

1 GORDON P. ERSPAMER (CA SBN 83364)
 Gerspamer@mofo.com
 2 TIMOTHY W. BLAKELY (CA SBN 242178)
 TBlakely@mofo.com
 3 ADRIANO HRVATIN (CA SBN 220909)
 AHrvatn@mofo.com
 4 STACEY M. SPRENKEL (CA SBN 241689)
 SSprenkel@mofo.com
 5 MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP
 425 Market Street
 6 San Francisco, California 94105-2482
 Telephone: 415.268.7000
 7 Facsimile: 415.268.7522

8 Attorneys for Plaintiffs
 Vietnam Veterans of America; Swords to Plowshares;
 9 Veterans Rights Organization; Bruce Price; Franklin D.
 Rochelle; Larry Meirow; Eric P. Muth; David C. Dufrane;
 10 and Wray C. Forrest

11 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 12 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
 13 OAKLAND DIVISION

15 VIETNAM VETERANS OF AMERICA, a Non-Profit
 Corporation; SWORDS TO PLOWSHARES:
 16 VETERANS RIGHTS ORGANIZATION, a California
 Non-Profit Corporation; BRUCE PRICE; FRANKLIN
 17 D. ROCHELLE; LARRY MEIROW; ERIC P. MUTH;
 DAVID C. DUFRANE; and WRAY C. FORREST,
 18 individually, on behalf of themselves and all others
 similarly situated,

19 Plaintiffs,

20 v.

21 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY; LEON
 PANETTA, Director of the Central Intelligence
 22 Agency; UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
 DEFENSE; DR. ROBERT M. GATES, Secretary of
 23 Defense; UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE
 ARMY; PETE GEREN, United States Secretary of the
 24 Army; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; and ERIC
 H. HOLDER, JR., Attorney General of the United
 25 States,

26 Defendants.

Case No. CV 09-0037-CW

**SECOND AMENDED
 COMPLAINT FOR
 DECLARATORY AND
 INJUNCTIVE RELIEF UNDER
 UNITED STATES
 CONSTITUTION AND FEDERAL
 STATUTES**

(Class Action)

1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 “When we assumed the soldier, we did not lay aside the citizen.” — George Washington.

3 **A. The Plight of the “Volunteers”**

4 1. This action chronicles a chilling tale of human experimentation, covert military
5 operations, and heretofore unchecked abuses of power by our own government. Ironically, one of
6 the main facilitating events for this debacle was action by a court. In 1950, during the height of
7 the Cold War, the U.S. Supreme Court issued its decision in *Feres v. United States*, 340 U.S. 135
8 (1950) (hereafter, “*Feres*”), which in effect ruled that the government is immune from damages
9 claims brought by Armed Forces personnel arising from DEFENDANTS’ own torts. The
10 Supreme Court’s decision to absolve DEFENDANTS of legal responsibility for damages caused
11 by the tortious acts committed by the government upon our nation’s military personnel quickly
12 led DEFENDANTS to undertake an expansive, multi-faceted program of secret experimentation
13 on human subjects, diverting our own troops from military assignments for use as test subjects.
14 In virtually all cases, troops served in the same capacity as laboratory rats or guinea pigs.
15 DEFENDANTS were able to capitalize on the inherently coercive relationship of a soldier’s
16 commanding officers to their soldiers, as military orders can be enforced by a strong set of formal
17 and informal sanctions or punishment.

18 2. In 1942, the War Department — the present day Department of Defense
19 (“DOD”) — authorized the first experiment on military personnel which used mustard gas, and
20 various additional experiments were conducted during and following World War II. Beginning in
21 the early 1950s, the human experiment program was greatly expanded, as the Central Intelligence
22 Agency (“CIA”) and United States Army planned, organized and executed an extensive series of
23 experiments involving potential chemical and biological weapons. The CIA also sponsored
24 human drug experimentation by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics (“FBN”), now the Drug
25 Enforcement Administration (“DEA”). This vast program of human experimentation —
26 shrouded in secrecy — was centered at the Army’s compounds at Edgewood Arsenal and Fort
27 Detrick, Maryland. The human experimentation was conducted without the informed consent of
28 its subjects and in direct contravention of applicable legal standards and principles of

1 international law. Representatives of DEFENDANTS had also, on many occasions, promised the
2 test participants (“volunteers”) that they would receive medals for volunteering, as well as health
3 care, but they instead abandoned Plaintiffs and the other participants, hiding behind the insulating
4 walls of government bureaucracies and security classifications. Indeed, DEFENDANTS actively
5 concealed the existence of the human experimentation tests and the test results from the outside
6 world, and destroyed most of the documentation of the tests once their existence began to leak.
7 As a result, Plaintiffs and the other service personnel, many of whom are debilitated, have been
8 left to fight their demons alone for decades without health monitoring, follow-up, or medical
9 treatment from DEFENDANTS. Instead, DEFENDANTS’ tactic and strategy have been to
10 ignore the victims and delay action with the expectation that their problems will disappear as the
11 victim population ages and dies.

12 3. DEFENDANTS’ human experimentation program was far-ranging and had many
13 purposes, including by way of example the following:

14 a. To develop non-lethal but incapacitating agents that could be disseminated
15 by airplanes in all environments;

16 b. To explore what levels of various chemicals would produce casualties (the
17 so-called “man-break” tests);

18 c. To research techniques to impose control over the will of an individual,
19 including neuron-surgery, electric shock, drugs, and hypnosis;

20 d. To design and test septal electrodes that would enable DEFENDANTS
21 directly to control human behavior;

22 e. To produce a “knockout” pill that could surreptitiously be dropped into
23 drinks or added into food;

24 f. To develop a substance that could produce “pure euphoria” with no
25 subsequent let-down;

26 g. To derive an undetectable substance that would lower the ambition and
27 general working efficiency of humans;

1 h. To develop a substance that would cause mental confusion and make it
2 more difficult to fabricate answers under questioning;

3 i. To create a substance that would alter personality structure and induce
4 dependency on another person;

5 j. To develop a substance that would promote weakness or temporarily
6 compromise hearing or eyesight;

7 k. To perfect a substance that could be administered surreptitiously, which
8 would prevent someone from performing any physical activity;

9 l. To identify a substance that would promote illogical thinking or
10 impulsiveness;

11 m. To develop a substance that would increase, prevent or counteract the
12 intoxicating effects of alcohol;

13 n. To create materials that would facilitate the induction of hypnosis or
14 enhance its usefulness;

15 o. To identify substances that would enhance an individual's ability to
16 withstand torture, privation, interrogation or brain-washing;

17 p. To derive substances that would produce physical disablement, paralysis,
18 or acute anemia; and

19 q. To find a substance capable of producing extended periods of shock, mania
20 and stress, and confusion or amnesia.

21 In short, under this program of human experimentation, the roles of military doctors were
22 reversed from healing to purposely exposing their patients to harm in violation of their
23 Hippocratic oaths.

24 4. In the early stages of DEFENDANTS' experimentation program at Edgewood
25 Arsenal, DEFENDANTS recruited armed services personnel from relatively close military
26 facilities such as Fort Knox, Kentucky, Fort Meade, Maryland, and Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.
27 By late 1956, however, DEFENDANTS' psychochemical compound experiments had begun and
28 DEFENDANTS were unable to procure enough "volunteers" from nearby military facilities. In

1 April 1957, the Department of the Army directed Army commanders to assist in the recruitment
2 of “volunteers” from military facilities from across the nation. (See Office of the Inspector
3 General and Auditor General, U.S. Dep’t of Army, Use of Volunteers in Chemical Agent
4 Research, Report DAIG-IN 21-75 (1976) (hereinafter “1976 Army IG Report”) at 68-70.) Each
5 of the commanders of the six armies was required to provide a minimum of thirty “volunteers”
6 per month on a rotating basis, with each commander responsible for providing “volunteers” for
7 two months each year. For example, the Sixth U.S. Army, headquartered at the Presidio in
8 San Francisco, California, was responsible for providing “volunteers” in the months of June and
9 December of each year. The Army commanders were directed to the June 30, 1953
10 Memorandum setting forth Army policy on the Use of Volunteers in Research (see
11 paragraph 125), were instructed that “the voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely
12 essential,” and were assured that all human test subjects would be “thoroughly informed about all
13 procedures, and what can be expected during each test.” (See Memorandum from Army Office of
14 the Adjutant General to Commanding Generals ZI Armies, Subject: “Use of Volunteers in
15 Research” (Apr. 18, 1957).)

16 5. DEFENDANTS used at least 7,800 armed services personnel in the
17 experimentation program at the Edgewood Arsenal alone, the vast majority of which were troops
18 from the Army, although troops from the Air Force and Marines also were used. DEFENDANTS
19 used code names to refer to the substances administered to soldiers, and the true identities, doses,
20 and properties of at least 250, but as many as 400, chemical and biological agents administered to
21 soldiers at the Edgewood Arsenal, or to other “volunteers” under contract to the Edgewood
22 Arsenal, were not disclosed. For example, in 1970, DEFENDANTS provided Congress with an
23 alphabetical list showing that they had tested 145 drugs during Projects Bluebird, Artichoke,
24 MKULTRA and MKDELTA. Among the broader group of substances or agents tested were the
25 following:

- 26 • **amphetamines;**
- 27 • **anticholinesterase chemicals** such as the “reversible” inhibitors physostigmine
28 (eserine), tacrine, and mylaxen; and more lethal nerve agents such as VX (Edgewood Arsenal

1 designation EA 1701) (a V-series agent developed in England in the early 1950s that is one of the
 2 most deadly chemicals known to man) and sarin (military designation GB; EA 1208), tabun (GA;
 3 EA 1205) and soman (GD; EA 1210) (G-series nerve agents, all of which were developed in
 4 Germany in the 1930s and 1940s), and other lethal compounds such as cyanide;

5 • **anticholinergic drugs** such as atropine, scopolamine and nonlethal, though
 6 potentially harmful, incapacitating agents such as BZ (EA 2277), CAR302,688, and other
 7 glycolate compounds such as EA 3580;

8 • **barbiturates** such as secobarbital;

9 • **biochemicals** such as thiols, hydrogenated quinolines, and indole alkaloids;

10 • **cholinesterase reactivators**, such as the pralidoxime chloride (2-PAM or
 11 EA 2170) and its methyl methanesulfonate deriviate P2S, toxogonin (EA 3475) and TMB-4
 12 (EA 1814) (all of which are oximes);

13 • **irritants** such as chloropicrin (PS), the riot control agents brombenzyl cyanide
 14 (CA), o-chlorobenzylidene malononitrile (CS or EA 1779), chloroacetophenone (CN or Mace),
 15 nonanoyl morpholide (EA 1778) and disphenylaminochlorasine (DM, an arsenic, or Adamsite);
 16 and vesicants (blister agents) such as mustard gas (H) and mustard agents, and Lewisite;

17 • **narcotic antagonists** such as N-Allil Murmorphine and other drugs to counteract
 18 the effects of morphine, methadone, and other narcotics;

19 • **nettle agents** such as phosgene, also known as dichloroformoxime or CX, a highly
 20 toxic, irritating, and corrosive gas that was first used as a chemical weapon during World War I;

21 • **psychochemicals** such as LSD and its analogues, phencyclidine (SNA or Sernyl,
 22 also known as PCP) (commonly referred to using the code name “L-Fields” or “K-Agents”), THC
 23 and synthetic analogs of cannabis (about 50 times the then street strength of marijuana) such as
 24 dimethylheptylpran (DMHP or EA 1476) and its acetate form EA 2233; and mescaline and
 25 mescaline derivatives; and

26 • **tranquilizers** such as valium, trilafon, and thorazine.

27 6. DEFENDANTS videotaped many of the experiments involving “volunteers” at
 28 Edgewood, as evidenced by releases signed by many of the “volunteers.”

1 7. Varying doses of each substance were administered to the “volunteers,” typically
2 through multiple pathways, including through intravenous, inhalation, oral and percutaneous.
3 Placebos were used in only some, but not all of the studies, in an effort to defray costs.

4 8. The experiments involving human subjects were one of the key beneficiaries of the
5 recruitment of over 1,500 scientists and technicians from Nazi Germany in “Project Paperclip,”
6 some of whom played a pivotal role in, *e.g.*, the testing of psychochemicals and development of a
7 new truth serum. Over half of these recruits had been members of the SS or Nazi Party. The
8 “Paperclip” name was chosen because so many of the employment applications were clipped to
9 immigration papers.

10 9. In addition to the human experimentation using military personnel that took place
11 at Edgewood Arsenal and Fort Detrick, DEFENDANTS also contracted with outside researchers
12 at hospitals, universities, consultants, and prisons to conduct additional human tests of chemical
13 and biological substances. The Army Inspector General reported that such contracts were an
14 “important and integral” part of DEFENDANTS’ human experimentation program and typically
15 included provisions requiring the contractors to observe basic army policies for Use of Volunteers
16 in Research as set forth in the June 30, 1953 policy Memorandum described in paragraph 125
17 below. In 1975, the Commander at Edgewood Arsenal reported to the Army Inspector General
18 the results of a study designed to identify and quantify Army expenditures related to the
19 development of chemical incapacitating agents. That study identified numerous contracts from
20 1958 to 1965 between DEFENDANTS and outside research institutions, including multiple
21 contracts (for tens of thousands of dollars) with the University of California, the Regents of the
22 University of California, and with Stanford Research Institute, which was founded in 1946 by the
23 trustees of Stanford University in Palo Alto, California. In a follow up study completed in 1976,
24 the Comptroller at Edgewood Arsenal identified additional contracts worth more than \$2 million
25 with Stanford Research Institute between 1964 and 1968 related to DEFENDANTS’
26 experimentation program. (*See* 1976 Army IG Report, Chapter X “Contracts with Civilian
27 Institutions,” Chapter XI “Incapacitating Agents Cost Review,” & Section III “Contract Costs.”)
28

1 10. DEFENDANTS obtained materials from major pharmaceutical companies, which
2 included drugs found to be commercially non-viable due to hazards and undesirable side effects
3 (the so-called “rejects”), such as phenylbenzeacetic acid or “brown acid.” Other test substances
4 included amphetamines, anticholinergic drugs, including glycolate types of anticholinergic
5 compounds, dimethyltryptamine (a drug similar to LSD), glycolate compounds such as EA 3580
6 (the prefix “EA” indicating an Edgewood Arsenal substance), mescaline and mescaline
7 derivatives, oximes such as pralidosime chloride, phosgene, secobarbital, and many others.
8 These experiments also used civilian “volunteers” such as college students, who were paid small
9 sums to participate, or prisoners.

10 11. The doses of these chemicals administered to the service members were at times
11 several multiples above the known toxic threshold, causing excruciating pain, blackouts, memory
12 loss, hallucinations, flashbacks, trauma, psychotic disorders, and other lasting health problems.
13 Indeed, a 2007 study found that PTSD rates amongst veterans exposed to chemicals in research
14 projects were higher than those of combat veterans. In some instances, the “volunteers” suffered
15 grand mal seizures, epileptic seizures or acute paranoia. In at least a few instances, the victims
16 died. Initially, the research program was limited to “defensive” purposes such as the testing of
17 gas masks or development of antidotes, but it quickly was expanded to offensive uses with no
18 practical limits and blatant disregard of required procedures.

19 12. Not only did DEFENDANTS repeatedly violate principles of ethics and human
20 decency, as established by international law and convention through, among other
21 pronouncements, the Nuremberg Code and the Declaration of Helsinki, but they also violated
22 their own regulations and the U.S. Constitution.

