on the subject.

3. Experiments should be run as to whether or not the device could be linked directly into a polygraph. However, these experiments should be very cautiously worked out so as not to give artificial or overstrong responses due to the confusion resulting from the "side tone delay".

4. If tests are to be run by James Earl and his Associates on the device, they should not be confined to criminal investigations alone nor should they be confined to purely personnel matters. The instrument should be checked against all types of questions, particularly identity questions and questions involving a person's loyalty, etc., etc.

5. Specific efforts should be made to see that the instrument does not produce indications of guilt in individuals who are innocent, but who become confused by the operation of the machine.

6. Although the project was brought to our attention and fully co-ordinated with the \_\_\_\_\_, it is felt that this Agency, if it is paying for the development of the instrument, should have at all times, access to the testing and authority to consult with and advise \_\_\_\_\_ and his Associates. Furthermore, if experimentation shows that the instrument has a decided advantage and is testing successfully, this Agency, and particularly I & SO, should be authorized to send men to the project to be trained in the use of the instrument as soon as possible.

A/B, 5, 270/1C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Files

DATE: 31 January 1952

FROM : [REDACTED] A.

SUBJECT: ESP

H-B/3  
C  
A  
A  
C  
A

(1) On 31 January 1952, between 10:15 and 11:30 AM, the writer attended an informal conference held in [REDACTED] concerning ESP work and its possible use by the Agency.

2. Present at this conference were [REDACTED] who is the outstanding authority on ESP in the United States; [REDACTED] OSI; and various other individuals connected with OSI who moved in and out of the conference from time to time [REDACTED].

3. While the exact nature of the meeting was unknown to the writer, it appears that OSI, in general terms, was exploring the possibility of [REDACTED] conducting research along ESP lines that would be of value to this Agency. In this connection, the writer was shown a letter from [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] in which [REDACTED] set forth certain ideas which he held concerning ESP in relation to the Agency together with roughly estimated costs of this work over certain periods of time.

C  
H-B/3

4. During the time that the writer was present, [REDACTED] was explaining in very general terms some of his work, some of his proposed future ideas, and some of his more or less secret research which he was conducting for [REDACTED] on animals.

C

5. [REDACTED] explained that he felt that in the fields of pure intelligence, ESP had definitely something of value for the Agency. He explained that ESP had to do with concepts or physical phenomena that could not be explained by normal sensory activity. He stated that he felt that if a program were set up whereby ESP powers of individuals were exploited, their capacity would enable them to predict accurately items of which we have no present knowledge. He stated that there were many ways of approaching this but that he was certain a system could be worked out whereby individuals having high ESP capacity could use that capacity on problems of interest to this Agency. He stated that to date he had definitely established this ESP quality and that he felt that since it was established in fact the results could be applied advantageously to the problem of intelligence.

6. [REDACTED] stressed the fact that it would take a great deal of experimentation yet before ESP capacity could be explained, but

p15

~~SECRET~~

that he did feel that they were approaching a solution to the problem of how to control and direct this ESP capacity. He insisted that the knowledge on ESP at this point was far in advance of the basic knowledge that was held on atomic energy and atomic weapons before the first atom bomb was developed.

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of course, is [redacted] and has been experimenting in ESP for many years. He is a well-known psychologist and has a wide reputation in his work. [redacted] and [redacted]. He obviously knows the field, although his presentation of ideas and facts was somewhat difficult to follow. The writer's attendance at this informal conference was at the invitation of [redacted] as stated above, and his presence there did not involve a security problem although [redacted] is merely a "contact" cleared for the classification of "Secret". However, from a Bluebird point of view, this office has long studied ESP and has maintained a considerable interest in extra-sensory phenomena. The writer receives the bulletin of "Parapsychology", which is the official publication of the Rhine group at Duke University, and has long considered the possibility that ESP may have some bearing on Bluebird.

C  
8. Because of the nature of [redacted] clearance and because of the informal type of conference, the writer was unable to ask any pertinent questions of [redacted] concerning Bluebird or related matters. Furthermore, the writer is unable to say from the brief discussions held this morning whether or not I & S should support any advance of funds to [redacted] for research along the lines of interest to this Agency although it does appear that under certain controlled circumstances [redacted] theories should be exploited to their ultimate.

C  
A  
9. No additional conferences are scheduled for the immediate future for [redacted], but the writer believes that in the event [redacted] again has [redacted] visit him in Washington, the writer will be made cognizant of these talks and permitted to attend.

C  
10. For a matter of record, [redacted] explained that the reason he was at the Agency was that someone in the Agency had made a request for films concerning ESP work and that since the request had been made directly to him, he had volunteered his services. It should be noted, that the writer is the individual who made the request for [redacted] films and other material over a year ago.

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p. 16

14 July 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT: Successful Application of Narco-Hypnotic Interrogation (ARTICHOKE)

1. A team composed of representatives of this office and of the Medical Office have recently concluded ~~two~~ two successful interrogations using drugs and hypnosis.

2. A more detailed account is attached hereto. However, the highlights are as follows:

- (a) Subjects were Russian agents suspected of being double.
- (b) Cover was psychiatric-medical.
- (c) Control methods were by narcoosis, by hypnosis, and by combination of both.
- (d) The interrogations were regarded by CSO as very successful.
- (e) "Regression" under hypnosis was obtained (reliving past incidents of subject's life).
- (f) Amnesia of the actual interrogations was obtained.

3. If you should desire, I will arrange for Mr. ~~and Mr.~~ to give you a full briefing.

Colonel, GSC  
Security Officer/CIA

Attachment (1)

## ARTICHOKE

B/3

1. The ARTICHOKE Team visited [redacted] during period 8 January to 15 January 1954. The purpose of the visit was to give an evaluation of a hypothetical problem, namely: Can an individual of [redacted] descent be made to perform an act of attempted assassination involuntarily under the influence of ARTICHOKE?

2. PROBLEM:

a. The essential elements of the problem are as follows:

(1) As a "trigger mechanism" for a bigger project, it was proposed that an individual of [redacted] descent, approximately 35 years old, well educated, proficient in English and well established socially and politically in the [redacted] Government be induced under ARTICHOKE to perform an act, involuntarily, of attempted assassination against a prominent [redacted] politician or if necessary, against an American official. The SUBJECT was formerly in [redacted] but has since terminated and is now employed with the [redacted] Government. According to all available information, the SUBJECT would offer no further cooperation with [redacted]. Access to the SUBJECT would be extremely limited, probably limited to a single social meeting. Because the SUBJECT is a heavy drinker, it was proposed that the individual could be surreptitiously drugged through the medium of an alcoholic cocktail at a social party, ARTICHOKE applied and the SUBJECT induced to perform the act of attempted assassination at some later date. All the above was to be accomplished at one involuntary uncontrolled social meeting. After the act of attempted assassination was performed, it was assumed that the SUBJECT would be taken into custody by the [redacted] Government and thereby "disposed of." Other than personal reassurances by [redacted] means of security involving the

B/3

B/3

project, techniques, personnel and disposal of the SUBJECT were not indicated. Whether the proposed act of attempted assassination was carried out or not by the SUBJECT was of no great significance in relation to the overall project.

### 3. CONCLUSIONS:

a. In answer to the hypothetical question, can an individual of \*\*\*\*\* descent be made to perform an act of attempted assassination, involuntarily, under ARTICHOKE, according to the above conditions, the answer in this case is probably "No" because of the limitations imposed operationally as follows:

(1) The SUBJECT would be an involuntary and unwitting SUBJECT.

(2) He would have none, or, at most, very limited physical control and custody of the SUBJECT.

(3) Access to the SUBJECT is strictly limited to a social engagement among a mixed group of both cleared and uncleared personnel.

4. The final answer was that in view of the fact that successful completion of this proposed act of attempted assassination was insignificant to the overall project; to wit, whether it was even carried out or not, that under "crash conditions" and appropriate authority from Headquarters, the ARTICHOKE Team would undertake the problem in spite of the operational limitations.

### ADDENDUM:

Two main problems presented itself in relation to answering the above hypothetical question.

a. Security: Insufficient consideration was given the fact that any leakage of ARTICHOKE through performance of the proposed problem would jeopardize the entire future operation and proposed activity of the ARTICHOKE Team in the area.

COPY # 13/

Attachment # 1

b. It was the unanimous opinion of all ARTICHOKE members that unless the ARTICHOKE Team had more detailed access to the operational plan it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to carry out the assigned mission. E

\* simulated only

E This would be made available when  
and if required - [REDACTED] A

A/B I 78-62

DOLITRONE

1. Dolitrone is a new drug. Injected intravenously, it renders a subject insensible to pain but conscious, unparalyzed, and able to follow directions.

There is no report yet of any mental state useful to interrogation. Whether some such drug could be or has been developed for oral use by an agent, as prophylaxis against third-degree methods, is unknown.

2. It is known that very rare individuals seem to be naturally insensitive to pain--not simply hardened or conditioned.

Research on the pharmacology of (1), and the pathology of (2), seems worth following.

## ELECTRIC SHOCKS

An electric shock of high amperage (say 500 to 800 milliamperes), 60-cycle A.C., for a fraction of a second through the frontal area of a Subject's brain, can give him a sudden epileptiform convulsion. This is more violent than an ordinary epileptic fit; also, breathing ceases and may not resume spontaneously. Machines are available to deliver different types, strengths, and durations of current for psychiatric uses.

Two to four operators shock one patient, in a fairly involved procedure that includes precautions against a fatal stray current through the heart, fractures of the spine, dislocation of the jaw, burns, etc. Artificial respiration is routinely given. Fracture complications are not rare, even with a well-trained team. A previous injection of curare or an equivalent will practically eliminate the danger of broken bones, but introduces other dangers and adds another step to the procedure. If we desire an epileptiform convulsion, it ought to be less violent and complicated than that. A number of modifications are already in psychiatric use.

Modified procedures with different types of current have succeeded in avoiding most of the above complications, but the current is so painful that the Subject must be first anesthetized.

Possible advantages of electric, instead of other, means of producing convulsion with unconsciousness, are suddenness and amnesia. A high amperage electric shock to the head acts somewhat like concussion from a blow; after recovery from unconsciousness, there is a loss of memory for the convulsion and also for a period of a few seconds' or minutes' time just preceding the convulsion. If the Op. had had to give an intravenous anesthetic first, its administration will be remembered; giving a shock next, is pointless.

### ELECTRIC SHOCKS

If the amnesia-for-the-event, which the strong electric shock produces, would in some cases extend backward in time far enough to keep Subject from recalling that a pair of electrodes had been clapped on his head, then we would have a highly desirable amnesia.

Since one cannot be sure of this, Electric Shocks through electrodes applied to the head may as well be dropped.

See Electro-Marcosis. See also, Conditioning.

There is another vague possibility. Could a coil be arranged in chair or wall, so that switching it on would induce a current in Subject's head? Perhaps; but the induced current would have to be uncommonly heavy, while the induced current would stray a good deal and as likely kill the S. as convulse him. Electrical experts disapprove.

See Electromagnetic Field.

ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD

An alternating current in a Solenoid coil suspended around a subject's head, has been reported to disturb, confuse and cause a sensation of lights flashing at the rate of alternation.

- Q 1. Could such effect be obtained by A.C. of practicable strength, if the coil were concealed beyond the room's walls?
- Q 2. If the alternations were at the rates at which flashing lights may convulse a sensitized subject (see FLICKER), would these sensations-of-light be strong enough to give the same effect as actual lights?

These questions seem worth investigation--at a low priority.

# ELECTRO-NARCOSIS

So-called "Electro-Narcosis" is not so good as it sounds. A barbiturate must first be given to reach a level of anesthesia deep enough so that the Subject will not react to the painfulness of the unidirectional current to be used (10 milliamperes or more, for at least 4 minutes).

Sodium pentothal, from 50 to 600 mgm., is slowly injected intravenously, with precautions against giving too little or too much.

As good results for interrogation should be obtained by injecting the sodium pentothal and omitting the electro-narcosis.

## ULTRASONICS

Two windows, each an inch in diameter, must be cut through the top of the skull. An applicator cup that transmits the ultrasonic beam, is placed on the membrane that covers the brain. The beam of high intensity ultra-sound waves (far beyond the range of hearing), is aimed and concentrated through lenses: direct, 5 min.; then sweeping, 7 min. A lobotomy (which see) effect is obtained, resembling a localized concussion of the frontal lobes.

Though improbable, it is possible that a temporal approach (instead of the present vertex approach) will eventually be devised without the cutting of a hole in the skull. Now, and then too, some of the lobotomy-effect is temporary, some permanent. Modifications in techniques that use Ultrasonic energy should be followed for our purposes. It may be that not only frontal lobes, but temporal lobes, amygdaloid nuclei, sleep-centers, etc. can eventually be usefully stimulated without being destroyed, by Ultrasonics.

## UNWITTING SUBJECTS

The problem of how to effect control of a subject by the use of hypnosis or chemical or a combination thereof, without the subject being aware that he is being approached (~~attacked~~), is one of the most interesting and complex problems studied by the ARTICHOKE group. This approach could (can) be made through any of the following techniques:

- a) The subject who is brought under H control by the use of the indirect techniques (relax-rest or possibly monotonous sounds, etc.).
- b) The subject who falls under H control by accident.
- c) Use of "medical cover" for:
  - 1) Narco-interrogation and control;
  - 2) Narco-hypnotic interrogation and control.
- d) Use of surreptitious agents
  - 1) Concealable chemicals
  - 2) Odorless gases or aerosols
  - 3) Dusts
  - 4) Possible deprivation of oxygen or food
- e) By-products of medical treatment
  - 1) Shock therapy
  - 2) Medical pre-conditioning with chemicals, etc.
  - 3) Medical treatment for illness or accident
  - 4) Psycho-analysis or psycho-therapy

Certain comments can be made in connection with the above categories: (2)

- a) The A group has experimentally placed a great number of individuals under hypnosis by the indirect technique, but it is doubted if this would apply to hardcore-agent types done on individual basis although it is possible that it might be done disguised as some type of group activity or entertainment.
- b) In the A experimentation, we have noted a number of people who have been placed in hypnotic trances by accident. Again it is doubted if this could be done directly against a hardcore or intelligent type. It might be done through some type of group activity or entertainment. For the record, it should be noted that this has not yet been attempted against personnel of interest to us from an operations point of view.
- c) At the present time, the use of a carefully laid on medical cover to obtain either a narco-interrogation or narco-hypnotic interrogation appears to be the best weapon presently available. It is not necessary to go into detail as to how this is done but experience indicates it is our best technique.
- d) Always linked to the problem of the unwitting subject is the technique of giving a chemical in any form to the subject without his knowledge. Many gadgets and ideas have been considered. Micropellets, substances that can be concealed in common liquids, odorless gases, electric currents, magnetic currents, dusts, aerosols, etc., but each one of these presents a difficult problem. At present, the closest approach appears to be a potent, tasteless, odorless chemical such as LSD but at the present time the value of these chemicals in interrogation or control work is very, very uncertain.

It seems pertinent to comment that the ARTICHOKE group feels that by depriving subjects of food over a considerable period of time, the will to resist can gradually be worn down. This appears to be part of the Communist brainwashing technique which we have been able to observe from our examination of the P.O.W.'s in Korea. The A group feels that food deprivation and possibly oxygen deprivation if carried on over a long period of time might be valuable in these techniques, but this would call for extensive research and in the case of oxygen deprivation specially built interrogation chambers which would possibly rule out this approach.

- e) The A group feels that possibly chemical or hypnotic control could be induced as a by-product of certain parts of medical treatment such as electroshock or by placing of an individual under medical prescription over a considerable period of time. Certainly an ideal approach could be made to any subject if that subject had offered himself for or was taking psychoanalysis. This is a very strong reason for prohibiting Agency personnel overseas from being treated in any way except by fully authorized physicians, psychiatrists or company doctors.

Closely coupled with the above is the related problem: if a subject can successfully and unwittingly be approached and rendered either unconscious or hypno- or narco-controlled, how can his memory be made blank for events leading up to the coma or trance and for what transpired while under control and/or possibly extending throughout the "hangover" period after he awakens. Ideally, control of the subject obtained without his knowledge or consent and followed by a total amnesia is the goal but at the present time this appears impossible. Much research and experimentation is necessary to achieve

these ends and as stated above, for the present at least a smooth, carefully designed medical cover appears the best approach. (See also Amnesia)

Finally some words should be noted in regard to the use of chemicals (or hypnosis in some ways for that matter) which complicate the problem of the unwitting subject—and in a large sense recommend the use of medical cover.

- a) Certain chemicals such as LSD, mescaline, cannabis, opium produce bizarre, weird and startling effects. A person experiencing these effects would recognize this and undoubtedly suspect something unusual had occurred to him.
- b) Most chemicals, in effective dosages, carry some type of hangover. This can take the form of confusion, nausea, illness, sweating, headache, tremors, or combinations of these, etc. Again, a subject would suspect the reason.
- c) Human beings do not respond in identical ways to identical dosages of chemicals. A dose that may have no noticeable effect on one subject might produce a convulsion or even death in another. The best results are always obtained in using chemicals by competent medical personnel using special knowledge of chemical reactions. A subject in a coma is useless for interrogation or control and an underdose may blow an operation.
- d) Under the Heading AMNESIA, we commented on attempts to produce amnesias on hypnotic subjects. For the record, it should also

be noted that quite often a hangover effect is felt from deep hypnosis. The ARTICHOKE group has seen subjects emerging from hypnosis effected in the following ways:

- 1) Illness--including nausea, headache, sweating.
- 2) Psychological reactions--fear, hysteria, confusion, disorientation.
- 3) Extreme fatigue, tendencies to return to sleep states, feeling of weakness.

Hence, even if a good amnesia is developed, a subject could certainly suspect he had been subjected to something unusual.

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**UNWITTING SUBJECT:** If Operator could surely produce prompt sleep, without a hypodermic. (

Enough CO <sub>2</sub> in the room could produce sleep rapidly, but	S. would later recall having fallen asleep.	Unknown how surely to keep Cp. awake. Also, a fixed installation required. Possibly, any room would do.
Enough Demison (about tasteless in food or drink), Chloral (disguisable by alcohol), or Seconal (possibly disguisable, not tasteless), produces sleep,	but S. would later recall the circumstances	
If S. had earlier been hypnotized deeply enough by the same Op., and given post-hypnotic suggestion to fall asleep instantly on a simple signal (like Cp. snapping fingers), for some time thereafter he would do so.	Rarely can a S. be hypnotized unwittingly; and if so, probably not deep enough. Also, such suggestion's duration is unknown.	Hypnotic sleep is not genuine sleep. All happenings in it can be recalled thereafter — more or less of it by the S. consciously, and the rest by another Op.'s hypnosis or analysis.

If Operator could surely produce epileptic fit, without a hypodermic.

If S. sensitized enough by appropriate drug by mouth, flickering light convulses. See <u>Flicker</u> .	Metrazol or Isoniazid orally is toxic or nauseating in such doses, & not tasteless. Combination with other drugs must be sought; also, possible safe & effective aerosols or gaseous sensitizers.	Cp. can probably be protected by other drugs
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(See also: ELECTRIC SHOCKS. )  
RADIANT ENERGY. )

UNWITTING SUBJECT

Methedrin or Dexedrin  
(probably disguisable  
by most drinks)

Methedrin / barbiturate  
(may be disguisable)

Other possible com-  
binations by mouth

Under questioning,  
S. tends to reveal

LSD25 in drink (very  
small dose, tasteless)

Ordinary cigar-  
ette with filter : Extremely unsure dosage.  
tip, whose edge : CQ: how to apply a small  
has been wiped : enough dose to the tip;  
with LSD25 : & how much will be licked  
: & so absorbed by the S. )

Effects pe-  
liar to LS

Ordinary unfil-  
tered cigarette : stronger : Strong cou-  
to which .02 gm. : drugging : marin flavor)  
Tetrahydrocan- : may be : (as Camels)  
nabinol acetate : exposed : required to  
has been added; : by "woozy" : mask mari-  
: sensation. : juana taste )

Under questioning,  
S. tends to reveal

(See also card on IONTOPHORESIS)

Induction, "disguised"

Author treats method of inducing hypnosis without apprising cooperative subject (patient) of condition desired (hypnosis) ascribing the desired end result as relaxation.

"I shall teach you to relax and concentrate." Seat subject in comfortable armchair. Subject is told to let all muscles go limp; head should be inclined slightly forward; arms should rest fully on chair arms with hands hanging limply over edge. Ask subject to fix gaze on thumb and forefinger of one of his hands. Then state, "I am going to ask you to close your eyes soon, but continue to concentrate on your thumb and forefinger. As you concentrate, I shall count and as I count you will become more and more relaxed. As you do so, you will feel your thumb and forefinger draw closer and closer together. When they touch, you will then know you are in a deep state of relaxation."

Synchronize count with respirations and continue indefinitely. Repeat the directions re feeling more relaxed and re Apposition of thumb and forefinger as count reaches 100, and continue. After x repeats add that "as your state of relaxation becomes more and more complete your arm will rise to touch your forehead, etc."

Adler, M.H. and Secunda, L.

