

Exhibit Y-1

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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 NKULTRA 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 this period. CR 75-12

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Discussions with [redacted] on MKNAOMI

1. On 27 June I met with [redacted] in my office to discuss MKNAOMI 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 TSD from September 1961 until January 1968 when he retired. He was personally deeply involved in the MKNAOMI project which was the responsibility of his branch. [redacted] of OGC, [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 1968.

[Large redacted block of text]

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 MKNAOMI 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 in 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 complete 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 the Agency approval system that assured final approval for use would never be given. Thus, he characterized the whole MKNAOMI effort as a kind of Never-Never-Land involving all sorts of unfettered discussion in isolation from reality. He provided

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

5. Some time was spent questioning [redacted] about the requirements that shaped the MKNAOMI 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 as NAOMI could provide was a reasonable one for the Agency to possess. Moreover, he noted that the inherent unreliability of biological agents and processes basically limited the utility of the NAOMI product. He pointed out that lots of work was done on incapacitants, none of which could be used because of an inability to find 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 tested only in order to understand the offensive threat the Agency faced. In some contradiction to this, however, he indicated that systems for use against dogs or for incapacitating humans were actually thought to be needed additions to the Agency's capabilities. In making his case for the defensive concerns of MKNAOMI 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. Detrick, 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 MKNAOMI-file covering a conference with the Agency at which he was present which indicated he requested the Agency be provided with 5 staph. enterotoxin (food poisoning) tablets by 1 April 1962. He was asked the purpose of his request. [redacted] responded by

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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 SOD 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. [REDACTED] 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 fungal 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 tasking 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 officers 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

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[REDACTED]

and were not altogether believable in the light of information available elsewhere. Since he appears to be the sole accessible participant in the MKNAOMI project who 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 provided actual operations during the early 1960's.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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TESTING
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1. Offices within CIA that were responsible for monitoring or supporting experimentation involving human subjects are the Office of Technical Services (OTS), Office of Research and Development (ORD), Office of Scientific Intelligence (OSI), and the Office of Security (OS).

A. Describe the functions and responsibilities of the offices.

OTS

Formerly known as Technical Services Staff (TSD), OTS provides a variety of technical and scientific support to the intelligence collection effort.

ORD

a. ORD "is responsible for research and exploratory development directed toward (a) anticipating intelligence problems and analyzing them in conjunction with the responsible or producing components to identify the range of possible solutions, (b) assessing and advancing emerging technologies, processing techniques, and analytical methodologies applicable to the identified solutions, and (c) selectively investigating the feasibility of reducing the new concepts to practical use. Additionally, directed technical support is provided to other Agency components, as appropriate."

b. ORD fulfills those responsibilities through a many-disciplined research program encompassing activities in the physical, life, and social sciences. Research program activities include life sciences research in "behavioral sciences, physiology, and the related physical science materials with emphasis on assessment, health, bionics, narcotics, and biological and chemical warfare materials." These responsibilities are specified by Agency regulation. It should be noted that the responsibility for "narcotics and biological and chemical warfare materials" is misleading. A more correct statement would be "narcotics control and detection/identification methods for biological and chemical warfare materials." We have requested a change in the wording of the regulation in order to convey the true responsibilities of the Office of Research and Development.

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OSI

The Office of Science and Intelligence is responsible for producing intelligence on foreign scientific and engineering research and advanced technology in the physical and life sciences. As part of this mission the Life Sciences Division produces intelligence on Soviet and PRC biomedicine; ~~_____~~; biological and chemical warfare; worldwide food research; technology and practices; and on worldwide human and animal epidemiology.

OS

Responsible for physical security of CIA facilities, property, and information; security clearances of personnel employed by, associated with, or of interest to CIA; and security support to other components of CIA.

B. Describe the types of human use experiments monitored or supported directly or indirectly by these offices.

OTS

OTS was involved in a program to monitor the behavior of individuals under the influence of drugs. Following laboratory testing, the second phase of the program involved drug testing on voluntary participants. The final phase (1955-1963), conducted in conjunction with officers of the Bureau of Narcotics, involved application on unwitting subjects in normal social situations.