23 13. The expansive scope of DEFENDANTS’ undertakings resulted in *ad hoc* leaks of
24 bits of information about their nefarious activities. Eventually, Congress convened hearings in
25 1975 to 1977 in an attempt to shed some light on the top-secret Edgewood and other experiments.
26 During these hearings, the “pass the buck” strategy began. Admiral Stansfield Turner, the CIA
27 Director, promised to locate participants in the tests and compensate those whose conditions or
28 diseases were linked to their exposures during the programs of human experimentation. Turner

1 assured a joint Congressional Committee that the CIA was working with both the Attorney
2 General and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare “to determine whether it is
3 practicable . . . to attempt to identify any of the persons to whom drugs may have been
4 administered unwittingly,” and was “working to determine if there are adequate clues to lead to
5 their identification, and if so, how to go about fulfilling the Government’s responsibilities in the
6 matter.” (*Project MKULTRA, The CIA’s Program of Research in Behavioral Modification: Joint*
7 *Hearing Before the S. Select Comm. on Intelligence and the Subcomm. on Health and Scientific*
8 *Research of the S. Comm. on Human Resources, 95th Cong. (1977) at 8.>) Thereafter, the
9 Attorney General assumed responsibility for the overall governmental effort to locate
10 “volunteers,” with the other DEFENDANTS providing a supporting role. On January 10, 1979,
11 Director Turner passed off responsibility for finding and compensating the victims of certain MK-
12 related programs to the Department of the Army.*

13 14. On July 17, 1978, in response to an opinion request from the CIA, the Department
14 of Justice issued a twenty-five page opinion (the “DOJ Opinion”) that concluded:

15 [T]he CIA may well be held to have a legal duty to notify those
16 MKULTRA drug-testing subjects whose health the CIA has
17 reason to believe may still be adversely affected by their prior
18 involvement in the MKULTRA drug-testing program [and] that
19 an effort should thus be made to notify these subjects

18 (Emphasis added.) A true copy of the DOJ Opinion is attached as Exhibit A hereto, and
19 incorporated by this reference. (*See* Exh. A at A-006.) However, CIA General Counsel Anthony
20 Lapham reinterpreted the DOJ Opinion in a July 24, 1978 memorandum to CIA Director Turner,
21 which undermined the recommendations and conclusions in the DOJ Opinion. Turner approved
22 the recommendations in Lapham’s memorandum on July 26, 1978.

23 15. DEFENDANTS’ promise in the 1970s to locate the victims of their human
24 experimentation program, and to provide compensation and health care, proved to be hollow.
25 DEFENDANTS never made a sincere effort to locate the survivors. Rather, DEFENDANTS
26 quickly adopted a variety of artificial means to limit the number and scope of the population
27 entitled to notice, including eliminating “witting” participants (conveniently defined to include
28 anyone who had signed a general consent form); requiring that it first be established that the CIA

1 should bear “primary responsibility” for the conduct of the tests (taking advantage of the fact that
2 the CIA funded and controlled, but did not actually conduct most of the tests); eliminating tests of
3 substances that arguably did not qualify as “drugs,” and eliminating drugs that at the time of the
4 test were considered “not likely to produce long-term aftereffects.” On July 6, 2004, Admiral
5 Stansfield Turner confirmed in private correspondence that the CIA effort to locate the victims of
6 human experimentation did not yield any results other than confirming the death of one
7 individual. Yet, despite the CIA’s repeated representations over multiple decades that they could
8 not find any living persons who participated in Edgewood experiments and others, the CIA had in
9 fact secretly obtained a “large data base” from Edgewood Arsenal in 1974, which contained the
10 names and personal information of all the “volunteers.” Currently, at a point in time 35 years
11 later, the DOD claims to be still working to compile a registry of participants and does not expect
12 to complete work until 2011. “DoD plans to complete its active investigation of potential
13 exposures by 2011.” (See <http://fhp.osd.mil/CBexposures/>.)

14 16. As a result, DEFENDANTS failed timely to locate or notify test subjects, and
15 refused to provide compensation or medical screening or treatment to those participants who
16 contacted DEFENDANTS.

17 17. On or about January 25, 1990, DEFENDANT United States Department of the
18 Army issued updated regulations formally acknowledging its “Duty to Warn” research subject
19 volunteers. Those regulations provide:

20 *Duty to warn.* Commanders **have an obligation** to ensure that research
21 volunteers are adequately informed concerning the risks involved with
22 their participation in research, and **to provide them with any newly**
23 **acquired information that may affect their well-being** when that
information becomes available. **The duty to warn exists even after the**
individual volunteer has completed his or her participation in research.

24 *See Army Regulation 70-25, Use of Volunteers as Subjects of Research, Chapter 3-2(h) (Jan. 25,*
25 *1990) (emphasis added).* DEFENDANTS’ failure to timely locate or notify test subjects about
26 information that has come into DEFENDANTS’ possession concerning the human
27 experimentation program flies in the face of this clear mandate.
28

1 18. Congressional efforts to locate the “volunteers” and to require medical follow-up
2 achieved only limited success. In 2005, two United States Congressmen acquired and sent a list
3 of “volunteers” to the Department of Veterans Affairs (“VA”) to facilitate delivery of the much-
4 needed, and long-denied, follow-up care. Although the VA offered follow-up medical
5 *examinations* to some, ongoing medical *care* was not provided. DEFENDANTS’ failure and
6 refusal to fulfill their promise and duty to provide the “volunteers” with the information and
7 health care that many of them so desperately need continued.

8 19. Beginning at a time unknown to Plaintiffs, DEFENDANTS began to give some of
9 the “volunteers” access to portions of their available Edgewood files, although the records were
10 not available, incomplete, or heavily redacted in many cases. In addition to the redaction of entire
11 paragraphs or pages, DEFENDANTS redacted the names of virtually all the perpetrators from
12 documents prior to release. Some participants learned for the first time that they had been
13 exposed to chemical agents, including hallucinogenic and psychotropic drugs. These files
14 provided the first hints regarding a possible relationship between patients’ ailments and the
15 chemical and biological exposures from Edgewood Arsenal. Other “volunteers” have never been
16 notified at all.

17 20. Plaintiffs have repeatedly petitioned Congress and DEFENDANTS to honor the
18 promises made to them, but DEFENDANTS have done nothing and have renounced any duty to
19 Plaintiffs, thereby depriving Plaintiffs of their lives and health, their property, and their honor.
20 Although wary of government retaliation, and believing that their health has been compromised
21 by DEFENDANTS’ actions, Plaintiffs, all of whom were victims of the Edgewood tests, have
22 now come forward to challenge DEFENDANTS for needlessly exposing them to known toxins
23 and failing to fulfill their obligations and promises to make amends. Plaintiffs ask the Court to
24 use its equitable powers to check flagrant abuses of government power, and seek to avail
25 themselves of the Court’s truth-seeking function so that they can finally discover and expose the
26 embarrassing and painful history of America’s human experimentation on its own. This is their
27 story.

1 **B. Summary of Action**

2 21. This is a lawsuit for declaratory and injunctive relief in which Plaintiffs seek the
3 following equitable relief:

4 a. A declaration that any consent forms signed by Plaintiffs and members of
5 the class are not valid or enforceable; that Plaintiffs and the class members are released from any
6 further obligations under their secrecy oaths; that DEFENDANTS are obligated to notify
7 Plaintiffs and class members of all available information concerning the nature of the substances,
8 experimental procedures used, doses, health effects, and other available information; that
9 DEFENDANTS have violated the rights of Plaintiffs under the due process clause of the Fifth
10 Amendment; that DEFENDANTS' human testing program violated the applicable government
11 directives and international law; and other declaratory relief, as prayed for below;

12 b. Injunctive relief enjoining DEFENDANTS, and anyone in concert with
13 them, from failing and refusing promptly to notify and provide medical care to Plaintiffs and class
14 members, and various other forms of injunctive relief, as prayed for below; and

15 c. As requested by the Organizational Plaintiffs, a declaration that the *Feres*
16 doctrine is unconstitutional.

17 **C. Jurisdiction and Venue**

18 22. The Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to
19 28 U.S.C. § 1331, and 5 U.S.C. § 702. The action arises out of the Constitution of the United
20 States, and Plaintiffs seek to redress violations of the First and Fifth Amendments to the United
21 States Constitution and other constitutional provisions recited herein. Plaintiffs also seek a
22 declaratory judgment pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201, and seek to compel agency action unlawfully
23 withheld or unreasonably delayed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 706.

24 23. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1402(a) and 1391(e), based on plaintiff
25 Swords to Plowshares: Veterans Rights Organization's presence in this District, and because a
26 substantial part of the relevant events giving rise to Plaintiffs' claims took place in this District, as
27 alleged herein, including in paragraphs 4, 9, 105-107, 111, 112, 137(e), 148, 154, and 168.

1 Plaintiffs believe that discovery will confirm that additional relevant events or omissions giving
2 rise to Plaintiffs' claims took place in this District as well.

3 **D. The Organizational Plaintiffs**

4 24. Plaintiff VIETNAM VETERANS OF AMERICA ("VVA"), founded in 1978, is a
5 national non-profit organization primarily dedicated to the interests of Vietnam era veterans and
6 their families. The VVA's founding principle is "Never again shall one generation of veterans
7 abandon another." VVA has over 50,000 members, 46 state councils and 630 local chapters.
8 VVA's principal goals are to promote veterans' access to quality health care, to insure that
9 veterans receive mandated compensation for diseases or conditions that they have incurred during
10 or as a result of military service, to support the next generation of America's veterans, including
11 Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom ("OIF/OEF") veterans, and to hold
12 government agencies accountable for their legal, ethical, and moral obligations to its veterans.

13 25. The purposes of the VVA, its State Councils, and its Chapters are:

14 A. To help foster, encourage, and promote the improvement of the
15 condition of the Vietnam-era veteran.

16 B. To promote physical and cultural improvement, growth and
17 development, self-respect, self-confidence, and usefulness of
18 Vietnam-era veterans and others.

18 C. To eliminate discrimination suffered by Vietnam-era veterans
19 and to develop channels of communication which will assist
20 Vietnam-era veterans to maximize self-realization and enrichment
21 of their lives and enhance life-fulfillment.

22 D. To study, on a non-partisan basis, proposed legislation, rules, or
23 regulations introduced in any Federal, State, or local legislative or
24 administrative body which may affect the social, economic,
25 educational, or physical welfare of the Vietnam-era veteran or
26 others; and to develop public policy proposals designed to improve
27 the quality of life of the Vietnam-era veteran and others, especially
28 in the areas of employment, education, training, and health.

28 E. To conduct and publish research, on a non-partisan basis,
pertaining to the relationship between Vietnam-era veterans and the
American society, the Vietnam War experience, the role of the
United States in securing peaceful co-existence for the world
community, and other matters which affect the social, economic,
educational, or physical welfare of the Vietnam-era veteran or
others.

1 F. To assist disabled and needy military veterans including, but not
2 limited to, Vietnam-era veterans and their dependents, and the
widows and orphans of deceased veterans.

3 26. Among VVA's members are former members of our armed services who
4 participated in DEFENDANTS' programs of human experimentation into drugs, chemicals, and
5 other substances, and have suffered or continue to suffer from the after-effects of such
6 experiments, as described in this Complaint, and have been barred from asserting or deterred
7 from asserting damages claims. Several of the Individual Plaintiffs are VVA members.

8 27. Plaintiff SWORDS TO PLOWSHARES: VETERANS RIGHTS
9 ORGANIZATION ("Swords" or "Swords to Plowshares"), is a California non-profit service
10 organization whose principal administrative office is in the South of Market District in
11 San Francisco. Swords also operates veterans housing projects at the Presidio and on Treasure
12 Island. Founded in 1974, Swords is a community-based, not-for-profit organization that provides
13 counseling and case management, employment and training, housing, and advocacy/legal
14 assistance to more than 1500 homeless and low-income veterans annually in the San Francisco
15 Bay Area and beyond. Swords promotes and protects the rights of veterans through advocacy,
16 public education, and partnerships with local, state, and national entities. For example, Swords'
17 Executive Director was appointed to the VA's Advisory Committee on Homeless Veterans in
18 2002, and Swords advocates for veterans by, among other things, providing assistance with VA
19 disability claims and discharge upgrades, and through legislative comments and analysis.

20 28. Swords' mission of service to veterans includes the sub-population of veterans
21 who served as guinea pigs in the testing of biological and chemical weapons. As a direct result of
22 DEFENDANTS' actions and failures to act in connection with their human testing programs as
23 alleged herein, Swords has diverted and devoted, and expects to continue to divert and devote,
24 already scarce resources to provide additional services to veterans harmed by DEFENDANTS'
25 actions and failures to act. For example, Swords provided referral services to a U.S. Army
26 Vietnam veteran who reported that while in the military he had been "used as a guinea-pig in
27 Canada for chemical warfare testing new gas masks." In addition, as part of its advocacy
28 program, Swords has provided initial counseling services during telephone counseling hours to

1 multiple Vietnam-era veterans who were not willing to disclose information related to potential
2 VA claims due to perceived secrecy obligations. As of December 2009, Swords is providing
3 legal services to a U.S. Army veteran located in Hanford, California, who was a test subject in
4 DEFENDANTS' human experimentation program at Edgewood Arsenal. Swords believes that it
5 has in the past provided services to additional veterans who participated in DEFENDANTS'
6 chemical and biological weapons testing programs and Swords expects to continue providing
7 services to such veterans into the future.

8 **E. The Individual Plaintiffs**

9 **Bruce Price**

10 29. Plaintiff BRUCE PRICE ("Bruce") joined the U.S. Army in May 1965. Bruce was
11 assigned to duty at Edgewood Arsenal for approximately two months in 1966 — from
12 February 27, 1966, to April 28, 1966. Before being assigned to Edgewood Arsenal, Bruce was
13 stationed at Ft. George G. Meade and that was where he returned until he was discharged in May
14 1967. Bruce was trained as a helicopter crew chief, and also had other assignments, such as a
15 door gunner.

16 30. Bruce first went through a battery of physical and mental evaluations at Edgewood
17 before being used as a test subject. Bruce and three other volunteers were taken into a room
18 where four doctors were present. Two of the doctors were dressed in civilian garb and two were
19 military doctors, including a colonel. The colonel, who seemed to be in charge, described the
20 program and in substance said: "We know you have heard rumors we use drugs here. Well I am
21 here to tell you that is true. We cannot tell you what they are. We do not know if the drugs will
22 have any harmful effects on you. But we have the finest medical facilities. Now, we can't force
23 you to take these drugs, but if you do not, you will be sent back to your home unit with a bad
24 recommendation and it will be put in your DD Form 201 file and follow you for the rest of your
25 life."

26 31. At some point, Bruce was asked to sign a general consent form that did not state
27 any information about the drugs to be given. When he started to read the forms, Bruce was
28

1 berated and told to hurry up and sign them. Bruce never received a Volunteer Booklet explaining
2 the details of the Edgewood assignment.

3 32. Bruce participated in several different experiments involving unknown substances.
4 Many decades later, he heard that some of the substances he was administered included BZ, LSD,
5 sarin, and ethanol. He is still not sure what he was given or in what doses. One of the drugs that
6 was administered to Bruce was given on a Monday, and Bruce did not begin to recover from the
7 drug's effect until Friday. He thought it was still Monday.

8 33. At one point, Bruce was ordered to visit a building with a chain link fence that
9 housed test animals, including dogs, cats, guinea pigs and monkeys. After reporting, Bruce was
10 strapped across his chest, his wrists, and his ankles to a gurney. Bruce occasionally would regain
11 consciousness for brief moments. On one such instance, he remembers being covered with a
12 great deal of blood, and assumed it was his own, but did not really know the source. Also
13 portions of his arms and the backs of his hand were blue. His wrist and ankles were bruised and
14 sore at the points where he had been strapped to the gurney. Bruce believes that this is the time
15 period during which a septal implant was placed in his brain.

16 34. DEFENDANTS placed some sort of an implant in Bruce's right ethmoid sinus
17 near the frontal lobe of his brain. The implant appears on CT scans as a "foreign body" of
18 undetermined composition (perhaps plastic or some composite material) in Bruce's right ethmoid,
19 as confirmed in a radiology report dated June 30, 2004.

20 35. Upon leaving Edgewood Arsenal, Bruce was debriefed by government personnel.
21 Bruce was told to never talk about his experiences at Edgewood, and to forget about everything
22 that he ever did, said or heard at Edgewood.

23 36. Within days or weeks of returning to Ft. George G. Meade, Bruce began to have
24 trouble with his memory. For example, things as simple as filling out a maintenance report on his
25 chopper and how to spell certain words suddenly became troublesome.

26 37. After being discharged from the service with an honorable discharge, Bruce
27 returned home to rural Tennessee. Within a few days Bruce suddenly left for the mountains with
28

1 a gun with intentions of killing himself. Bruce's brother finally found him, and talked Bruce into
2 returning home.

3 38. Before Bruce revealed his experiences at Edgewood Arsenal, his family did not
4 know why he acted so strangely at certain times. Bruce finally told his wife about Edgewood,
5 and the fact that he would have flashbacks or visions where the road suddenly changed colors and
6 how he would get lost while trying to go to work. Bruce disclosed to his wife that he gets lost
7 easily, and did not remember places he had been to hundreds of times previously. Bruce's wife
8 suggested that he avoid being close to radio waves, and when he did so, his symptoms seemed to
9 improve. Bruce's wife also helped him to find out more about what was going on at Edgewood
10 Arsenal. A VA medical diagnostics test ruled out the possibility of Alzheimer's Disease and
11 dementia.