Indirect technique to induce hypnosis  
Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases  
Vol. 106, pp 190-193, August 1947

### Induction

Subjects who prove refractory to the induction of hypnosis may be rendered more susceptible by being placed in the hypnagogic state through use of drugs and then being instructed that they could enter a similar state the next time the operator attempted verbal hypnosis. (Wolberg 1948)

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Baernstein (1928) found scopolamine hydrobromide use resulted in heightened susceptibility to suggestion 100% of time. (Thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1929)  
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Wilson (1927) reports that by the breathing of a mixture of nitrous oxide and air, nitrous oxide and oxygen, a perfectly suggestible state may be produced without loss of consciousness.

- Gorton, Bernard E. - Physiology of Hypnosis  
Psychiatric Quarterly Vol. 23: 457-485, July 1949

Prediction of Hypnotizability

15 November 1955

## PREDICTION OF HYPNOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY FROM A KNOWLEDGE OF SUBJECT'S ATTITUDES

Prediction was based on subject's reaction by introducing a picture of hypnosis into the Thematic Aperception Test (See Morgan, C.D. and Murray, H.A., *Ann. Neurol. Psychiat.* 1935, 34:289-306). In this test the subject is shown a series of pictures and asked in each case to make up a story for which the picture might serve as an illustration. He could scarcely obey this instruction in regard to the hypnosis picture without revealing some attitude toward hypnosis or at least some notion of its nature.

Two other factors are *M*-Deference and *M*-Affiliation (n- need for). In their everyday behavior they are much inclined:

- (a) to find and follow leaders, gladly yielding to their influence, and
- (b) to seek the company of friendly persons, endeavoring to please them and win their affection.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Files

DATE: 12 February

FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: Conversation between [REDACTED] and the Writer  
on 12 February 1952.

1. Between 10:20 and 11:45 AM, 12 February 1952, the writer engaged in a long, involved, and somewhat heated discussion concerning "Artichoke" and related matters with [REDACTED].

2. In general, it may be stated that [REDACTED] arguments that the Agency was doing nothing along "Artichoke" lines and it was time for the Agency to make up its mind whether or not an program for "Artichoke" should be put in effect or whether the idea should be abolished. While not directly critical of [REDACTED], in the opinion of the writer, made it perfectly clear that he r the general viewpoint of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] as more or less of stumbling block, or at least a block, in the way of "Artichoke".

3. [REDACTED] showed the writer a long document which appar was merely a proposal for extensive "Artichoke" work both here abroad and involved the outlay of approximately [REDACTED]. This more or less provided for the establishment of a laboratory in United States (somewhere locally) and a large working area over [REDACTED].

4. [REDACTED] proposal seemed to be along the following li

- 1) OSI would recruit or have already been promised medical men, and scientists, etc. who would be available for the application of the latest possible techniques of all types to overseas subject
- 2) These technicians would be trained and produced by various agencies in the United States, such as [REDACTED] through [REDACTED] has recently resigned, and other agencies, possibly including [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
- 3) These men would be a sort of super-expert, combining psychiatry, psychology, and medical knowledge and would tackle the subjects in the field.
- 4) The subjects would be primarily individuals [REDACTED] or individuals whom the Agency wished [REDACTED]

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to do away with. [redacted] specifically that there were [redacted] or all types where plenty of subject material could be had.

- 5) The very latest "ideas" would be used including electroshock, lysergic acid, drugs, electroencephalograph, hypnosis, etc., etc.
- 6) The old "Bluebird" idea of an interrogation team would, of course, be done away with since these experts could administer the drugs, carry on interrogation, and handle the whole work themselves, apparently on an individual basis.
- 7) In connection with the proposal, [redacted] A  
plan indicated that there would have to be a co-ordinator, a sort of combination doctor, businessman, and administrator, who would be the overall director of the Project and, apparently, there would be two permanent staffs, one here and one in [redacted] F  
These staffs would be fairly large and would include at least one GS-15, one GS-14, and one GS-13 and, it is believed, about four other employees at Grades 11, 9, 5, and 4, etc. The plan also indicated that these positions would be interchangeable between here and the field.
- 8) This plan also, as stated above, called for the establishment of some sort of laboratory here in the United States, but details of the type of laboratory were not fully set out nor was the basic reason for such a laboratory explained.

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5. [redacted] seemed unusually interested in and was apparently quite impressed with the theories of [redacted] and the electroshock treatment [redacted] has advanced in this connection. He stated that [redacted] did not think the use of drugs was particularly efficacious and felt the electroshock was more advantageous. [redacted] also clearly indicated that [redacted] was continuing to work on a sort of polygraph device that could be used in large-scale screening projects to determine whether or not there were individuals who might be of interest to us. He particularly stressed the "squaker" device that could be operated very simply by showing an individual pictures which would in turn create physiological reactions which would produce the squealing sound. When pressed for specific information as to whether

or not the electroshock treatment had been used to obtain information from individuals, [redacted] stated that it had been used, but not extensively and he also admitted that it had been used in cases involving people not attempting to conceal information. He stated that this was one of the ideas for the large-scale project -- that this electroshock technique could be tried out more successfully overseas.

A 6. [redacted] also mentioned the possible usage of the pre-frontal lobotomy and stated that he thought this technique could be applied to individuals the Agency was not longer concerned with in the overseas areas on an experimental basis.

7. [redacted] indicated that he felt that trained interrogators were of no particular importance in the matter of interrogation and stated that any psychiatrist or clinically trained psychologist could obtain the answers since they specialized in this anyway. [redacted] seemed to believe that the psychiatrist or doctor would be all that would be necessary in applying the medical techniques, handling the questions, etc., etc. He stated that the case officer and interpreter could assist but that the technical expert or psychiatrist would be sufficient to handle the entire job.

A 8. [redacted] stated that most of the psychiatrists, doctors, etc. he had talked to were not impressed by the use of drugs in this type of work, but admitted that other techniques were not and could not be readily made available. He constantly referred to the fact that that was the idea of the program -- to take every technique overseas and try it in these cases. [redacted] stated emphatically that no matter who was assigned to the "artichoke" work from [redacted] staff, that [redacted]'s answer would be an emphatic "no" in regards to the whole situation. He spoke somewhat critically of [redacted] and stated that he had no background for this type of work. He stated that there were plenty of young medical officers at other places who knew more about this than [redacted] and his entire staff.

A 9. [redacted] asked the writer whether or not we had had any trainees for this type of work furnished us. The writer told [redacted] that there had been several trainees but at the present time there was no one attached to this office as a trainee. [redacted] was critical of the fact that personnel and recruiting people had failed to turn up people to be trained along these lines and further stated that the Agency could never produce individuals either medical men or scientists who would be willing to work along these lines and that he had already been promised, as stated above, a number of individuals who would be technically trained and could be used in these projects. [redacted] asked the writer whether or not we had any case in which he had immediate interest and the writer stated that there were none to his knowledge as of the present date. He stated that he should be informed

about all cases and the writer told him there were no cases contemplated in the future except the one that was to have been handled in November and the writer informed him that it was merely under consideration and further activity along this line was not known to the writer specifically. [redacted] was critical of the lack of cases furnished by the operative divisions in this connection.

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10. [redacted] asked the writer if he was aware of the fact that [redacted] had studied or done work along hypnotic or drug lines during the war. The writer told [redacted] he was quite aware of the fact that [redacted] had participated in hypnotic experiments but was not aware of any extensive research [redacted] had done along these lines. [redacted] did not furnish any reports in this connection to the writer. [redacted] has never briefed the writer fully on the activities of [redacted] although for a year the writer has been urging someone to talk with [redacted]. [redacted] suggested that [redacted] would probably undertake to train Agency people in hypnosis and when the writer pointed out to [redacted] that [redacted] was not regarded as a top authority on hypnosis, [redacted] stated that most of the men (specialists in hypnosis) would not touch this type of work if they knew it would be "tainted", but he felt that [redacted] could be prevailed upon to do it.

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11. As a general rule, it would appear to the writer that [redacted] was apparently disturbed by an overall lack of progress on the "Artichoke" work. The writer assured him that Security believes in large-scale progressive and intelligent research, but that a security problem was a strong factor in any large-scale project, particularly overseas. It is the writer's opinion that [redacted] does not understand the fact that irrespective of extensive research and theoretical ideas, none of the "new" techniques or "new" drugs could possibly be used against given cases at the present time. The writer attempted to make it clear to [redacted] that right now, on very short notice, this office could assemble a team and attack any one given case. The writer admitted that whether or not the operation would be successful was unknown, although a fair chance of success would appear to be present. The writer made none and has made no glowing claims for the drug-hypnosis technique, but pointed out to [redacted] that there was a lot of difference in being able to attack a case immediately in fact or trying some undeveloped attack on a case with possible disastrous results.

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12. For a matter of record, the writer wishes to point out that in many ways he is in complete agreement with [redacted] insofar as extensive research and actual case work is necessary to solve the problem. The writer does not agree with [redacted] that unless vast research is carried on, the project should be abandoned. The writer feels that at all times, the Agency, somewhere in its ramifications, should have a team of individuals capable on short notice of applying the "Artichoke" technique to specific cases since it may well be that at any given moment a supreme effort might have to be made to break a vital case. The writer

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agreed with [redacted] that as a matter of policy, the Agency should go ahead and sponsor, pay for, initiate and assist large-scale research along "Artichoke" lines. The writer, however, is not at all impressed with talk of new techniques and new drugs and what wonders would be accomplished by psychiatrists, M.D.s, scientists, etc., etc. Furthermore, the writer does not understand why electroshock treatment or techniques using lysergic acid should be regarded as superior by anyone as compared with the more familiar aytal and pentothal, etc. While not totally successful, aytal, pentothal, etc. have at least been used with some success in the United States and elsewhere and electroshock, lysergic treatments, etc. at present are little more than theories only. The writer told [redacted] that he personally supported the idea of extensive research in this matter and that he along with [redacted] and [redacted] had agreed that overseas work along these lines was essential to develop the techniques.

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13. The writer, as mentioned above, attempted to make it clear to [redacted] that there were many security problems involved in the laying on of extensive overseas operations. The writer also pointed out to [redacted] that objections, of course, would be raised to certain things, not only by Security, but more emphatically by [redacted] and that the laying on of extensive projects such as might be desirable would call for extensive planning and considerable preparation in advance. [redacted] stated that he had proposed these ideas six months ago and if they had been carried out as he suggested that all work would have been operational today in the field. He stated that in his opinion, this could not be operational for at least six more months even if the work was able to start tomorrow.

14. In concluding the discussion, [redacted] admitted that the writer did see eye to eye with him on many questions and although the writer attempted to make it very clear to him that policy was not his business, he is certain that this point is not clearly understood by [redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted]

14 October 1952

Subject: Requisition for #3  
Target: Top [redacted] and [redacted] Leaders. I  
Occasion: Conference Top Field Leaders, to be held 25 December -1 January, 1953  
Purpose: Creation of dissension and mutual distrust; re-awaken old jealousy and antagonisms, induce new ones; for exploitation through covert psychological warfare mechanisms.  
User: Civilian of high standing in the community, trusted by top [redacted] formerly sympathetic to the movement and still the close friend of many leaders, now anxious to see it disband, but unwilling personally to be the instrument for the death or capture of old friends.  
MO: Treatment of coffee or beer of one or two (not more) individuals at a time — thus allowing others to observe how foolish or self-centered they are.  
Quantity: Sixteen doses. Why 16 when 1 or 2 used at time

Technical Specifications: Small white or grey pills (ca. 1 x 4 mm) dissolving in one minute or less; non-effervescing, non-staining, compatible with hot water based liquids such as coffee or soup and with alcoholic beverages. Preferably so compounded as to permit crushing in the fingers if administration as a powder is desired. Dose: One per customer, medication becoming effective as soon as possible, lasting for a minimum of four hours.

Discussion: User, who is also informant, long a personal friend of [redacted] of proven reliability, will not cause death or capture of his friends in the movement with whom he was associated during the war. From experience with him it is deemed virtually impossible that he would betray any information concerning the medication. Possibility of lethal contamination without his knowledge of the supplies he furnishes [redacted] friends has been under consideration for some years but has always been rejected. Unless contamination could be done in a way not traceable to him, and in such way that he would never learn of it, it has seemed worth the loss of his services.

I Conference will be held near [redacted] northern sub-headquarters since experience has shown that [redacted] operational activity during period designated. Security is extreme. Leaders are aware that unidentified defectors hold high positions in the "legal" part hence it is probably that no "legal" (wanted) persons other than user will be informed or invited to attend.

A If [redacted] is in the area he will act as case officer. If not, [redacted] only other contact with operative, will be case officer.

A/B, 2, 6/11

Courier

11-B/3

Senior Representative

Chief

WFO, Chief

Request for ANTICHOKE Team for

1. The partial ~~background~~ and background material for the two ~~men~~ people now at ~~the~~ are transmitted as enclosures under separate cover. This case was discussed fully with the ANTICHOKE team when they were at ~~the~~. These two men are disposal problems, one because of his lack of ability to carry out a mission and the other because he cannot get along with ~~the~~ the chief agent of the project. Both have extensive information concerning the ~~the~~ and thus are security risks wherever they are disposed of.

2. Anything that can be done in the ANTICHOKE field to lessen the security risk will be helpful since the men must be disposed of even at maximum security risk. The urgency of consideration of this case is due to the fact that one of the men is already somewhat stir crazy and has tried to escape twice.
3. The immediate objective of the ANTICHOKE team would be to try to get the men to want to stay where they are for the next two or three months while we are determining the effect of the treatment and while we are working out alternate disposal possibilities, depending upon this effectiveness.
4. Your earliest possible consideration of these cases would be appreciated.

Enclosures:

1. Brief background on ~~the~~, 1 copies  
2. Partial ~~background~~, 1 copies  
3. Brief background on ~~the~~, 2 copies  
4. Partial ~~background~~, 1 copies

5 February 1954

Distributions

- 2 - Addressee, w/encs as noted  
1 - ~~the~~ w/o encs

DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
BUREAU OF MENTAL HEALTH  
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE  
Washington, Kentucky

NIMH Addiction Research Center

14 July 1954

(37)

(b)(3)

Our experiments on tolerance to LSD-25 have been proceeding well, although I continue to be somewhat surprised by the results which to me are the most amazing demonstration of drug tolerance I have ever seen. I have had 7 patients who have been taking the drug for more than 45 days. One of these patients receives 1 mcgm./kg. daily, 4 receive 1.5 mcgm./kg. daily, and 2 receive 2 mcgm./kg. daily. All 7 are quite tolerant to both the physiological and mental effects of the drug.

We have attempted to break through this tolerance by administering double, triple and quadruple doses. We have not yet observed full restoration of the LSD-effect with any of these doses, which, in the case of one of the patients receiving 2 mcgm./kg. daily, amounted to 532 mcgm. total dose. Increasing the dose seems to restore the physiological effects to a greater degree than the mental effects, which are present in only mild degree and which do not persist for more than one or two hours. Discontinuation of the drug for two days in one patient was followed by almost complete restoration of the initial effect. Administration of 200 mg. of the metabolic blocker, SKF-525, did not overcome the tolerance.

We have also been attempting to study "antidotes" for LSD-25. We have done quite a number of experiments in which 0.2 Gm. of pentobarbital was given 30 minutes prior to LSD. This drug appears to definitely alter the LSD reaction, in that anxiety, nervousness and insomnia are markedly reduced. However, the price paid is that of partial drunkenness induced by the barbiturate.

We have completed two experiments with Corynanthine. The patients used were extremely sensitive subjects who gave grade 3 to 4 reactions to a 40-mcgm. dose of LSD-25. They were given

A-134

In a randomized order 15 mg. Corynanthine followed by placebo followed by 40 mcgm. LSD; Corynanthine, 15 mg. followed by 40 mcgm. LSD. There was no evidence of any diminution in either the mental or physiological effects of the LSD. Other experiments are to be done, using less sensitive subjects.

As yet we have not had an opportunity to try Benhtine.

While in Washington recently, I had a very interesting visit with Dr. Edward Everitt who is working with LSD and Symplesine. As you know, he has been able to demonstrate very definite effects of both drugs in dogs and monkeys. As a result of this neurophysiological studies have been undertaken. These include the effects of LSD on peripheral nerves. In the frog, LSD apparently raises the threshold but does not change height of the action potential once the threshold is crossed. Other neurophysiological work is concerned with the effects of LSD on the entire optical tract, from the optic nerve all the way back to the optical cortex. Apparently some kind of results are being obtained, but as yet they are not clear-cut. Other statements include one that, in human subjects, LSD caused marked slowing of simple reaction time, but had little effect on flicker fusion frequency.

Dr. Cholden, a member of the NIH staff and who is doing LSD in the treatment of psychotic patients, sought me out while I was in Bethesda. He has apparently observed the development of tolerance to LSD in these psychotic patients. Because of the development of tolerance he alternates LSD and mescaline. He states there is no cross tolerance to these two drugs.

We recently obtained a small supply of an interesting substance in the cannabinal series which appears to be extremely potent. I have now given 11 subjects doses of 1 to 2.5 mg. of this drug. The first 2 patients promptly identified the effects as being like those of marihuana and, naturally, all patients since the first 2 have expected marihuana-like effects. Patients begin to report the subjective effects within 2 to 4 hours. Effects appear to be most prominent 6 to 8 hours after the drug is administered and are still present 24 to 36 hours later; and in some cases even longer. Description of the subjective effects is very vague, except that the subjects are very positive they resemble those of marihuana. They say the effects of 1 mg. are equal to one or two cigarettes of the best marihuana, except that they appear slowly and persist for a

A-133

26 October 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR: DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

VIA : Deputy Director (M)

SUBJECT: Potential Large-scale Availability of LSD  
through Newly-discovered Synthesis

1. Up to the present time LSD has been available only in small amounts. In 1953 it was reported to us through several channels, including a message from a United States Military Attaché, that the ~~Government of Mexico~~ had 10 kilograms of this material for sale. You will recall that we enlisted the services of a representative of ~~the Government of Mexico~~ who accompanied ~~him~~ to discuss the matter with the ~~authorities~~. It turned out that, according to ~~him~~, at least, the amount in their possession was in gram rather than kilogram quantities.

2. The availability of materials of this sort derived from ergot in such small quantity is probably due in a large measure to the fact that ergot itself is a natural product produced in limited quantities and containing only a small amount of active materials.

3. This situation is now completely changed since ~~the Government of Mexico~~ has developed a practicable commercial total synthesis of LSD using readily available raw materials. Each step of their synthesis has been accomplished in comparable syntheses of other products in pilot-plant quantities. Therefore, ~~the Government of Mexico~~ feels that in a matter of months LSD could be available in tonnage quantities.

4. Hitherto, LSD could not be considered seriously as a candidate Chemical Warfare agent for overt use. This was due to two factors:

a) Until recently only volatile liquids could be disseminated in a suitable fashion in bulk. LSD is a solid.

b) LSD could not be obtained in sufficient quantities.

LSD can now be produced in quantity and recent technical developments make it possible to disseminate solids in an effective manner.

5. Most of the significant information currently available on the disabling effects of LSD on humans has been obtained from the research activities supported during the past three years by the Chemical Division of ~~the~~ under the direction of ~~the~~. ~~is~~ is continuing its research effort toward developing a capability for covert use of this material and the availability of LSD in large quantities will not affect our program. However, we feel it is highly advisable that certain components of the Department of Defense be advised of both the new syntheses at Lilly and our data on the effects of this material on human beings.

6. ~~we~~ therefore intends to apprise the Chemical Corps and the Air Force of this information through previously established scientific channels. Since the covert use of this material is not affected by this new situation, we will advise these components of the Department of Defense that any restrictions on dissemination of information to the public on LSD should be initiated by them.

7. The above is furnished for your information only. No action is required.

Chief, DD/P

*[Handwritten signature/initials]*

62-117067-54 BY 187-75

**SOURCES: 120 METHODS INVOLVED  
EDUCATION: 500,123 IN 02/4 SEMINARS  
SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS: 114**

STUDIES OF DISSOCIATED STATES

WARNING NOTICE  
SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE  
SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLV

An examination of current descriptions of dissociative reactions reveals a rather stereotyped concept, differing little from ~~the~~ original one, and offering a limited definition of the dissociative mechanisms and their role in normal and abnormal psychological functions. The literature concerning clinical entities ordinarily considered to constitute the dissociative reactions is fairly well limited to case-studies of patients with fugues, amnesias, somnambulisms, and multiple personalities.

Unpublished studies by the writer have led him to a greatly expanded concept of dissociation. Dissociative phenomena are found in everyday life. Such manifestations include "highway hypnosis", states of "fascination" in flyers, hypnagogic and phantasy hallucinations, transient anesthetics, and many other examples. These reactions have many features in common with a variety of clinical disorders including "sleep paralysis", trance states, Gilles de la Tourette's disease, latah, "Arctic hysteria", and a number of other disturbances in addition to the well-known dissociative reactions of the text-books.

There is considerable experimental evidence pointing to the significant role played by dissociative mechanisms in the production of the various phenomena of hypnosis. In fact, hypnosis may be considered to be a pure-culture, laboratory-controlled dissociative reaction. Of the entire phenomenology of the various states described above, there is not one single manifestation which cannot be produced experimentally in the hypnotic subject. Thus, through the use of hypnosis as a laboratory device, the dissociative mechanisms can be studied with a high degree of objectivity.

