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DRAFT/ 19 Sept. 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: Experimentation Programs Conducted by the Department of Defense that Had CIA Sponsorship or Participation and that Involved Human Subjects and the Administration of Drugs Intended for Mind-control or Behavior modification Purposes

On August 8, 1977 you requested that the Office of General Counsel coordinate a search of Department of Defense records and files to determine the extent of Department of Defense participation in three projects of the Central Intelligence Agency identified by the Director of Central Intelligence on August 3, 1977 involving the administration of drugs to human subjects for mind control or behavior modification purposes. In addition, you requested that the search attempt to identify any other project conducted or participated in by the Department of Defense in which there was any Central Intelligence Agency involvement and which included the administration of drugs to human subjects for mind-control or behavior-modification purposes. That search was conducted during the period August 15, 1977 through September 15, 1977 and covered the records of the Military Departments from 1950 to the present. The results of the search indicate that there were two such programs conducted by the Army over the period 1969 to 1973; five such programs conducted by the Navy over the

period 1947 to 1973; and no such programs conducted by the Air Force. Each of those programs is described in detail below. From the records that are currently available, it appears that the involvement of the Department of Defense in the three projects described by the Director of Central Intelligence was not extensive and these were not, in fact, Department of Defense, rather than Central Intelligence Agency, projects as was suggested by the Director's testimony.

I. Programs Identified by the Central Intelligence Agency

In testimony on August 3, 1977 before a joint session of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research, the Director of Central Intelligence reported that the Central Intelligence Agency had located a number of boxes of documents, consisting largely of financial records, relating to experiments using human subjects in which drugs were tested for mind-control and behavior-modification purposes. The Director testified that it appeared that three of the projects described by these documents -- projects designated MKSEARCH, MKOFTEN and MKCHICKWIT -- were Department of Defense programs with which the Central Intelligence Agency had had some contact. The Director also described five other projects -- designated BLUEBIRD, ARTICHOKE, MKULTRA, MKDELTA and MKNAOMI -- which were primarily Central Intelligence Agency projects but which might have had some Department of Defense involvement.

It appears from the available documents that these projects cover subject matter as follows:

MKDELTA: This was apparently the first project established by CIA in October, 1952 for the use of biochemicals in clandestine operations. It was never implemented operationally.

MKULTRA: This was a successor project to MKDELTA established in April, 1953 and terminating some time in the late 1960's, probably after 1966. This program considered various means of controlling human behavior. Drugs were only one aspect of this activity.

MKSEARCH: This was apparently a successor project to MKULTRA, which began in 1965 and was terminated in 1973.

MKNAOMI: This project began in the 1950's and was terminated, at least with respect to biological projects, in 1969. This may have been a successor project to MKDELTA. Its purpose was to provide for a covert support base to meet clandestine operational requirements, to stockpile severely incapacitating and lethal materials, and to develop gadgetry for the dissemination of these materials.

MKCHICKWIT or CHICKWIT: This was apparently a part of the MKSEARCH program. Its objective was to identify new drug developments in Europe and Asia and to obtain information and samples. *Neg. info*

MKOFTEN or OFTEN: This was also apparently a part of the MKSEARCH project. Its objective was to test the behavioral effects of certain drugs on animals and humans. *Neg. info*

Beginning on August 4, 1977, Army and Navy investigators undertook a search of the boxes of CIA records identified by the CIA code words OFTEN and CHICKWIT. On September 7, 1977, CIA permitted DoD representatives to search additional boxes containing MKULTRA records. These materials consisted of approvals of advance of funds, vouchers and accounting relating to MKULTRA subprojects.

II. Army Program

It appears from the documents available to the Army that the Army was involved in one aspect of the Central Intelligence Agency Project designated as MKCHICKWIT and one aspect of a counterpart project designated as MKOFTEN. The document search is described in section A below, and each of the Army programs is described in section B below.

A. Records searched

The search of Army records was coordinated by the Director of the Staff. The search included the files of the Edgewood Arsenal Research Laboratories, the Dugway Proving Grounds, the Department of Defense Investigative Service (with respect to the Special Operations Division at Fort Detrick); the Department of the Army Inspector General; the Army activity in the U.S. Biological Warfare Program, and the Army Intelligence Agency.