12 39. In addition to memory problems, Bruce also suffers from PTSD, and at times is
13 suicidal. He has experienced uncontrolled fits of anger and loss of control, as well as flashbacks.
14 Although Bruce worked intermittently after Edgewood Arsenal, his entire life has been ruined.

15 40. Bruce has been completely disabled for many years, and received social security
16 disability payments from the age of 62 until he turned 66 in June, 2009, when he qualified for full
17 social security benefits. Bruce has been rated by the VA as 100% service-connected for PTSD
18 related to his service at Edgewood since 2005. He depends on his wife for much of his day-to-
19 day care, and his social security and VA compensation are his only means of financial support.

20 41. The account in this Complaint is pieced together from fragments of Bruce's own
21 recollection, things he has told his wife in the past, and the results of his wife's research, which
22 includes reviewing portions of Bruce's military records. To this day, Bruce continues to be
23 haunted by nightmares and dreams about the doctors and what they did to him at Edgewood.

24 **Eric P. Muth**

25 42. Plaintiff ERIC P. MUTH ("Eric") was 17 years old when he enlisted in the United
26 States Army on September 15, 1957. He was based in Missouri after completing his training and
27 some service, and was promoted to Specialist Fourth Class. In 1959, he entered the Army
28

1 Reserves. In 1960, Eric joined the National Guard where he remained until 1969 as Staff
2 Sergeant with top-secret clearance.

3 43. Early in his Army Career, Eric saw a notice on a bulletin board asking volunteers
4 to help the Army test protective equipment and to test riot gas. Eric signed up for the tour and in
5 May 1958 attended an orientation at Edgewood Arsenal. At this orientation, an officer spoke to
6 the enlisted soldiers, telling them that they would be testing military gear and riot gas. There was
7 no mention of any possible medical or health risks, and the soldiers were promised medical care
8 and either the Soldier's Medal or a special Congressional Medal, which was then under
9 consideration by Congress.

10 44. Following the orientation speech, the soldiers were given various forms to sign.
11 Included in these forms were a participation agreement and a security non-disclosure form. Eric
12 was warned that his Edgewood tour was top-secret and that he would be punished if he ever
13 discussed or disclosed any part of it to anyone. It is the mark of a good soldier to follow the
14 orders and instructions of officers without question or hesitation. Seventeen-year-old Eric,
15 wanting to show courage and to help his country, signed the forms without a second thought.
16 However, he never received a Volunteer Booklet that was supposed to be distributed to
17 participants.

18 45. The pre-experimentation physicals, x-rays, blood work, and psychological medical
19 tests run by the Army at the time indicated that Eric had heart problems, was paranoid and manic.
20 There were concerns about his mental condition and stability, making him an unsuitable
21 candidate for human experimentation according to DEFENDANTS' own guidelines. This,
22 however, did not stop the Army from enrolling Eric as a human guinea pig in its tests. (In fact,
23 Edgewood had no psychiatrist until 1961, when James S. Ketchum, M.D., assumed that position.)

24 46. Eric became Medical Volunteer Number 781. From May to June 1958, Eric was
25 exposed at least to seven different rounds of chemical agents. He would enter a chamber with
26 several other "volunteers" all of whom wore chemical masks — the equipment Eric believed he
27 was testing — and the chamber would suddenly fill with gas. The so-called "protective gear" was
28 always entirely inadequate, and Eric felt searing pain before losing consciousness. Eric and the

1 other soldiers were unaware that the masks were a charade of deception: they were designed to
2 fail so that the subject soldiers would inhale the highly dangerous and toxic chemicals. The
3 undisclosed purpose of the tests was to determine the impact of these biological and chemical
4 agents upon human beings.

5 47. Eric “volunteered” for a second tour at Edgewood, which occurred from
6 November to December 1958, during which period Eric was exposed to three or four rounds of
7 chemical agents. Although doing his best to be brave, Eric had no idea of what they were doing,
8 and he did experience some fear and knee buckling. One such test was conducted by injecting a
9 chemical substance intravenously in one arm while simultaneously withdrawing blood from the
10 other arm. Exposure to DM (“Adamsite,” an arsenic compound) caused him to fall to the floor
11 vomiting.

12 48. In another test, Eric was given an unidentified pill to swallow. After being
13 exposed to what he much later learned was EA 1476, he remembers being delirious, arms and
14 legs flailing, unable to stand or walk and crawling to the water fountain to drink, falling, and
15 being ordered to void in jars. As a result of another exposure, Eric lost consciousness for
16 approximately three days, had an extremely low blood pressure, and suffered severe
17 hallucinations. His exposures record contains lines doctored by a magic marker so that they
18 cannot be read. He also has a reoccurring dream with an “out of body experience.”

19 49. To this day, Eric continues to have flashbacks of his nightmares, and received a
20 dual diagnosis of both PTSD and bipolar disorder. He is anxious and high strung. At times, he
21 has been suicidal. Being confined in small spaces, such as an elevator, terrifies him because it
22 reminds him of a gas chamber, and he finds himself planning escape routes for any building,
23 store, or space he frequents. He is fixated on keeping doorways within view. Eric’s list of
24 physical ailments is long: he has heart problems; post-surgery for aneurisms in both legs;
25 allergies; sinus issues; emphysema; gastro-intestinal disorders; hearing loss; tinnitus; vestibular
26 dysfunction; brain ischemia; and spinal degeneration. Notwithstanding these problems, Eric
27 pursued a successful career as an optician.

1 50. Due to the security non-disclosure, the warnings that his Edgewood experience
2 was top-secret, and the threats of punishment for telling his tale, Eric did not seek medical
3 attention for many of his ailments until around 1997, when he sought care from VA doctors.
4 Even then, he kept secret the details of his Edgewood past. More recently, Eric’s physicians were
5 able to link certain of his ailments and problems to the agents to which he was unwittingly
6 exposed at Edgewood. The Social Security Administration has found Eric to be disabled, and the
7 VA also found that Eric was 100% disabled based upon the VA’s rating schedule, a portion of
8 which was attributable to his service at Edgewood.

9 51. In 2002, Eric underwent an occupational and environmental medicine health and
10 safety exam offered by the VA. The VA told him that his exposures at Edgewood did not
11 produce any long-term health impacts, but also stated that the agents he had been exposed to had
12 not been well studied or remained classified, and that this precluded further assessment. In 2006,
13 Eric received a letter from the VA offering him the opportunity to undertake another health
14 examination as a follow-up to his Edgewood service. Eric took a copy of the letter to his local
15 VA eligibility office in West Haven, Connecticut. However, the VA Eligibility Technician told
16 Eric that they knew nothing about any such offer.

17 **Franklin D. Rochelle**

18 52. Plaintiff FRANKLIN D. ROCHELLE (“Frank”) was raised in rural North
19 Carolina. In 1968, at the age of 20, he was drafted into the Army. He attended boot camp at Fort
20 Bragg, North Carolina, and was then based at Fort Lee, Virginia.

21 53. While at Fort Lee, Frank saw posted notices asking for servicemen to test military
22 equipment, clothing, and gas masks. The opportunity appealed to Frank in part because the signs
23 promised no guard duty, no KP (“Kitchen Police”) duty, and the freedom to wear civilian clothes
24 instead of his uniform. Frank submitted his name for the assignment.

25 54. Upon arriving at Edgewood Arsenal, Frank attended an orientation meeting where
26 he was told that some servicemen might be given the opportunity to test therapeutic drugs
27 currently under development. The servicemen selected for this would be given Fridays off and
28 would receive special recognition in the form of a medal. The presenters assured Frank and the

1 attendees that they would not be harmed, that the tests were risk free, and that the drugs given
2 would not be above normal doses. Frank never was told what he would be testing, nor was Frank
3 warned of any hazards. Frank signed up for the program. He was given a number of tasks and
4 quizzes to test his competency. He also was asked to sign various forms, including a release
5 form. A self-described “country boy” who had never been exposed to street drugs, let alone
6 heard of chemical and other hazardous substances used by the Army, Frank had no clue of what
7 he was in for. He simply signed the form handed to him. Frank was never given a Volunteer
8 Booklet.

9 55. Frank was stationed at Edgewood Arsenal for a 60-day tour from September 1,
10 1968, to the end of October 1968. Although he does not remember ever signing a security non-
11 disclosure form, he was instructed to never talk about any of his tests. As his first test, he was
12 given an injection that had no discernable effect on him, possibly because it may have been a
13 placebo.

14 56. The second experiment on Frank, however, proved to be an entirely different story.
15 Frank was taken into a chamber by two individuals in white coats. He was placed in front of a
16 face mask and told to breathe normally. Frank did so, at which point he heard a valve click and
17 smelled some gas. Within one breath, Frank began to lose consciousness. He struggled to
18 breathe and had difficulty seeing. He felt dizzy, drunk, nauseous, and had the acute sensation that
19 his legs were falling through the floor. He vaguely recalls being carried out of the chamber by
20 two men in white coats. Over the next two to three days, Frank was hallucinating and high: he
21 thought he was three feet tall, saw animals on the walls, thought he was being pursued by a 6-foot
22 tall white rabbit, heard people calling his name, thought that all his freckles were bugs under his
23 skin, and used a razor to try to cut these bugs out. No one from the clinical staff intervened on his
24 behalf even though he was told that the test subjects would be under constant supervision.
25 However, when questioned afterwards about the source of the blood, Frank told them that he
26 dropped his razor while shaving. He was too embarrassed to tell them the truth about what had
27 happened. Frank’s records show that on that day he was given the glycolate, CAR 302668, an
28

1 anticholinergic with properties identical to atropine, at a dose above the calculated incapacitating
2 amount.

3 57. Frank's available records from Edgewood indicate that he participated in a third
4 round of testing during his tenure at Edgewood. To this day, he is unable to recall a single detail
5 from this period of time. However, Frank's records suggest that the substances he received were
6 code-named EA 2233-1 and EA 2233-2. Frank knows nothing about these substances, but
7 internet research has revealed that EA 2233 is a non-lethal incapacitating agent that is actually
8 DMHP, and is related in structure to THC. It has eight stereoisomers, which differ markedly in
9 potency, and the most potent stereoisomer was EA 2233-2. DHMP produces sedation and
10 hallucinogenic effects similar to THC, but also is known to cause hypotension (low blood
11 pressure), severe dizziness, fainting, ataxia and muscle weakness.

12 58. When he was released from Edgewood, Frank was promised follow-up medical
13 care. However, the Army never checked in or followed up with Frank. Instead, they sent Frank
14 to fight in Vietnam.

15 59. Today, Frank suffers from memory loss, anxiety, vision problems, difficulty
16 breathing, and sleep apnea. He still has nightmares about his time at Edgewood, has a short
17 temper, and is highly distrustful of authority figures. Because he believed that his Edgewood
18 service was top-secret and because he feared punishment for disclosure, Frank did not even tell
19 his own doctor what he had been through until around 2006. He currently receives 80% VA
20 disability compensation for obstructive lung defect, anxiety disorder, hearing loss and tinnitus.

21 60. During his assignment to Edgewood, Frank received \$1.50 per day in pay for
22 travel and a certificate saying that he was an Edgewood participant. He never received any award
23 or medal. Further, Frank did not receive any follow-up check-ups, care or treatment.

24 61. Recently, Frank's medical problems have worsened and his health has
25 deteriorated. As a result, Frank is no longer able to work the job that he held for over 28 years.

26 **Larry Meirow**

27 62. Plaintiff LARRY MEIROW ("Larry") was called up to the United States Army in
28 the last draft call of the Vietnam Era. He was 19 when he entered the Army as a Private in

1 June 1972. Larry served on active duty until March 1974 when he joined the National Guard. He
2 returned to active duty in 1975 for 45 days to fulfill his military commitment.

3 63. After being called up in the draft, Larry entered basic training which he completed
4 in August 1972. Shortly thereafter, in October 1972, his Company Commander came out to the
5 morning formation and asked for volunteers to go to Edgewood. The members of the company
6 were told that they would be testing military equipment and would be given 3-day weekends and
7 extra pay of \$2.00 per day. Still standing in morning formation, the soldiers were asked to raise
8 their hands if they were interested. Larry raised his hand.

9 64. When morning formation was dismissed, Larry asked the officer for more details
10 about Edgewood. Larry was told that those who were selected would learn more once at
11 Edgewood. Larry soon received orders to report to Edgewood by November 3, 1972.

12 65. Upon reporting to Edgewood, Larry was given paperwork to sign, but was not
13 given the advance opportunity to read or review the contents. He was not given a Volunteer
14 Booklet. Instead, he was berated and ordered to hurry up and complete the forms. Larry was also
15 given psychological and medical exams and was examined by a psychiatrist.

16 66. During a group presentation, the soldiers were promised a commendation medal
17 and health care should anything go wrong. They also were ordered to never disclose any details
18 of their Edgewood experience and were told that if they disobeyed they would be imprisoned.
19 After this orientation, the soldiers were released to the camp where they would go into the day
20 room to play ping pong and wait for their names to be called up.

21 67. Sometime around November 11, 1972, Larry was called out of the day room and
22 driven to another building. He was ordered to put on a hospital gown and told to lie down on a
23 table. The people in charge attached leg and arm straps to buckle him down and hold him in
24 place. He was told that he was going to be injected with a harmless substance.

25 68. Instead, they injected Larry with a substance that caused a burning sensation
26 through his veins and made his head feel like it was going to explode. Larry felt like he was on
27 fire and blacked out from the pain. He cannot recall what happened next, but only remembers
28 regaining consciousness in a bunk bed in a recovery area. While in the recovery area, he was

1 given urine tests every 24 hours. He was told that he would have to continue to have frequent
2 urine tests even after returning to his permanent base and that he should continue to have them
3 done even after he had been discharged.

4 69. For over 30 years since Edgewood, Larry has had ongoing symptoms of
5 fibromyalgia, joint pain, tremors, and numbness. He has suffered from a splitting headache on
6 the right side of his head, with blurred vision and difficulty swallowing. His head often feels
7 numb and at times he has uncontrollable drooling. He has hearing loss in both ears and wears a
8 hearing aid in one ear. He has almost completely lost his short-term memory, and some loss of
9 his long-term memory. He has been worked up by multiple specialists and diagnosed with cysts
10 on both kidneys, and pre-cancerous polyps of the colon. His EMG tests were positive for
11 polyneuropathies and pathology in both upper and lower extremities, and he has demonstrated
12 persistent problems with balance and fine motor skills. He has severe stomach aches and his
13 gallbladder had to be removed. He has fatty tissue surrounding his liver. He has been unable to
14 sleep a full night for over three decades. He has had periods where sobriety became an issue, has
15 been arrested several times, and has had difficulty holding down jobs for long periods of time.
16 Larry was so fearful of disobeying the confidentiality order and so traumatized by recalling the
17 events that he did not tell his spouse of 37 years or his doctors what he had been through until
18 approximately 2003.

19 70. When he was 49 years old, Larry had to quit working due to his health condition,
20 and he has been receiving Social Security disability payments since 2004. On Larry's behalf, the
21 VA requested his medical papers from Edgewood. However, Edgewood Arsenal sent a letter to
22 the VA dated May 24, 2005 confirming that Larry had been assigned to serve at Edgewood, but
23 denying that Larry had actually participated in any of their experiments. Larry has never received
24 the health care or medal of commendation that he was promised.

25 **David C. Dufrane**

26 71. The day after Plaintiff DAVID C. DUFRANE ("David") graduated from high
27 school in June 1964, he enlisted in the United States Army as a Private E1. David was 17 years
28 old. He served in the Army until June 1967. He served in both Thailand and Edgewood.

1 72. In March 1965, while based at Fort Knox, Kentucky, David saw a flyer looking for
2 volunteers to test clothing and equipment. David asked his Platoon Sergeant what the Edgewood
3 program was about. David's Platoon Sergeant responded that he did not know, but that since it
4 was located near some testing grounds, the volunteers might be testing military equipment.
5 David decided to go to an informational meeting.

6 73. At the informational meeting, David was told that volunteers would be testing
7 clothing and military equipment. David was also told that they would not have guard duty, would
8 not have KP, would be granted increased amounts of vacation, and would receive a special
9 commendation. Following the information session, David was given a battery of physical and
10 written tests. Like the others, he did not receive the Volunteer Booklet.

11 74. Shortly thereafter, David received orders to report to Edgewood in April 1965. He
12 reported for duty at Edgewood on April 4, 1965. After completing a questionnaire regarding
13 routine medical data, David waited for his name to be called.