Of increasing interest at the present time are the actions of a variety of new drugs which alter the state of psychological functioning. Some of these agents produce disturbances of perception and integration (mescaline, lysergic acid, etc.). Others produce alterations of autonomic reactivity through inhibition of central (hypothalamic?) functions, so that "emotional responsiveness" is diminished (reserpine, chlorpromazine, etc.). The effects of these agents upon the production,

physiological research team is being developed at the [REDACTED]. Facilities of the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] are available. However, within the overall framework of these facilities, a unique laboratory must be organized and constructed. This laboratory will include a special chamber, in which all psychologically significant aspects of the environment can be controlled. This chamber will contain, among other things, a broad-spectrum polygraph for simultaneous recordings of a variety of psychophysiological reactions of the individual being studied. In this setting the various hypnotic, pharmacologic, and sensory-environmental variables will be manipulated in a controlled fashion and quantitative continuous recordings of the reactions of the experimental subjects will be made. Under these conditions, and with the utilization of the special skills of the research team, it is expected that some significant original and valuable observations will be obtained.

(58)

WARNING NOTICE  
SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE

## I. CONTINUATION OF STUDIES ON HYPNOSIS AND SUGGESTIBILITY

- A. Preliminary clinical research during 1955-56 has yielded promising leads in terms of knowledge of how hypnotizability can be influenced by pharmacological means. Several drugs have been identified that apparently are effective in speeding the induction of the hypnotic state, and in deepening the trance that can be produced in given subjects. These observations remain to be confirmed through studies of larger numbers of normal subjects, and insofar as possible, quantified. Observations have also been made of drugs that provide some degree of immunity to hypnotic influence. These investigations also require considerable elaboration.
- B. It is proposed that the experiments begun during 1955-56 involving hypnotizability, suggestibility, and the roles of certain drugs in altering these attributes, be continued and extended during 1956-67.

## II. NEW STUDIES ON THE NATURE OF HYPNOSIS, SUGGESTIBILITY, AND TRANCE-LIKE STATES

- A. Experiments involving altered personality function as a result of environmental manipulation (chiefly sensory isolation) have yielded promising leads in terms of suggestibility and the production of trance-like states. There is reason to believe that environmental manipulations can affect the tendencies for dissociative phenomena to occur. Isolation, in particular, can markedly change the individual's response to suggestion in the form of verbal communication.
- B. It is proposed that new experiments utilizing special environmental manipulations, including sensory isolation, be begun with a view to

ward determining the ways in which the resultant psychophysiological alterations can be quantified, and the ways in which these altered states can be utilized in the production of increased influenceability in normal subjects.

### III. NEW STUDIES OF PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL RELATIONSHIPS AND REACTIONS TO STRESS, EMPLOYING HYPNOTIC TECHNIQUES

- A. Current experiments have definitely established a number of ways in which hypnotic suggestions can bring about states of marked psychological stress in suitable subjects, with resultant change in neurophysiological and neuro-endocrinological function. It has also been shown in preliminary studies that hypnotic methods can successfully be employed to protect individuals from the psychophysiological reactions to noxious stimulation. These observations constitute an indication that more control can be exerted over the autonomic nervous system than has been previously supposed. Combined with the recent development of autonomic drugs of highly specific activity it is now possible to isolate more precisely than ever before the exact means by which and the precise degree to which psychophysiological reactions occur to specific types of stress.
- B. It is proposed that the combined use of hypnotic techniques and autonomic drugs be exercised in initiating some original studies on the nature of psychophysiological reactions to stress.

### IV. TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS

(60) All of the above-recommended experimental procedures will require special equipment, special methodologies, and special skills. In or

WARNING NOTICE  
SENSITIVE INFORMATION

44-28

-3-

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE RECORD

SUBJECT : MULLERA Subproject 49

DRAFT  
16 February 1956

1. Subproject 49 of MULLERA is being instituted as a means by which work on hypnosis will be continued at the [redacted] for the period 1 June 1956 through 31 May 1957.

2. [redacted] was requested by TSS/CD to enlarge the scope of his current research program to include the following areas of interest: The determination of the "genuineness" of hypnotic states, biochemical and physiological measurements of trance states and an exploration of various induction techniques. A more detailed description of the program is contained in the attached proposal.

3. Two financial proposals are attached. They entail \$5,800.00 to [redacted] and \$26,977.50 to the [redacted]. To this must be added \$1,311.10 which represents a four percent (4%) service charge to the [redacted] will function as cut out and cover for this grant. The cover title of the project is [redacted] and is presumably being supported by a research grant from the [redacted].

4. The total cost of the project for a period of one year will not exceed \$34,088.60. Charges should be made against Allotment 6-2502-10-001.

5. The existing memorandum of agreement between [redacted] and the sponsor will continue to be in force.

6. [redacted] is cleared through TOP SECRET.

APPROVED FOR  
OBLIGATION OF FUNDS:

[redacted] Chief  
TSS/Chemical Division

Research Director

Date: 2/24/56

Original Only

2. Non-verbal and/or visual techniques:

(a) Monotonous audio stimulation:

- (1) Soft music
- (2) Subliminal voice
- (3) Combination of both

(b) Visual Stimulation:

- (1) Flicker-light
- (2) Colored lights in varying patterns
- (3) Combination of both

It is felt that a technique of induction can be devised from the results of the above experiments that will enable an operator to bypass a subject's resistance to hypnosis and/or induce hypnosis in an unwitting subject.

Other Fields of Investigation:

Time permitting, within the framework of this investigation, other pertinent areas of interest will be pursued, namely, the following:

- 1. Auto-hypnosis
- 2. Effectiveness of hypnotists as determined by personality patterns, prestige and sex of the operator.
- 3. Duration and durability of hypnotic block.

RECEIVED

PROPOSAL FOR RESEARCH IN HYPNOSIS AT THE  
(June 1, 1956 to May 31, 1957)

(62)

Introduction:

Since the initiation of this project in September 1952, various phases of hypnotic research have been completed. Two papers have been published: "The Hypnotic State" and "The Hypnotic State and Unpublished work consists of: [redacted] and [redacted]".

At the present time, work is being conducted on: [redacted] an ancillary activity, [redacted] (copy attached hereto). As the difference in psychogalvanic responses under questioning between the waking and hypnotic states.

In an attempt to revitalize and reorient research activities in the field of hypnosis, the following proposal of experimental investigation is submitted to the [redacted] for consideration for fiscal year 1957. The following experimental design is an outgrowth of present and past efforts conducted to date.

Criteria for Determining "Genuineness" of Hypnosis:

At the present time, there are no good criteria for determining the "genuineness" of hypnosis. It is felt that there are strong possibilities that valid criteria can be established through physiological and/or biochemical patterns of measurement.

By utilizing hypnotically induced states of anxiety and/or stress as emotional stimuli, "true" responses will be reflected in the biochemical and/or physiological changes within the human organism. Unless the hypnotically induced stimuli is "genuine" or effective, there would be no demonstrable response, either biochemically or physiologically.

It is felt that by establishing "normal" waking patterns and comparing these with patterns of those "under hypnosis", a dependable and reliable criterion for determining the state and "genuineness" of hypnosis will be formulated.

A. Biochemical Measurements:

1. Hippuric acid tolerance test (measure of detoxication by the liver to estimate the ability of the organism to mobilize glycine).
2. Plasma amino acid level (check on possible alteration of glycine level which might merely be part of a total amino-acid change; secondary index of an altered adreno-cortical function).
3. Blood reduced glutathione level (to further determine whether the glycine utilized for the synthesis of hypuric acid was derived from preformed glycine, the change in level of a glycine-donating substance such as glutathione is concurrently measured).
4. Blood eosinophil level (stress response index).

B. Physiological Measurements:

1. Simultaneous recordings of physiological responses by means of a multi-channel recorder; to incorporate heart pulsations, respiratory rate and amplitude, psychogalvanic skin response, and cortico-electro activity.

Variations in the Techniques of Induction:

In order to determine the extent and effectiveness of various other factors, such as non-verbal, visual and auditory, in the induction of hypnosis, the following experiments are proposed:

1. Auditory techniques (verbal stimulation):

In an attempt to separate the mechanical aspects of the induction technique, i.e., tone, rhythm, quality of the voice from the substantive aspects, i.e., content, association patterns; different induction "patterns" or "talks" will be attempted and compared with standard "sleep talk".

- (a) Ordinary "sleep" talk.
- (b) Nonsense syllables or words.
- (c) Double talk.
- (d) Changes in cadence and tone.
- (e) Standard method presented in a foreign language (e.g., Spanish).

1 January 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE RECORD

SUBJECT: MKULTRA Subproject 54

1. The purpose of Subproject 54 is to continue work on the mechanism of brain concussion. Mr. [REDACTED] has recently completed a preliminary study under a [REDACTED] contract.

2. The scope of the research program will be to pursue studies on the resonance-cavitation theory of brain concussion using a fluid filled glass simulated skull. In addition to the above, extensive cadaver impact experiments will be carried out for possible correlation with the above theory. For a more detailed explanation of the scope of the program see the attached proposal.

3. The cost of this program is estimated to be \$60,000 for a period of one year starting 1 February 1956. To this sum must be added \$2,400 representing a four percent service charge to the [REDACTED]. Therefore, the total cost will not exceed \$62,400. Charges should be made against Allotment 6-2502-10-001.

4. The [REDACTED] has requested the [REDACTED] to submit to it a summary accounting of monies received from the [REDACTED].

5. Upon termination of the project or withdrawal of financial support by the sponsor, disposal of permanent equipment shall follow the schedule (Para. a-e) under "Proposed Budget", set forth in the attached proposal.

6. It was mutually agreed that documentation and accounting for travel expenses which are reimbursable by the [REDACTED] shall conform with the accepted practices of that corporation.

7. Mr. [REDACTED] agreed to comply with the requirements of the Memorandum of Agreement.

APPROVED FOR OBLIGATION  
OF FUNDS:

Research Director

Date:

Attachment:  
Proposal

Distribution:  
Original Only

TSS/Chemical Division

APPROVED:

Chief, TSS/Chemical Division

(63)

File: [redacted] 55-8  
[redacted] B  
2 pgs  
[redacted] B

January 26, 1956

(64)

Gentlemen:

The undersigned would like to apply for a yearly grant beginning February 1, 1956, for \$2,700.00 for a research project to be carried out in the Department of [redacted] B

The purpose of the study is to discover the pharmacological effects of certain groups of compounds prepared by Dr. [redacted] and associates of the Department of [redacted]. In other words, we want to take a further step into the most basic aspects of pharmacology—biochemistry, or the relation of chemical structure and physical properties of new chemical compounds to biological activity. We propose to test the following compounds:

- a. Various synthetic isooquinoline derivatives.
- b. Heterocyclic compounds containing two or more ring systems.

It is highly desirable to accumulate pertinent data on all these types of new compounds for the treatment of disease as well as for the advancement of science itself.

These compounds will be tested on the:

- a. Central nervous system.
- b. Autonomic nervous system.
- c. Sensory nerves.
- d. Sensory nerve ends.
- e. Somatic motor neurons.

This classification, of course, includes drugs such as those producing hallucinations, tranquilization, sedation, anesthesia, adrenergic and cholinergic effects, and general and local analgesia. In addition, the compounds will be tested as to their effect on the smooth muscle itself and on possible antagonism to histamine.

[redacted]

Designated for [redacted] 55-7  
by authority of [redacted] A  
Date: June 1977  
[redacted] 2 pgs  
[redacted] 21 February 1956  
File: [redacted] 55-7  
[redacted] 2 pgs  
[redacted] 21 February 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Project KULIMA, Subproject 55

1. Subproject 55 is being initiated to enable Dr. [redacted] to undertake pharmacological studies of interest to [redacted] CD. [redacted] is located at [redacted] Department of [redacted] B
2. The scope of the project will embrace the relationship between chemical structure and biological activity of various isooquinoline derivatives and heterocyclic compounds containing two or more ring systems. B
3. The [redacted] School and Dr. [redacted] are completely unwilling of Agency interest in this proposed program. Therefore, in order to maintain cover, (a) the requirement for a Memorandum of Agreement with the principle investigator will be waived, (b) the [redacted] will request Dr. [redacted] to obtain an accounting from the University upon completion of the program year. A
4. The cost of this program for a period of one year is estimated to be \$2,700.00. To this sum must be added \$108.00 representing a four percent service charge by the [redacted] therefore the total cost will not exceed \$2808.00. Charges should be made against allotment 6-2502-10-001. B
5. Title to any permanent equipment purchased by funds granted the University shall be retained by the University in lieu of higher overhead rates.

6-2502-10-001-02-035

Designated for [redacted] 55-7  
by authority of [redacted] A  
Date: June 1977  
[redacted] 2 pgs  
[redacted] 21 February 1956



There exists within the Agency a continuing requirement for the Operating Divisions for a substance or substances that will render an individual or animal helpless and immobile, either consciously or unconsciously, until definite control measures can be instituted. Instances and situations where such an advantage can be utilized are too numerous to be mentioned. Within TSS/CD this problem has been designated the "K" (Knockout) Problem.

From various sources (scientific literature, TSS/CD projects etc.) numerous bits of disjointed information have been accumulated in this area. Many provocative suggestions were raised that warrant further investigation. To date, there are no active projects or individuals specifically established by TSS/CD for the investigation of the problem. Therefore, this project was designed for the purposes of centralizing all efforts in this field, consolidating the existing data and initiating active research on some of the many existing provocative suggestions.

The project will be established within the ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Initially, the research activity will be divided as follows:

#### 1. The Experimental Evaluation of Sedative Agents

##### A. Tick Paralysis

*ML Naomi*

Certain species of ticks (genus Dermacentor) have been incriminated in a clinical syndrome commonly referred to as "tick paralysis". This syndrome occurs in both man and animals. It results from a tick bite, and is characterized by ascending flaccid paralysis of the musculature. Removal of the tick is usually followed by complete and rapid spontaneous recovery. The etiology of tick paralysis remains obscure. The disease is believed to result from the inoculation of some unidentified tick-generated, toxic substance which appears to be neurotropic.

As a by-product of Project Naomi, a sizeable amount of this neurotropic toxic substance is being isolated. The development and experimental evaluation of this substance as a sedative agent will be carried out within the scope of this "K" Problem project.

(66)

Downgraded to: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~by authority of: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: June 1977

RE INSET; CL BY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

E2 IMPDET; CL BY ~~SECRET~~ A B. Narcotic Effect of Fatty Acids

As a result of preliminary investigations carried out within MKULTRA Subproject 57 (terminated 31 May 1957), it was found that the parenteral administration of fatty acids induced a state of unconsciousness in small animals which when examined by electroencephalogram techniques turned out to be similar to ordinary sleep. The length of narcosis varied with the dose of the fatty acid administered. Of extreme interest is the fact that fatty acids, unlike other narcotic agents, are normal constituents of the diet and body tissues.

Investigation will be carried out on:

1. Mechanism of fatty acid narcosis,
2. Effective modes of administration other than parenteral, i.e. oral, respiratory,
3. Additional fatty acids - short or long chain, saturated and unsaturated.

C. Assay of New Sedative Agents

The methods usually employed for the assay of sedative drugs are not specifically directed toward the evaluation of sedative activity although all methods utilize one or another of the characteristics of "sleep" as the criterion of effect. In the absence of a pharmacological definition of sleep, evaluation of sedative action has been conducted at different levels of this state, ranging from sleep itself to hypnosis and even to general anesthesia. It is apparent that the criteria or endpoints employed in such evaluations have either overshot the target of sedation or have not bracketed it adequately. This then leads to a state of general confusion in the evaluation of the newer sedative agents.

To utilize effectively the sedative agents available, both tested and untested, requires the development of a systematic method of testing and systematic method of characterizing the drug, both in terms of the symptomatology produced and in terms of describing potency in producing given effects by means of standardized and valid statistical procedures. An objective report will be designed that will attempt to standardize the reporting procedure for all TSS/CD research.

## MEMORANDUM FOR: THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Continuation of Project MULLER, Subproject 61

1. The purpose of this subproject is the continued support of Dr. [redacted] studies on brain damage in human beings. Work in this field has made good progress during the past year. Highlights relating to this are quantitative clinical demonstrations of a much more precise nature than was ever before possible of the actual performance deficit brought about by suppression of the activity of various areas of the central nervous system. New methods of measurement of circulation changes involving the use of implanted thermistors of a very sensitive type have served to reduce the uncertainty of many of the experiments in this field of research.

2. During the coming year it is anticipated that many of the investigative techniques worked out in the past will begin to show their effects in terms of a vastly increased rate of significant data production.

3. This project has been reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors of the [redacted]. It should be noted that Dr. [redacted] receives no stipend under the attached budget and that several portions of the work to be covered will be supported by other than government sources.

4. The cost of the program for a period of one year starting

1 July 1959 is estimated to be \$58,499.00.

[redacted] will be used as a conduit for transferring the money

[redacted] of the funds required for one year \$20,198.20 is being obligated at this time. Charges should be made against Allotment 9-2502-75-902. Remainder of funds required will be obligated when FY60 funds become available.

Approved: [redacted]

27 July 1959

Date: June 1959

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Continuation of Project MULLER, Subproject 61

2. The purpose of this subproject is for support for one year of Dr. [redacted] studies on the role of the human brain in [redacted] behavior. It has been shown that changes in behavior overall adaptive behavior. (sensory deprivation, threatening life due to various kinds of stress (sensory deprivation, etc.) are comparable to situations, mental disorders, peptic ulcers, etc.) are brought about by actual loss of those behavioral changes which are brought about by actual loss of cerebral tissue. In the course of this research new techniques of measurement and new instrumentation is being developed with applications in other areas of [redacted] interests.

3. It is anticipated that this will be the last year in which this research activity will be funded by us. Although several portions of the work have been and will continue to be supported from other sources, it is felt that Dr. [redacted] and his group can obtain total research support for continuing work in this area from other government and private sources after this next year.

3. [redacted] shall function as

cover and outout for this project. The attached proposal indicates cost of \$58,499 for one year. To this must be added \$2,338.36 which represents the 4% serviced charge due to the outout. The cost of the project for one year will therefore not exceed \$60,797.36. Charges

should be made against allotment #152-1009-1902.

[redacted]

CO BY 137475

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE RECORD

SUBJECT : Continuation of MKULTRA, Subproject 68

1. Subproject 68 is being continued as a means to support a research program, the effects upon human behavior of the repetition of verbal signals. The program will be under the direction of Dr. [REDACTED] Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry at [REDACTED]. The program will be for a period of one year, starting 18 March 1959.

2. The scope of the project encompasses studies upon the effects of predetermined signals upon (a) physiological functions, (b) patterns of behavior. The immediate objectives of the program entail a study of methods to (a) improve the technique of heteropsychic driving (b) to investigate the range of physiological functions which can be changed by these procedures. More specifically, these studies include:

(1) A search for chemical agents which will breakdown the ongoing patterns of behavior:

more rapidly  
more transitorily  
with less damage to the perceptive and cognitive capacities of the individual than the present physiological agents.

(2) An attempt to develop better methods of inactivating the patient during the period of driving (exposure to repetition), and at the same time maintain him at a higher level of activity, by physiological and chemical agents, than by the present physical effects. Among the chemical agents which are being explored with respect to their capacity to produce inactivation are the following (used either singly or in combination):

(C) { Artane  
Anectine  
Bulbocapnine  
Curare  
LSD-25

Downloaded to [REDACTED]  
by authority of: 137475  
date: June 1977

CO BY 137475

70  
Sch...  
14 October 1960

## MEMORANDUM FOR: THE RECORD

SUBJECT : MKULTRA, Subproject No. 70

1. The purpose of this subproject is to provide funds for continuation of research on the "K" (unconsciousness producing) problem.

2. There exists within the Agency a continuing requirement for highly potent, quick-acting substances that will render an individual helpless and immobile, preferably in an unconscious state. It is anticipated that this program will provide fundamental information needed for solution of this problem. The scope of this research program is intended to cover investigations on the mechanisms in which certain drugs induce anesthesia or narcosis; elucidate the basic mechanisms of action involved and uncover and evaluate materials which have value because of their potency, physical characteristics, and biological activity.

3. While information and materials available to date are inadequate to satisfy Agency requirements, there are model compounds which, because of their potency, biological activity, or

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by authority of: ~~TOP SECRET~~ A

date: June 1977

TOP SECRET; CL BY ~~TOP SECRET~~ A

TOP SECRET

chemical characteristics, permit a prediction that an adequate research program stands a good chance of developing an understanding of the mechanisms and should result in the development of a material suitable for operational use.

4. The [REDACTED] will serve as cut out and cover for this subproject. The necessary research and development will be conducted through [REDACTED] who will submit to the [REDACTED] a summary accounting of funds received from the foundation and will return any unused funds remaining at the conclusion of the program. The estimated cost of the work for a period of one year is \$31,812.50. To this sum must be added a four per cent service charge for the [REDACTED] amounting to \$1,272.48, making the total cost of this program \$33,084.98.

5. Total cost of the project for one year will not exceed \$33,084.98. Charges should be made against Allotment No. 1525-1009-1902.

6. It is not anticipated that any permanent equipment will be required for this program.

7. Documentation and accounting for travel expenses which are reimbursable by [REDACTED] will conform to the ac-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 1977

~~TOP SECRET~~; CL BY ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

cepted practices of that organization.