B. Programs identified

(1) Identification of new drugs with behavioral effects

was funded in FY 1968 and again in FY 1970 by transfer of funds from CIA to Army: PIT
 This project began in ~~1967~~ and was terminated in 1973. *January*

It was carried out primarily by a contractor in California. The project was apparently funded jointly by the Army, through Edgewood Arsenal Research Laboratories, and the Central Intelligence Agency. The funds contributed by the Agency were funneled through Edgewood to the

contractor. This project was a part of the project designated as ~~MX~~CHICKWIT which was set up for the purpose of acquiring information and samples of new drug developments in Europe and the Far East.

This project was involved solely with the collection of information. No testing on human subjects was conducted. The Central Intelligence Agency apparently provided \$12,084 in 1968 and \$5,000 in 1970 for this project. The extent of the Army's financial contribution to this project is unknown.

(2) Data bases on evaluation of pharmacological products

Exhibit
This project apparently began in 1968 and was completed by 1971. It was carried out by the Edgewood Arsenal Research Laboratories. The Central Intelligence Agency transferred funds to the Army for this purpose in ~~1968, 1970~~ and 1971. This project was a part of the project designated as ~~MX~~OFTEN.

Edgewood created data based for computer use with respect to information on pharmacological products. These included human clinical data obtained from volunteer subjects in other Edgewood projects, not connected with the Central Intelligence Agency. These data bases were acquired by the Agency in an effort to enhance the computer capability to detect and nullify manipulation of U.S. personnel by means of these materials. The two data bases provided by Edgewood, arising out of its work, were supplemented by three other data bases

created by other contractors or the Agency.*

This project involved only the transfer of information to computer usable form. No testing on human subjects was conducted. The amount of funding is not known.

(3) Determination of clinical effects of a glycolate class chemical

This project began in 1971 and was terminated in 1973. It was carried out by the Edgewood Arsenal Research Laboratories and was funded by the Central Intelligence Agency. This project was a part of the project designated as ~~MOFTEN~~.

It appears from the available documents that Edgewood had been testing a number of incapacitating agents in its own programs without Central Intelligence Agency participation. Edgewood identified a compound designated as EA#3167 as particularly effective and tested it on animals. In 1971, the Central Intelligence Agency reviewed prior Edgewood work and identified EA#3167 as relevant to the ~~MOFTEN~~ program. The Agency set up a joint effort with Edgewood to pursue further animal testing and to move to human testing on this compound. In 1971, the Agency transferred to Edgewood \$37,000 for this purpose.

Edgewood engaged in clinical testing on human volunteers at the Holmesburg State Prison in Honesburg, Pennsylvania, using prisoners as test subjects and at the Edgewood

*/ The Navy contributed a similar data base to the ~~MOFTEN~~ project but it appears from the available documents that the work to create the data base was undertaken as an independent Navy project not designed for any CIA use.

laboratories using military personnel as test subjects. It appears that all of the test subjects were volunteers and that stringent medical safeguards and follow-up procedures were used.

C. Documents released

The Army has identified nine documents which are related to the programs described in Section B. A list identifying those documents is set out in Appendix C.

III. Navy Programs

It appears from the documents available to the Navy that the Navy was not involved in any aspect of the Central Intelligence Agency projects designated MRSEARCH and MKCHICKWIT. It appears that the Navy did act as a financial intermediary through which the Central Intelligence Agency dealt with an outside contractor that conducted one research project that was a part of the MKOFTEN project. It also appears that the Navy conducted, directly or through contractors, five programs in which there was Central Intelligence Agency sponsorship or participation and which included the administration of drugs to human subjects for mind-control or behavior-modification purposes. The records that were searched are described in paragraph A below. Each of the projects discovered is described in paragraph B below.

A. Records Searched

The Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy coordinated the search of Navy records. The search covered archival material with respect to the activities of the Office of Naval Intelligence and the Office of Naval Research.

B. Programs identified

(1) Synthesis of analogs of certain central nervous system stimulants

This project began in 1971 and was terminated in January, 1973. It was performed by a contractor located in Massachusetts. The involvement of the Navy was only as a conduit for funds between the contractor and the Central Intelligence Agency. Some of the funding documents identify this project as a part of project OFTEN.

In December, 1970, the contractor contacted the Central Intelligence Agency project officer directly and suggested research work on two types of drugs: analogs of DOPA and dopamine and analogs of picrotoxin. After the work was undertaken, the contractor added a third aspect, the study of analogs of the hallucinogen ibogaine. In March, 1972, the contractor suggested enlarging the scope of the work to include

narcotic antagonists or blocking agents. One document indicates that "The overall objective of these studies is to synthesize new classes of pharmacologically active drugs affecting the central nervous system so as to evaluate their modification of man's behavior." (Doc. No. N-5.) The purpose of creating analogs, rather than using the parent compounds, was to find drugs "which will be more specific in action as well as more reliable." (Doc. No. N-32.)