14 75. In all, David was used as a human test subject in at least eight experiments. He is
15 able to remember only four of them. Gas was sprayed directly onto his face, causing extreme
16 burning and blindness that lasted for eight hours. Chemicals were sprayed on his body that, when
17 exposed to black light, turned his body purple. While held in padded rooms, David was injected
18 with substances that made him hallucinate for days. He believed that he was eating entire cities
19 and vomited from the taste of the concrete in his mouth. He also was forced to drink liquids that
20 made him think objects that he held in his hand had disappeared or were invisible.

21 76. David was held at Edgewood from early April to the end of May 1965. He spent
22 most of that time entirely incapacitated. As soon as he was finished with one test — and
23 sometimes when he was still under the influence of unknown chemical substances — he would be
24 assigned to participate in another test. He cannot remember much of what happened during that
25 time.

26 77. David was later told by the Army that he had signed releases for every test in
27 which he had participated. However, he does not remember ever seeing or signing any release.
28 Edgewood provided him with three examples of his supposed releases. One of these releases was

1 dated in June 1964, *prior to his entry into the armed services* and at a time when he was still in
2 high school. Another was dated in 1969, *after he had already left the Army*. None of these
3 supposed releases contain any specific information or details as to what he was allegedly agreeing
4 to do.

5 78. At his exit interview in 1965, David was told that his service at Edgewood was top
6 secret. He was directed to sign a confidentiality agreement, which he complied with. He also
7 was told that he should not speak with either a private doctor or the VA about his Edgewood
8 experience, and that the Army or Edgewood would provide him with any follow-up care he might
9 need.

10 79. David suffers from frequent flashbacks. His arms and legs are numb and tingle
11 almost all of the time. He has a chronic headache on the left side of his head, and has broken all
12 of the teeth on the left side of his jaw due to grinding from the always-present pain. He has
13 severe breathing and lung problems and almost always hears a hissing noise in his ears.

14 80. David tried to get medical care in 1986. When he approached his VA for
15 assistance, he was told that he was hallucinating and making things up — he was told that
16 Edgewood never happened and that he had never served there. For the next 6 years, David did
17 not seek medical care, fearful that no one would believe him and unable to back up his claims.
18 After his daughter discovered his Edgewood release papers in the attic, David was able to return
19 to the VA with proof of his Edgewood service. Doctors have since linked his ailments to his
20 chemical exposure while at Edgewood. However, he has never been given the follow-up medical
21 care or medal of commendation that he was promised. David recently was awarded the Vietnam
22 Service Medal with two Bronze Service Stars for the Vietnam Defense Campaign and the
23 Vietnam Counter-Offensive Campaign. David currently receives 60% VA disability
24 compensation for post-traumatic stress disorder.

25 **Wray C. Forrest**

26 81. Plaintiff WRAY C. FORREST (“Wray”) was 17 years old when he enlisted in the
27 United States Air Force. He served in the Air Force from 1967 to 1969 and then, at the age of 19
28 in January 1969, enlisted in the Army. He served in the Army for 14 years and was honorably

1 discharged in 1982 at the grade of E-7 (Sgt. First Class). He was discharged for alleged
2 personality disorders.

3 82. While posted at Fort Stewart, Georgia, Wray saw flyers announcing tours of duty
4 at Edgewood. A meeting was being held at the local post theater. Out of curiosity, Wray
5 attended. At the meeting representatives from Edgewood announced that they were looking for
6 soldiers to test Army equipment, vehicles, military combat equipment, and the like. The
7 representatives said that soldiers selected to participate would have a 4-day work week, with a
8 guaranteed 3-day pass, and would receive a Commendation Medal for their service. There was
9 no mention of testing drugs, nor was there any disclosure of hazards or potential risks.

10 83. Soldiers interested in the opportunity to serve at Edgewood were invited to remain
11 at the post theater to participate in a number of screening interviews. Wray was asked to sign
12 forms saying that he was interested in serving at Edgewood and was then given written and
13 psychiatric tests. Eight to ten weeks later, Wray received notification to report to personnel to
14 pick up his Temporary Duty Orders. He was one of two people from his post ordered to
15 Edgewood Arsenal.

16 84. After Wray arrived at Edgewood in 1973, he remembers signing some sort of form
17 consenting to test aircraft equipment. He was ordered to report for testing early Monday
18 morning. It was only at this point — after he had been ordered to serve at Edgewood, after he
19 had reported for duty at Edgewood, after he had signed the consent forms to perform tests on
20 aircraft, and after he showed up on Monday morning for testing — that he was verbally informed
21 that he would be used to test drugs. He never received a Volunteer Booklet. He was issued a
22 special identification card to present in the event that he were ever arrested for drug use based
23 upon the track marks that would soon appear on his arms. At that point, because he was a soldier
24 following the orders of his officers, he felt that he did not have any real opportunity to back out or
25 return to his post. Wray became Medical Volunteer Number 6692.

26 85. Wray was a human subject in at least five Edgewood tests. The tests were
27 conducted in various places: the ward, an aircraft, a dark room with no light, and a classroom
28

1 setting. He was injected with various substances, and was then asked to describe his side effects,
2 which included dizziness, blurred vision, difficulty speaking, and a rapid heart rate.

3 86. Following his service at Edgewood, Wray has suffered traumatic stress disorder
4 and pulmonary and cardiac problems that has led to a 100% Social Security Disability rating. He
5 never received the Commendation Medal he was promised, nor recognition of any other kind.
6 Although still an active service member when the Army was requested to provide the names of all
7 soldier subjects during the Congressional Hearings in 1977, the Army never notified or contacted
8 Wray. In fact, the only time Wray has been contacted regarding his Edgewood service was by a
9 VA outreach survey in 2007, three decades after he completed his tour at Edgewood.

10 87. Wray has recently been diagnosed with terminal lung, throat and lymphatic cancer.
11 His doctors have advised him that he has only 12 to 14 months to live.

12 **Common Issues Among Individual Plaintiffs**

13 88. None of the activities of Plaintiffs described herein constituted participation in
14 what can properly be considered to be military activities or implicated questions of military
15 discipline. None of the Plaintiffs or members of the proposed class are currently active members
16 of the military.

17 89. Except for a handful of veterans compensated by the passage of private bills,
18 DEFENDANTS have not compensated Plaintiffs or any class members for any of the damages
19 suffered as the proximate result of DEFENDANTS' actions or reimbursed Plaintiffs or class
20 members for the private medical care and treatment they have received. In contrast, the British
21 government in January 2008 provided full compensation to the participants in a parallel set of
22 human experiments on troops assigned to serve at Porton Down, near Salisbury, England.
23 Similarly, in 2004, the Canadian government adopted a payment program to recognize the service
24 of Canadian veterans who participated in chemical warfare experiments at Suffield, Alberta, and
25 Chemical Warfare Laboratories, Ottawa, from 1941 through the mid-1970s. The vast majority of
26 Edgewood participants have never received any notice from DEFENDANTS and at most a small
27 handful have ever received any health care or compensation from DEFENDANTS associated
28 with their participation in the MKULTRA experiments.

1 90. DEFENDANTS acquired esoteric and unique knowledge and information, most of
2 which was never made public, concerning the properties, doses, and health effects, both
3 immediate and latent, of the substances they tested. Most private physicians lack the background
4 and experience properly to treat many of the health effects of such substances, some of which
5 DEFENDANTS have never identified. As a result, the ability of the “volunteers” to obtain
6 suitable medical care has in many instances been, and continues to be, adversely impacted or
7 compromised.

8 91. Nothing herein is intended or should be construed as an attempt to obtain review
9 of any decision relating to benefits sought by any veteran or to challenge any benefits decisions
10 made by the Secretary of the VA. Likewise, nothing herein is intended or should be construed as
11 a request for money damages.

12 **F. DEFENDANTS**

13 92. Defendant CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (“CIA”) was created in 1947
14 by the National Security Act, which also established the Department of Defense and the National
15 Security Council (“NSC”). CIA was modeled largely after the Office of Strategic Services,
16 which served as the principal U.S. intelligence organization during World War II. The newly
17 created agency was authorized to engage in foreign intelligence collection (*i.e.*, espionage),
18 analysis, and covert actions. It was, however, prohibited from engaging in domestic police or
19 internal security functions. The CIA has publicly stated that no U.S. citizens should be the object
20 of CIA operations. Nonetheless, CIA engaged in a surreptitious, illegal program of domestic
21 human experimentation from the 1950s at least well into the 1970s.

22 93. Defendant LEON PANETTA, is the current Director of the CIA, and is named
23 solely in his official capacity. The Director of the CIA serves as the head of the CIA and reports
24 to the Director of National Intelligence. (The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act
25 of 2004 amended the National Security Act to provide for a Director of National Intelligence who
26 would assume some of the roles formerly fulfilled by the Director of Central Intelligence
27 (“DCI”), with a separate Director of the CIA.) The CIA Director’s responsibilities include:
28 (a) collecting intelligence through human sources and by other appropriate means, except that he

1 shall have no police, subpoena, or law enforcement powers or internal security functions;
2 (b) correlating and evaluating intelligence related to the national security and providing
3 appropriate dissemination of such intelligence; (c) providing overall direction for and
4 coordination of the collection of national intelligence outside the United States through human
5 sources by elements of the intelligence community authorized to undertake such collection and, in
6 coordination with other departments, agencies, or elements of the United States Government that
7 are authorized to undertake such collection, ensuring that the most effective use is made of
8 resources and that appropriate account is taken of the risks to the United States and those
9 involved in such collection; and (d) performing such other functions and duties related to
10 intelligence affecting the national security as the President or the Director of National Intelligence
11 may direct.

12 94. Defendant the DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (“DOD” or “DoD”) is the federal
13 department charged with coordinating and supervising all agencies and functions of the
14 government relating directly to national security and the military. The organization and functions
15 of the DOD are set forth in Title 10 of the United States Code. The DOD is the major tenant of
16 the Pentagon building near Washington, D.C., and has three major components — the
17 Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force.
18 Among the many DOD agencies are the Missile Defense Agency, the Defense Advanced
19 Research Projects Agency (“DARPA”), the Pentagon Force Protection Agency (“PFPA”), the
20 Defense Intelligence Agency (“DIA”), the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (“NGA”),
21 and the National Security Agency (“NSA”). The department also operates several joint service
22 schools, including the National War College.

23 95. Defendant DR. ROBERT M. GATES is the current Secretary of Defense, and is
24 named solely in his official capacity. The Secretary of Defense is the principal defense policy
25 advisor to the President and is responsible for the formulation of general defense policy and
26 policy related to all matters of direct concern to the DOD, and for the execution of approved
27 policy. Under the direction of the President, the Secretary of Defense exercises authority,
28 direction and control over the DOD. The Secretary of Defense is a member of the President’s

1 Cabinet and of the National Security Council. In 1964, the DOD took primary responsibility for
2 the human experimentation “volunteers.” In 1993, the DOD promised to supply VA with
3 information to help “volunteers” with claims; however, the DOD did not fulfill that promise. On
4 December 2, 2002, Congress passed the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for
5 Fiscal Year 2003. In that Act, Congress directed the Secretary of Defense to “work with veterans
6 and veterans service organizations” to identify “projects or tests conducted by the Department of
7 Defense that may have exposed members of the Armed Forces to chemical or biological agents.”
8 In February 2008, the U.S. Government Accountability Office reported to Congress that the DOD
9 had not met this duty, and that the DOD “has not kept Congress and veterans service
10 organizations fully informed about its efforts.” Indeed, for decades the DOD resisted release of
11 the names of the “volunteers” to the VA, as well as other available information.

12 96. Defendant UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY (the “Department
13 of the Army”) is one of three service departments of the Department of Defense. It has
14 responsibility for the administration of, control, and operation of the United States Army (the
15 “Army”), a military organization whose primary responsibility is for land-based military
16 operations. The civilian head of the Department of the Army is the Secretary of the Army, and
17 the highest ranking military officer in the department is the Chief of Staff, unless the Chairman of
18 the Joint Chiefs of Staff or Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is an Army officer. The
19 Army is made up of three components: the active component, the Regular Army, and two reserve
20 components, the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve. As of October 31, 2008, the
21 Regular Army reported just under 546,000 soldiers. The Army National Guard (the “ARNG”)
22 reported 350,000 personnel and the United States Army Reserve (the “USAR”) reported 189,000
23 personnel, putting the approximate combined total at 1,085,000 personnel.

24 97. Defendant PETE GEREN is the current United States Secretary of the Army, and
25 is named solely in his official capacity. Secretary GEREN has statutory responsibility for all
26 matters relating to the United States Army: manpower, personnel, reserve affairs, installations,
27 environmental issues, weapons systems and equipment acquisition, communications, and
28 financial management. Additionally, Secretary GEREN is responsible for the Department of the

1 Army's annual budget and supplemental budget of \$170 billion. He leads a work force of over
2 one million active duty, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve soldiers, 230,000 Department
3 of the Army civilian employees and 280,000 contracted service personnel.

4 98. Defendant ERIC H. HOLDER, JR. is the current Attorney General of the UNITED
5 STATES OF AMERICA, and is named solely in his official capacity, and in connection with the
6 Attorney General's assumption of responsibility to notify the victims of biological and chemical
7 weapons tests.

8 99. The inclusion of each defendant named herein is necessary to afford complete
9 relief, and to avoid a multiplicity of actions and the possibility of inconsistent results.

10 **II. THE HISTORY OF THE GOVERNMENT'S USE OF CITIZENS AS TEST**
11 **SUBJECTS IN EXPERIMENTS INVOLVING RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES,**
12 **CHEMICALS AND BIOLOGICAL AGENTS**

13 **A. DEFENDANTS' Use of Soldiers to Test Toxic Chemical and Biological**
14 **Warfare Agents**

15 **1. Overview of Testing Programs**

16 100. Edgewood Arsenal was originally established on October 20, 1917, six months
17 after the United States entered World War I, and one of its responsibilities was to conduct
18 chemical weapons research, development and testing. Edgewood also provided chemical
19 production and artillery shell filling facilities to respond to the chemical weapons that were being
20 used in the fighting in Europe. The main chemicals produced were phosgene, chloropicrin and
21 mustard. Edgewood offered a military facility where design and testing of ordnance material
22 could be carried out in close proximity to the nation's industrial and shipping centers. The
23 installation comprises two principal areas, separated by the Bush River. The Northern area was
24 known as the Aberdeen Proving Ground area. The southern sector, Edgewood Arsenal —
25 formerly called the U.S. Army Chemical Warfare Center — was located northeast of Baltimore,
26 Maryland, in the Northern Chesapeake Bay along a neck of land between the Gunpowder and
27 Bush rivers. The two areas were administratively combined in 1971.

28 101. During the 1930s, Edgewood Arsenal served as the center of the military's
Chemical Warfare Service activities. Workers developed gas masks and protective clothing,

1 tested chemical agent dispersal methods, and trained Army and Navy personnel. During World
2 War II, Edgewood Arsenal continued to produce chemical agents and plans for countermeasures
3 in case it became necessary to use them. Workers at Edgewood also tested and developed flame
4 thrower weapons and smoke screens. The Army Chemical and Biological Defense Command
5 (“CBDCOM”) is home to the Army’s non-medical chemical and biological defense activities,
6 including research, development, acquisition, and remediation issues associated with chemical
7 and biological defense.

8 102. By the end of World War II, the U.S. had produced more than 87,000 tons of
9 sulfur mustard, 20,000 tons of Lewisite, and 100 tons of nitrogen mustard at Edgewood Arsenal
10 and three other military facilities. In addition to producing chemical materials, Edgewood
11 became the first American military installation to test lethal agents on humans.

12 103. In 1942, DEFENDANTS for the first time sought formal authority to recruit and
13 use human subjects in a chemical warfare experiment involving mustard agents. (1976 Army IG
14 Report at 29-30.) The Acting Secretary of War authorized in principle the use of enlisted men as
15 subjects for testing of mustard agent on soldiers. Initially, volunteer investigators at Edgewood
16 Arsenal were used to test mustard, phosgene, and other known chemical agents. DEFENDANTS
17 continued to rely upon this same mustard gas authorization to conduct human experimentation
18 into the 1950s at Camp Siebert, Alabama, Bushnell, Florida, Dugway Proving Ground, Utah, and
19 off the coast of Panama near the Panama Canal Zone. (1976 Army IG Report at 30.)