ORD

a. The types of human experiments monitored or supported by ORD were essentially those of:

- 1) Identifying personality traits, characteristics, skills or aptitudes that may be useful in the selection of Agency employees--including physiological means for establishing (credibility) bona fides of foreign agents.

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Included in this category is research leading to the identification and codification of cultural, psychological, personality and conversational traits having a potential for use in developing models of cultural/personality profiles for assessing foreign individuals. Such models would help to determine observable characteristics that indicate whether the foreign possessor of intelligence information is lying, being evasive, being candid and possibly susceptible to recruitment as an intelligence source. The models will also be used in assessing the reliability and the bona fides of foreign agents who are providing information. Such models would have application in the polygraph interview setting where sensors to measure physiological responses are attached to the subject. They would also have application to direct conversation in which a foreign source may be assessed. In this setting, information could be obtained through proper exploitation of cultural, psychological and personal characteristics of the foreign individual.

2) 

OSI

No involvement.

OS

OS studied the effects of various drugs, chemicals, and hypnosis for possible use as interrogation aids.

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zation transfer of functions involving human experimental projects, the reasons for the reorganization or transfer, and who ordered it.

OTS

In 1962, OTS management began to orient its behavioral activities toward the use of psychological assessments to support active operations and away from peripheral long-range research. This trend continued until the middle or late 1960's when OTS totally disengaged from human experimentation research.

ORD

No documentation relating to "a reorganization or transfer of functions involving human experimentation projects" was found in ORD files. People whose association with ORD dates back to the 1968-69 period recall a redefinition of ORD/TSD responsibilities at about that time. Under the redefinition, ORD was to have a greater role in research projects with long term goals while TSD would concentrate more on the short term operational aspects.

OSI

No information.

OS

No information.

2. Was Dr. Sidney Gottlieb ever assigned to any office identified in question number 1? Whether or not he was assigned to such offices --

A. What was his position with the CIA?

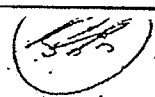
1951-1956 - Chief, Chemical Branch, Technical Services Staff

1957-1958 - Assigned overseas with the DDP with no technical responsibilities.

1959-1960 - Assistant to the DDP for Scientific Matters

1961-1962 - Acting Chief, Technical Service Division Research and Development (TSD/R&D)

766-19) - Chief, TSD

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B. What were his duties?

The organization and functions of TSD changed frequently. The immediately available written records are not precise on Gottlieb's specific duties. The responsibilities of the Chemical Branch in the early 50's were to:

1. Initiate and conduct a research and development program in chemistry and biology designed to provide new or improved capabilities, equipment, materials and techniques to support Clandestine Services Activities.
2. Request initiation of development and production contracts with other Government agencies, private firms, and monitor those activities.
3. Assist when called upon to solve technical problems in the chemical/biological field.
4. Advise and assist when required in technical aspects of operational planning.
5. A thorough study of the intelligence implications of selected drugs was one of the projects of the Chemical Branch.

C. When did he serve?

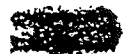
See 2A

D. Who was his immediate superior?

Dr. Gottlieb's immediate supervisors were:

- 1952-1957 - Chief, TSS
- ⁵⁴⁻⁵⁸ 1958-1960 - *Special scientific Advisor*
- 1960-1962 - Chief, TSS
- 1962-1966 - Chief, TSD
- 1966-1973 - The DDP

E. Who were his subordinates?



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the name. Branch, included:

- Retired
 - Retired
Dr. Robert Lashbrook - Retired

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(Handwritten initials)

As Dr. Gottlieb occupied increasing responsible positions, finally as Chief TSD, a large number of people in very diverse positions ultimately reported to him.

3. Was Dr. Robert Lashbrook ever assigned to any office identified in question number 1? Whether or not he was assigned to such offices --

A. What was his position with the CIA?

From the memory of those associated with Dr. Lashbrook, he served as a chemist/biologist in Chemistry Branch and later in the Research Branch which was formed from the Chemical Branch of TSD.

B. What were his duties?

Dr. Lashbrook's duties would have been to conduct research appropriate to the charter of the Chemical Branch described in the response to question #2. These duties are known to have included a study of the olfactory capability of dogs and work on selected drugs.

C. When did he serve?

Dr. Lashbrook is recalled to have been an employee of the Technical Service Division from about 1952 to 1964.