The Central Intelligence Agency may have transmitted as much as \$117,938 for this project to the Office of Naval Research during the period February 26, 1971 through June 23, 1972. The Central Intelligence Agency authorization document stated: "This project is funded through the Office of Naval Research. This arrangement protects the Agency's association with this area of research and provides the contractor with credible sponsorship. The work will be unclassified, but Agency association will be confidential." (Doc. No. N-6, 20.)

There is no indication in the documents available to the Navy whether and what type of human testing was ^{conducted} ~~performed~~ by the researchers. One of the documents reports: "The relative merits of the synthetic compounds will be determined in mice, and information as to the underlying biochemical basis for the observed pharmacological activities will be deduced from the comparative effects of the various compounds." (Doc. No. N-26.)

One of the researcher's progress reports indicates an intention to publish the results of the first phase of this work, on analogs of DOPA and dopamine, at a professional meeting in the fall of 1972 but there is no indication that publication was accomplished. (Doc. No. N-10.)

(2) Identification of nonaddictive substitute for codeine

This project began in 1954 and was continued at least until 1964. It was performed at the facilities of another government agency located in Kentucky. The involvement of the Navy was only as a conduit for funds between the Central Intelligence Agency and a researcher who was associated with a federal government agency. One of the funding documents identifies this as part of project MKPILOT.

According to the information available to the Navy, the purpose of the project was to find a nonaddictive substitute for codeine. The work was done at the Addictive Research Center, U.S. Public Health Service Hospital, in Lexington, Kentucky. It is unclear from the information available to the Navy whether the researcher was an independent scientist using government facilities or a government employee.

It appears that the researcher tested some 800 compounds on addicted patients. There is no indication in the documents as to the number of persons involved or the compounds tested.

Three compounds were retained and all are now common drugs: darvon which is used as a pain killer; dextromethorphan which is used in cough syrup; and lomotil which is used as an antidiarrhea drug.

The Central Intelligence Agency transferred at least \$282,215 to the Office of Naval Research for this program with instructions to make the funds available to the researcher at the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital. The project costs appear to have been between \$34,000 and \$45,000 per year. These documents specify that "the interest of CIA in this project is classified Secret and is not to be revealed ... " (e.g., Doc. No. N-43.)

(3) Identification of effects of blast concussion

This project began in October, 1954 and was terminated, at least with respect to the Navy, in December, 1955. It was performed by a contractor located in California. The involvement of the Navy was primarily as a conduit of funds from the Central Intelligence Agency to the contractor. A small amount of Navy funds may also have been used for this contract. In December, 1955 this project was terminated as far as the Navy involvement was concerned and it thereafter apparently became Subproject 54 of the MKULTRA project.

While the Navy was involved with this project it did not include any drug testing and apparently did not include any

testing on humans. The contractor was investigating a new theory of the dynamics of brain concussion. Fluid-filled flasks were used to measure the effect of blast impacts from a 2 1/2 lb. charge of dynamite 10 feet away. The results of this work were published in 1957 in a 17-page report entitled "On the Impact Thresholds of Brain Concussion." (Doc. N-44.)

The Central Intelligence Agency transferred \$20,000 to the Office of Naval Research for use on this project. The Office of Naval Research may have contributed as much as \$5,000 of its own funds to this project.

In December, 1955, the contractor submitted a proposal for a continuation of the research for 1956. In that proposal the contractor pointed out that brain concussion "is always followed by amnesia for the actual moment of the accident" and suggested that "if a technique were devised to induce brain concussion without giving either advance warning or causing external physical trauma, the person upon recovery would be unable to recall what had happened to him. Under these conditions the same technique of producing the concussion could be re-used many times without disclosure of its nature." (Doc. No. CIA-16.) In discussing the techniques envisioned, the contractor described non-drug means for inducing concussion,

concussion that "involves the introduction of a small quantity of gas, approximately 1 cc, into the spinal cord." (Doc. No. CIA-17.)

When this project proposal was received, CIA decided to convert it to the MKULTRA project rather than using the Navy as a conduit for funds. A memorandum dated January 10, 1956 explained:

The first year's work on this program was financed through the Navy for several reasons: First, the work program at that time chiefly involved theoretical studies and the development of tools and models which presented no security hazard and involved no specified product other than unclassified information. Second [the contractor] could not be informed of our true interest. Finally, previous Navy contracts on protective gear made it entirely logical to proceed under an unclassified ONR contract as cover.