20 104. On or about January 21, 1944, DEFENDANTS carried out a mission to test the
21 effects of mustard gas bombs on American prisoners who had volunteered for the assignment on
22 the understanding that they would be released from prison after it was concluded. These
23 volunteers were placed in underground fortified bunkers on an island off the coast of Australia.
24 In an effort to cover their tracks, DEFENDANTS used Australian pilots in American Air Force
25 planes to conduct an air strike on the fortified bunkers, hoping to gain information to plan the
26 invasion of Pacific Islands held by Japan. The secret mission was headed by Lt. Col. Jess
27 Crowther of the 5th U.S. Air Force. The prisoners were killed in the bombing, and
28 DEFENDANTS suppressed or destroyed information concerning the mission and its results.

1 105. From approximately 1949 to 1968, DEFENDANTS conducted open air field tests
2 of anti-personnel biological simulants in numerous U.S. cities. For example, in 1950,
3 DEFENDANTS exposed the city of San Francisco to an aerosolized live bacteria called *serratia*
4 *marcescens*. On information and belief, this field test exposed military personnel and civilians
5 alike to *serratia marcescens*. See, e.g., *Nevin v. United States*, 696 F.2d 1229 (9th Cir. 1983).
6 The bacterium *bacillus globigii* also was used in the 1950 San Francisco test. Additional anti-
7 personnel field testing of *bacillus globigii* took place at Edgewood Arsenal in 1959. (See, e.g.,
8 U.S. Army Activity In the U.S. Biological Warfare Programs, Volume 2, Annex E, Appendix III
9 & Annex F (Feb. 24, 1977), included in *Biological Testing Involving Human Subjects by the*
10 *Department of Defense: Hearing Before the Subcomm. on Health and Scientific Research of the*
11 *S. Comm. on Human Resources*, 95th Cong. (1977).) DEFENDANTS also entered into numerous
12 Biological Warfare Research, Development, Test, & Evaluation (“RDTE”) Contracts with private
13 research institutions through Fort Detrick, including more than 20 contracts from 1950 to 1966
14 with the State of California, the University of California, Stanford University, and Stanford
15 Research Institute. (See *id.* at 80-100.)

16 106. In early 1952, the CIA effected an agreement with the Army Chemical Corps for
17 the performance of certain chemical and biological warfare research and development work by
18 the Army Chemical Corps at the Army’s laboratory facilities at Fort Detrick. CIA funding for
19 this program continued until the 1970s. Fort Detrick was the parent research and pilot plant
20 center for DEFENDANTS’ biological warfare programs, and became heavily involved in cancer
21 research after President Nixon declared a war on cancer in 1971. The National Cancer Institute
22 (“NCI”) spearheaded that effort. The Naval Biosciences Laboratory (“NBL”), in Oakland,
23 California, collaborated in open-air tests of biological warfare simulants in the San Francisco Bay
24 Area in the 1950s, including by supplying personnel, lab facilities, and equipment for the secret
25 biological warfare simulant exercise in San Francisco. The University of California (“UC”)
26 helped manage the NBL — earlier called the Naval Biological Laboratory. From approximately
27 1953 to 1968, UC, while involved with the NBL, also had biological warfare contracts with the
28 U.S. Army. After U.S. treaty obligations prohibited open research on mass production of

1 dangerous viruses as a result of the Biological Weapons Convention (1972), this program, at least
2 officially, shifted its focus to defensive measures. A focus of the Fort Detrick facility after the
3 ban on offensive viruses was the large scale production of oncogenic (cancer-causing) and
4 suspected oncogenic viruses. Within about a year, DEFENDANTS had produced a stockpile of
5 approximately 60,000 liters of oncogenic and immunosuppressive viruses. In addition, a research
6 engineer at NBL who was a member of the NCI Biohazards Work Group from the NBL,
7 conducted research concerning the stability, virulence, and biological characteristics of viral
8 aerosols in the early 1970s.

9 107. Throughout the 1970s, the U.S. “defensive” biological warfare programs
10 increasingly focused on the research and development of viral disease agents. The seed stocks for
11 virus production came from the Cell Culture Laboratory (“CCL”), which was housed at the NBL.
12 The laboratory was partially funded by the NCI and connected to UC and it became a repository
13 for potentially cancer-causing tissues and tissues that might contain them. After the ban, the NBL
14 continued experimenting with biological agents, but as “defensive” research. The NBL contract
15 was concurrent with NBL projects with bubonic plague, Rift Valley and meningitis. The NBL
16 did additional research for Fort Detrick before the 1972 ban. The NBL also performed much of
17 the original research into biological warfare during World War II. During this same period of
18 time, DEFENDANTS began to test the effectiveness of possible vaccines for biological warfare
19 agents on military personnel, using, for example, troops at Army installations such as Fort Dix,
20 N.J., where soldier “volunteers” were used to test a vaccine for meningitis.

21 108. DEFENDANTS and other government agencies have reported conflicting
22 estimates regarding the total number of armed services members exposed at Edgewood Arsenal
23 and other locations. The VA has reported that, between 1950 and 1975, approximately 6,720
24 soldiers were used as human guinea pigs for experiments involving exposure to at least 254 toxic
25 biological and chemical warfare agents at the U.S. Army’s laboratories at Edgewood Arsenal.
26 These tests were conducted jointly by the U.S. Army Intelligence Board and the Chemical
27 Warfare Laboratories at Edgewood Arsenal’s research facility.
28

1 109. One of the principal objectives of activities at Edgewood and Fort Detrick was to
2 research and test drugs that could be used for “psychological warfare.” In accordance with this
3 policy, the United States government began human testing of newer chemical agents, including
4 LSD, PCP, and synthetic cannabis analogs.

5 110. DEFENDANTS also tested mustard agents on soldiers at Edgewood. From 1958
6 to 1974, the government conducted tests of the riot control agent CS on at least 1,366 human
7 subjects at Edgewood, including skin applications, aerosol exposures, and direct application to the
8 individuals’ eyes.

9 111. As part of DEFENDANTS’ human experimentation program, DEFENDANTS
10 determined that field tests of psychochemicals were necessary and should be performed to follow
11 up on laboratory experiments. The former Fort Ord, approximately five miles north of Monterey,
12 California, was suggested as a field test site because the low ground fog was considered “good
13 weather” for such tests.

14 112. DEFENDANTS conducted field tests at Fort Ord using military personnel. These
15 field tests included a 1964 test entitled “Road Operations in a Toxic Environment” and a 1975
16 test code named “Grand Plot III,” which was concerned with twelve common chemical defense
17 tasks. One purpose of these tests appears to have been to test nuclear, biological, and chemical
18 protective clothing. Reports, some classified as SECRET, detailing the results of the Grand
19 Plot III tests contain specific data concerning how much a soldier’s performance is degraded
20 while operating in a chemical environment. (*See, e.g., Biomedical and Behavioral Research,*
21 *1975: Joint Hearings Before the Subcomm. on Health of the S. Comm. on Labor and Public*
22 *Welfare and the Subcomm. on Admin. Practice and Procedure of the S. Comm. on the Judiciary,*
23 *First Session of Human-Use Experimentation Programs of the Department of Defense and*
24 *Central Intelligence Agency, 94th Cong. (1975) at 621; Office of the Surgeon General, U.S.*
25 *Army, Medical Aspects of Harsh Environments, Vol. I (2001) at 12).*

26 113. The CIA, which referred to Edgewood as EARL (Edgewood Arsenal Research
27 Labs), Department of Defense, and Special Operations Division of the U.S. Army were actively
28 involved in human experimentation, which used soldiers as test subjects. The CIA’s involvement

1 violated its Charter, which restricts or forbids domestic CIA activities. *See* 50 U.S.C. § 403-
2 3(d)(1).

3 **2. The CIA and Other DEFENDANTS Hatch Project MKULTRA**

4 114. The U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Feres* emboldened DEFENDANTS
5 dramatically to expand the use of military personnel as test subjects, confident that they would be
6 insulated from liability. In April 1953, Richard Helms, the CIA's Acting Deputy Director of
7 Plans, proposed that the CIA institute a program for the "covert use of biological and chemical
8 materials" on an ultra-sensitive basis, meaning that knowledge of its existence would be limited
9 to senior CIA officers and that its activities and budget would be exempt from normal budget,
10 accounting, and legislative oversight requirements. (Memorandum from Richard Helms, Acting
11 Deputy Dir. of Plans, to Allen Dulles, Dir. of Cent. Intelligence (Apr. 3, 1953) (copy attached at
12 Tab A to a 1963 Report of Inspection of MKULTRA by CIA Inspector General J.S. Earman (the
13 "1963 CIA IG Report," a true copy of which is attached as Exhibit B hereto)); *see* Exh. B at
14 B-029-B-042.) (Helms was later convicted of lying to Congress regarding the CIA's role in the
15 attempted overthrow of President Salvador Allende in Chile.)

16 115. On or around April 13, 1953, CIA Director Allen Dulles approved Helms's
17 proposal and a covert CIA mind-control and chemical interrogation research program known as
18 "MKULTRA" was created. (Memorandum from Allen Dulles, Dir. of Cent. Intelligence, to
19 Deputy Dir. of Admin. (Apr. 13, 1953); *see* Exh. B at B-038-B-039; *see also* Exh. B at B-040.)
20 "Through the course of MKULTRA, CIA sponsored numerous experiments on unwitting
21 humans." (The Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments (ACHRE), Interim
22 Report of ACHRE (Oct. 21, 1994) at App. E.) MKULTRA testing was conducted at Edgewood
23 Arsenal together with other sites such as Fort McClellan, Alabama, Fort Benning, Georgia, and
24 Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The CIA also contracted with Fort Detrick, which conducted a series
25 of experiments using human subjects, one of which was known as "Project White Coat."

26 116. The MKULTRA projects were under the control of the Chemical Division, within
27 the Technical Services Division of the CIA. Beginning in 1951, Dr. Sidney Gottlieb became the
28 director of the Chemical Division. During testimony he gave to Congress in 1977, Dr. Gottlieb

1 claimed that the creation of MKULTRA was inspired by reports of mind-control work in the
2 Soviet Union and China. He stated that the mission was “to investigate whether and how it was
3 possible to modify an individual’s behavior by covert means.” (*Human Drug Testing by the CIA,*
4 *1977: Hearings on S. 1893 Before the Subcomm. on Health and Scientific Research of the S.*
5 *Comm. on Human Resources, 95th Cong. (1977) at 169.*)

6 117. A secret arrangement devoted a percentage of the CIA budget to MKULTRA. For
7 instance, in 1953, the MKULTRA Director, Dr. Sidney Gottlieb, was granted six percent of the
8 Technical Services Section’s research and development budget without any meaningful oversight
9 or accounting. (Exh. B at B-030, B-034.) MKULTRA, the “funding vehicle,” soon established
10 over 149 subprojects that involved experiments using drugs on human behavior, lie detectors,
11 hypnosis, and electric shock. The CIA also enlisted the cooperation of over 44 colleges and
12 universities, 15 research foundations, 12 clinics or hospitals, and 3 prisons. The CIA established
13 front organizations to channel funds to institutions conducting or assisting in the experiments
14 using benign, descriptive names such as the “Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology.”

15 118. The calculating mindset behind MKULTRA was revealed in a national security
16 assessment prepared for President Eisenhower in 1954 entitled “Report on the Covert Activities
17 of the Central Intelligence Agency,” which urged:

18 If the United States is to survive, long-standing American concepts
19 of “fair play” must be reconsidered. We must . . . learn to subvert,
20 sabotage, and destroy our enemies by more clever, more
21 sophisticated, and more effective methods than those used against
22 us. It may become necessary that the American people will be
23 acquainted with, understand and support this fundamentally
24 repugnant philosophy.

22 (James H. Doolittle, et al., Report on the Covert Activities of the Central Intelligence Agency
23 (Sept. 30, 1954) at 2-3.)

24 119. On February 26, 1953 — during the same year that MKULTRA began — the CIA
25 and DOD prepared and issued a directive that purported to bring the U.S. government in
26 compliance with the 1947 Nuremberg Code on medical research (the “1953 Wilson Directive”).
27 The 1953 Wilson Directive, a true copy of which is attached as Exhibit C hereto, initially was
28 classified as “top secret” and provided in relevant part that:

1 a. “The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential,” and
2 that “the person involved should have legal capacity to give consent; should be so situated as to
3 be able to exercise free power of choice, without the intervention of any element of force, fraud,
4 deceit, duress, over-reaching, or other ulterior forms of constraint or coercion; and should have
5 sufficient knowledge and comprehension of the elements of the subject matter involved as to
6 enable him to make an understanding and enlightened decision,” [which requires that he know]
7 “the nature, duration, and purpose of the experiment; the method and means by which it is to be
8 conducted; all inconvenience and hazards reasonably to be expected; and the effects upon his
9 health or person which may possibly come from his participation in the experiment” (Exh. C at
10 C-001-C-002);

11 b. “The number of volunteers used shall be kept to a minimum . . .” (Exh. C
12 at C-002);

13 c. “The experiment should be so designed and based on the results of animal
14 experimentation and a knowledge of the natural history of the disease or other problem under
15 study . . .” (Exh. C at C-002);

16 d. “The experiment should be so conducted as to avoid all unnecessary
17 physical and mental suffering and injury” (Exh. C at C-002);

18 e. “The experiment should be conducted only by scientifically qualified
19 persons. The highest degree of skill and care should be required through all stages of the
20 experiment . . .” (Exh. C at C-003);

21 f. “During the course of the experiment the human subject should be at
22 liberty to bring the experiment to an end if he has reached the physical or mental state where
23 continuation of the experiment seems to him to be impossible,” and “the scientist in charge must
24 be prepared to terminate the experiment at any stage . . .” (Exh. C at C-003); and

25 g. “In each instance in which an experiment is proposed . . ., the nature and
26 purpose of the proposed experiment and the name of the person who will be in charge of such
27 experiment shall be submitted for approval to the Secretary of the military department in which
28

1 the proposed experiment is to be conducted,” and no experiment “shall be undertaken until such
2 Secretary has approved in writing the experiment proposed . . .” (Exh. C at C-003).

3 120. The classification of the 1953 Wilson Directive as “Top Secret” and later “Secret”
4 rendered it unknown to Plaintiffs, other “volunteers,” and the vast majority of the managers of the
5 human experimentation program. In fact, the existence of the 1953 Wilson Directive was kept
6 secret from researchers, subjects and policymakers for over two decades, and the implementing
7 instructions to the field for the 1953 Wilson Directive were delayed, and monitoring and
8 enforcement of the directive were almost non-existent.

9 121. Following a series of revelations concerning MKULTRA and other unethical CIA
10 practices, President Gerald Ford issued Executive Order 11905 on Foreign Intelligence Activities
11 in February 1976, which prohibited “experimentation with drugs on human subjects, except with
12 the informed consent, in writing and witnessed by a disinterested third party.” (Exec. Order
13 11905 §5(d).)

14 122. On or about April 19, 1979, the National Commission for the Protection of Human
15 Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research, Department of Health, Education and Welfare
16 published a report pursuant to the National Research Act, which set forth basic ethical principles
17 and guidelines for the protection of human subjects in biomedical and behavioral research (the
18 “Belmont Report”).

19 123. On or about December 4, 1981, President Reagan issued Executive Order 12333,
20 which governed the conduct of U.S. intelligence activities. Section 2.10 of which, entitled
21 “Human Experimentation,” provided:

22 No agency within the Intelligence Community shall sponsor,
23 contract for or conduct research on human subjects except in
24 accordance with guidelines issued by the Department of Health and
Human Services. The subject’s informed consent shall be
documented as required by those guidelines.

25 124. On or about January 7, 1983, DEFENDANT DOD issued Directive No. 3216.2
26 regarding the Protection of Human Subjects in DOD-Supported Research, which extended basic
27 procedures of the 1953 Wilson Directive and applied to all DOD-supported research,
28 development, tests, evaluations, and clinical investigations by DOD and DOD contractors.

1 125. On June 30, 1953, the Department of the Army Office of the Chief of Staff issued
2 a CONFIDENTIAL Memorandum, numbered Item 3247, concerning Use of Volunteers in
3 Research. This Memorandum echoed the Wilson Directive and set forth opinions of the Judge
4 Advocate General that furnished “specific guidance for all participants in research in atomic,
5 biological and/or chemical warfare defense using volunteers.” Among other things, the
6 guidelines established in this Memorandum provided that:

7 a. Agents used in research must have several “limiting characteristics,”
8 including “[n]o serious chronicity anticipated,” “[e]ffective therapy available,” and an
9 “[a]dequate background of animal experimentation.”

10 b. “As added protection for the volunteers, the following safeguards *will be*
11 *provided*: Medical treatment and hospitalization *will be provided* for all casualties of the
12 experiments as required.” (Emphasis added.)