D. Who was his immediate superior?

Dr. Lashbrook's immediate superior was Dr. Gottlieb.

E. Who were his subordinates?

Dr. Lashbrook worked alone and with contractors. As far as can be recalled, he had no supervisory responsibility.

4. Who authorized Messrs. Gottlieb and Lashbrook to conduct the experiment that involved Dr. Frank Olsen and at least three others as human subjects, and for what purposes was the experiment conducted?

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A. What were the drugs or chemicals used in the experiment.

On 13 April 1953, Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director of Central Intelligence, approved a program related to research and development of a capability in the covert use of biological and chemical materials. The subsequent experiment involving Dr. Frank Olson was part of that program and was conducted to observe the effects of a specific drug in a conference setting.

LSD was used in the experiment.

B. How many times and at what dose level were the drugs or chemicals administered to the subjects?

The drug was administered one time, at an unknown but apparently low level.

C. How were these drugs or chemicals administered to the subjects?

The drug was put in a bottle of cointreau.

D. Who administered the drugs or chemicals to the subjects?

The identity of the individual(s) actually administering the drug is unknown, although three CIA officers were reprimanded for their roles in the incident.

E. Was there medical supervision of the experiment?

There was apparently no medical supervision of the experiment.

5. Has CIA ever supported, directly or indirectly, experiments involving human subjects at or through federal facilities for drug research and rehabilitation of drug addicts in or near (see letter of 25 September from Senator Kennedy for listing).

The records available to CIA do not contain a complete listing of federal facilities or other institutions pertinent to this question. From 1952 to 1962, the Agency had a classified contract with the National Institute of Mental Health, U.S. Public Health Service with the purpose of finding a synthetic

or safer than codeine. Actual testing of drugs was performed by NIMH at National Institute of Mental Health, Addiction Center, Lexington, Kentucky. Testing was done on animals and human volunteers (patients at the facility in Lexington). The Agency terminated the contract in 1962 with a report that the goals were realized. Apparently the project continued with NIMH financing.

[REDACTED]

Records also show funding of research may have been provided to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], and [REDACTED]

The precise nature of the activity has not been identified.

6. Please provide details of the nature of the records and documents that were destroyed in 1973 pertaining to human subjects.

In January 1973, [REDACTED], advising that he was acting on instructions from DCI, Richard Helms, ordered the destruction of all records association with drug research and testing. On 31 January 1973, seven boxes of progress reports from 1953 through 1967 were recalled from the archives and destroyed. In addition, 25 copies of a booklet entitled, "LSD-25, Some Un-Psychedelic Implications," were destroyed.

7. Prior to and subsequent to 1973, what provisions did CIA make for medical follow-up on human subjects who participated in experiments that were supported or conducted, directly or indirectly, by CIA?

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Medical supervision of the drug experiments by the Office of Technical Service varied widely since they were conducted through a variety of different mechanisms. In the case of the Lexington, Kentucky hospital, experiments were conducted by a well-trained and competent staff of MD's and psychiatrists. In other cases experiments were conducted with no apparent medical oversight. The nature of other experiments was such that no medical follow-up was required.

8. Prior to and subsequent to 1973, what control has CIA exercised in monitoring and reviewing human use in experiments that CIA supported or conducted, directly or indirectly, and in assuring that there was adequate informed consent from those human subjects involved in such experiments?

Some of the drug experiments conducted by the Office of Technical Service were conducted on unwitting subjects. The bulk of the experiments as indicated in paragraph 1b, however, involved consenting subjects. Prior to 1973 the Agency followed the normal practices and procedures established by the institutions where the work was conducted. Subsequent to late FY 1973, the Agency has required in all new contracts that the institutions involved adhere to HEW Guidelines by requiring compliance with the following contract provision:

"In the performance of this contract, the Contractor will assume responsibility for adhering to established and accepted professional, ethical, and legal practices in the use of human subjects for research purposes. This will include the maintenance of medical confidentiality of the individual subjects' records and the maintenance of anonymity in data forwarded to the Sponsor."

Once the research is underway these procedures are periodically reviewed by the project officer assigned to monitor the research.

9. Have there been any deaths in connection with human use experiments that were conducted or supported, directly or indirectly by CIA? If so, provide details.