8. The requirement for a semi-annual informal accounting on the part of the investigator is waived.

9. All personnel connected with the planning and monitoring of results of this program possess TOP SECRET approval. The project is unclassified after it leaves the ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ — B

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~  
Chief

TSD/Research Branch

APPROVED FOR OBLIGATION  
OF FUNDS:

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ — A

Research Director

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Attachment:  
Proposed Budget

Distribution:  
Original only

(72)

~~Declassified to: CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~by authority of: ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~~~ A

~~date: 1 Feb 1977~~

~~TOP SECRET~~; CL BY ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

~~TOP SECRET~~  
~~TOP SECRET~~

U-54-1  
Russians  
Miscellaneous techniques

This field should be examined by the Medical Staff.

#### VIII. ELECTRO-MARCOBIS, ELECTRO-SLEEP INDUCING MACHINES

This field should be thoroughly explored. The idea of obtaining a sleep or sleeplike coma or a narcosis by electronics would appear to have a great deal of merit from an Artichoke point of view. The writer has been told that there are electronic sleep-inducing machines that are of the non-shock, non-painful variety. One of these was reported to be in use at the University of Richmond Hospital, Richmond, Virginia. Details, however, are lacking. Whether or not the machine is dangerous is unknown, but if an electronically induced sleep could be obtained and that sleep used as a means for gaining hypnotic control of an individual, this apparatus might be of extreme value to the Artichoke work.

#### IX. LOGOTOMY, BRAIN SURGERY

The writer is of the opinion that the Agency, under no circumstances, would consider this type of thing as an operative measure. However, it is felt that the subject could be examined by the Medical Staff to ascertain whatever value it may have and whether or not the Soviets could be using this technique as a weapon.

A a medical consultant of the Agency in the field of psychiatry, might be valuable in this connection.

A certainly would know who is regarded as an authority in this field and who resides in Washington, D.C.) This field should be examined by the Medical Staff.

#### X. LIGHT, POSSIBLE EFFECT OF COLOR, ETC.

The effects of glaring lights upon an individual are well known and have been a standard police procedure for years. By the same token, the use of white walls in connection with glaring lights appears to be another standard technique. While these and related techniques should be studied, the writer is of the opinion that

4 January 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE RECORD

SUBJECT : Project MKULTRA, Subproject 75

File: D-495  
1. The purpose of this Subproject is to provide funds for continuing the support of Dr. [REDACTED] Hospital, in his studies on psychotomimetic substances. He is presently engaged in a comparison of one of the newly discovered materials of this type [REDACTED]

2. The attached proposal outlines the experimental procedure to be followed in the project. It incorporates several types of observations, both psychological and physiological, which have not generally been applied previously in this type of study. Dr. [REDACTED] has also agreed to add to his protocol certain tests which are of interest to TSS/CD. It should be noted that our financial contribution to this program represents only a portion of the total cost.

3. The cost of this Subproject for a period of one year will not exceed \$4,000.00. To this must be added \$160.00 representing the 4% charge made by [REDACTED] for its services. The total cost will thus not exceed \$4,160.00 for the year.

4. Dr. [REDACTED] and all others connected with this project are uncleared and unwitting of any Government connections of [REDACTED]. The funds paid out under this Subproject will be treated as a gift to the Trustees of the [REDACTED] for use of Dr. [REDACTED] in his research project.

5. No accounting for these funds will be required beyond that indicating disbursement by the [REDACTED] to the Trustees of the [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] will request that any funds remaining unused at the conclusion of the project be returned to the donor.

APPROVED FOR OBLIGATION OF FUNDS:

[REDACTED] A  
Research Director

A [REDACTED]  
Chief  
TSS/Chemical Division

Date: 1/6/60

Distribution:  
Original only

DRAFT A

7 May 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE RECORD

SUBJECT : Project MKULTRA, Subproject 94

1. The purpose of this subproject is to provide for a continuation of investigations on the remote directional control of activity of selected species of animals including mammals and feathered vertebrates. A system of localized stimulation of the brain which has positive and negative motivational effects will be utilized.

File: BRAIN  
Telecom  
sub 86

2. The initial research phase has been completed by [REDACTED]. They have worked out techniques and brain locations for imparting specific stimulation which activates and maintains directional control of selected mammals. The feasibility of remote control of activities including speed and direction of movement has been demonstrated by limited laboratory and field trials in two species. [REDACTED] operating on funds allotted by Letter Order 59-26062 having completed the initial research phase have elected to discontinue work in this area. This decision was made on the premise that they have worked out the principle for this Agency and cannot justify further work in an area foreign to their mission. The implications of this technical breakthrough and its potential value to intelligence operations establishes a need for continuation of the investigations, their extension to other species of animals and improvements in instrumentation and stimulation techniques. The ultimate

B

is this  
wolf's,  
perchance

of this investigation is to complete work which will permit the practical application of the system to [REDACTED] problems.

3. [REDACTED] will function as cut-out and cover for this Subproject. The personnel and consultants involved consist of CD/Branch II personnel working with Dr.'s [REDACTED]

and [REDACTED]. The necessary research and development will be conducted

by [REDACTED] who will submit to [REDACTED]

a summary accounting of funds received from [REDACTED] and will return any unused funds remaining at the conclusion of the program.

4. The program will require approximately two years for completion.

5. This project will be funded for the first year at an estimated cost of \$43,200. To this sum must be added \$1,600. representing a 4% service charge to [REDACTED] making the total amount \$45,000. This amount of money represents about a 70% cut over that expended in the previous year.

6. Total cost of the project for one year will not exceed \$45,000. Charges should be made against Allotment 9-2502-75-902.

7. It is not anticipated that any permanent equipment will be required for this program.

8. Documentation and accounting for travel expenses which are reimbursable by [REDACTED] will conform to the accepted practice of that organization.

[REDACTED]

94-14

22 November 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE RECORD

SUBJECT : Project MKULTRA, Subproject No. 94

File: Brain  
Telecontrol  
MK DELTA

1. The purpose of this subproject is to provide a continuation of activities in selected species of animals. Miniaturized stimulating electrode implants in specific brain center areas will be utilized.

2. Initial biological work on techniques and brain locations essential to providing conditioning and control of animals has been completed. The feasibility of remote control of activities in several species of animals has been demonstrated. The present investigations are directed toward improvement of techniques and will provide a precise mapping of the useful brain centers in selected species. The ultimate objective of this research is to provide an understanding of the mechanisms involved in the directional control of animals and to provide practical systems suitable for ~~application.~~

*man for local  
an earlier proposal, d.  
18 Oct '60 not signed  
different from this but  
also in this file*

94-14

B -

# PROPOSAL

It is proposed to conduct investigations as directed by the sponsor of the action of localized neurological and physiological stimulants on the balance mechanisms in mammals and bird. The sponsor will have full control of species of animals to be utilized together with methods and procedures to be followed in the researches,

Special investigations and evaluations will be conducted toward the application of selected elements of these techniques to man.

Pilot experiments will be performed under field conditions to permit the critical evaluation of methods and procedures. The parameters of effectiveness and the action of potential interfering phenomena will be determined.

The following budget is required to carry out the program outlined above for one year.

DRAFT  
6 August 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE RECORD

SUBJECT : MKULTRA, Subproject 98

- 4 Assess
1. The purpose of Subproject 98 is to support Dr. [REDACTED] research work in mass conversion as outlined in the attached proposal. Material possessed by some of [REDACTED] projects (e.g. [REDACTED]) and the data at [REDACTED] will be integrated into one document tying together evaluations of change of attitude, personality and behavior.
  2. This project will be funded through [REDACTED] for security and cover purposes and the accountings for funds expended in it shall conform to the established procedures of that organization. It is not anticipated that any permanent equipment will be required for the project, but should the occasion arise, it will become the property of the University in lieu of higher overhead charges.
  3. The total cost of this project for a period of two years is estimated to be \$9,735.00 as indicated in the attached proposal. Charges should be made against Allotment 0525-1009-4902.

Downgraded to: [REDACTED]  
by authority of: 167475  
date: June 1977

E2 IMPDET; CL BY 167475

(79)

95-1

PROPOSAL FOR RESEARCH ON SOME ASPECTS OF MASS CONVERSION

Assess

Whether conversion on fundamental matters of ideology and morality can be achieved on a massive scale constitutes an important theoretical problem. Its practical import, moreover, is brought home when one considers its direct bearing on some extremely diverse phenomena, such as transformations achieved in "therapeutic" groups, the "brainwashing" of American POWs in Korea, the appeal of modern mass evangelism, the enthusiasm aroused by some revolutionary mass movements, etc. But the collective aspects of mass conversion, it seems are not easily studied by the conventional experimental designs or statistical manipulation, which are often held up as the ideal in social research.

Concrete instances of apparent mass conversion can nevertheless be studied scientifically, if one approaches them indirectly by drawing on available findings of parallel phenomena. Many psychological and sociological studies having closely to standard methods of investigation contain findings whose relevance to the problem of "conversion" have rarely been considered systematically. It is proposed then, first, to extract some of the already available findings and, second, to apply them to case materials already collected. Apart from this effort towards synthesis on the basis of reports of mass phenomena, no step-wise or independent validation of propositions is proposed.

Working Assumptions

To be fruitful this investigation must begin with an adequate definition of conversion and of the phenomena to be subsumed under this generic type.

As a working definition governing the research, the following is proposed: a conversion is a fundamental change (in an short-term) concerning basic moral, religious, or political matters which persists after the pressures which have induced it are removed.

This definition should allow one to relate conversion to attitude change, on the one hand, and personality change, on the other. Furthermore, the requirement that it be relatively permanent allows one to distinguish between conversion and many temporary outbreaks of hysteria, etc. which have sometimes been taken as the essence of a conversion experience. A review of the relevant literature should help to refine the definition and perhaps permit also a distinction among several subtypes.

A second working assumption is to be made: mass conversion is a collective affair in which those influenced also influence one another. It is not simply a series of parallel changes that take place in a plurality of individuals under similar pressures. On the contrary, snowball-like effects are postulated.

## Major Issues

The investigation shall deal with three distinct, though logically related, issues. Each of them can be put as a question:

- (1) Who is susceptible?
- (2) Under what conditions are changes effected?
- (3) What is the nature of the change?

As a preliminary to any attempt at synthesis, the literature must be reviewed for any clues concerning these three questions.

As (1) the susceptibles: There is the issue of whether conversion rests, as James has held, upon the existence of a submerged side of the "divided" self which the experience or crisis merely brings to the fore. Can a person be converted in a direction not in line with predispositions, which may perhaps not be acknowledged by the person? There are also questions concerning the make-up of the susceptible personality. According to some, conversion is a reaction against authoritarian pressures experienced as alien; the convert rebels. Other scholars have held to the opposite view, namely that the lack of strong commitment is what makes for susceptibility.

As (2) the conditions of conversion. An examination of the various kinds of pressures applied is prerequisite for an analysis of the situation in which new commitments are effected. Pressure, as used here, includes more than consciously planned manipulation to effect a change, i.e. the advance preparation, warm-up, and gimmickry which precede the appeal. To be considered also are the alternatives open to the individual, the impact of public images and the kind of support they appear to provide, and the effect of an act being defined by others as a conversion. The best that one can aim at in this regard is a "natural history" of the phenomenon. Theoretically it should be possible to spell out the necessary and sufficient conditions that impel or that limit change in any given direction. Here is also where case materials will be especially useful.

As (3) the age-old question of whether a permanent change is achieved. It seems advisable to re-formulate this question by inquiring as to what residual changes remain once the pressures toward the new commitment are removed or eased. Does a permanent reorganization of beliefs require sustained group support? Or does the individual's enthusiasm and group enthusiasm guarantee a natural let-down once the initial excitement and the accompanying pressures wear off? Of course, there are not the only alternatives. Many unanticipated reactions (designed to lessen conflict between ideologies abandoned and the new ones accepted) may leave a permanent residue.

## Plan of Study

Step 1: Analysis of what has been typed as conversion in the past:

Billy Graham?

- (a) A specific, usually, a religiously-typed, experience which signifies inner commitment to a cause. The recognition of such an experience as conversion involves "ascription" of a new role by others. But the distinction between crystallization of latent dispositions and a about-face is obscured in this conceptualization.
- (b) Defection from one religious, political, or national affiliation to another. Actually this need not be a new commitment inasmuch as the change may be made as a matter of opportunism and relates only to interests which are peripheral.
- (c) A change of outlook, whether sudden or dramatic or gradual, on a matter central to the personality. This kind of conversion appears essentially a matter of "resocialization." Basic values and highly patterned forms of behavior are affected.

Studies of "conversion" are to be evaluated in the light of these distinctions.

Step 2. Preliminary of individual cases of conversion, using the definition "c" above as a guide in selection of materials. There will need the inclusion of materials which have often been omitted in discussions of conversion. Relevant autobiographical, clinical, and historical materials are to be reviewed. The main purpose of this review is to extract hypotheses and questions concerning the three questions: susceptibility to conversion, the events that provoked it, and the nature of the change.

Step 3. A review of techniques found effective in bringing about a basic change in social role. Relevant data are to be evaluated with regard to two questions: the personality types on whom they are most effective and the permanence of the changes produced.

The following techniques would appear to be most relevant here:

- (a) hypnosis and suggestion
- (b) therapy, the sustained mobilization of affect
- (c) "ascription," the signification of change of status as a result of initiation ceremonies, specific experiences, etc. which legitimize the acceptance of a new role in the eyes of others.
- (d) persuasion, the susceptibility to rational argument by appeals to interests and dispositions in a person to some degree conscious of being the target of such appeals
- (e) enforced isolation, individual confinement, and all techniques whereby persuasion and information can be made homogeneous and monopolized, minimizing any competing influences
- (f) rewards, sanction, and the threat of severe punishment

Step 4. Analysis of conversion in a group context. The emphasis is to be on the collective influences which operate to define the roles of individuals vis-a-vis one another and give rise to new group identities. Below are some subject areas with examples:

- (a) Group therapy. Classical group therapy; and the Society of Reformed Drunkards in the 1840s; New York City Youth Board activities.
- (b) Recruitment into the active cell or the nucleus of the sect. Political and religious sects and other "natural" microcosms.
- (c) Group influences during forced detainment. Prisoners of war, concentration camp, and the Evangelengemeinschaft.
- (d) Changes in social environment due to geographical movement. The "resocialization" of the immigrant or migrant in response to a voluntary change in his cultural environment without necessary prior motivation to abandon his old commitments.
- (e) Changes in response to organized campaigns and pageantry in which mass emotions are mobilized around new symbols. Revivalism (especially Billy Graham Crusades), political spectacles, etc.
- (f) Change during a period of political instability when class structure and style of life are fundamentally affected. Changes in life conditions which affect the total society.

#### Step 5. Synthesis

The diverse materials covered and the generalizations to be derived are to focus on the three basic problems outlined for investigation. To repeat, the study should permit some clarification, for example, of the rather crude hypothesis that some kind of inner discord precedes conversion always. A second hypothesis, also in rather broad form, holds that the critical situation in which pressure is applied must always entail a narrowing of alternatives and the promise of conflict resolution. Such a proposition needs, above all, clarification. Finally, it has been contended that the only guarantee for a conversion's permanence are accompanying supportive changes in the convert's immediate social environment. Just what the nature of such support is also might be clarified.

Another problem to be touched upon concerns the "interchangeability" of susceptibilities. Are the various kinds of political, social, religious commitments really equivalent? Again this survey should enable us to pinpoint more precisely areas of investigation in need of more intensive study.

1 September 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE RECORD

SUBJECT : Project MKULTRA, Subproject 99

File: TSD  
Botanels  
CWS

1. The purpose of Subproject 99 is to provide continued support for the work and services of Dr. [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] and of various of his co-workers. The work and service are related to certain physical studies which have a definite bearing on various biological and physical problems of interest to the Agency.

2. The project will support studies on the optical rotatory power of solid and liquid crystals, for a period of six months (1 October 1961 through 31 March 1962). Possible practical applications of this work could be practical methods for modulation of light intensity by electrical fields, and the development of simple types of optical shutters. The materials to be studied will, to a large extent, also be of biological interest. The support will be in the form of post-doctoral fellowships for three men who will work under the direction of Dr. [REDACTED]. In addition, the project will provide for the continued services of Dr. [REDACTED] which will include services as a consultant, preparation of materials in suitable physical forms, and the measurement of various physical properties. These relate to physical studies which are required to develop effective materials which will influence the human nervous system.

FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

PROGRAM NBC Nightly News STATION WRC TV  
NBC Network  
DATE October 11, 1977 7:30 PM CITY Washington, D. C.  
SUBJECT "The Children and the CIA"

JOHN CHANCELLOR: Segment III this evening is entitled "The Children and the CIA." We've learned a lot of unknown activities of the CIA in years past, some of them disturbing, to say the least. Tonight we'll learn of the agency's interest in children. Paul Altmeyer of our investigative unit has assembled these facts.

PAUL ALTMEYER: These are home movies taken in the 1950s at a European camp of the Children's International Summer Village, a program designed to bring together children from around the world for a better understanding of one another. NBC News has learned that the CIA was studying these youngsters, some as young as eleven, as possible future recruits. The studies took place at summer camps in Hammerfest, Norway and Vienna, Austria in 1959 and 1960. According to CIA documents we have examined, this was Sub-Project 103 of the Agency's top secret MK-Ultra program. One CIA document describes the youngsters as a unique collection of young people. Another says that a study of the children, quote, "will assist in the identification of promising young foreign nationals or U. S. nationals who may at any time be of direct interest to the Company." In other words, possible recruits for the CIA.

Another document says "No cleared or witting persons are concerned with the conduct of this project." Put simply, this means that the people running the summer camps had no idea what the CIA was up to.

Dr. Doris Twitchalaalen (?) was the American director of the camp. We spoke with her at her home in Trenton, Maine.

DR. DORIS TWITCHALAALLEN: But I'm stunned by it. Stunned

-2-

and saddened. And I don't like covertness. So I'm very stunned to have -- to have been allied with any such program. I just think that the program is distasteful.

ALTMEYER: You weren't allied, though. You were being used, weren't you?

DR. TWITCHALAALLEN: Yes, I was being used. Yes.

ALTMEYER: San Antonio, Texas. NBC News has also learned that the CIA paid for its study of adolescents here and in two other Texas cities, Austin and El Paso, in 1958 and 1959. It was a study of how youngsters behave without adult supervision. This study, MK-Ultra Sub-Project 102, refers to data being collected on four hundred and sixty-two subjects in seven secondary schools. No child is identified by name.

Again, another CIA memo says "No cleared or witting persons are concerned with the conduct of this project."

Professor Carolyn Scharoff (?) was one of the authors of the study. She did not know that her research had been paid for by the CIA. We informed her of what we had found.

PROFESSOR CAROLYN SCHAROFF: I just feel like we've been -- we've been duped. I feel to, you know, by one's own government. I have been an academic all of my adult life and a researcher. And I feel like I've really been duped and taken, misled in a totally unwarranted way for no reason that I can see. I would think it couldn't possibly be of any value to the CIA. Never could have. And if they wanted to read about it, it's all been published. You can get it at the library. All right

As a taxpayer, it disturbs me enormously. What on earth were they doing. You know, going around using taxpayers' money to support this research under some kind of a cover? It's ridiculous and it's horrifying and scary to me.

ALTMEYER: Our own examination of the CIA documents gave no indication of the agency's ultimate objectives. Both of the studies of children were financed through the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology, a research front for the CIA until the mid-'60s. The executive director of the society, James Monroe, told us that the intelligence value of these activities were simply, quote, "to gather fundamental knowledge of human beings."

Paul Altmeyer, NBC News.

85

Mr. J. M. S. [unclear]

Dear [unclear]

The two projects enclosed are those of which I spoke briefly to you at the time of the American Psychological Association Meetings in [unclear] and which I discussed in greater detail with Miss [unclear] and Mr. [unclear] during my recent trip to [unclear]. Miss [unclear] suggested that I submit these two requests to you after your return in November.

One proposal is an evaluation study by workers outside of the [unclear] program: Dr. [unclear] Assistant Professor, who spends a major portion of his time supervising research; and [unclear] graduate student -- neither of whom was acquainted with [unclear] before being asked to conceive and execute an evaluation study. Mr. [unclear] collected data last August at the [unclear] and control data in [unclear].

The second proposal is a "communication" study at a [unclear] Camp [unclear] last July with children from [unclear].

Both studies already have major data in hand. Both are ready, after short tasks of collecting subjects [unclear], for treatment of data and writing of the reports for publication.

I look forward to hearing about your [unclear] trip.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

B  
C  
D  
F

103  
November 4, 1959

Memorandum to [REDACTED]

Subject: Grant Proposal [REDACTED]

The attached memorandum from [REDACTED] regarding the [REDACTED] points up a research potential which we have previously identified and which falls in the realm of Indirect Assessment (non-verbal communication) which has been a long standing requirement and upon which we have made little impact.

The current need for funds expressed by [REDACTED] is modest yet is the first proposal that we have had formally or informally which expresses an interest in a form of non-verbal communication that appears to have some utility for the Company.

It is strongly recommended that a grant of \$1,500 be made to [REDACTED] for purposes of classification of the non-verbal items of communication and for assembling and analyzing the data now possessed by her organization. Such a grant it is felt will objectively serve to foster an important humanitarian and international undertaking but at the same time serve to support the [REDACTED] need for cover. In addition, it will assist in the identification of promising young foreign nationals and U. S. nationals (many of whom are now in their late teens) who may at any time be of direct interest to the Company.