13 126. On or about March 26, 1962, the Department of the Army issued Army
14 Regulation 70-25, concerning the Use of Volunteers as Subjects in Research (“AR 70-25”).
15 AR 70-25 prescribed policies “governing the use of volunteers as subjects in Department of Army
16 research, including research in nuclear, biological and chemical warfare, wherein human beings
17 are deliberately exposed to unusual or potentially hazardous conditions.” AR 70-25 set forth
18 certain “basic principles” that “must be observed to satisfy moral, ethical, and legal concepts.”
19 The first basic principle listed is that “Voluntary consent i[s] absolutely essential.” In furtherance
20 of that basic principle, AR 70-25 instructs (among other things) that:

21 a. the volunteer “must have sufficient understanding of the implications of his
22 participation to enable him to make an informed decision, so far as such knowledge does not
23 compromise the experiment”; and

24 b. the volunteer “will be fully informed of the effects upon his health or
25 person which may possibly come from his participation in the experiment.”

26 127. Another basic principle set forth by AR 70-25 is that volunteers “will have no
27 physical or mental diseases which will make the proposed experiment more hazardous for them
28 than for normal healthy persons.”

1 128. AR 70-25 also mandates that “[a]s added protection for volunteers, the following
2 safeguards *will be provided*: . . . Required medical treatment and hospitalization *will be provided*
3 for all casualties.” (Emphasis added.)

4 129. In June 1991, the same basic principles contained in the 1953 Wilson
5 Memorandum were propounded in regulations issued by DEFENDANT DOD. *See* 32 C.F.R.
6 Part 219. This set of regulations is generally referred to as the “Common Rule,” a denomination
7 that is also used in this Complaint.

8 130. DEFENDANT DOD issued a series of directives adopting or certifying the
9 Common Rule in Directives 3216.02 (“Protection of Human Subjects and Adherence to Ethical
10 Standards in DOD-Supported Research,” March 25, 2002) and 6200.2 (“Use of Investigational
11 New Drugs for Force Health Protection,” August 1, 2000). The directives, regulations (including,
12 but not limited to, AR 70-25) and other governmental actions regarding the Common Rule, the
13 Belmont Report and the 1953 Wilson Memorandum are sometimes referred to collectively as the
14 “Official Directives.” Throughout the period of time encompassed by this Complaint, the basic
15 ethical principles memorialized in the Official Directives did not change. However, what did
16 markedly change is the willingness of government officials to ignore or depart from ethical norms
17 or circumvent procedures or mechanisms to patrol or monitor compliance with such norms.

18 131. The rationale for DEFENDANTS’ policy of secrecy regarding its human
19 experimentation program was summarized by Atomic Energy Commission’s Colonel O. G.
20 Haywood: “It is desired that no document be released which refers to experiments with humans
21 and might have adverse effect upon on public opinion or result in legal suits. Documents
22 covering such work field should be classified ‘secret.’” (Memorandum from Col. O.G. Haywood,
23 Jr., U.S. Army Corps of Eng’rs, U.S. Atomic Energy Comm’n, to U.S. Atomic Energy Comm’n
24 (Apr. 17, 1947).)

25 132. The links between the Army’s Edgewood Arsenal and the CIA were close. Many
26 scientists who worked at Edgewood, such as Dr. Ray Treichler, or under Edgewood contracts
27 were on the CIA’s payroll. Importantly, the CIA funded Edgewood research for over 20 years.
28 The CIA financed, directed, and used the information derived from the tests at Edgewood for

1 their own purposes. At least three CIA officers were members of DOD's Committee on Medical
2 Sciences ("CMS") from 1948 until 1953. Reputedly, many of the Army officers running the
3 Edgewood experiments were actually CIA agents. DEFENDANTS did not comply with the
4 protocols established in the 1953 Wilson Directive or the Official Directives in their conduct of
5 the human experimentation program. Rather, DEFENDANTS continued to flagrantly, repeatedly
6 and deliberately flout the safeguards in the Official Directives and international law, depending
7 on secrecy to operate with impunity.

8 133. The 1963 CIA IG Report by J.S. Earman (*see supra* ¶ 114) listed the following
9 activities as having been "appropriate [for] investigation" under the MKULTRA charter:
10 radiation, electro-shock, various fields of psychology, psychiatry, sociology, anthropology,
11 graphology, harassment substances, and paramilitary devices and materials. (Exh. B at B-006.)
12 Ongoing activities as of 1963 included "projects in offensive/defensive [categories] BW, CW
13 [biological and chemical weapons] and radiation," "petroleum sabotage," "defoliants," and
14 "devices for remote measurement of physiological processes." (Exh. B at B-024.) The 1963 CIA
15 IG Report noted that "original charter documents specified that TSD [Technical Services
16 Division] maintain exacting control of MKULTRA activities," but that "redefinition of the scope
17 of MKULTRA is now appropriate." (Exh. B at B-006.)

18 134. Major program elements of MKULTRA and its progeny have never been publicly
19 revealed. For example, key parts of the 1963 CIA IG Report were redacted, including all
20 information concerning one of the two major MKULTRA programs. (Exh. B at B-003, B-005,
21 B-030, and B-033.)

22 135. The 1963 CIA IG Report found that DEFENDANTS had pursued a policy of
23 "minimum documentation," which "precluded use of routine inspection procedures." (Exh. B at
24 B-007.) Only two individuals in TSD had "full substantive knowledge of the program, and most
25 of that knowledge is unrecorded." (Exh. B at B-008.)

26 136. The managers of MKULTRA concluded in 1955 that the "testing of materials
27 under accepted scientific procedures" would "fail[] to disclose the full pattern of reactions and
28 attributions that may occur in operational situations." Therefore, DEFENDANTS initiated a

1 “program for covert testing of materials on unwitting U.S. Citizens” in 1955. (Exh. B at B-008-
2 B-009.)

3 137. By the early 1960s MKULTRA had evolved into a “highly elaborated and
4 stabilized . . . structure” (Exh. B at B-009), which was divided into the following key parts:

5 a. Securing new materials through “standing arrangements with specialists in
6 universities, pharmaceutical houses, hospitals, state and federal institutions, and private research
7 organizations.” (Exh. B at B-009.) For example, using Dr. Charles F. Geschickter as a cover
8 under Subproject 35, the CIA secretly arranged for the financing and construction of a wing of the
9 Georgetown University Hospital in 1950 to provide a secure locale for clinical testing of
10 biological, radiological and chemical substances on human beings. (Advisory Committee on
11 Human Radiation Experiments (ACHRE), Interim Report of ACHRE (Oct. 21, 1994) at App. E.)
12 The so-called “Geschickter Fund for Medical Research” served as the “principal ‘cut-out source’
13 for CIA’s secret funding of numerous MKULTRA human experiment projects” (*id.* at FN 6), and
14 insured that the “Agency’s [CIA’s] sponsorship of sensitive research projects would be
15 completely deniable since no connection would exist between the University and Agency.”
16 (Memorandum from Chief, Deputy Dir., Plans, Technical Servs. Section, CIA, to Dir. of Cent.
17 Intelligence (Allen Dulles) (Nov. 15, 1954) at Tab A (Subproject 35 - Project MKULTRA, T.S.
18 101077A).) A “cut-out” is a straw man or cover mechanism designed to hide the true ownership
19 or financing of an operation, project or activity. This arrangement became necessary when
20 researchers complained that existing cover mechanisms exposed scientists and other researchers
21 to “unnecessary and highly undesirable personal risk[s]” as their connection to the projects
22 “might seriously jeopardize their professional reputations.” (*Id.*)

23 b. The CIA also financed studies by Dr. D. Ewen Cameron at the Department
24 of Psychiatry, McGill University, in the 1950s, which explored methods to erase memory and
25 rewrite the psyche, using patients being treated for conditions such as post-partum depression,
26 marital problems, and anxiety. Dr. Cameron used a combination of intense electro-shocks,
27 sensory deprivation, isolation, drugs such as LSD and insulin (to induce extended sleep).
28 Eventually, the subjects regressed to a vegetative, pre-verbal or infantile state. Once this

1 “depatterning” had occurred, Dr. Cameron forced patients to listen to repetitive pre-recorded
2 messages that contained principles intended to guide future behavior such as, “You are a good
3 mother,” which he referred to as “psychic driving.” Most of Dr. Cameron’s patients emerged
4 from his therapies with more serious symptoms and problems, including memory loss,
5 hallucinations, intense anxiety, and loss of touch with reality.

6 c. Grants of funds were made “under ostensible research foundation auspices
7 to the specialists located in the public or quasi-public institutions,” therefore “conceal[ing] from
8 the institution the interest of [the] CIA.” (Exh. B at B-009.) “The system in effect ‘buys a piece’
9 of the specialist in order to enlist his aid in pursuing the intelligence implications of his research,”
10 including “systematic search of the scientific literature, procurement of materials, their
11 propagation, and the application of test dosages to animals and under some circumstances to
12 volunteer human subjects.” (Exh. B at B-010.) This “funding of sensitive MKULTRA projects
13 by sterile grants in aid . . . [was] one of the principal controversial aspects of this program.”
14 (Exh. B at B-010.) In addition to the CIA, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and
15 the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration provided funding for experiments involving
16 behavior modification and mind control.

17 d. The intensive testing of substances on human subjects by “physicians,
18 toxicologists, and other specialists in mental, narcotics and general hospitals and in prisons, who
19 are provided the products and findings of the basic research projects Where health permits,
20 test subjects are voluntary participants in the program.” (Exh. B at B-011-B-012.). One series of
21 experiments on prisoners took place at the California Medical Facility at Vacaville, where
22 psychiatrists administered anectine, a strong muscle relaxant which deprives the victim of all
23 muscular control and arrests breathing, and induces strong sensations of suffocation and
24 drowning.

25 e. The “final phase of testing of MKULTRA materials involves their
26 application to unwitting subjects in normal life settings.” (Exh. B at B-012.) To accomplish this,
27 the CIA entered into an “informal arrangement” with individuals in the Bureau of Narcotics
28 (“FBN” - (“DEA”)) in 1955 with the understanding that the FBN would “disclaim all knowledge

1 and responsibility in the event of a compromise.” (Exh. B at B-013.) FBN operated safehouses
2 in both San Francisco and New York where they secretly administered experimental substances to
3 the patrons of prostitutes. (Exh. B at B-013-B-014; *see also Project MKULTRA, The CIA’s*
4 *Program of Research in Behavioral Modification*, 95th Cong. (1977) at 57 (J. Gittinger), 115 (R.
5 Lashbrook, M.D.), and 184 (S. Gottlieb, M.D.)) The FBN maintained “close working relations
6 with local police authorities which could be utilized to protect the activity in critical situations.”
7 (Exh. B at B-015.) The brothel experiments were code-named “Operation Midnight Climax.”

8 f. The final step in the “research and development sequence” was to
9 “deliver[] MKULTRA materials into the MKDELTA control system governing their employment
10 in clandestine operations.” (Exh. B at B-015.) “The final stage of covert testing of materials on
11 unwitting subjects is clearly the most sensitive aspect of MKULTRA.” (Exh. B at B-016.)
12 “Present practice is to maintain no records of the planning and approval of test programs.”
13 (Exh. B at B-016.)

14 138. Ironically, the operational returns of MKULTRA were scanty. The products were
15 rarely used in field operations, and had limited success where used. (Exh. B at B-018-B-019; *see*
16 *also Project MKULTRA, The CIA’s Program of Research in Behavioral Modification*, 95th Cong.
17 (1977) at 43.) “There is an extremely low rate of operational use of the controlled materials.”
18 (Exh. B at B-023.) One of the reasons for nonuse was that “some case officers have basic moral
19 objections to the concept of MKDELTA and therefore refuse to use the materials.” (Exh. B at
20 B-021-B-022.)

21 139. Under MKULTRA and its progeny, at least 1,000 “volunteers” were given up to
22 20 doses of LSD to test the drug as an interrogation weapon, even though the tests were known by
23 Edgewood scientists to result in serious physical and psychological problems. Dr. Van Sim, a
24 physician responsible for the human subjects used at Edgewood, previously worked at the British
25 Chemical Defense Establishment at Porton Down, where similar experiments had been conducted
26 on humans. After returning to the United States, Dr. Van Sim warned that the British
27 experiments had shown that “during acute LSD intoxication the subject is a potential danger to
28

1 himself and to others; in some instances a delayed and exceptionally severe response may take
2 place and be followed by serious after effects lasting several days.”

3 140. Despite this knowledge, test subjects at Edgewood and elsewhere were given LSD
4 and other drugs and then sometimes subjected to hostile questioning. Moreover, the test subjects
5 were not given any specific information about the nature of the drugs they were receiving, which
6 exacerbated the state of the victims’ anxiety while on mind-altering agents.

7 141. Some of the experiments at Edgewood and other sites were designed to replicate
8 some of those that were conducted by Nazi doctors in concentration camps. American
9 psychiatrist Paul Hoch’s experiments on mental patients in New York, where he was working on
10 Edgewood projects supervised by DEFENDANTS and as a CIA consultant, killed one patient
11 with a mescaline injection (Harold Blauer) and seriously injured another. As the federal judge
12 concluded in a case brought by Mr. Blauer’s daughter, “the real reason Blauer died was not
13 medical incompetence in the administration of a therapeutic or diagnostic drug, but the fact that
14 he was used as a human guinea pig.” *Barrett v. United States*, 660 F. Supp. 1291, 1308
15 (S.D.N.Y. 1987). MKULTRA’s experiments also resulted in the death of Frank Olson, an Army
16 scientist who mysteriously fell out of a hotel window after members of the CIA secretly slipped
17 LSD into his drink. A 1994 GAO publication also notes that during the course of the extensive
18 radiological, chemical, and biological research programs conducted or sponsored by
19 DEFENDANTS, some participants died. (Frank C. Conahan, Assistant Comptroller Gen., U.S.
20 Gen. Accounting Office, Human Experimentation: An Overview on Cold War Era Programs,
21 Testimony Before The Legis. and National Security Subcomm. of the H. Comm. on Government
22 Operations, GAO/T-NSIAD-94-266 (Sept. 28, 1994) at 1.)

23 142. Sporadic information regarding DEFENDANTS’ activities began to circulate and
24 the 1963 CIA IG Report recommended termination of unwitting testing. However, the CIA’s
25 Deputy Director for Research, Richard Helms, who later became the CIA Director, surreptitiously
26 continued the program under a new name in 1964: MKSEARCH. The MKSEARCH project
27 attempted, among other things, to produce a perfect truth serum for use in interrogating suspected
28 Soviet spies during the Cold War, and generally to explore any other possibilities of mind control.

1 143. DEFENDANTS adopted a policy to create only “sparse documentation” of the
2 projects, with a preference that results of experiments be “conveyed verbally.” Nor did
3 DEFENDANTS prepare adequate documentation of the medical records of test participants or
4 follow-up to determine long-term health effects. “Present [CIA] practice is to maintain no
5 records of the planning and approval of test programs.” (Exh. B at B-016.) Medical records
6 regarding the exposure of hundreds of “volunteers” that were maintained by the Medical
7 Research Laboratory mysteriously disappeared in the 1960s. And, shortly before he left office in
8 1973, CIA Director Richard Helms authorized the destruction of the CIA’s files regarding human
9 experimentation and Dr. Gottlieb’s drug files, the intent of which was to prevent discovery of the
10 embarrassing and indefensible details of their crimes. As a result, most of the records
11 documenting the human experimentation program are not available.

12 144. The Court should draw adverse inferences from DEFENDANTS’ document
13 destruction, redactions, spoliations, and other wrongful acts described herein.

14 145. DEFENDANTS also developed a protocol to classify any documents that referred
15 to the human experimentation program based upon concerns that they might have “an adverse
16 effect on public opinion or result in legal suits.” (*See* 1947 Haywood memo, *supra* ¶ 131.)

17 DEFENDANTS also ordered that:

18 Precautions must be taken not only to protect operations from
19 exposure to enemy forces but also to conceal these activities from
20 the American public in general. The knowledge that the Agency
21 [CIA] is engaging in unethical and illicit activities would have
serious repercussions in political and diplomatic circles and would
be detrimental to the accomplishment of its mission.

22 (CIA Inspector General’s Survey of Technical Servs. Div., 1957, as cited in S. Rep. No. 94-755
23 (“Church Committee Report”), Book 1, §XVII (1976) at 394; *see Project MKULTRA, The CIA’s*
24 *Program of Research in Behavioral Modifications*, 95th Cong. (1977) at 74.) A July 26, 1963
25 Memorandum to the CIA Director also concluded that “[t]he concepts involved in manipulating
26 human behavior are found by many people both within and outside the Agency [CIA] to be
27 distasteful and unethical.” (Memorandum from J.S. Earman, Inspector General, CIA, to Dir. of
28 Cent. Intelligence (July 26, 1963) (attaching the 1963 CIA IG Report); *see* Exh. B at B-002.)