We know of no deaths in connection with human use experiments conducted or supported directly or indirectly by CIA other than the Dr. Olsen case.

10. Have there been any injuries in connection with human use experiments that were conducted or supported, directly or indirectly, by CIA? If so, provide details.

We know of no injuries in connection with human use experiments.

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11. Pl [redacted] supply a copy of all [redacted] relating to the Frank O. [redacted] case.

4.51 (BSS)

This has been done.

12. Has CIA used the [redacted], the [redacted] Fund, the Society [redacted] Fund, or [redacted] Inc., as an intermediary in funding or supporting in any matter experiments involving human subjects? If so, provide details:

CIA records show that [redacted], the Society [redacted], and the [redacted] might have been used as intermediaries in funding experiments involving human subjects. Complete details of their use has not yet been developed. In FY 1965, funds were transferred to the [redacted] under a non-U.S. Government association agreement for the research described in question 13. Funds were transferred to [redacted] in 1973-1975 for collation and analysis of psychological test data of human subjects. There is no indication the [redacted] was used as an intermediary in funding or supporting experiments involving human subjects.

13. Have CIA personnel conducted experiments involving human subjects other than the experiment that involved Dr. Frank Olsen and at least three other persons?

ORD

The one instance in which ORD personnel have been directly involved in conducting experiments with human subjects occurred in Orlando, Florida during December, 1964. The subject allegedly had transdermal optical perception. The tests were observed by a contractor under a classified association contract that had been funded through the [redacted] Fund. In addition to the contractor, the subject's father was present during all testing. No drugs were used. With this one exception, all ORD sponsored research involving human subjects has been conducted by contractors.



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OSI

In 1971 the Office of Scientific Intelligence and the Office of Security, did participate in a polygraph experiment on a voluntary human subject. This subject was a yoga expert who claimed to be able to manipulate his autonomic nervous system and thus be able to "beat the polygraph." Our interest was in studying Soviet countermeasures to the polygraph.

OS

The Office of Security conducted experiments with hypnosis in connection with the polygraph. The experiments (1951-1953) involved volunteer Agency employees.

14. Besides those entities mentioned in question number 12, has CIA used any other domestic fund, foundation, society, private or Government agency, or organization as an intermediary in funding or supporting in any manner experiments involving human subjects?

OTS

The Office of Naval Research was used by the Office of Technical Service as an intermediary to fund a classified contract between CIA and NIMH (1952-1962) to test various drugs.

ORD

See Tab A.

OSI

None.

OS

OS files indicate that the ~~Smithsonian~~ Foundation and the ~~Rockefeller~~ Foundation were used by other components ~~as funding intermediaries~~ in research, although there is no direct reference to human subject experimentation as a part of the research.

[Redacted]

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15. Has CIA used any foreign fund, foundation, society, private or government agency, or organization as an intermediary in funding or supporting in any manner experiments involving human subjects?

We are not aware of any use of a foreign funding intermediary to support human experimentation.

16. Has CIA used the U.S. Navy, Air Force, Army, Marines, or Coast Guard as an intermediary in funding or supporting in any manner experiments involving human subjects?

OTS

The Office of Naval Research was used by the Office of Technical Service as an intermediary to fund a classified contract between CIA and NINH (1952-1962) to test various drugs.

ORD

See Tab B.

17. Has CIA ever made arrangements, directly or indirectly, to have a public, private, or military entity in a foreign country conduct experiments involving human subjects in a foreign country?

We are not aware of any arrangements for a public, private, or military entity in a foreign country to conduct experiments involving humans in a foreign country. We are continuing our search for information on this question.

14. Research Funded Through - Other than Department of Defense

<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Reason For Research</u>	<u>Description of Research</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Icon #1	FY 1964-1966	To enhance our capability to screen personnel.	Polygraph research that involved attachment of sensors for recording physiological responses. No drugs were used.	Association with U.S. Government was classified.
Icon #2a	FY 1965-1967	To enhance our capability to screen personnel.	Polygraph research that involved attachment of sensors for recording physiological responses. No drugs were used.	FY 1965-67 a classification with Government was classified.
2b	FY 1968-1969	To examine information elicitation techniques.	Sleep suggestibility studies that involved the attachment of sensors. No drugs were used.	FY 1968-69 a classification with Government was classified.
2c	FY 1971-1976	To examine new techniques for obtaining information.	Interrogation research that involved the attachment of sensors for recording physiological responses. No drugs were used.	FY 1971-76 a classification with Government was classified.
	FY 1965	To determine whether unusual sensory processes could be used for intelligence purposes.	Attachment of sensors for recording visual and tactual sensory processes. No drugs were used.	FY-65 associated with U.S. Government is classified. This act covered in answers to questions 12 and 13.