B  
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106 - 1  
DRAFT  
29 December 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE RECORD

SUBJECT : MKULTRA, Subproject 106

1. The purpose of MKULTRA subproject 106 is to undertake studies on biological systems with particular reference to quantifying the relationship between a stimulus and the biological response to that stimulus. The lack of a general understanding and adequate methodology for handling this relationship in a realistic fashion is one of the major roadblocks to rapid technical progress in the fields of assessment and control of behavior at the present time. It is planned to utilize an interdisciplinary approach in this research with emphasis on the side of the physical sciences. Several advanced mathematical techniques and physical models have been suggested as fruitful research areas not presently being exploited. Problems arising from the difference in excitability and behavioral response among members of an animal population will be analyzed. An attempt will be made to elucidate relationships between lower animals and man by comparing physiological, biochemical, and behavioral characteristics. By means of animal preparations particularly suitable for demonstrating specific functions evaluations will be made of biological

[REDACTED]

generalizations arising from the use of one kind of animal as an experimental variable. A critical review will be made of selected foreign literature especially that on the neurophysiological mechanism of conditioning and related behavioral research. Particular reference will be made to the recent shift on the part of the Russians from the strict "Pavlovian" view to a more realistic approach to the problem.

2. The [REDACTED] will function as cut out and cover for this subproject. The necessary research will be conducted by [REDACTED] who will submit to the [REDACTED] a summary accounting of funds at the conclusion of the program. Any unused funds remaining at the conclusion of the program will be returned to the [REDACTED]

3. Funds required for this program for one year amount to \$21,014.00. To this sum must be added \$841.00 representing a four per cent service charge to the [REDACTED] making the total amount \$21,855.00. Charges should be made against Allotment No. 0525-1009-4902.

4. It is not anticipated that any permanent equipment will be needed for this program. It has been agreed that documentation and accounting for travel expenses which are reimbursable by [REDACTED]

29 December 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR: COMPTROLLER  
ATTENTION : Finance Division  
SUBJECT : MKULTRA, Subproject 104

Under the authority granted in the memorandum dated 15 April 1953 from the DCI to the DB/A, and the extension of this authority in subsequent memoranda, Subproject 104 has been approved and \$21,825.00 of the over-all MKULTRA project funds has been obligated to cover the subproject expenses. This obligation of funds should be charged to Allotment 0325-1009-4902.

~~SECRET~~  
Chief  
TSS/Chemical Division

APPROVED FOR OBLIGATION  
OF FUNDS:

Research Director

Date:

Distribution:

Orig & 2 - Addressee

- 1 - TSS/OC
- 1 - TSS/FASB
- 2 - TSS/CD

TSS/CD (29 Dec '59)

PROPOSAL

It is proposed to continue research on problems critical to a clarification of the fundamental aspects of the stimulus-response relationship in biological systems. Studies will be conducted utilizing chronic animal preparations with permanent septal electrodes. Investigations will be conducted utilizing chronic electrode preparations coupled with selected classical types of conditioning. Studies will be conducted on the geography of the brain in selected species of animals to determine the locus in which stimulations will produce specific reactions.

A careful literature survey, especially of the Russian literature, of foreign research in this area will be conducted.

MEMORANDUM FOR: DEPUTY DIRECTOR (PLANS)

VIA

SUBJECT

REFERENCE: "Guided Animal" Studies

REFERENCE: Article entitled

on page of Issue of

(Attached)

1. This memorandum is for information only, and no action is required. It is forwarded in view of your interest in the program concerned.

2. The article in [redacted] is factually reliable and presents a reasonable picture of some aspects of the field of electrical brain stimulation from the Jayman's point of view. While the technical aspects of the article are reasonably correct, I must say that I cannot agree with some of the dual considerations outlined by the author beginning in the right column of page [redacted].

The part played by the Research Branch of TSD under Dr. [redacted] in this connection involves both the long-range fundamental studies of Dr. [redacted] etc. and the practical [redacted] with whose program [redacted]

[redacted] had demonstrated the practical feasibility of electrical brain stimulation as a guidance technique, we transferred the men who were responsible for initiating the program to [redacted] since the [redacted] did not feel that these studies fitted into their programs. Further development of the technique has taken place at [redacted] where we now have a "production" capability [redacted]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 3-10-77

I

6. In addition to its possible practical value in operations, this phenomenon is a very useful research tool in the area of the behavioral sciences. Dr. [redacted] is taking appropriate action to exploit our knowledge of this area and provide adequate background for the development of future Agency applications in the general areas of Influencing Human Behavior, Indirect Assessment and Interrogation, Aids.

Attachment: (1)

Issue of

Chief, DD/P/TSD

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
November 20, 1959  
B  
[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

File-4 Assess  
Some weeks ago at [REDACTED] I discussed with you a series of studies concerning children's conceptions of occupational roles and status. Since that time, I have continued preliminary work on the problem and have devised an instrument for measuring such concept formation in young children. In addition, I have formulated the objectives of the study, some preliminary hypotheses, sampling procedures, related measurement problems, and a proposed budget. Having completed much of this early planning, I would like to request financial support for the project. Enclosed are descriptions and explanations of the nature of the study.

Briefly stated, the study seeks to trace the development of children's conceptions of occupational roles and occupational status or prestige. The group under study will be younger children, beginning at the first grade level and going through about grade eight. It is my belief that information acquired during these formative years may play an important part in later occupational selection and adjustment. The occupational conceptions of children has received very little research attention, a situation which is not commensurate with their possible importance in terms of later adjustments required by an industrial society. I would like to emphasize, however, that my intent is to study children's early conceptions of work roles and the status hierarchy, and not their occupational preferences or later choices.

I have spelled out in two documents the purposes, methods and procedures which I would like to follow. The smaller document summarizes the research in a format which I believe your committee requires. The larger document discusses the purposes and plans of the investigation in somewhat greater detail. I hope that these materials will be helpful for your committee.

I would appreciate hearing from you, and I would, of course, be very grateful for any comment you might care to make concerning the objectives and methods of the study.

Sincerely,  
[REDACTED]  
C

PROJECT CRYPTO : MKULTRA # 116  
INVESTIGATOR : [REDACTED]

DATE REMOVED : 1 July 1967

During the present year, Mr. [REDACTED] has continued to provide his services and personnel on the location and covert procurement of special chemicals not available thru normal commercial channels and to satisfy ad hoc requirements for special chemicals of a very sensitive nature. He has provided professional services and technical advice relating to the feasibility of developing laboratory and plant processes for certain specialized chemicals having activities of particular interest to TSD. On twelve occasions he has provided professional advice and assistance on programs of direct interest to TSD/BB. These services were provided unobtrusively and required a considerable expenditure of time and effort.

A listing of other efforts of direct concern to TSD/BB and critical to developing and/or maintaining a TSD operational capability is given below.

- A. Under table subproject a sizeable amount (192 ounces) of [REDACTED] was located and obtained. The compound has unique properties which make it of outstanding usefulness in certain covert harassment and sabotage operations. Through the [REDACTED] he had access to the sole U.S. source of supply and because of his chemical interests had a plausible explanation for the supplier.
- B. Mr. [REDACTED] thru the facilities of one of his companies contacted the sole source of supply for a rare chemical (S-273) needed for a TSD/BB DLE project and obtained it through this company.
- C. Compound K-6 is a material unavailable thru any commercial channels and hitherto produced and furnished to TSD only in small quantities. It has unique properties in two DLE investigation areas. Because this compound is ready for operational use, Mr. [REDACTED] was contacted as to the feasibility of establishing a covert production capability for this compound in larger amounts. He had approximately 5 kg of material produced. This is being used in certain trials and in assessment of selected delivery systems. This production was accomplished in an expeditious manner in a

Company owned by Mr. [REDACTED] The studies indicated that covert plant production capability was feasible.

It was determined internally by TSD that any maximum Agency needs for K-6 at any one time would be met with a limited plant production capability not in excess of 500 kg. Mr. [REDACTED] arranged to have his company R&D personnel study a five step synthetic procedure and compare the yields with those indicated in the literature. This was done and a plant procedure for the manufacture of K-6 was projected based on their semi-pilot investigations. A detailed process description suitable for the production of 500 kg batches of K-6 was prepared and furnished TSD. With this process developed, TSD now has a covert stand by capability for the production of K-6 which will be immediately responsive to any Agency needs.

- D. TSD/BB recently uncovered a new chemical material, compound P-267. This material has been demonstrated to have properties of potential value in certain clandestine operations. Because of the nature of the material it was important that a supply source be established on a covert basis for use in DLE investigations and to establish a capability to meet any further ad hoc needs. Following technical discussions, Mr. [REDACTED] arranged to have his Research Staff investigate the synthetic routes contained in the chemical literature and then select and develop the most efficient process and provide TSD with 1. kg of material of highest purity to meet our requirements. An efficient synthetic route for producing P-267 has been developed and tested. 1. kg of the material has been produced and has been introduced into the TSD/BB DLE evaluation programs.

Mr. [REDACTED] has demonstrated an outstanding capability to satisfy certain requirements placed upon him. He has continued to provide without question or explanation invaluable services in meeting many sensitive requirements. During the coming year, the contributions of Mr. [REDACTED] to the Agency will be on an ad hoc basis. He will continue to assist in a professional capacity to provide entire into foreign and American chemical sources and aid in special activities in a completely covert manner.

DEPT/1360  
006T 258BY 17  
11 AUGUST 1960

## MEMORANDUM FOR: THE RECORD

**SUBJECT : MULLERA, Subproject 119**

1. The purpose of this subproject is to provide funds for a study conducted by [redacted] to make a critical review of the literature and scientific developments related to the recording, analysis and interpretation of bioelectric signals from the human organism, and activation of human behavior by remote means. When initiated this study was being done on a consultant basis by [redacted] and [redacted]. The reason for converting this into a Subproject is to provide more flexibility in the disbursal of funds for various kinds of assistance and equipment needed.

2. As indicated in the attached proposal this study is to provide an annotated bibliography and an interpretive survey of work being done in psychophysiological research and instrumentation. The survey encompasses five main areas:
- a. Bioelectric sensors: sources of significant electrical potential and methods of pick-up.
  - b. Recording: amplification, electronic tape and other multi-channel recording.
  - c. Analysis: autocorrelators, spectrum analyzers, etc. and coordination with automatic data processing equipment.
  - d. Standardization of data for correlation with biochemical, physiological and behavioral indices.
  - e. Techniques of activation of the human organism by remote electronic means.

3. In lieu of higher overhead rates, title to any permanent equipment purchased by funds granted the [REDACTED] shall remain to the [REDACTED]

- b. The cost of the project will be \$6,370, including \$2,500 already allotted [redacted] as a consulting fee, for one year beginning 1 July 1960. This project will be handled as a grant-in-aid from the [redacted] and the handling of funds disbursed will follow the standard practice set up for that organization. Charges should be made against Allotment 125-1009-1902.
5. [redacted] and others at [redacted] also may become associated with the project will be completely unwitting of Sponsor.

**APPROVED FOR OBLIGATION  
OF FUNDS:**

**Research Director**

Date: 7/1/68

**Attached:  
Proposal & Budget**

**Distribution:**  
**Original Only**

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ - Project

To make a critical review of literature and scientific developments related to the recording, analysis and interpretation of bioelectric signals from the human organism and activation of human behavior by remote means.

As it is visualized, the task should begin with a general survey of research and instrumentation in a number of fields; including neurophysiology, biophysics, anatomy, physiological psychology and neuropsychiatry, as well as electronics, telenetry and communications engineering. At the same time that bibliographic and related activity is initiated, correspondence should be undertaken with all laboratories, companies and agencies working in or carrying out activities related to designated areas of the broad survey problem. Visits to laboratories may be undertaken if needed.

The divisions of the problem fall naturally into five main areas:

- ability to  
survey  
in*
- (1) bioelectric sensors: sources of significant electrical potential and methods of pick-up;
  - (2) recording: amplification, electronic tape and other multi-channel recording;
  - (3) analysis: autocorrelators, spectrum analyzers, etc. and coordination with automatic data processing equipment;
  - (4) standardization of data for correlation with biochemical, physiological and behavioral indices;
  - (5) technics of activation of the human organism by remote electronic means.

Progress has been made and the list of laboratories, investigators and resources in the Bioelectronic study is in preparation.

December 24, 1967

Subopm

[Redacted]

C } B

Dec 24 - C

Thank you for your very informative letter. It sounds to me as though you are making progress and, further, that you are enjoying it. This is always rewarding to me.

C [Redacted] have had no time at all to draw up a report on our visit to [Redacted] but I should at least have commented on our lack of findings to you. The only work we saw in a relevant area was at the [Redacted] where they are experimenting with continuous video pressure sensing and recording equipment. I am writing them to obtain more information about their equipment for including in your survey and will forward it when it comes. C/F [Redacted] are doing some work on flicker fusion but at a comparatively mundane level. However, I feel that you should open C correspondence with [Redacted] when your work is a little further along. We found that his laboratory has a very advanced and highly portable recording device manufactured in [Redacted] (see the enclosed specimen of tape which uses a jet ink spray instead of pens, much more trouble free) but we didn't have the name of the manufacturer. That will have to be obtained from further correspondence. From the standpoint of psycho-physiology our visit was not too productive. It was generally rewarding and instructive, however, and enabled us to meet a lot of people that we had heard much about.

Enclosed is our check for another \$500.00. I should think that the arrangement of letting the [Redacted] hold the receipts for expenses will be perfectly satisfactory for my accounting purposes. However, I will require a statement at the end of the project. B

Thanks again for your very fine progress report. It sounds to me as though you are busy and I think you are wise to get your work well organized as you grow rather than to become over committed.

May the holiday season and the New Year be happy and productive for you and [Redacted]

Sincerely yours,

[Redacted]

Enclosure

(9)

132-14  
DRAFT/  
9 September 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: TEE RECORD

SUBJECT : Project MKULTRA, Subproject 122

1. It is requested that Subproject 122 be approved to support in part the research project of [REDACTED] Univ-ersity [REDACTED] in the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] in accordance with the attached proposal.

2. Neurokinin is almost certainly a major mediator in the human "stress" reaction. Its nature and function are not well understood. Purification and chemical characterization are a necessary preliminary to exploring its biological function. [REDACTED] has until recently been associated with [REDACTED] research program dealing with human stress reactions at [REDACTED]. Success by [REDACTED] in the present study could support materially [REDACTED] project, MKULTRA, Subproject 61.

3. [REDACTED] has been briefed fully on this project.

4. This project will be funded through the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] for security and cover purposes.

The accounting for funds expended shall conform to the established procedures of that organization. Title to any permanent equipment shall remain with [REDACTED] University in lieu of overhead charges.

5. The total cost of this project for a period of one year is estimated to be \$2,000 as indicated in the attached budget. Charges

128-1

*hypnosis*

Purpose: To test a method of rapid hypnotic induction in simulated and real operational settings (MKULTRA 128).

Initiated: October 1960.

Contractor: ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ (C)

Cost: \$9,000.00.

Status: Testing completed. Written report being completed.

SECRET

FEB 10 1954

PERSONAL

Dr. Sidney Gottlieb  
Chief, Chemical Division  
Technical Services Staff

Dear Dr. Gottlieb:

I have personally reviewed the files from your office concerning the use of a drug on an unwitting group of individuals. In recommending the unwitting application of the drug to your superior, you apparently did not give sufficient emphasis to the necessity for medical collaboration and for proper consideration of the rights of the individual to whom it was being administered. This is to inform you that it is my opinion that you exercised poor judgment in this case.

Sincerely,

S/  
Allen W. Dulles  
Director

O/IG/LEKirkpatrick:rm 29 Jan 54  
Rewritten by DDCI/CPCabell:rm 1 Feb 54  
Rewritten by DDCI/CPCabell:rm 6 Feb 54

SECRET

48 -

March 8, 1956

Memorandum to ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ - A

and: Connell

file: UNIV.  
MK DELTA  
ψ Assess.

General Principles Upon which These Proposals are Based

Our experience during the past two years has taught us a great deal about the problems involved in carrying out research upon humans for intelligence purposes in a university setting under the cover of an open scientific investigation. Upon initiating the present set of proposals we feel that it is pertinent to review our experience and to point out some of the general considerations upon which these proposals are based.

1. Our relationship to the company

The company levies two basic requirements upon our project.

- a. That we carry out certain investigations which are pertinent to the company and which will help them in their operations.
- b. That our staff act as their consultants in problems affecting their field of interest.

The demands of these two requirements conflict to a certain extent. If we restrict our investigations solely to topics of direct interest to the company, we shall lose some of our value as consultants; because we stand in danger of losing the insights which come from contacts in the broader fields of science, which insights are fundamental to the function of a good consultant. On the other hand, if we do not carry out some investigations of direct pertinence to the company, they have some difficulty in justifying their expenditures for our activities.

Some compromise must be made in order to meet these two requirements.

One compromise is to carry out research which has some pertinence to

downgraded to: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
Authority of ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ - A  
date: June 1977

Chief, Contact Division

FOR :

Chief,

7 February 1962

H Case [REDACTED], Crocodile Gall Bladder

1. We have approached the problem of picking up a Tanganyikan crocodile's gall bladder from two points of view. The first is to have one of our [REDACTED] buddies in Tanganyika find, capture and eviscerate a native crocodile on the spot and then try to ship its gall bladder and/or other poisonous viscera to the United States in a condition which will permit analysis of the poisons contained. The second alternative would be to acquire a crocodile on the spot in Tanganyika through a licensed collector and ship the live animal to the United States through the [REDACTED] Department of Herpetology.

2. [REDACTED] visited with Dr. [REDACTED], Curator of Herpetology at [REDACTED] Zoo, and discussed the possibility of acquiring a live crocodile of the Nile variety in Tanganyika and shipping the animal to the zoo. Dr. [REDACTED] informed [REDACTED] that he thought it would be possible to pick up a medium size Nile crocodile from Tanganyika through a licensed collector. The cost of such an animal would be in the neighborhood of two hundred dollars. An adult animal, weighing up to three hundred pounds would be a little more expensive. Dr. [REDACTED] feels that the only sure way of getting the gall bladder to the United States intact is in the live crocodile, since temperature and climatic conditions as well as shipping delays under poor refrigeration conditions would make it almost impossible to deliver the bile or gall bladder in an unchanged condition. Dr. [REDACTED] will be happy to arrange for the purchase of a crocodile whenever he gets the go ahead signal from us.

3. On 1 February 1962 [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] discussed the matter of getting the gall bladder and related innards directly from Tanganyika. [REDACTED] has written to [REDACTED] a former contact of this office and to [REDACTED], MD, a former [REDACTED] who are both now in Tanganyika. We are quite sure that [REDACTED] can provide us with the details concerning methods and techniques employed by the witch doctor in preparing

APPROVED FOR RELEASE  
DATE 1 JUN 1978

Case [REDACTED] Crocodile Gall Bladder

C the poison. He and [REDACTED] will probably be able to co-  
more data concerning other natural poisons derived from other reptil  
C and/or vital organs. We have asked [REDACTED] to develop  
the necessary information concerning any special preparation of the  
bladder prior to shipment.

4. One of the main difficulties of getting the gall bladder  
and/or other vital organs to the United States is that the shipment  
proceed from independent Tanganyika through British controlled Kenya.  
British colonial law forbids the handling of toxic materials derived  
from sick Tanganyikan crocodiles of the Nile variety.

J 5. Perhaps we can ship the material through the [REDACTED]  
I that point. [REDACTED] should be able to develop an acceptable shipping  
plan. Please advise.

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR  
COUNTERINSURGENCY AND SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

420  
SACSA-M 59-63  
31 January 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Subject: Prisoner Interrogation

1. During our visit to Vietnam I had a good opportunity to look into the special interrogations project which you authorized in November. I examined the arrangements which have been set up and discussed the entire matter with the U.S. Army project officer. He, incidentally, is most knowledgeable, having been in the program from its inception. He has a deep technical background and much practical experience, and was in charge of the actual use of the technique against hostile individuals in Europe. I came away with two convictions, both of which are shared by the project officer:

- The technique holds great promise for assisting in the production of timely tactical intelligence, with little difficulty and little risk of exposure.

- The present rules for its employment circumvent its usefulness unnecessarily.

2. Last month, |

General Wheeler agreed that:

- Employment of the technique shall not be disclosed to the Vietnamese. -- Ease of administering the material makes this no problem.

- It shall be used only in the case of high level prisoners or those who are believed to possess broad strategic or political knowledge. -- It now turns out that this last forecloses the program. There simply are not enough prisoners of this type captured to influence the action, even if they told all they know.

This document consists of 2 pages. Special handling of this document. Access should be limited to those who are of 2, position. TR-77

- it shall be used only in the relatively sophisticated interrogation environment.

in Saigon. -- Because of the many problems involved in getting an individual into this arena without posing our purpose, there is little chance of ever deriving any useful operational intelligence from the system.

3.1

4. At the same time there are many promising - and far more secure - opportunities for employing the technique in the field. A case in point is Plei Krong, a Montagnard training center set up by U.S. Army Special Forces in pure Viet Cong territory, 25 miles from the Cambodian border. The center sustained, and repulsed after many casualties, an attack by a force of several hundred hard core Viet Cong. Several prisoners were taken and were vigorously interrogated by U.S. people. A few broke down and disclosed valuable information on personalities and the location of Viet Cong sanctuaries; the infiltration route from Laos. It is in the view of the project officer that surreptitious on-the-spot use of the interrogation technique would have broadened greatly this valuable intelligence break-through, and on a most secure basis since the subjects were too simple, too ignorant, to have any idea of what was going on.