1 146. Documents from the CIA's "Family Jewels" declassified file establish that drugs
2 that had been rejected by private manufacturers were tested on soldiers at Edgewood.
3 Specifically, as explained in the CIA's own documents: "the reported [behavioral] drug was part
4 of a larger program in which the Agency had relations with commercial drug manufacturers,
5 whereby they passed on drugs rejected because of unfavorable side effects. The drugs were
6 screened with the use of ADP equipment, and those selected for experimentation were tested at
7 [redacted] using monkeys and mice. Materials of having [sic] further interest, as demonstrated by
8 this testing, were then tested at Edgewood, using volunteer members of the Armed Forces."
9 (Memorandum from WVB to Executive Sec'y, CIA Mgmt. Comm. (undated), "CIA Family
10 Jewels" at 00413.)

11 147. In the decades following the 1953 Wilson Directive, DEFENDANTS' human
12 experimentation program continued and rapidly expanded under a shifting series of secret code
13 names, changes that usually were adopted to facilitate statements by DEFENDANTS denying that
14 recent or earlier programs such as MKULTRA were ongoing, including the following:

15 a. DEFENDANTS changed the program name from MKULTRA to
16 MKSEARCH after release of the CIA IG's 1963 Report, which was highly critical of
17 MKULTRA;

18 b. the OFTEN and CHICKWIT projects, jointly conducted by the Army and
19 CIA at the Edgewood Arsenal, but also funded by the CIA, which involved the collection of
20 information about foreign pharmaceuticals and experiments with human subjects;

21 c. the BLUEBIRD and ARTICHOKE projects, where DEFENDANTS
22 researched hypnosis, drugs such as sodium pentothal, the stimulant Desoxyn (methamphetamine),
23 and bulbocapnine (an alkaloid), which facilitate recovery of information under hypnosis, and
24 other substances that might aid in the interrogation of prisoners of war and defectors;

25 d. the MKDELTA project, a mind control research and development program
26 devised by DEFENDANTS that concentrated upon the use of biochemicals in clandestine
27 operations;

28

1 e. the MKNAOMI project, a successor to MKDELTA, which focused on the
2 research, testing, manufacture and means of diffusion or distribution of lethal and non-lethal
3 biological agents and materials;

4 f. the CHATTER project, which focused on the development and use of truth
5 serum and other interrogation drugs such as anabasis, aphylla, scopolamine, and mescaline; and

6 g. a series of related or follow-on projects with code names including
7 “PANDORA,” “SPELLBINDER,” “MONARCH,” “SLEEPING BEAUTY,” as well as others.

8 Hereinafter, DEFENDANTS’ group of experiments and programs involving human subjects,
9 including DEFENDANTS’ human experimentation conducted at Edgewood or under the
10 direction of Edgewood personnel, shall collectively be referred to as the “Human Test Series.”

11 148. The MKULTRA and MKSEARCH project sponsors operated “safe houses” in
12 New York City and San Francisco, where drugs were surreptitiously administered to human
13 subjects lured to the site by prostitutes, and the effects were witnessed and/or recorded on film as
14 part of Subprojects 3, 16, 42, 132, and 149. Ray Treichler was a CIA Monitor for this operation.
15 On information and belief, DEFENDANTS “were engaged in the involuntary drugging of
16 unwitting suspects in San Francisco” in settings outside of these “safe houses” as well. *See, e.g.,*
17 *Ritchie v. United States*, No. C 00-03940 MHP, 2004 WL 1161171, at *1-2 (N.D. Cal. May 24,
18 2004). DEFENDANTS also operated in Mill Valley, California, as part of Subproject 42.
19 Experiments also were conducted on aged veterans in VA domiciliaries. DEFENDANTS often
20 used surrogates in the private sector to perform many of these experiments.

21 149. DEFENDANTS formally launched Sub-Project 119 in 1960, the purpose of which
22 was to research, study, and interpret “bioelectric signals from the human organism, and activation
23 of human behavior by remote means.” (Memorandum for the Record re MKLUTRA Subproject
24 119 from Technical Servs. Div., Research Branch, CIA (Aug. 17, 1960).) This Sub-Project
25 involved the installation of “permanent septal electrodes . . . to determine the locus in which
26 stimulations will produce specific reactions,” first in animals and later in humans. (Proposal
27 Materials re MKULTRA Subproject 106, CIA (Jan. 1961) at 106-1.) The Army’s own report of
28 the health effects of LSD experiments concluded in 1980 that: “Early experimental studies by

1 Monroe and Heath and associates using electrodes implanted deeply in the brains of human
2 subjects demonstrated the occurrence of spiking (epileptiform) activity in portions of the limbic
3 system (hippocampus, amygadala [sic] and septal area) in response to LSD administration.”
4 (U.S. Army Med. Dep’t, LSD Follow-Up Study Report (Oct. 1980) at 34-35.) DEFENDANTS’
5 research program continued under various other code names, including Subproject 106 (in 1962),
6 and others, and DEFENDANTS used an unidentified “cut-out and cover” to run the program and
7 to camouflage their role. DEFENDANTS classified this work as “Agency Top Secret,” and
8 DEFENDANTS have either destroyed or classified the results of the Sub-Project 119 and 106
9 studies, as well as their progeny.

10 150. Dr. Jose Delgado began to research the use of pain and pleasure for mind control
11 during WWII. Later, as Director of Neuropsychiatry at Yale University Medical School, he
12 refined the design of his “transdermal stimulator,” a computer controlled, remote neurologic
13 transceiver and aversion stimulator. Dr. Delgado was especially interested in Electronic
14 Stimulation of the Brain. Dr. Delgado discovered that he could wield enormous power over his
15 subject by implanting a small probe into the brain. Using a device he called the “stimoceiver,”
16 which operated by FM radio waves, he was able to electrically orchestrate a wide range of human
17 emotions, including rage, pleasant sensations, elation, deep thoughtful concentration, odd
18 feelings, super relaxation (an essential precursor for deep hypnosis), colored visions or
19 hallucinations, lust, fatigue and various other responses. Dr. Delgado researched and perfected
20 many of his devices under the auspices of MKULTRA Sub-Project 95, in which he was joined by
21 Dr. Louis Jolyon West, who had mastered a technology called “RHIC-EDOM.” RHIC means
22 “Radio Hypnotic Intracerebral Control,” and EDOM means “Electronic Dissolution of Memory.”
23 These implants could be stimulated to induce a post-hypnotic state. EDOM involves the creation
24 of “Missing Time” or the loss of memory.

25 151. Dr. Delgado ominously wrote: “*The individual may think that the most important*
26 *reality is his own existence, but this is only his personal point of view. . . . This self-*
27 *importance . . . lacks historical perspective. [The notion that man has] **the right to develop his***
28 ***own mind** . . . [is a] kind of liberal orientation [that] has great appeal, but . . . its assumptions*

1 *are not supported . . . by . . . studies.*” (Jose M.R. Delgado, M.D., *Physical Control of the Mind,*
2 *Toward a Psychocivilized Society* (1969) at 236, 239 (emphasis added).)

3 152. Additional studies, conducted by Dr. Ewen Cameron and funded by the CIA, were
4 directed towards erasing memory and imposing new personalities on unwilling patients.

5 Cameron discovered that electroshock treatment caused amnesia. He set about a program that he
6 called “de-patterning,” which had the effect of erasing the memory of selected patients. Further
7 work revealed that subjects could be transformed into a virtual blank machine (Tabula Rasa) and
8 then be re-programmed with a technique which he termed “psychic driving.”

9 153. From 1965 through to 1970, Defense Advanced Projects Research Agency
10 (DARPA), with up to 70-80% funding provided by the military, set in motion operation
11 PANDORA to study the health and psychological effects of low intensity microwaves with regard
12 to the so-called “Moscow signal.” This project appears to have been quite extensive and included
13 (under U.S. Navy funding) studies demonstrating how to induce heart seizures, create leaks in the
14 blood/brain barrier and production of auditory hallucinations. Despite attempts to render the
15 Pandora program invisible to scrutiny, FOIA filings revealed memoranda of Richard Cesaro,
16 Director of DARPA, which confirmed that the program’s initial goal was to discover whether a
17 carefully controlled microwave signal could control the mind. Cesaro urged that these studies be
18 made for potential weapons applications.

19 154. The CIA financed further studies and subprojects under Project MKULTRA that
20 took place at Stanford University in Palo Alto, California, between 1953 and at least 1962. These
21 studies included:

- 22 • Subproject 2 (1953-1958): to study the “synergistic action of drugs which may be
23 appropriate for use in abolishing consciousness through animal experimentation”
24 (referred to as the “knockout” problem) and a “survey of methods to enable the
25 administration of drugs to patients without their knowledge.” Animal testing was
26 indicated in Subproject 2 proposals “as a precondition to human testing.”
- 27 • Subproject 56 (1956-1960): to study the “effectiveness of sympathomimetic drugs
28 in delaying” alcohol absorption.

- 1 • Subproject 70 (1957-1961): to develop a “temporary incapacitating drug” and
2 “define mechanisms involved in producing involuntary sleep and related
3 unconscious states” (referred to as the “K problem”). Ray Treichler served as a
4 CIA Monitor for Subproject 70.
- 5 • Subproject 71 (1957-1961): to conduct “clinical testing and evaluation of anti-
6 interrogation drugs” and develop a “miniaturized polygraph.”
- 7 • Subproject 72 (1956-57): to study “neurophysiological and pharmacological
8 effects of central nervous system antagonists and synergists.”
- 9 • Subproject 85 (1958-1959): to establish and substantiate the “true identity” of
10 individuals through blood groupings.
- 11 • Subproject 86 (1958-1959): to design and build miniature polygraph machines for
12 potential use on unwitting subjects.
- 13 • Subproject 91 (1959-1962): to perform “pre-clinical pharmacological studies
14 required to develop new psychochemicals and to test the promising drugs” on
15 animals. Ray Treichler was a CIA Monitor for Subproject 91.

16 The CIA spent more than half a million dollars funding these projects. On information and belief,
17 additional MKULTRA projects funded by the CIA took place at St. Francis Memorial Hospital in
18 San Francisco (Subprojects 124 and 140) and at Menlo Park Veterans Hospital.

19 155. Notwithstanding the international standards identified above, DEFENDANTS’
20 experiments on human subjects were conducted shrouded in secrecy, and have been characterized
21 by stealth, evasion, treachery, and deceit. Most of the subjects have been collected under
22 programs that operate under the umbrella of “non-lethal” or “less than lethal” weapons, and
23 include a wide assortment of different technologies based upon electro-magnetic radiation,
24 microwaves, lasers, infrasound, acoustic and polysound generators, and others.

25 3. **Secrecy Oaths**

26 156. “Volunteers” in the Edgewood and other experiments were in most instances
27 required to sign a statement agreeing that they would:
28

1 not divulge or make available any information related to U.S. Army
2 Intelligence Center interest or participation in the [volunteer
3 program] to any individual, nation, organization, business,
4 association, or other group or entity, not officially authorized to
receive such information. I understand that any action contrary to
the promises of this statement will render me liable to punishment
under the provisions of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

5 The “volunteers,” including many or all of the Individual Plaintiffs, were also generally forced to
6 sign forms consenting to the videotaping of the experiments.

7 157. In fact, DEFENDANTS’ form misled the “volunteers” by implying that the
8 Uniform Code of Military Justice applied to them after their discharge from service.

9 158. The existence of their secrecy oaths not only interfered with participants’ ability to
10 obtain health care and other necessary services, but to seek redress or assert claims. For example,
11 during telephone counseling hours over the years, Swords has provided initial counseling services
12 to multiple Vietnam-era veterans who were unwilling to share information relevant to possible
13 VA claims because of perceived secrecy obligations. In many cases, these secrecy obligations
14 hindered Swords’ efforts to provide — and in some cases prevented Swords from being able to
15 provide — comprehensive legal services to these veterans.

16 159. In 2003, the VA concluded that “most of the volunteer subjects of these
17 experiments conducted by the U.S. Military were told at the time that they should never reveal the
18 nature of the experiments, and apparently, almost to a man, they kept this secret for the next 40 or
19 more years.”

20 160. In approximately September 2006, some, but not all, Edgewood recipients,
21 received form letters from the VA advising them that notwithstanding their secrecy oaths, the
22 DOD had authorized them to discuss exposure information with their health care providers, but
23 warning them not to “discuss anything that relates to operational information that might reveal
24 chemical or biological warfare vulnerabilities or capabilities.” In addition, the DOD has
25 maintained a web site that contains incomplete and misleading information concerning the human
26 experimentation program.

4. Purported “Consent” by Human Test Subjects

161. Many “volunteers” used as test subjects at Edgewood and elsewhere were duped into volunteering to test chemical warfare clothing and gas masks and instead were secretly given nerve gas, psychochemicals, incapacitating agents, and hundreds of other dangerous drugs. The “volunteers” were given no information about the chemicals used on them in the experiments, no warning as to the potential health risks, and no or inadequate follow-up health care to determine the effects (and resulting injuries) caused by the tests — despite the government’s knowledge and conclusion that informed, voluntary consent was necessary.

162. Indeed, informed consent was precluded by DEFENDANTS’ own plan, which noted that “[c]are should be exercised not to mention to the prospect the exact properties of the material that lends itself to intelligence application.” Moreover, DEFENDANTS withheld information from the “volunteers” concerning health problems that they had discovered from examinations and tests at Edgewood, and Edgewood medical records for participants were separated from the participants’ service medical files, and kept under lock and key.

163. The Medical Volunteer Handbook of the U.S. Army purportedly given to test participants in the late 1950s and 1960s falsely represented that the tests involved “non-hazardous exposure to compounds as well as the evaluation of methods, procedures and equipment utilized by the soldier in the field.” (U.S. Army Chemical Warfare Labs., U.S. Army Chemical Center, MD, The Medical Research Volunteer Program (U), CWL Special Pub. 2-13 (June 1958) at 1.) DEFENDANTS’ policy toward uncooperative “volunteers” was reflected in a publication distributed to the “volunteers” entitled “What is Expected of a Volunteer,” the 1972 edition of which stated:

It is essential that you show up on time for admission to the wards and for testing As for the testing, this of course is what you are here for Failure to show up on time for admission or the test will usually result in your being returned to your permanent duty station.

164. The Army’s Inspector General concluded that although there was evidence that some form of the informed consent policy was eventually made known to commanders and investigators working with human subjects, often in practice “consent was relegated to a simple,

1 all-purpose statement to be signed by the volunteer.” (1976 Army IG Report at 78.) Further,
2 even in instances where a more detailed form was used, “the intent of the informed consent policy
3 did not appear to have been fulfilled, since the revised form did not require disclosure of the
4 chemical agent to be used or the full effects of the drug, nor did the publication appended to the
5 volunteer agreement form contain that information.” (*Id.* at 80.)

6 165. The Inspector General noted that although, with few exceptions, human subjects
7 who were used for chemical testing had technically “volunteered,” the issue was “not whether the
8 subjects volunteered, but whether they were provided sufficient information to permit an
9 enlightened decision.” (*Id.* at 82.) On this point, the Inspector General’s report concluded:
10 “volunteers were not fully informed, as required, prior to their participation; and the methods for
11 procuring their services, in many cases, appeared not to have been in accord with the intent of the
12 Department of the Army policies governing the use of volunteers in research.” (*Id.* at 87.)
13 Indeed, “in spite of the clear guidelines concerning the necessity for ‘informed consent,’ there
14 was a willingness to dilute and in some cases negate the intent of the policy.” (*Id.* at 40.) The
15 consents signed by “volunteers” included the words “I certify that . . . I [am] completely aware
16 of all hazards.” Yet, DEFENDANTS have admitted that even they were not aware of such
17 hazards.

18 166. Further, the Army Inspector General’s findings regarding consent at Edgewood
19 were even more troubling. The report noted that “in most cases the [participation] agreement was
20 signed prior to arrival at Edgewood Arsenal, or on the first day after arrival. In either case, it was
21 usually signed before the subject was selected for a specific agent test. Therefore, it was not
22 likely that meaningful information regarding all hazards to his health were provided the volunteer
23 prior to his signing the participation agreement.” (*Id.* at 84.) Indeed, one of the purposes of the
24 experimentation was to learn about health effects on humans, in areas which were previously
25 unknown.