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16. a) Research Funds Through - Air Force Office of Scientific Research 1 June 1968 17 October 1971

Contractor	Dates	Reason for Research	Description of Research	Remarks
Research Inst. for Mental Sciences	FY 1965-1972	To enhance our capability to screen personnel.	Polygraph research that involved attachment of sensors for recording physiological responses. Depressants and stimulants (secional and amphetamines) were used to establish the physiological arousal levels in subjects. This took place in the 1967-1968 contract year on a small number (8-12) of volunteers who had given informed consent.	From FY-65 through FY-68 this was a classified association. The identity of the contractor is included in this instance because the contractor has acknowledged the association in the From FY 1969 through 1972 Agency contracted with XXXX on an unclassified basis. That decision was in response to the findings of the Katze commission.
Iden. #3	FY 1965	To enhance our capability to screen personnel.	Polygraph research that involved attachment of sensors for recording physiological responses. No drugs were used.	Classified association.
University of XXXX School of Medicine	FY 1967	To evaluate speech indices and patterns to determine their usefulness in assessing humans.	Interview techniques were developed and evaluated through personal interviews. No drugs were used.	Classified association in FY-67. Classified association was discontinued in the FY-68 in response to the findings of the Katze Commission.

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3) Research Funded Through - Office of Naval Research

Contractor	Dates	Reason For Research	Description of Research	Remarks
1 #5	FY 1964-1970	To enhance our capability to screen personnel.	Polygraph research that involved attachment of sensors for recording physiological responses. No drugs were used.	Classified association.
1 #6	FY 1966-1969	To enhance our capability to screen personnel.	Polygraph research that involved attachment of sensors for recording physiological responses. No drugs were used.	The identity of contractor in this instance is inc because the Agency contracted direct with the contractor on an unclassified association basis FY1969. Until the time the association had been classified. The decision for unclassified association was in the response to the findings of the Katzenback Commission.
1 #6	FY 1966-1968	To determine whether unusual sensory processes could be used for intelligence purposes.	Extrasensory research that involved the attachment of sensors for recording coincidence of brain waves in three subjects when only one of the three was stimulated by visual, auditory or tactual means. No drugs were used.	Classified association

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16 c) Research Funded Through - Department of Army

<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Reason For Research</u>	<u>Description of Research</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Iden #7	FY 1971-1973	Protection of US VIP's based on intelligence indications that the Soviets were actively working on similar substances.	Analysis of the results of drug testing using human subjects.	A review of the activity determined the were not us research test human subject were used G. the analysis of evaluation of obtained from or from data by others in experiments.

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- B. July 1951 -- ~~Indications~~ Indications that a BLUEBIRD team was to visit ~~the area~~ during the period January-March 1952
- C. 1953-1954 -- Overseas: Indications in file that Project BLUEBIRD/ARTICHOKE teams dispatched PCS to unidentified overseas locations
- D. 1954-1955 -- Overseas: Indications in file that numerous experiments conducted by ARTICHOKE/BLUEBIRD teams on sensitive cases overseas, no specifics available
- E. 1955 -- ~~Indications~~ Indications that under Project ~~one~~ one ~~was~~ was involved in studying the feasibility of utilizing drugs during interrogation of agents in overseas locations, specifically ~~the~~ area
- F. 1954-1964? -- ~~Indications~~ ~~that~~ ~~one~~ ~~team~~ ~~was~~ ~~involved~~ ~~in~~ ~~studying~~ ~~the~~ ~~feasibility~~ ~~of~~ ~~utilizing~~ ~~drugs~~ ~~during~~ ~~interrogation~~ ~~of~~ ~~agents~~ ~~in~~ ~~overseas~~ ~~locations~~, ~~specifically~~ ~~the~~ ~~area~~

III. Summary

File information is sketchy and lacks specifics regarding the utilization of drugs during interrogation. However, it is clear from the files that during the period 1949 through 1960 (?), through the Project ARTICHOKE/BLUEBIRD teams, numerous cases involving the use of drugs during interrogation were conducted in overseas locations.