5. Required now to exploit the potential of this program:

- Authority for General Harkins to employ it under field conditions for the procurement of tactical intelligence, confining its use to those secure circumstances where concealment from the Vietnamese is assured, and where the likelihood of exposure to the enemy is essentially nil.

6. I recommend that you confirm my appraisal, as outlined above, with General Wheeler;

its immediate institution.

and that you app

V. H. KRULAK  
Major General, USMC  
Special handling of the

**EYES ONLY**

17 December 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT: Testing of Psychochemicals and Related Materials

1. At the conclusion of a meeting in your office on 29 November dealing with the problem of testing of psychochemicals and related materials, you asked that I submit a short paper to you on this subject. In discussing this matter, I would appreciate it if you would consider two aspects of the problem:

a. For over a decade the Clandestine Services has had the mission of maintaining a capability for influencing human behavior; and

b. Testing arrangements in furtherance of this mission should be as operationally realistic and yet as controllable as possible.

2. Most of our difficulty stems from the fact that, in our opinion, the individuals to be subjected to testing must be unwitting. This, unfortunately, is the only realistic method of maintaining the capability, considering the intended operational use of materials to influence human behavior. In the circumstances of potential operational use of this technique, it is virtually certain that the target will be unwitting. Any testing program which does not attempt to approximate this real situation will be "pro forma" at best and result in a false sense of accomplishment and readiness.

3. If one grants the validity of the mission of maintaining this unusual capability and the necessity for unwitting testing, there is only then the question of how best to do it. Obviously, the testing should be conducted in such a manner as to permit the opportunity to observe the results of the administration on the target. It also goes without saying that whatever testing arrangement we adopt must afford maximum safeguards for the protection of the Agency's role in this activity, as well as minimizing the possibility of physical or emotional damage to the individual tested.

4. In considering possible alternatives to our present arrangement with the Bureau of Narcotics, we have considered the following:

I  
a. Arrangements with one of several police departments located in the principal cities of the United States contacts between the Agency and police departments in [REDACTED], for example, could be exploited.

b. Similar arrangements with prisons or prison through contacts in the Department of Justice could be investigated.

F/I  
c. Various foreign intelligence and/or security organizations having a current and continuing interrogation [REDACTED] could be queried with this in mind.

5. I believe that none of the alternatives cited in paragraph satisfies the requirements for an acceptable test. Potential arrangements with local police departments necessitate enlargement of the knowledgeable group to include individuals in local politics with its attendant unacceptable security risks. Past experience with the Bureau of Prisons in the Department of Justice has established their unwillingness to participate in programs involving unwitting testing. We have attempted times in the past ten years to establish a testing program overseas setting, using indigenous subjects. In every case the role of making an inordinate number of foreign nationals with a role in this very sensitive activity has made the program untenable on security grounds.

6. Our present arrangements with the Bureau of Narcotics appear to me to be the most practical and secure method available to implement this program. While it is true that there is a certain amount of risk in the present arrangement, it still affords us more than any other method we can conceive.

7. In sum, if we are to continue to maintain a capability of influencing human behavior, we are virtually obliged to test unwitting humans. The best method for conducting these tests is our relationship with the Bureau of Narcotics -- an arrangement which has stood up through eight years of close collaboration and continued attention to observation and control of the results of testing, as feasible, would be exercised.

8. While I share your uneasiness and distaste for a method which tends to intrude on an individual's private and legal

[REDACTED]

(105)

tives, I believe it is necessary that the Agency maintain a central role in this activity, keep current on enemy capabilities in the manipulation of human behavior, and maintain an offensive capability. I, therefore, recommend your approval for continuation of this ongoing program with the Bureau of Narcotics.

*mt*  
Richard Helms  
Deputy Director for Plans

Distribution:

Original - DDCI  
1 cc - C/TSD  
1 cc - DD/P

20 MAY 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT : CIA Activities at Fort Detrick, Frederick,  
Maryland

1. In early 1952, CIA effected an agreement with the Army Chemical Corp for the performance of certain research and development work by the Army Chemical Corp at the laboratory facilities of Special Operations Division, Army Biological Laboratories, Frederick, Maryland.

2. The purpose of the CIA (TSD) project at Camp Detrick was to maintain a research and development competence in the biological and engineering sciences in a special security environment to assist in meeting the need for a minimal support capability in defensive and offensive BW/CW. The program was divided into four functional categories as follows:

a. Maintenance of a stockpile of incapacitating and lethal agents in readiness for operational use;

b. Maintenance, assessment and evaluation of a designated balance of biological and chemical disseminating systems for operational readiness;

c. Adaptation and testing of a non-discernible microbioinoculator (device for the clandestine inoculation with BW/CW agents) to determine compatibility with various materials and to assure that the microbioinoculator cannot be identified structurally or easily detected upon a detailed autopsy; and

d. Provide technical support and consultation on request to meet ad hoc requirements related to offensive and defensive BW/CW.

3. This program, which continued until early 1970, was budgeted, on the average, for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ per year. Currently available figures indicate the following expenditure for this activity:

YES ONLY

MLL CIA 21

JUN 1964

473

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT : Sensitive Research Programs  
(MKULTRA)

REFERENCES : a. IG Report of Inspection of  
MKULTRA, dated 26 July 1963  
b. Memorandum from DD/P to DDCI  
dated 18 August 1963 entitled,  
"Comments on Report on Inspection  
of MKULTRA/TSD"  
c. Memorandum from DD/P to DDCI  
dated 17 December 1963 entitled  
"Testing of Psychochemicals and  
Related Materials"

1. This memorandum is for action and contains recommendations in paragraph 6.

2. On 13 April 1953 the then Director of Central Intelligence, Mr. Allen W. Dulles, approved two extremely sensitive programs, one related to research and development of a capability in the covert use of biological and chemical materials, the other for [REDACTED] I  
[REDACTED] Owing to the unusual nature of these programs, the Director waived normal Agency funding, accounting and contractual procedures.

3. In 1963, the Inspector General conducted an inspection of MKULTRA and noted that "the structure and operational controls over this activity needed strengthening; improvements are needed in the administration of the research projects, and some of the testing of substances under simulated operational conditions was judged to involve excessive risk to the Agency." It was recommended that the original authority for MKULTRA should be redrafted and resubmitted to the DCI for approval.

YES ONLY

58-1

4. The problem of testing, and the nature of the risks involved in it, was submitted in writing to you in reference. A final decision on this matter is pending.

5. After eleven years of experience with the MKULTRA mechanism, it is my belief that the basic reasons for requesting waiver of standardized administrative controls over these sensitive activities are as valid today as they were in April 1953. However, experience with the mechanism, as well as the changing nature of operational requirements strongly supports revision and updating of authority for this activity. This new request would limit the waiver of established Agency support procedures both in the type of activities contemplated and the fiscal resources to be expended.

6. It is therefore requested that the Director of Central Intelligence approve the following recommendations:

a. MKULTRA Project name be changed to MKSEARCH.

b. Deputy Director for Plans be authorized to permit Chief, Technical Services Division to continue to operate MKSEARCH as a program limited to:

(1) Develop, test and evaluate capabilities in the covert use of biological, chemical and radioactive material systems and techniques for producing predictable human behavioral and/or physiological changes in support of highly sensitive operational requirements.

(2) [REDACTED] in support of approved operational requirements.

c. [REDACTED]

d. The approval of the Deputy Director for Plans be required to include new projects, to amend, extend, renew or terminate continuing efforts in the MKSEARCH Program.

EYES ONLY

EX-119

410  
F-5

- e. The Deputy Director for Plans jointly with the Deputy Director for Support establish procedures for the administration of MKSEARCH.
- f. The Deputy Director for Plans shall brief the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence at least semi-annually on MKSEARCH activities.
- g. The Chief, Technical Services Division shall maintain internal controls and records of all substantive and support matters within each MKSEARCH project. These will include:
  - (1) A plan of the research and development to be performed by each project.
  - (2) An administrative plan for each project approved by the DD/S or his designee setting forth security, budget and detailed accounting arrangements.
- h. Waiver of any of the established administrative and control procedures of MKSEARCH will require the approval of the Director of Central Intelligence.

*Richard Helms*  
 Richard Helms  
 Deputy Director for Plans

CONCURRENCES:

*[Redacted Signature]* *A*  
 Deputy Director for Support

*[Redacted Signature]* *A*  
 Inspector General

*[Redacted Signature]* *A*  
 Executive Director

*[Redacted Signature]*  
 Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

The recommendations contained in paragraph 6, a. through h., are approved, except that *nothing being* *may be subject of a* *decision.*

*[Redacted Signature]*  
 Director of Central Intelligence

58-15

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Discussions of MKNAONI with [REDACTED]

1. On 25 June 1975 I met with [REDACTED] at his apartment at [REDACTED] to probe his recollections of the relationships between TSD and Ft. Detrick in the MKNAONI project. [REDACTED] was in TSD from 1952 until 1962, serving as Chief of the Division during the last two years of that period. [REDACTED] of OGC and [REDACTED] of ORD were also present and participated in the discussions. [REDACTED] was told that he need not become involved but he expressed a complete willingness to provide whatever help he could.
2. It was explained that MKNAONI had been discovered only recently as a result of personal recollections by people not directly involved and that available records left large gaps in our ability to understand what had taken place. [REDACTED] stated that the Detrick project had been established and was used as a source of specialized technical support in the areas of BW and CN. He agreed that its origins were in the early 1950's. Its establishment was a rather natural step in view of USS experience which had involved the development and use of two types of lethal tablets and other exotic weapon devices.
3. [REDACTED] stressed that the relation with Detrick was an informal one and was never defined with any precision. He seemed to be unaware of the 1952 Memorandum of Understanding between the CIA and the Army's Chief Chemical Officer which apparently was the charter for the association. Furthermore, he noted that well defined programs were not established but that work pursued lines considered to be intriguing by Ft. Detrick or requested by the CIA. Funding was not tied to tasking and he suggested that Agency money was not strictly accounted for in terms of effort expended strictly in our behalf. The arrangement worked because of close personal ties between involved personnel at Detrick and the Agency. MKNAONI activities covered a broad spectrum and involved the development of materials useful for many different purposes. Insofar as affecting human behavior was concerned, interests ranged from very temporary minor disablement (such as inability to deliver a speech well) to more serious and longer incapacitation to death.
4. According to [REDACTED] some well established guidelines for the management of work in this area existed. No written records were kept; verbal communications, close associations among the people involved, and human continuity kept the program together. Since there were swarms of requests of TSD to provide support of weird sorts which might involve this type of activity, it was agreed TSD would always respond to such requests negatively unless approval by the DDP (i.e., the Deputy Director) had been given prior to the contact. According to [REDACTED] this rule was always followed. Normally, he was tipped off at the DDP staff meeting that someone had a need for support in this area and then arrangements were made to put

E2 IMP DET  
CL Signer

75-12

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in contact with the Project Officer. He stated that in no case he could remember had any direction or requests for support come from outside the Agency.

5. From [redacted] account, compartmentation was extreme. When contact was made with DDP approval, it was done with the Chief of the Chemistry Branch. [redacted] in [redacted] day and, after having set up the contact, [redacted] would never learn anything more about the affair. Indeed, according to his account, he was never apprised in any detail as to the specific type of support involved in specific requests though he was aware in general terms as to the types of things involved. Others in TSD -- apparently including all but those few officers personally involved in relations with Detrick -- were entirely excluded from any knowledge of these matters.

6. In amplifying his statement about the number of requests for support in this area, [redacted] provided a number of examples. These included suicide agents for the U-2 pilots, L-pills, means for incapacitating guards or guard dogs, material to anesthetize the inhabitants of a building so as to allow its entry, material to dissolve the Berlin Wall, aphrodisiacs for operational use, etc. He gave the impression of TSD's being besieged with wild ideas for which they were to provide the magic potion that would make them work. Few were seriously considered.

7. When asked directly about any knowledge he may have about specific MKNAOMI support to assassination planning, [redacted] stated that he had none. He said that he was aware of a whole raft of schemes relating to Castro that were discussed before and immediately after the Bay of Pigs but that he never knew which, if any, were taken seriously. He did indicate, however, that some requests for support approved by the DDP had apparently involved assassination. He had no personal involvement in these or knowledge of them.

8. When asked about personally targeted harrassment operations, [redacted] stated that he knew of none and that the use of harrassment agents had focused on breaking up meetings, affecting crowds, etc.

9. It was clear that -- to some extent -- MKNAOMI was wrapped up with the drug activities of MKULTRA in [redacted] mind. He recalled ULTRA as a funding mechanism that was used to handle both drug research and [redacted] the first because of its sensitivity and the second because of [redacted] concerns. He noted that the drug activity was characterized -- like MKNAOMI -- by a strict compartmentation policy and an avoidance of creating a written record. He spoke of nearly all the drug work as having been related to interrogation uses and noted that TSD received numerous requests to find aids to the interrogation process.

10. [redacted]

11. When asked about the keeping of records of MKNAOMI materials stored in TSD, he stated that it was unlikely that any very elaborate or systematic scheme was

[redacted] was never, in fact, chief of the Biology Branch which in this period, was responsible for the Ft. Detrick project. The Chemistry Branch reference is incorrect for the period. CR 75-12

509

employed. The policy of avoiding written records would have acted against such an approach and he doubted that any real records were maintained. [redacted] did not find it surprising that unexpected things had been discovered in storage in OTS: it was the nature of the business that peculiar things were kept on hand. He related a story of finding six sticks of ancient -- hence particularly dangerous -- dynamite stored above the DCI's office in the Central Building.

12. In conclusion, the interview shed little new light on MKHACHI but did put the activity and the way it was managed into somewhat better perspective. Though some of what he related was surprising, it was believable. The most notable point made was the unusual -- even by Agency standards -- compartmentation and security maintained with regard to the Detroit project.

[redacted]

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Discussions with [redacted] on NKMWADMI

1. On 27 June I met with [redacted] in my office to discuss NKMWADMI in the hopes he could shed additional light on the tasking of that project and any operational support it possibly may have provided. [redacted] joined the Agency early in 1958 and served as Chief of the Biology Branch of ISB from September 1958 until January 1960 when he retired. He was personally deeply involved in the NKMWADMI project which was the responsibility of his branch. [redacted] of OS [redacted] of ORD, and [redacted] of OTS were also present during these discussions.

2. At the outset, [redacted] spoke very strongly of his need to maintain the cover with which he left the Agency in 1958.

3. I began the interview by giving [redacted] a run-down on our understanding of the Ft. Detrick project and the image of that effort projected by the limited record of the NKMWADMI file. I pointed out that one of the clearly defined purposes of the project as stated in TSD documents was to maintain a stockpile of lethal agents and disseminating systems in readiness for operational use and that this association with the current furor about assassinations had caused some obvious concern within the Agency about this program which had not been alleviated by available records. It was our hope that [redacted] could fill some gaps in our knowledge. He was told that whatever he could provide should be given on a completely voluntary basis and that he should feel free not to say anything if he so chose.

4. [redacted] responded immediately by stating that it was essential we understand that while discussions were held and work done on things that might appear questionable, there was a clear understanding among all involved that they would never actually be used operationally because of inherent stops built into Agency approval system that assured final approval for use would never be given. Thus, he characterized the whole NKMWADMI effort as a kind of Never-Never-Land involving all sorts of unfettered discussion in isolation from reality. He prov

full assurance that "the company" had nothing to worry about: none of the incapacitating products or HIRNAOMI had ever been made available to anyone for operational use.

5. Some time was spent questioning [redacted] about the requirements that shaped the HIRNAOMI project. He stated that these had all been generated internally within TSD. He recalled no requirements having been levied by anyone within the Agency but not a part of TSD. Later in the interview, however, he noted that he had had discussions relevant to this matter with [redacted] but with no one else. He recalled no case in which requirements or direction were received from outside the Agency. It was simply the view of TSD that such a capability HIRNAOMI could provide was a reasonable one for the Agency to possess. Moreover, he noted that the inherent unreliability of biological agents and processes had limited the utility of the HIRNAOMI product. He pointed out that lots of work was done on incapacitants, none of which could be used because of an inability to complete assurance that no serious lasting effects might result from their use. He contended at some length that the work done by Ft. Detrick was really defensive in nature. BW applications suitable for clandestine use were developed and only in order to understand the defensive threat the Agency faced. In some tradition to this, however, he indicated that systems for use against dogs and incapacitating humans were actually thought to be needed additions to the Agency's capabilities. In making his case for the defensive concerns of HIRNAOMI he cited the vulnerability studies undertaken by Ft. Detrick.

6. [redacted] confirmed that the responsibilities of the Special Operations Division centered on the development and testing of special applications of BW weapons. Our relations were fairly informal and relied upon liaison between Ft. Detrick and TSD being conducted by a very limited number (several) of designated project officers. He also confirmed that virtually no written records on the project were maintained. Funding was provided by the Agency simply to support the overall activity of SOD and apparently was not accounted for on a tasking basis. [redacted] averred that the arrangement was based on the premise that work done in response to special Army requirements would be of interest to the Agency. This was particularly true since the Army Special Forces were SOD's principal customer and the Agency faced many of the same problems as this element of the Army. He left the impression that rather than provide tasking to Ft. TSD simply selected developments of interest from an internally generated program. When asked about maintaining records of material transferred to the Agency, [redacted] responded that very little such material was in fact given to TSD and that it was unlikely any records were kept.

7. A considerable amount of time was spent questioning [redacted] specifically about the provision of agents or delivery systems developed at Ft. Detrick to operational elements of the Agency. He stated flatly that he had never had occasion to do so. [redacted] was shown a Ft. Detrick memo in the HIRNAOMI file covering a conference with the Agency at which he was present which indicated that [redacted] requested the Agency provide [redacted] by 1 April 1962. He was asked the purpose of his request. [redacted] responded

(570)

saying he was glad this specific question was asked since it enabled him to clarify what was obviously a source of some misunderstanding. It was his practice, he said, to levy such requests upon SDD with specific due dates simply to mask any possible future request which might be made for real operational purposes. Thus, periodic requests for material and delivery systems were made so that a purposeful one would not stand out as unusual. He further stated that the enterotoxin development was one the Army had been engaged in which we thought might be of use to us as a means for temporarily incapacitating guards. No mention was made of the obvious discrepancy between this view and the contention that our interests were purely defensive in nature. He was told that one of the schemes suggested for use against Castro involved the treatment of the inside of a diving suite with Madura foot, a non-specific fungal skin disease. At the same conference as noted above, considerable attention was given to the development of Microsporium Gypseum (a fung agent producing severe skin disease) and direction was reportedly given by [redacted] that it be prepared in a form suitable for dusting clothes, pillows, etc. He was asked if this direction was related to the Castro gambit. He stated categorically that it was not and was not related to any identified operational use of the agent. Rather, it was another example of the type of testing he levied on Ft. Detrick. He claimed he had no knowledge of the diving suit affair or of any other plot to incapacitate or assassinate Castro — or anyone else, for that matter. He did state later that tranquilizing materials obtained elsewhere but loaded into syringes at Ft. Detrick (because of the sterile facilities there) had been given to case officer [redacted] for use in [redacted]. On no other occasion had Ft. Detrick material been provided to the DDP.

7. The MKULTRA drug work came up a number of times. At the outset of the discussions, and repeatedly throughout them, he stated — though not asked — that he had no knowledge of any unwitting testing of drugs. Rather, animal tests and ultimate testing with human volunteers had been all that was required. In these cases well established test protocols had been used. He stated that this activity had been his principal concern.

8. [redacted]

9. [redacted] spent some time describing other activities apparently involving Ft. Detrick, though that was not always clear. These things included materials that would cause the rapid corrosion of metal products displayed at trade fairs, POL contaminants that would destroy petroleum stocks, reagents that would cause structural failures in a number of different materials, crop contaminants that would prevent their passing customs controls (e.g., unacceptably high DDT levels), etc. He knew of no actual uses of harassment materials against targeted individuals as opposed to uses for crowd control or meeting disruption.

10. In summary, it must be said that the discussions with [redacted] were far from satisfying. Many of his responses appeared to be less than forthcoming.

and were not altogether believable in the light of information available. Since no appears to be the sole accessible participant in the MEXACONI project was deeply involved in it during its most provocative period, there seems to be little more that can be done now in establishing the extent of support for actual operations during the early 1960's.