26 167. Indeed, in designing their LSD studies in 1956, the Army attempted to avoid the
27 impact of “suggestion” or “placebo” effect on the observed effects by insuring that at least one
28

1 control group administered LSD-25 be neither given a training lecture nor provided any
2 information on the drug being administered.

3 168. Another problem with the purported “consent” by volunteers was that
4 “inducements were offered to persuade the soldier[s] to volunteer.” (*Id.* at 85.) The Inspector
5 General identified examples of such inducements, including: a promise of a 3-day pass each
6 weekend; better living and recreational accommodations than normally available; a guaranteed
7 letter of commendation that would be placed in the volunteer’s official personnel file; and a sense
8 of patriotic contribution to the nation’s national security. (*Id.* at 85.) The report noted that such
9 inducements “represented substantial rewards” in the 1950s and 1960s. (*Id.* at 85.) These
10 inducements were used to influence the prospective subject’s decision by offering special
11 privileges or rewards and thus, were contrary to the guidelines, which stated that informed
12 consent should be given without influence over the volunteer’s free choice. The “volunteers”
13 were drawn from troops located at Army bases throughout the country. Plaintiffs believe, and
14 expect that discovery will confirm, that these inducements were offered to — and material
15 misstatements of fact concerning DEFENDANTS’ human experimentation program were made
16 to — troops located within this District and that DEFENDANTS drew “volunteers” from this
17 District for their human experimentation programs. For instance, discovery to-date has revealed
18 that in 2006 the VA sent 135 notification letters to California veterans of DEFENDANTS’ human
19 experimentation programs.

20 169. A 1993 GAO Report acknowledged that “[m]ilitary procedures have long required
21 that the volunteers be fully informed of the nature of the studies in which they participate and the
22 foreseeable risks. However, prior to 1975, these procedures were not always followed.” (U.S.
23 Gen. Accounting Office, *Veterans Disability: Information from the Military May help VA Assess*
24 *Claims Related to Secret Tests*, GAO/NSIAD-93-89 (Feb. 1993) at 2; *see also* Frank C. Conahan,
25 *Assistant Comptroller Gen., U.S. Gen. Accounting Office, Human Experimentation: An*
26 *Overview on Cold War Era Programs, Testimony Before The Legis. and National Security*
27 *Subcomm. of the H. Comm. on Government Operations*, GAO/T-NSIAD-94-266 (Sept. 28, 1994)
28 at 2, 10.)

1 170. In 2003, the VA admitted that “[i]t would be naive to assume that there will be no
2 lapses in compliance with human subjects protections in future studies involving human
3 subjects.”

4 171. DEFENDANTS have admitted that a number of their research projects were
5 conducted “without knowledge of the host system or on unwitting subjects.” (Memorandum for
6 the Record from William V. Broe, Inspector General, CIA, to Dir. of Cent. Intelligence (May 23,
7 1973), “CIA Family Jewels” at 00402.)

8 172. The consents purportedly signed by “volunteer” soldiers were ineffective for
9 multiple reasons including fraud in the inducement, lack of disclosure of the substances involved
10 in the experiments, lack of specificity, duress and others. These purported “volunteer” test
11 subjects were not told which drugs and the drug doses that they were given, what side effects to
12 expect, and were never fully informed of the extreme physical and psychological effects these
13 drugs would have on them.

14 173. DEFENDANTS have failed and refused to supply all available information to the
15 VA concerning the exposures of “volunteers” who have filed or whose survivors have filed
16 claims for service-connected death or disability compensation, or advised the VA that relevant
17 records of participation had been destroyed, thereby thwarting or compromising the success of
18 many claims.

19 **III. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

20 **A. Class Definition**

21 174. The proposed Plaintiff class for purposes of all claims includes all veterans who
22 were involved in the Human Test Series (hereinafter the “Proposed Class Members”). The
23 proposed class does not include participants in Project 112/SHAD (“Shipboard and Hazard
24 Defense), a separate program directed by the U.S. Army Desert Test Center. Project 112/SHAD
25 was conducted on ships and land to test the vulnerability of ships to chemical and biological
26 attacks, and, with respect to tests on land, to determine how biological and chemical weapons
27 would be affected by climate. Although members of the military were exposed to hazardous
28 biological and chemical substances during Project 112/SHAD, the principal purpose of the

1 program was not to test the effects of biological and chemical weapons upon human subjects, as
2 were the veterans involved in the Human Test Series.

3 175. The proposed class representatives are Plaintiffs VVA and Swords to Plowshares,
4 the Organizational Plaintiffs in this action.

5 176. Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend this Complaint to add additional class
6 representatives, either before or after a Motion to Certify the Class, subject to the provisions of
7 Rule 15 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

8 **B. Presence of Common Issues of Fact or Law**

9 177. The members of the Proposed Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is
10 impracticable.

11 178. There are material questions of law and fact common to the proposed class,
12 including but not limited to the following:

13 a. The constitutionality of DEFENDANTS' actions and activities recited
14 above;

15 b. DEFENDANTS' failures to notify and timely provide medical care to the
16 Proposed Class Members;

17 c. Whether DEFENDANTS conducted the Human Test Series in compliance
18 with the Official Directives and/or international law;

19 d. Whether the consent forms signed by the Proposed Class Members
20 respecting the Human Test Series were effective or not;

21 e. Whether the Proposed Class Members are bound by secrecy oaths;

22 f. Whether DEFENDANTS are currently conducting human experiments
23 with human subjects in violation of the Official Directives and international law, and, to the
24 extent they are, whether injunctive relief should be awarded to Plaintiffs;

25 g. As to the Third Claim for Relief, whether the *Feres* doctrine violates the
26 U.S. Constitution; and

27 h. The applicability and effectiveness of certain defenses asserted by
28 DEFENDANTS to the claims raised in this action, including subject matter jurisdiction, standing,

1 sovereign immunity, statute of limitations, and others, and applicability of the doctrine of
2 equitable estoppel and any other arguments advanced by Plaintiffs.

3 179. The claims of the members of or constituencies served by the Organizational
4 Plaintiffs are typical of the claims of the Proposed Class Members, and the proposed class
5 representatives will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class.

6 180. The prosecution of separate actions by various members of the class would create
7 a risk:

8 a. of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to Proposed Class
9 Members that would establish incompatible standards of conduct for DEFENDANTS; and

10 b. that adjudications with respect to individual Proposed Class Members
11 would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of Proposed Class Members who are
12 not parties to such adjudications or substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their
13 interests.

14 181. DEFENDANTS have acted and/or refused to act on grounds generally applicable
15 to the Proposed Class Members, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief and/or
16 declaratory relief with respect to the Proposed Class Members as a whole.

17 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
18 **(Declaratory Relief as to All Plaintiffs)**

19 182. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference as though fully set forth,
20 each and every allegation contained in Paragraphs 1 through 181 of this Complaint.

21 183. Plaintiffs seek a declaration that the consent forms signed by Plaintiffs are not
22 valid or enforceable; that Plaintiffs are released from any obligations or penalties under their
23 secrecy oaths; that DEFENDANTS are obligated to notify Plaintiffs and other test participants
24 and provide all available documents and evidence concerning their exposures and known health
25 effects; that DEFENDANTS have violated the rights of Plaintiffs under the due process clause of
26 the Fifth Amendment; and, finally, that DEFENDANTS are obligated to confer the medical care
27 promised to Plaintiffs, and the other relief prayed for above.

1 184. A present controversy exists between Plaintiffs and DEFENDANTS concerning
2 the foregoing, and Plaintiffs contend and DEFENDANTS deny that:

3 a. DEFENDANTS have unconstitutionally infringed on Plaintiffs' life,
4 property and liberty rights protected by the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the
5 United States Constitution, which provides that "No person shall . . . be deprived of life, liberty or
6 property without due process of law," and upon Plaintiffs' right to privacy;

7 b. The programs of human experimentation on military subjects and civilians
8 failed to comply with the 1953 Wilson Directive, the Official Directives, and international law;

9 c. The "consents," if any, obtained from Plaintiffs and other test subjects were
10 invalid or not enforceable;

11 d. Plaintiffs are not bound by the secrecy oaths they took, and that such oaths
12 are invalid; and

13 e. DEFENDANTS must fully comply with their duty to locate and warn all
14 test participants.

15 185. A present controversy exists between Plaintiffs and DEFENDANTS in that
16 Plaintiffs contend and DEFENDANTS deny that DEFENDANTS violated Plaintiffs' rights under
17 the First, Fourth, Fifth and Ninth Amendments by surreptitiously administering the noxious
18 agents described above and committing the other wrongful acts alleged herein.

19 186. A present controversy exists between Plaintiffs and DEFENDANTS in that
20 Plaintiffs contend and DEFENDANTS deny that DEFENDANTS violated Plaintiffs' property
21 and liberty rights protected by the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the United
22 States Constitution by concealing (and continuing to conceal) the extent and nature of the tests
23 conducted on Plaintiffs and the known or suspected effects of such experiments, and failing to
24 provide adequate medical treatment to Plaintiffs after Plaintiffs were discharged from the
25 military.

26 187. The Court should issue a declaration stating that DEFENDANTS must fully
27 disclose to Plaintiffs complete medical information concerning all tests conducted on Plaintiffs
28 (including any results thereof), as well as the other relief prayed for above, and stating that

1 DEFENDANTS' duty to provide Plaintiffs with all necessary medical treatment on an ongoing
2 basis is mandatory.

3 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
4 **(Injunctive Relief as to All Plaintiffs)**

5 188. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference as though fully set forth,
6 each and every allegation contained in Paragraphs 1 through 187 of this Complaint.

7 189. Plaintiffs seek injunctive relief enjoining DEFENDANTS, and anyone in concert
8 with them, from failing and refusing to do the following:

9 a. Notify Plaintiffs and all "volunteers" of the details of their participation in
10 human experimentation programs and provide them with full documentation of the experiments
11 done on them and all known or suspected health effects;

12 b. Conduct a thorough search of all available document repositories and
13 archives, and other sources, and provide victims with all available documentation concerning the
14 details and conduct of the human experimentation program and known or suspected health
15 effects;

16 c. Provide examinations and medical care and treatment to all participants in
17 the MKULTRA, Edgewood, and other human experiments with respect to any disease or
18 condition that may be linked to their exposures;

19 d. Supply all available information to the VA with respect to any past,
20 existing or future claims for service-connected death or disability compensation based on
21 DEFENDANTS' human experimentation programs; and

22 e. To the extent violations have continued, to cease committing any violations
23 of the Official Directives or international law.

24 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
25 **(Declaratory Relief as to Organizational Plaintiffs)**

26 190. The Organizational Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference as
27 though fully set forth, each and every allegation contained in Paragraphs 1 through 189 of this
28 Complaint.

1 191. Congress enacted the Federal Tort Claims Act (“FTCA”) in 1948, the intent of
2 which was to place all Americans on equal footing in litigating the civil liability of the federal
3 government for claims based upon tort injuries. 28 U.S.C. § 1346 (1948). The FTCA included
4 an express exception excluding certain types of claims arising out of government activities from
5 the waiver of sovereign immunity, including “[a]ny claim arising out of the combatant activities
6 of the military or naval forces, or the Coast Guard, during time of war” the so-called “Foreign
7 Combatant Exception.” *Id.* at § 2860(f). However, in *Feres*, the Supreme Court dramatically
8 expanded and broadened the Foreign Combatant Exception to encompass all injuries sustained by
9 military personnel “where the injuries arise out of or are in the course of activity incident to
10 service.” 340 U.S. at 146. The holding in *Feres* was expanded over the years in a long series of
11 cases; *Feres* and its progeny are often referred to as the *Feres* doctrine, which has roundly been
12 criticized by academics, judges, and others.

13 192. VVA’s members have been adversely affected by the *Feres* doctrine, as it has
14 either precluded members from successfully prosecuting FTCA claims and lawsuits, and/or
15 deterred members from bringing FTCA claims and lawsuits arising out of their military service.
16 Likewise, the constituencies served by Swords to Plowshares have also been blocked in their
17 efforts to prosecute FTCA claims and lawsuits, and/or to bring FTCA claims and lawsuits arising
18 out of their military service.

19 193. Both VVA and Swords to Plowshares also have been directly damaged by the
20 *Feres* doctrine by being forced to devote their scarce time and resources to aiding veterans whose
21 tort claims and lawsuits are barred by the *Feres* doctrine and to petition Congress to pass
22 legislation to overturn or limit the scope of the *Feres* doctrine. Such veterans, except for their
23 inability to recover damages in tort due to the *Feres* doctrine, would not need services (or the
24 level of services) provided by the Organizational Plaintiffs. Providing these otherwise
25 unnecessary services requires the Organizational Plaintiffs to divert scarce resources to these
26 veterans, to the detriment of the Organizational Plaintiffs’ ability to otherwise fulfill their
27 missions.
28

1 194. As an example, Swords has been required to devote substantial time and resources
2 to providing legal services/VA benefits advocacy to disabled veterans as a direct result of the
3 *Feres* doctrine, which leaves veterans disabled by military service to pursue remedies only
4 through the VA. Swords also has been required to devote resources to educating the public and
5 policymakers about the unfair and harmful consequences of the *Feres* doctrine: Veterans
6 prohibited by the *Feres* doctrine from suing the government for their service-related injuries are
7 forced into the VA claims system, where they are unable to secure meaningful attorney
8 representation to help pursue VA compensation, and where the compensation amounts are
9 significantly lower than veterans otherwise would be expected to recover through FTCA claims.

10 195. A dispute has arisen between the Organizational Plaintiffs and DEFENDANTS in
11 that the Organizational Plaintiffs contend and the DEFENDANTS deny that the *Feres* doctrine
12 violates the U.S. Constitution, including the separation of powers, equal protection and the due
13 process clause, for the reasons set forth in the dissenting opinion by Judge Warren J. Ferguson in
14 *Costco v. United States*, 248 F.3d 863, 869-70 (9th Cir. 2001) (Ferguson, J., dissenting).
15 Similarly, Justice Scalia has criticized the rationale for the *Feres* doctrine in *Johnson v. United*
16 *States*, 481 U.S. 681, 688-700 (1987) (Scalia, J., dissenting). *See also O’Neill v. United States*,
17 140 F.3d 564, 565 (3d Cir. 1998) (Becker, C.J., dissenting) (recognizing widespread criticism of
18 *Feres* doctrine and “urg[ing] the Supreme Court to grant *certiorari* and reconsider *Feres*”);
19 *Johnson v. United States*, 749 F.2d 1530, 1532-35 (11th Cir. 1983) (reviewing history and
20 development of *Feres* doctrine, and noting “widespread, almost universal, criticism” of it);
21 *Johnson v. United States*, 704 F.2d 1431, 1435 (9th Cir. 1983) (original rationale for *Feres*
22 doctrine has been undercut and abandoned).

23 196. The *Feres* doctrine creates two different classes, composed of veterans and
24 civilians, who are disparately treated despite the fact that they are similarly situated with respect
25 to the FTCA and the intent of Congress.

26 197. A further dispute has arisen in that the Organizational Plaintiffs contend, and
27 DEFENDANTS deny, that the *Feres* doctrine was not a legislative provision and has no
28

1 foundation in the language and legislative history of the FTCA, and therefore is not entitled to
2 any deference by this or any other Court.

3 198. Recognizing that the Court may feel bound to uphold the *Feres* doctrine as a
4 matter of *stare decisis*, the Organizational Plaintiffs nonetheless seek a declaration from the Court
5 that the *Feres* doctrine is unconstitutional. This claim is a nonfrivolous argument for modifying
6 or reversing existing law or establishing new law.

7 ///

8 //

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against DEFENDANTS as follows:

199. On the First Claim for Relief, for declaratory relief as prayed for above.

200. On the Second Claim for Relief, for a preliminary and permanent injunction as prayed for above.

201. On the Third Claim for Relief, for declaratory relief in favor of the Organizational Plaintiffs as prayed for above.

202. On all causes of action, for Plaintiffs' reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred herein pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2412 and any other applicable law.

203. For such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: December 17, 2009

GORDON P. ERSPAMER
TIMOTHY W. BLAKELY
ADRIANO HRVATIN
STACEY M. SPRENKEL
MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP

By: /s/ GORDON P. ERSPAMER
Gordon P. Erspamer
[Gerspamer@mofo.com]

Attorneys for Plaintiffs
Vietnam Veterans of America; Swords to
Plowshares: Veterans Rights Organization;
Bruce Price; Franklin D. Rochelle; Larry
Meirow; Eric P. Muth; David C. Dufrane;
and Wray C. Forrest