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24 February 1954

SUBJECT: Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD 25)

[REDACTED]

24 Feb 54

Mission accomplished. All that remains now is publication. Many thanks for being permitted to assist in this matter.
Agency Officer

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24 February 1954

SUBJECT: Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD 25)

(Source is [redacted])

[redacted]

1. In early December 1953 source went to [redacted] for the purpose of learning the amount of LSD 25 held in stock by [redacted], and the purchase of it if available on a preclusive basis.

2. Several meetings were held with the [redacted] officials. Present at these meetings were [redacted] (President), [redacted] (Vice-President and General Manager), [redacted] (Director of Pharmacological Research), and [redacted] (Assistant to [redacted]). Source was personally acquainted with the first three men, having dealt with them on several occasions in the past.

3. [redacted] was then told that the discovery of LSD 25 by the [redacted] had come to the attention of a number of departments in the U. S. government and that there were rumors

[redacted]

Chief, Contact Division

22 September 1953
Memo No. 893

Chief, [redacted]

Research in Alkaloids of Ergot (D-lysergic acid diethylamide
LSD-25) at [redacted]

Reference: Telephone Conversation: [redacted] - Dr. [redacted]
17 September 1953; Case [redacted]

1. On 21 September 1953 we had a joint conversation with Drs.

[redacted]. These men are vitally interested in ergot and their combined experience covers the production of ergot drugs through its application in the field of medicine.

2.

3.

4.

5. All of the above men conclude that LSD-25 is a dangerous material and that it has a potential as a CW and BW agent. These aspects are something they had not thought about prior to our interest in the subject generally. At this point their enthusiasm is running high and they are very interested in pursuing the research to a conclusion. They propose that the following subjects should be investigated:

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Research on Alkaloids of Ergot
(D-lysergic and diethylamide LSD-25)

Memo No. 893
22 September 1953

- a. Why would any country be interested in obtaining large quantities of ergot or its derivatives? This question is predicated on the fact that exclusive of ergot derivatives used in obstetrics, drugs obtained by synthesis in unlimited quantities produce controlled effects which are better than those obtained by ergot derivatives. Therefore if any country or group of countries are procuring quantities of ergot and/or its derivatives it must be for uses yet unknown to US investigations.
- b. LSD-25 is a potential "anti-anxiety" agent as indicated by tests conducted in Europe [See [redacted] Reports 3873 and 3885]. In view of this, what would be the effects of mass application to a populace or troops in terms of civil defense or offensive actions? It would be well to determine precise psychic reactions in human beings and to develop a possible antidote.
- c. It should be definitely determined what quantities of ergot derivatives (LSD-25) would be needed to effectively contaminate food and water supplies.

6. We have been assured by the [redacted] scientists that they will cooperate fully in anything we suggest. In this connection we would appreciate headquarters' suggestions which could be used to steer the experiments along lines most useful to CIA and/or other government agencies. There is no immediate call for funds from CIA as Dr. [redacted] and associates are interested enough to proceed on available medical school funds. Funds will be needed later when human subjects are hired (at approximately US\$1 per hour) for experiments. The figure of US\$1 thousand is suggested as a reserve fund. We will appreciate your reactions and suggestions regarding this proposal.

00 [redacted] A

[REDACTED]

H [REDACTED]

H [REDACTED] H

H [REDACTED]

13. A letter of commendation received during the month by the [REDACTED] from Dr. [REDACTED] serves to point up the continuing strong intelligence interest in research in drugs which affect the psyche such as bulboocapaine, bufotenine, reserpine, LSD 25 and chlorpromazine. The letter reads in part:

"Upon completion of the elaborate survey of information available on one of the most significant psychogenic agents, I wish to record my appreciation for the continued painstaking and very effective aid which you and all your staff members... have extended to the [REDACTED]"

H [REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE 1 JUN 1978

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