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30 June 511 75

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Discussions with [redacted] on MKNAQMI

1. On 30 June I met with [redacted] in my office to discuss with him his knowledge of the MKNAQMI project. [redacted] entered on duty with the Agency in October 1967 and served as Chief of the Chemistry Branch from March 1969 to April 1970. Also present during the interview were [redacted] OGC, [redacted] ORD, and [redacted] of OTS.
2. I informed [redacted] that whatever information he could give us about the project he should do so voluntarily, and that he was under no compulsion to provide any information he chose not to.
3. Sometime was spent giving [redacted] an understanding of what we knew about Project MKNAQMI and outlining the principal gaps in our knowledge. The nature of the project and its stated purpose of maintaining biological agents and delivery systems in a state of readiness for operational use, when juxtaposed with the current allegations about assassination plots, obviously caused great concern within the Agency. We wished to get a better understanding of precisely how the project was used and to determine whether or not it had in fact provided direct operational support. The discovery of a substantial amount of shellfish toxin in storage in OTS had created an additional problem. We could not ascertain from whence it came, or whether or not it was included in an inventory of materials held for the Agency by Fort Detrick which we presumed had been destroyed.
4. Dr. [redacted] said that he was prepared to help in any way he could and would provide whatever information he had. He stated at the outset that during his period in OTS the project had for all intents and purposes been dormant. Virtually nothing was going on with the project at the time of his first exposure to it, and indeed his first reaction had been one of surprise that the Agency was acting so conservatively in this area.
5. The matter of the inventory of Agency material held by Fort Detrick came up immediately. [redacted] was shown the unsigned letter to the Director requesting guidance as to the disposal of reserve stocks. He identified the date of that memo of 18 February 1970 as being in his handwriting. He did not recall whether the memo was actually signed. He did indicate that several months later he was told by [redacted] the Chief of TSD, to personally go to Fort Detrick and inform the Army that whatever materials they had of ours should be considered theirs to be destroyed or kept as the Army wished. It is his understanding that that material was in fact destroyed. In response to a query about the shellfish toxin, [redacted] stated that that material had in fact been called back from Fort Detrick and was

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stored on the basis of his own decision which resulted from conversations with [redacted] (SH) It was their belief that the cost and difficulty of isolating the toxin were so great that it simply made no sense to have it destroyed. He pointed out that [redacted] of Fort Detrick had worked for over ten years in developing the process whereby the toxin could be prepared in pure form. It was simply their "arbitrary" decision that it should not be left for destruction. Apparently no one, including [redacted], was told of this decision or the fact that the material had been returned to OTS. As Dr. [redacted] recalled, this took place prior to his being told by [redacted] to inform Fort Detrick that destruction of the material on the inventory list could occur. Though toxins were not originally included in the Presidential Order for BW materials destruction, the DOD subsequently did so include it. [redacted] stated that he probably should have taken steps at that time to see that it was destroyed. [redacted] was present during this discussion and took no issue with [redacted] account. Neither could recall precisely how the material was delivered to OTS but agreed that only three possibilities existed: it was brought back by either [redacted] or by [redacted] or delivered by someone from Fort Detrick. The latter possibility was considered to be the most likely. [redacted] was certain that the shellfish toxin in storage in OTS is the same toxin as that listed on the inventory. No resolution as to the discrepancy between the amounts could be found. [redacted] reported that a recalculation of the amounts in storage based upon labels showed that 11.4 grams are actually on hand. Since it is in several different forms and complete reliance is placed upon labeling, however, no real discrepancy may actually exist.

6. In response to a question as to the servicing of operational requirements, [redacted] stated categorically that he had never received an operational requirement for MKNAOMI materials during his tenure in OTS. The most he ever received in that vein were questions as to the state of the art in terms of what might be possible. He apparently had to respond frequently in a negative way to questions about the availability of instantaneous incapacitants. A principal interest in such a capability was expressed both by Agency personnel and Army Special Forces in relation to a desire to knock out a Viet Cong leader before he could render himself unable to talk. No such capability existed; nor was the development of such a capability in the near term foreseeable.

7. In discussing the way in which the project was managed, [redacted] generally confirmed earlier information on the subject. Virtually no written records were generated. Indeed he stated that during his association with the project he had never seen an operational file on the project. Funding generally supported SOD's operations without close accounting on a tasking basis. During his period, the program pursued by SOD was almost entirely one of its own making. He stated that his role was essentially one of keeping track of what was going on. Moreover, he pointed out that he had no mandate from [redacted] to initiate any new efforts within the project. He made it clear that the requirements of the Army Special Forces were the driving force defining SOD activities. He stated that Special Forces' interest included a number of weird things, definitely among which was assassination. He also stated, however, that there was no way in the world that such an interest could be documented. SOD's program centered on or about "the big

five". This term referred to five special delivery systems for BW agents which were being developed for specific use by Special Forces. Included among these was the micro projectile project -- which appears to be identical to the micro-bio-inneculator -- in which so much Agency interest was shown. Neither ~~XXXX~~ nor ~~XXXX~~ could remember what the other four delivery systems were. Special Agency interest had been shown toward soluble projectiles primarily as a means for introducing larger amounts of incapacitants into the body and in dog incapacitating systems. The latter were apparently actually tested on the guard dogs maintained in earlier times at Isolation. The use of Nalline as an antidote had proved very effective so that the dogs completely recovered in about five minutes after its administration. Nearly all of this work had been started and reached its high point before ~~XXXX~~ time. SH

8. In general, ~~XXXX~~ characterized his experience with the project as having been very uneventful, continuously diminishing in level, and not at all of major interest or significance.

9. In summary, I found the discussion with ~~XXXX~~ helpful and entirely believable. He has, I think, cleared up the question as to how we became the unwitting possessor of our shellfish toxin store. He stated that it was handled with extreme care always. Undoubtedly it was simply transferred from one freezer to another and in his view continually kept under adequate control. ~~XXXX~~ was certain that nothing had been done with it subsequent to its delivery during the time he remained with the Agency. ~~XXXX~~ has given assurances that it was untouched subsequent to that. ~~XXXX~~ account of the winding down of MKUAOMI is consistent with our records.

DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
37C Document # 529  
Insert Figure

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13 August 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: Legislative Counsel

SUBJECT : Drug-Related Death of Harold Blauer

The Offices of the General Counsel, Inspector General, Security and Technical Services have searched their files for any evidence of a CIA association with the death on 8 January 1953 of Harold Blauer while a patient at the New York State Psychiatric Institute. The results of the search were negative except for the attached Memorandum for the Record, dated 29 January 1954. The Army Inspector General informed me that the Army's Special Operations Division, Fort Dietrich (the unit that Frank Olson was in) had a contract for two years with the Psychiatric Institute (1952-53) to test various mescaline-related and other drugs that the Army was interested in. Blauer died 2-1/2 hours after an injection of an apparent overdose of 450 milligrams of EA 1298. The estate sued New York State for \$500 K; it was settled out of court for \$125 K. If there is any Agency connection at all, it would involve possible Army use for the settlement of funds CIA transferred to the Army on an annual basis starting in FY 1953 in support of a mutual program. We did not require an accounting by the Army for the use of these funds. See the attached memorandum to the DCI from the IG, dated 20 May 1975.

*Donald F. Chamberlain*

Donald F. Chamberlain  
Inspector General

Attachments a/s

Sanitized

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TO Subject  
16-75-3228

20 OCT 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence  
FROM : Inspector General  
SUBJECT : Destruction of Records on Drugs and Toxins

Action Requested:

1. None. This memorandum is for your information.

Background:

2. At your request, we looked into the destruction of Agency records related to drugs and toxins. We limited our investigation to avoid interfering with other ongoing investigations of this matter, including that of the FBI. We held discussions with several people in the DD/SET, Records Center, and Archives and reviewed a number of OTS files. Our findings and conclusions follow.

Summary Conclusions:

3. MKULTRA Records: This was an umbrella project for funding sensitive TSD activities including research into methods for controlling human behavior:

-- No drug-related MKULTRA files were turned up during our investigation.

-- A number of documents concerning the destruction of MKULTRA drug records are attached at Tab A. In general, they show that the records were destroyed on the instruction of Dr. Sidney Gottlieb, then Chief, TSD, on 31 January 1973. Both Branch files and records retrieved from Archives were destroyed.

-- Tab A also contains statements by Messrs. [redacted] of OTS. These statements indicate that the destruction of MKULTRA drug files was ordered by Mr. Helms.

-- Tab B contains a 2 February 1973 MOR by former chief of Archives and Records Center. The destruction notices attached to MOR show that the records bearing Job No. 68-746 (MKULTRA) and Job No. 68-246 (other files possibly dealing with drugs as well as with BU/CU detection) were destroyed on 30 January 1973 rather than the more commonly accepted 31 January 1973 date mentioned in most of the Tab A documents.

-- We identified three MKULTRA files which, it turned out, deal with aspects of the project. According to Dr. Sayre Stevens, no files related to those aspects of MKULTRA have been destroyed.

-- However, some MKULTRA material is mentioned on a list of items retired to Archives by OTS on 11 March 1974. There is no record of destruction of this material, but a careful search has failed to turn it up. The box containing this material was recalled from Archives by OTS on 8 January 1975 and returned to Archives sometime thereafter, probably within thirty days. OTS advises that the MKULTRA crypt in this instance was not related to drug activity but to

The fact remains, however, that the material is missing with no satisfactory explanation.

-- We reviewed an Archives file containing the minutes of the CIA Research Board from 1953-1962. The minutes mention several briefings of the Board by Dr. Gottlieb and others on at least some aspects of the drug and toxin programs. Copies of these documents are attached at Tab C.

4. MKNAOMI Records: This was a TSD project at Camp Detrick which maintained an R&D competence to provide a minimal support capability in defensive and offensive BW/CU:

-- There are two existing MKNAOMI files. These files contain CIA documents covering the period 5 May 1952 to 18 February 1970 and reports originated at Camp Detrick during the period 1950 to 1969.

-- These files do not present a detailed account of MKNAOMI activity over the years. From his investigation of the project, Dr. Stevens has concluded that gaps in the files are the result of a conscious policy on the part of those involved to keep very little paper on the project from its inception in 1952 to its demise in 1970. People formerly connected with the project interviewed by Dr. Stevens asserted that the practice of keeping little or no record of the activity was standard MKNAOMI procedure.

# U.S. NEWS

JANUARY 24, 1994

& WORLD REPORT

\$2.50

## COLD WAR GUINEA PIGS

.....  
The government's  
secret experiments  
using radiation, mind  
control, chemicals and  
drugs on its citizens



CHEMICAL  
WEAPONS  
TESTING,  
MARYLAND, 194  
FOR DETAILS  
SEE PAGE 4

⑤ 5 page expose of the CIA's torture of 1000s of U.S. citizens, why didn't other nation media expose this?  
D. M. [unclear]

On June 1, 1951, top military and intelligence officials of the United States, Canada and Great Britain, alarmed by frightening reports of communist success at "intervention in the individual mind," summoned a small group of eminent psychologists to a secret meeting at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Montreal. The Soviets had gotten Hungary's Jozsef Cardinal Mindszenty, an outspoken anti-communist, to confess to espionage, and they also seemed to be able to indoctrinate political enemies and even control the thoughts of entire populations. The researchers were convinced that the communists' success must be the fruit of some mysterious and sinister scientific breakthroughs. By the following September, U.S. government scientists, spurred on by reports that

American prisoners of war were being brainwashed in North Korea, were proposing an urgent, top-secret research program on behavior modification. Drugs, hypnosis, electroshock, lobotomy—all were to be studied as part of a vast U.S. effort to close the mind-control gap.

## U.S. NEWS WORLD REPORT

New revelations that government cold war experiments exposed thousands of Americans to radiation have prompted fresh congressional inquiries, including a hearing last week on tests conducted on retarded children in Massachusetts. A Department of Energy hot line set up to handle calls from possible subjects of the tests has been swamped. But the radiation experiments are only one facet of a vast cold war research program that used thousands of Americans as guinea pigs.

From the end of World War II well into the 1970s, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Defense Department, the military services, the CIA and other agencies used prisoners, drug addicts, mental patients, college students, soldiers, even bar patrons, in a vast range of government-run experiments to test the effects of everything from radiation, LSD and nerve gas to intense electric shocks and prolonged "sensory deprivation." Some of the human guinea pigs knew what they were getting into; many others did not. Still others did not even know they were being experimented on. But in the life-and-death struggle with communism, America could not afford to leave any scientific avenue unexplored.

With the cold war safely over, Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary has ordered the declassification of millions of pages of documents on the radiation experiments, and the administration is now considering compensating the hundreds of subjects of these odd and sometimes gruesome atomic tests. But the government has long ignored thousands of other cold war victims, rebuffing their requests for compensation and refusing to admit its responsibility for injuries they suffered. And the Clinton administration shows no sign of softening that hard line. "We're not looking for drugs," says cabinet secretary Christine Varney. "At least initially, we need to keep our focus limited to human radiation."

In Clinton's court, Now, the only hope for thousands who were injured or who were experimented on without their informed consent is that President Clinton or Congress will take action to compensate the forgotten casualties of the cold war. Continued secrecy and legal roadblocks erected by the government have made it virtually impossible for victims of these cold war human experiments to sue the government successfully, legal experts say.

Despite the administration's reluctance, Congress may be moving to seek justice for all the government's cold war victims. "It's not just radiation we're talking about," says Democratic Sen. John Glenn of Ohio, a former Marine and astronaut who is holding hearings on the subject this week. "Any place government experimenting caused a problem we should make every effort to notify the people and follow up. We ought to set up some sort of review and compensation for people who were really hurt."

Many of the stories of people whose lives were destroyed by mind-altering drugs, electroshock "treatments" and other military and CIA experiments in-



## SPECIAL REPORT

volving toxic chemicals or behavior modification have been known for almost 20 years. But *U.S. News* has discovered that only a handful were ever compensated—or even told what was done to them. "There has essentially been no legitimate follow-up, despite the CIA's promise to track down victims and see what has happened to them," says Alan Schiefflin, a professor at Santa Clara University Law School and an authority on cold war mind-control research. "It's just one of the many broken promises." A CIA spokesman last week said the agency is searching its files for radiation tests but has no plans to revisit other human experimentation.

**MKULTRA.** Most victims have never been informed by the government of the nature of the experiments: they were subjected to or, in some cases, even the fact that they were subjects. In a 1977 Senate hearing, then CIA Director Stansfield Turner said he found the experiments "abhorrent" and promised that the CIA would find and notify the people used in the tests. Turner last week insisted that "they found everyone they possibly could find." But internal memos and depositions taken from CIA officials in a lawsuit against the agency in the 1980s reveal that of the hundreds of experimental subjects used in the CIA's mind-control program, code-named MKULTRA, only 14 were ever notified and only one was compensated—for \$15,000.

The 14 all had been given LSD surreptitiously by CIA agents in San Francisco in an attempt to test the drug in an "operationally realistic" setting. One of the victims, *U.S. News* discovered, was a San Francisco nightclub singer, Ruth Kelley, now deceased. In the early 1960s, according to a deposition from a CIA official who was assigned in the 1980s to track down MKULTRA victims, LSD was slipped into Kelley's drink just before her act at a club called The Black Sheep. The agents who had drugged her "felt the LSD definitely took some effect during her act," testified Frank Lautinger, the official in charge of the notification program. One agent went to the bar the next day and reported that she was fine, though another recalled that she had to be hospitalized.

Most of the MKULTRA documents were destroyed in 1973 on order of then



EYE IRRITANTS BEING TESTED ON A U.S. SOLDIER  
IN A 1969 CHEMICAL WEAPONS EXPERIMENT

CIA Director Richard Helms, and the records that remain do not contain the names of human subjects used in most of the tests. But they do clearly suggest that hundreds of people were subjected to experiments funded by the CIA and carried out at universities, prisons, mental hospitals and drug rehabilitation centers. Even so, according to Lautinger's 1983 deposition, "it was decided that there were no subjects that required notification other than those in the [San Francis-

IN A CIA-FUNDED EXPERIMENT, RITA  
ZIMMERMAN, WHO HAD SOUGHT  
TREATMENT FOR ALCOHOLISM, WAS  
"DEPATTERNED" WITH 30  
ELECTROSHOCK  
SESSIONS FOLLOWED  
BY 56 DAYS OF DRUG-  
INDUCED SLEEP.



co] project," and the CIA made no effort to search university records or conduct personal interviews to find other victims. Admiral Turner, in his 1983 deposition, conceded that "a disappointingly small number" were notified but defended the agency's continuing refusal to declassify the names of the researchers and universities involved. "I don't think that would have been necessarily the best way," Turner said. "Not in the litigious society we live in." In 1985, the agency successfully appealed to the Supreme Court to block release of that information.

One of the grisliest CIA-funded experiments—and one of only a few that have led to successful lawsuits against the government—involved the work of a Canadian psychiatrist, Dr. D. Ewen Cameron. In the 1950s, Cameron developed a method to treat psychotics using what he called "depatterning" and "psychic driving." According to a grant application he submitted in 1957 to the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology, a CIA-funded front set up to support behavior-control research, the procedure consisted of "breaking down of ongoing patterns of the patient's behavior by means of particularly intensive electroshocks (depatterning)"—and in some cases, with repeated doses of LSD. This

was followed with "intensive repetition (16 hours a day for six or seven days)" of a tape-recorded message, during which time "the patient is kept in partial sensory isolation." Cameron's application proposed trying a variety of drugs, including the paralytic curare, as part of a new technique of "inactivating the patient."

The 86-day sleep. The analogy to brainwashing was obvious to the CIA, which provided a \$60,000 grant through the human-ecology society. Nine of Cameron's former patients, who had sought treatment for depression, alcoholism and other problems at the Allan Memorial Institute at McGill University, where Cameron was director, filed a lawsuit against the CIA in 1979. One patient, Rita Zimmerman, was "depatterned" with 30 electroshock sessions followed by 56 days of drug-induced sleep. It left her incontinent; others suffered permanent brain damage, lost their jobs or otherwise deteriorated. The case, *Orlikow v. U.S.*, was settled in 1988 for \$750,000. (Cameron died in 1967.)

A more typical experience of those seeking recompense is that of Air Force

## SPECIAL REPORT

LSD and other drugs. In other experiments, volunteers were kept in sensory-deprivation chambers for as long as 131 hours and bombarded with white noise and taped messages until they began hallucinating. The goal: to see if they could be "converted" to new beliefs.

As recently as 1972, *U.S. News* found, the Air Force was supporting research by Dr. Amedeo Marrazzi, who is now dead, in which psychiatric patients at the University of Missouri Institute of Psychiatry and the University of Minnesota Hospital—including an 18-year-old girl who subsequently went into a catatonic state for three days—were given LSD to study "ego strength."

Gittinger concedes that some of the research was quite naive. "We were trying to learn about subliminal perception and all the silly things people were believing in at that time," he says. One study even tried to see if extrasensory perception could be developed by "training" subjects with electric shocks when they got the wrong answer. But "most of it was exciting and interesting and stimulating, and quite necessary as it happens, during that period of time," Gittinger insists.

Another former CIA official, Sidney Gottlieb, who directed the MKULTRA



U.S. OFFICIALS FEARED BOTH A LOSS OF MILITARY CAPABILITY ABROAD AND THE "RISK OF EMBARRASSMENT" AT HOME IF WORD OF HUMAN EXPERIMENTS LEAKED OUT.

behavior-control program almost from its inception, refused to discuss his work when a *U.S. News* reporter visited him last week at his home. He said the CIA was only trying to encourage basic work in behavioral science. But he added that after his retirement in 1973, he went back to school, practiced for 19 years as a

speech pathologist and now works with AIDS and cancer patients at a hospice. He said he has devoted the years since he left the CIA "trying to get on the side of the angels instead of the devils."

BY STEPHEN BUDANSKY, ERICA E. GOODE AND TED GIST

## SEEKING JUSTICE

### Welcome to the maze

**T**he calls come day and night, so many that the Department of Energy has 36 operators standing by. What the 12,000 callers to the department's hot line want to know is whether they might be able to collect under Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary's vow to compensate unwitting participants in the U.S. government's cold-war radiation experiments.

Answers will be months or more in coming. But most callers probably have little chance of success, and even those who can prove injuries may

have to wait years for a check.

Despite O'Leary's soothing words, Washington has been notoriously tightfisted about opening the Treasury to damage claims. That is especially true when a disputed program is defended on national security grounds.

Not enough. The best recent guide is the case of the "downwinders" from several Western states who blamed cancer and other ailments on radiation from atmospheric nuclear tests in the 1950s. After litigation failed, Utah Sen. Orrin Hatch spent more than

a decade winning federal aid for the victims. More than \$100 million has been paid out, but critics say the maximum \$50,000 benefit for each victim is far too modest even to cover medical expenses.

Victims of radiation tests may be facing the same fate. The Clinton administration may decide that fiscal austerity permits only symbolic payments. "We should do what we can to make amends," says one official. "But it may be just as significant to explain to families what happened to Uncle Fred." In any case, legislation is more promising than litigation because the law strictly limits damage cases against the government.

Those who believe they

have been injured by federally sponsored scientific or technical experiments may call the Energy Department hot line at (800) 493-2998. Veterans should call a different number, (800) 827-0365. Callers may be referred to other government agencies.

If they seem to meet the initial guidelines, callers should be ready for a 15-to-30-minute phone interview, and they will be asked to submit a letter and supporting documents to back their claims. Then the wait begins. But in the sad history of federal compensation programs, many beneficiaries have died before the bureaucrats got to their claims.

BY TED GIST

## CONCEPTS

# CIA Experiments with Mind Control on Children

by Jon Rappoport

**T**he CIA mind-control apparatus has been well-known since 1975 when 10 large boxes of documents were released pursuant to Freedom of Information Act requests.

Several good books were then written on the subject of the CIA program known as MK-ULTRA. Officially spanning ten years from 1952-62, MK-ULTRA involved the use of LSD on unwitting military and civilian subjects in the United States. LSD and more powerful compounds were given under duress as brain washing and truth-serum drugs. The program's aim was to find drugs which would irresistibly bring out deep confessions or wipe a subject's mind clean and program him or her as "a robot agent."

In experimental test situations, people were given acid without their knowledge, then interrogated under bright lights with doctors sitting in the background taking notes. Threats would be made. The test subjects were told that their LSD "downer trips" would be extended indefinitely if they refused to reveal their closely-guarded military secrets. The people being interrogated in this way were CIA employees, U.S. military personnel and, abroad, agents suspected of working for the other side in the Cold War. Long-term, severe debilitation and several documented deaths resulted. Much, much more could be said about MK-ULTRA.