When [the contractor] was cleared and informed of our true interests in this research, the whole scope of the project changed, and it became apparent that developments might be expected in the second year which would make it impossible to operate the program securely under the previous cover. Specifically, human experiments of a type not easily justifiable on medical-therapeutic grounds would be involved. ...

For the reasons given above and because this project in a general way will begin to become involved in the subjects of interrogation and some aspects of brain-washing, TSS/CD has decided that it should be funded through project MKULTRA rather than by less secure methods.

Doc. No. CIA-2. The project thereafter became subproject 54 of the MKULTRA project and there is no indication of further involvement by the Navy.

(4) Administration of LSD to human subjects

This project began in 1952 and was apparently completed by 1956. It was performed by a researcher located in New York. There may have been involvement of the Navy in this project, but if so, it was only as a conduit for funds between the Central Intelligence Agency and the researcher. This project has been identified as subprojects 7, 27 and 40 of the MKULTRA project.

This work was done by a researcher who sponsored work at two institutions in New York. Subproject 7 was done in 1953-54; subproject 27 was done in 1954-55; and subproject 40 was done in 1956. The work was apparently aimed at characterizing the various effects of LSD and preparing some sort of operational manual for its use. LSD may have been administered to human subjects who had no knowledge of the test. It is unclear from the documents available whether this was done and if done, how many human subjects were involved.

The Central Intelligence Agency provided approximately \$205,000 for this project over the three-year period. The documents indicate that funding was through a cut-out and that the Office of Naval Research might have been used for that purpose. There is no indication that the Navy had any substantive role in any of this work.

(5) Development and administration of speech-inducing drugs.

This project apparently began in 1947 and ended in 1953. It was performed primarily by a contractor located in New York and, in one aspect, by the Navy at a location in Europe. The involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency was apparently only as an interested observer. The project was funded by the Navy through the Naval Medical Research Institute. The Central Intelligence Agency records of this project are apparently in the BLUEBIRD and ARTICHOKE project files.

The Navy arranged in 1950 to obtain marijuana and heroin from the FBI for use in experiments and entered a contract with a researcher in New York to develop drugs and instrumentation for use in interrogation of prisoners of war, defectors and similar persons. The security cover for the project was a study of motion sickness. The study began with six of the researcher's staff as knowing volunteers. The project was expanded to cover barbituates and benzedrine. Other substances were evaluated.

In August, 1952 the Office of Naval Investigations informed the Central Intelligence Agency that it had developed drugs that might have the desired characteristics and was about to test them on human subjects who would be unaware of the test. The drugs were administered

to about eight subjects, each of whom was a Soviet defector, and all tests were done in Europe in September, 1952. The tests were apparently not satisfactory because the drugs used had such a bitter taste that it was not possible to keep the human subjects from knowing about the test.

By September, 1952 it was apparent that this project was not producing useful results and the Navy began to consider ending it. By 1953 most work had apparently been phased out.

C. Documents released.

The Navy has identified 85 documents which are related to the programs described in Section B. A list identifying those documents is set out in Appendix B.

IV. Air Force Programs

It appears from the documents available to the Air Force that the Air Force was not involved in any aspect of the Central Intelligence Agency projects designated MKSEARCH, MKOFTEN and MKCHICKWIT. It also appears that the Air Force was not involved in any other program in which there was Central Intelligence Agency sponsorship or participation and which included the administration of drugs to human subjects for mind-control or behavior-modification purposes.

A. Records searched.

The search was conducted by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Research, Development and Logistics. The Air Staff offices in which records were searched are: The Surgeon General, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Research and Development, the Air Force Office of Special Investigations, and the Air Force Intelligence Service.

B. Programs identified.

There were no records or information found relating to projects designated MKSEARCH, MKOFTEN or MKCHICKWIT or corresponding to the description of the subject matter of those projects available through Central Intelligence Agency files.

There were no documents or information found indicating any CIA involvement in any experimentation program conducted by the Air Force that included administration of drugs to human subjects

C. Documents released.

None.

VI. Current programs.

There are no programs currently maintained by any Department of Defense component or contractor involving drug testing on human subjects in which the Central Intelligence Agency is in any way involved.

All current Department of Defense programs involving the use of investigational drugs on humans have been approved by the Food and Drug Administration.