None of this prepared people for the explosive testimony made on March 15, 1995, in Washington, D.C., before the President's Committee on Radiation, however. In unpublished sessions, New Orleans therapist Valerie Wolf introduced two of her patients who had uncovered memories of being part of extensive CIA brainwashing programs as young children (in one case, starting at age seven). Their brainwashing included torture, rape, electroshock, powerful drugs, hypnosis and death threats. According to their testimony, the CIA then induced amnesia to prevent their recalling these terrifying sessions.



Both Wolf and her patients stated that they recovered the memories of this CIA program without regression or hypnosis techniques. In other words, these patients spontaneously discovered this information about themselves and their pasts.

Although the committee was mainly concerned with radiation, they permitted Valerie and her patients to testify because, astonishingly, several doctors who had administered the mind-control experiments had also been identified by other Americans secretly exposed to radiation. Apparently there was a crossover. Prominent names surfaced in the March 15 testimony: Richard Helms, former head of the CIA, Dr. Sidney Gottlieb, who ran MK-ULTRA and Dr. John Gittinger,

Gottlieb's protégé. These men and others were directly accused of participating in grisly mind-control efforts on children.

Predictably, this testimony received as media attention.

I now have it all, including many pages submitted to the committee that will likely never be released as part of their final report. Only a small percentage of the pages were read aloud at the hearing. Included are corroborating statements from other therapists around the country and several of their patients. I have now released all of this testimony as a book, *U.S. Government Mind-Control Experiments: On Children*.

**W**hen the sickening shock starts to wear off, deeply disturbing questions flood one's mind: Just what was this CIA program? How extensive was it? What was its purpose?

From what I have been able to discover so far, many American children, as well as children from Mexico and South America, were used over a period of about 40 years, starting around 1948. In fact, the program may still be going on. Doctors and agents who administered it wanted to obtain control over the minds of these children, ostensibly to create superspies who wouldn't remember even what missions they

## CONCEPTS

carried out, because of hypnotically induced amnesia (which could be removed by their controllers and re-installed at will).

Children were trained as sex agents, for example, with the job of blackmailing prominent Americans—primarily politicians, businessmen and educators. A great deal of filming was done for this purpose. Eventually, people from the inner core of the CIA program filmed each other, and some of the centers where children were used as sex agents got out of control and turned into CIA-operated sex rings.

Some children were considered expendable and simply murdered.

One person who states that he was in this program as a child said, off the record

"They tried out their brainwashing techniques on the kids from Mexico and South America. They were considered expendable. But on another echelon of the program, they went after the best and the brightest American kids. Making perfect agents to combat the Soviets wasn't, I don't think, their ultimate objective. I can't remember what that was."

At this point, I made a suggestion:

"Well, if they were choosing the best and brightest, maybe they figured these kids would one day rise to important positions in the society, and they wanted to gain long-term control over them, so they would be under their thumb, so they could run them at will—a way of controlling the future society."

"Maybe," he said. "The Nazis gained control over the intelligentsia in Germany. That was a very key step in their dominance. That was the first thing they did."

"This smells very much like a Nazi program in the U.S.," I said. "I don't mean all the controllers were German, but the style of it, the insanity."

He said, "They brought over a lot of Nazi doctors after the war and not just to build rockets—for a lot of projects."

Other people who said that they had been used as children in the program remember that doctors with German accents were definitely present at the sessions.

One therapist, who shared this information informally with colleagues around the country, states that, so far, the oldest person she has heard of who was in the program is now 52; the youngest is now nine.

Since a number of people who were brainwashed, tortured and drugged in these experiments try to resolve their experiences in therapy, psychiatrists and other professional therapists are hearing these stories. They are told, for example, that CIA controllers sometimes dressed up in Satanic costumes to further traumatize the children, also providing a cover that wouldn't be believed if the children ever talked.

It is worth noting that there is a movement to discredit these "recovered" memories, and the most prominent group, the False Memory Syndrome Foundation (FMSF), has several board members with CIA or military-intelligence connections—including the notorious Dr. Louis "Jolly" West of UCLA, who went on to establish a center for "the study of mem-

**CIA controllers sometimes dressed up in Satanic costumes to further traumatize the children, also providing a cover that wouldn't be believed if the children ever talked.**

orance" at the university in the 1970s. His center's specialty would have been psychosurgery, a horrendous melting of brain connections supposedly to curb people's "violent tendencies."

FMSF maintains that a person always remembers abuse done to him or her, and therefore any new recovery of it in therapy is false and must have been fabricated through misleading suggestions by the therapist. While it is certainly true that such inducement happens in therapy, the blanket statement that all recovered memory is invented is unsubstantiated.

In a written statement to Dr. Wolf that was included in her testimony to the president's committee, well-known researcher and psychiatrist, Colin Ross said,

*Publicly, notes in my files include descriptions of administration of 50 mg of LSD to children age 5-10 years on a daily basis for days, weeks, months, and in a few cases even years. Neurosurgeons at Tulane, Yale, and Harvard did extensive research on brain electrode implants with intelligence funding, and combined brain implants with large amounts of drugs including hallucinogens.*

Ross based his report on his more than 20 years of investigating CIA mind control.

Chris Dr. Nicola, one of Dr. Wolf's patients who testified before the president's committee, named her controller as a Dr. Greene. Name reported by several other mind-control subjects. It may well be that this name was a cover used by a various CIA and military-contracted experimenter-torturers. Here is a quote from her testimony:

*[Dr. Greene] used me in radiation experiments both for the purpose of determining the effects of radiation on various parts of my body and to terrorize me as an additional trauma in the mind-control experiments. [She was eight years old.] The rest of the experiments took place in Tucson, Arizona, out in the desert. I was taught how to pick locks, be secretive, use my photographic memory to remember things and a technique to withhold information by repeating numbers to myself. [She is obviously talking about being trained as an agent.]*

*Dr. Greene moved on to wanting me to kill dolls that looked like real children. I stabbed a doll with a spear once after being severely tortured, but the next time I refused. He used many torture techniques but as I got older I resisted more and more.*

## CONCEPT

He often tied me down on a cage which was near his office. Between 1972 and 1976 he and his assistants were sometimes careless and left the cage unlocked. Whenever physically much into his office and found files with reports on [redacted] address [redacted] CIA and military personnel included in these files. Project, subproject, subject and experiment names and code numbers for radiation and mind-control experiments which I have submitted in my written documentation. I was caught twice and Dr. Greene tormented me ruthlessly with electric shock, drugs, spinning me on a table, putting shots in my stomach, in my back, dislocating my joints and hypnotic techniques to make me feel crazy and suicidal.

Is there a precedent for this kind of sadistic treatment by CIA and military personnel? Indeed there is. Here is a quote from the introduction to my book, U.S. Government Mind-Control Experiments On Children. It contains information from reliable published sources, such as The Search for the Manchurian Candidate by John Marks, Acid Dreams, by Martin Lee and The Mind Manipulators, by Alan Schefflin. In part, these authors derived their information on the CIA and MK-ULTRA from the ten boxes of information released suddenly in 1975 by the agency in response to Freedom of Information Act requests:

Dr. Robert Heath of Tulane University, as early as 1955, working for the Army, gave patients LSD while he had electrode implanted deep inside their brains.

Canadian researcher, Dr. Brian Cameron, under long-term CIA contract, attempted to depattern and reprogram his psychiatric patients' personalities wholesale. He started with 15 to 55 days of "sleep therapy" during which a patient was kept under nearly 24 hours a day, through the administration of cocktails of Thorazine, Nembutal, Seconal, Veronal, and Phenergan. Throughout this sleep period, the patient would be awakened run in three times a day for electroshock treatments, given at an interval 20-40 times the "normal" convulsion-producing strength.

In the mid-1950s, Paul Hoch, M.D., a man who would become Commissioner of Mental Hygiene for the state of New York, then a laborer in the field for the CIA, gave a "pseudoneurotic schizophrenic" patient mescaline. The patient had a not-unfamiliar heaven-and-hell journey on the compound. But Hoch followed this up with a transorbital leucotomy. Hoch also gave a patient LSD, and a local anesthetic, and then proceeded to remove pieces of cerebral cortex, asking at various moments whether the patient's perceptions were changing.

**C**laudia Mullin, the mother of Dr. Wolf's patients who testified before the President's Committee on Radiation, said her experiences with CIA mind-control experiences began when she was seven years old:

In 1955 I was to be tested, they told me, by some important doctors coming from a place called the 'Society' [the Human

and of their questions. Then, since the test might hurt, I would be given shots, x-rays, and a few bits of electricity. I was instructed not to look at anyone's face too hard and to ignore names, but this was a very secret project but to be brave and all those things would help me forget.

A Dr. John Guttinger tested me and Dr. Cameron gave me the shocks and Dr. Greene the x-rays. By the time I left to go home, just like every time from then on, I would recall nothing of my tests or the different doctors. I would only remember whatever explanations Dr. Robert G. Heath [of Tulane Medical School] gave me for the odd bruises, needle marks, burns on my head and fingers and even the genital soreness. I had no reason to believe otherwise. Already, they had begun to control my mind!

The next year, I was sent to a place in Maryland called Deen Creek Cabins to learn how to sexually please men. Also, I was taught how to coerce them into talking about themselves. It was Richard Helms (Deputy Director of the CIA), Dr. Gottlieb, Captain George White and Morse Allen who all planned on filming as many high government and agency officials and heads of academic institutions and foundations as possible. I was to become a regular little 'spy' for them after that summer, eventually entrapping many unwitting men, including themselves, all with the use of a hidden camera. I was only nine when this kind of sexual humiliation began.

Captain George White was a notorious agent for the CIA. He set up a brothel in San Francisco in the 1960s and, using hidden cameras, filmed men having sex with prostitutes. The men's drinks were "spiked" with LSD. In 1950, Morse Allen, another important CIA man, was appointed head of Project BLUEBIRD, another CIA mind-control program.

Ms. Mullin states that she was adopted when she was two years old. By the time she reached seven she had already been abused extensively by her mother. Her mother apparently turned her over for "testing" to CIA-connected people, and Claudia then entered a 27-year period of what can only be called enslavement. Claudia states that she has been monitored, that she is still monitored and watched by agency-related people, including a medical doctor. Now living in New Orleans, she has given information to local police authorities about her situation. In her testimony to the president's committee, Claudia remarked,

Although the process of recalling these atrocities is certainly not an easy task, nor is it without some danger to myself and my family. I feel the risk is worth taking.

Claudia's therapist, Dr. Wolf, has written to the president's committee,

To the best of my knowledge, [Claudia] has read nothing about mind control or CIA covert operations. Since she decided to listen carefully and remember as much as she could about conversations among the researchers, her memories are extraordinarily complete. I have sent written copies of [redacted] Dr. Alan Schefflin [author of The Mind

Manipulators, for validation and he has confirmed that she has knowledge of events and people that are not published anywhere, that some of her memories contain new information and that some are already known and published. Some of her memories have been confirmed by family members. She has also shown me old scrapbooks where she wrote notes to remember what was happening to her and hid the notes under pictures in the scrapbook.

I spoke with Alan Schefflin in May of this year. He said he had found one piece of information Claudia had mentioned in her recollections that had no precedent in published material. It involved a connection between two government researchers.

This is just the tip of the iceberg on the 130 pages of testimony given before the President's Committee on Radiation, and it is also just the beginning of a history that will undoubtedly widen in the coming months and years. Dr. Wolf told me that when word got around she was going to testify before the president's committee, she was contacted by about 40 therapists "in just the 10 days leading up to my trip to Washington." The therapists had heard similar CIA mind-control stories from their own patients. Many of these professionals are afraid to go on the record about their patients' stories, as censure from their professional societies is a reality. The political mood these days is not conducive to granting an aura of credibility to revelations of CIA brainwashing.

So what else is new?

*Jon Rappoport is a distinguished investigative reporter and the author of AIDS, INC. He can be found inhabiting the late-night airwaves of KPFK radio in Los Angeles and lecturing at the Hardware Humanitarian House in Santa Monica, California.*

#### Notes:

1. See "From The Inside Out" Perspectives Vol. 17, April 1995 p. 58.
2. Paddington Press, New York, 1978
3. W.W. Norton, New York, 1979
4. Grove Press, New York, 1981

4/4/99

# Obituaries

## CIA's Gottlieb Ran LSD Mind Control Testing

■ Scientist, who died at 80, oversaw invention of devices for assassination and gave 'acid' to human guinea pigs.

By ELAINE WOO  
TIMES STAFF WRITER

James Bond had Q, the scientific wizard who supplied 007 with dazzling gadgets to deploy against enemy agents. The Central Intelligence Agency had Sidney Gottlieb, a Bronx-born biochemist with a PhD from Caltech whose job as head of the agency's technical services division was to concoct the tools of espionage: disappearing inks, poison darts, toxic handkerchiefs.

Gottlieb once mailed a lethal handkerchief to an Iraqi colonel and personally ferried deadly bacteria to the Congo to kill Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba. It wasn't his potions that eventually did in the two targets, but Gottlieb, once described by a colleague as the ultimate "good soldier," soldiered on.

Poisons and darts were not his sole preoccupation during 22 years with the CIA. He labored for years on a project to unlock and control the mysterious powers of lysergic acid diethylamide, or LSD. Could it be a potent spy weapon to weaken the minds of unwilling targets?

In the 1950s and 1960s, answering that question was one of Gottlieb's missions in MKULTRA, the code name for the agency's secret experiments to probe the effects of mind-altering drugs. One of those drugs was LSD, discovered by Dr. Albert Hoffman, a Swiss chemist, in 1943.

By the early 1960s, the CIA, fearful of LSD falling into Soviet hands, had cornered the market on the drug, which in minute doses could produce overwhelming sensations ranging from kaleidoscopic acuity to temporary insanity. The agency also started to fund research, covertly funneling hundreds of thousands of dollars to academics in prestigious institutions around the country who tried the drug themselves and reported the results to Gottlieb.



Associated Press

Sidney Gottlieb in 1977.

Gottlieb and his associates in MKULTRA also took LSD "trips," although the concept of tripping would not enter the American lexicon for another decade. They laced coffee with LSD and served it to each other without warning, then observed each other's reactions. Later Gottlieb expanded the field tests to subjects outside the agency—drug addicts, prostitutes, prisoners, mental patients—people who were unlikely to complain and even less likely to be believed if they did. Among the dosed were hookers and their clients in a CIA-sponsored brothel in San Francisco, later the epicenter of the LSD explosion.

One human guinea pig was subjected to an astounding 77-day trip. Some subjects suffered chronic mental problems after being dosed. One person—an Army germ warfare researcher—sank into dark depression and paranoia, leaping to his death from the 10th floor of a New York hotel several days after being slipped an LSD Mickey Finn at a CIA retreat. The CIA covered up its role in his demise for two decades, and barely reprimanded

In the early 1960s, Gottlieb was promoted to the highest deputy post in the technical services operation. By 1967, he had risen to the top of the division, guided by his longtime CIA mentor, Director Richard Helms. At that time, LSD

was not a secret anymore. While the CIA was still examining the drug's possibilities as a means of mind control, many young Americans were dropping the hallucinogen as a vehicle of mind expansion and recreation. America was tumbling in, turning on and dropping out, thanks, in part, to the CIA's activism in the '60s in the name of national security.

It was not until 1972 that Gottlieb called a halt to the experiments with psychedelics, concluding in a memo that they were "too unpredictable in their effects on individual human beings . . . to be operationally useful."

He retired the same year, spending the next few decades in eclectic pursuits that defied the stereotype of the spy. He went to India with his wife to volunteer at a hospital for lepers. A stutterer since childhood, he got a master's degree in speech therapy. He raised goats on a Virginia farm. And he practiced folk dancing, a lifelong passion despite the handicap of a clubfoot.

A malignant, real-life Q, or an eccentric genius whose intentions were honorable and just?

Gottlieb led the agency in 149 mind control experiments, of which about 25 were conducted on unwitting subjects. According to the survivor of one victim, the way Gottlieb duped American citizens was nothing but despicable.

Less black and white in his assessment is John Marks, author of the definitive book on the CIA's mind control programs, "The Search for the Manchurian Candidate." Marks sees Gottlieb as an unabashed patriot who nonetheless "crossed the same ethical line: we hanged German doctors in World War II for."

There is also the view of former CIA psychologist John Gittinger, who says his close friend was a gentle man whose actions were widely misunderstood. The agency's LSD experiments bloomed in the era of Josef Stalin and Sen. Joseph McCarthy, and "during that time of Cold War," Gittinger said recently from his home in Norman, Okla., "the attitude we had and the agency had was we were still fighting a war. And when you are fighting a war, you do things you might not ordinarily do."

Gottlieb died on March 7 in Washington, Va. He was 80. His family did not divulge the cause of his death.

# uaries

JAN 7, 1999

## Louis J. West; Psychiatrist, Rights Activist

By MYRNA OLIVER  
TIMES STAFF WRITER

Dr. Louis Jolyon "Jolly" West, an internationally known psychiatrist, civil rights activist and expert on alcoholism, drug abuse and cults, has died. He was 74.

West, who headed the department of psychiatry and the Neuropsychiatric Institute at UCLA for 20 years, died Saturday of cancer at his Los Angeles home.

Although he partially retired in 1989, West had remained active in research and mentoring students. He was frequently sought out by the news media to offer insight into such cults as Heaven's Gate, which staged a mass suicide in San Diego County in 1997.

West also served frequently as a court-appointed expert psychiatrist. He examined such defendants as Jack Ruby—killer of President John F. Kennedy's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald—and Patricia Hearst, the Symbionese Liberation Army kidnapping victim turned bank robber.

Ruby, West said, suffered from "major mental illness apparently precipitated by the stress of [his] trial and its aftermath." West's opinion forestalled Ruby's death sentence, and the convicted murderer died of cancer in prison.

West was one of four psychiatrists named to examine Hearst before her 1976 trial in San Francisco. The panel found her sane and able to stand trial but, in West's words, "psychologically damaged as a result of torture by the SLA."

The doctors urged that she be treated for mental illness before the trial, a recommendation ignored by the court. West said in a San Diego speech after her conviction: "The government finished the destruction of her life started by an anti-government group." President Jimmy Carter commuted Hearst's prison sentence in 1979.

West studied torture and brainwashing during the Korean War,



Los Angeles Times

Dr. Louis Jolyon West in 1983

when he was an Air Force doctor at Lackland Air Force Base in Texas. Asked to determine why American prisoners of war had falsely confessed to engaging in germ warfare, West determined that guilt could be instilled by solitary confinement and prolonged sleeplessness as well as by physical abuse.

He continued his studies of brainwashing over the years, along with his work in post-traumatic stress syndrome, alcohol and drug abuse, pain, sleep problems, dreams and hypnosis.

"What happens in coerced confinement," West once told The Times, explaining the behavior of cult members and kidnapping victims, "can be called the three Ds—debility, dread and dependency. A prisoner is debilitated by inactivity, by sleep loss or, worse, by physical harm. He is filled with dread by constant threats of pain or death or harm to his family. He is rendered completely dependent upon his captors for information, food, shelter, life."

Always active in civil rights, from the American South to South Africa, West was the first white psychiatrist to go to South Africa to testify on behalf of black prisoners—and Afrikaner Auret Van Heerden—during the attempt to end apartheid. In 1968 he was a member of the White House Conference on Civil Rights, and he worked for years to abolish capital punishment.

"Everybody makes a difference," West said about activism while speaking to The Times in 1985. "You can fight city hall. You can change the world. It might not seem like much of a change at the time, but you have the power as an individual to do a great deal."

Born to Russian Jewish immigrants in Madison, Wis., West grew up in poverty. But his mother, who gave him the middle name Jolyon after reading "The Forsyte Saga," convinced him that he was destined to do great things.

West studied at the University of Wisconsin and enlisted in the Army during World War II, determined to fight Hitler. Instead, the Army sent him to study medicine, a profession he had never considered, at the University of Iowa. He completed his training at the University of Minnesota.

West was named head of psychiatry at the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine in 1954 and remained there until he was hired by UCLA 15 years later. In 1974, Oklahoma named its university facility for alcohol-related studies the Louis Jolyon West House.

He served as director of the American Assembly on Public Policy Issues Related to Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism in 1984 in New York and edited its report. He also headed UCLA's Alcohol Research Center.

West wrote several books and scores of articles on psychiatry, was a trustee of the American Psychiatric Assn. and served as a consultant

Please see WEST, A19

# WEST

Continued from A18  
to the Air Force, the  
the U.S. Information  
Aerospace, Medical  
other government org.

Among his many hon-  
Leo J. Ryan Award  
National Cult Awareness

Survivors include  
more than 60 years, his  
Kirk West's son, John  
ters, Anne West and  
kins; and a sister, N.  
of St. Paul, Minn.

Funeral services will

**NEW YORK POST**

**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1988**

## **LSD experiment costs U.S. 750G**

**WASHINGTON (AP) —**  
The government has tentatively settled a lawsuit charging the CIA used nine Canadians as human guinea pigs in mind-control research, including heavy doses of LSD, lawyers said yesterday.

Sources who asked to remain anonymous said the CIA agreed to pay the plaintiffs a total of \$750,000.

The suit cited psychological and emotional damage from treatment in the late 1950s at McGill University's Allan Memorial Institute.