EXHIBIT C

EYES ONLY

ORD 0420-75

31 JAN 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: Office of Inspector General

ATTENTION : [redacted]

SUBJECT : ORD Research and Development for Intelligence Applications of Drugs

1. Attached is a description of the now defunct ORD program for influencing human behavior with drugs. I believe that it contains much of the information you asked for during our conversation of 31 January 1975.

2. As the summary indicates, work with Edgewood Arsenal Research Laboratories (EARL) began in 1967 and ended in 1973. The initial part of the work dealt with the collection of chemical and other descriptive data on a variety of drugs developed in foreign countries. This segment of R&D was not directly related to the other which began in early 1971. The latter work involved testing specific drugs on human subjects. Both parts of this drug research program were terminated in January 1973. Funds transferred for the support of enlarged foreign collection of drug data were withdrawn in January 1973. Final charges to the other half of the program were completed by 31 March 1973. At that time about 75% of the original funds were expended.

3. Our files show that in general there is a dearth of hard information on reporting the scientific results on the testing of human subjects. Because of the rapidity with which this project was terminated, final reports on some of the testing were probably not delivered.

4. As far as I can determine, the work with EARL using human subjects focused on a substance identified as EA#3167. This substance was apparently a glycolate class chemical and was previously developed or identified as a potential incapacitant by EARL. At the time the work was undertaken, there was some indication that the Soviets were known to be actively working in the glycolate area.

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SUBJECT: ORD Research and Development Projects for Intelligence Applications of Drugs

5. The records indicate that EARL was selected for this program because of their existing project on foreign drug data collection, because of their exclusive experience with EA#3167, and because they had an established program using human volunteers.

6. The only reference we can find in our files relating to the effects of EA#3167 is a report by one of our personnel commenting on an EARL report. This, however, occurred in May 1970 prior to our participation in a cooperative program. That commentary describes a test on 19 human subjects divided into three groups, each of which was assigned a different doseage of EA#3167. Regarding the effects of the chemical, it was found that in most cases side effects appeared within four hours of injection and varied in duration from four hours to 19 days. The desirable primary effects did not appear until after side effects were evident and varied from one hour to 90 hours.

/s/ JAMES V. HIRSCH
James V. Hirsch
Director of Research and Development

Attachment:
Influencing Human Behavior

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INFLUENCING HUMAN BEHAVIOR

2

ACTIVITY - Drug Research

PROGRAM - To develop ways for predictably influencing human behavior through the use of drugs.

The drug research program began in FY-1966 with a proposed Behavioral Pharmacology program. The program objective was to develop an Agency capability to manipulate human behavior in a predictable manner through the use of drugs. Examples of operational situations where use of drugs might help were interrogation situations, penetration of guarded areas, covert action, and paramilitary operations.

A phased program was envisioned that would consist of the acquisition of drugs and chemical compounds having desired behavioral effects, testing and evaluating these materials through primary and secondary procedures and toxicological studies. Promising compounds from tests with animals were to be clinically evaluated with human subjects. It was proposed that when testing with human subjects was required the tests would be done jointly with the Chemical Research and Development Laboratory, Edgewood Arsenal Research Laboratories (EARL), and the U.S. Army. Substances of potential use, uncovered in testing, were to be further structurally analyzed so that new derivatives with greater utility could be synthesized.

Samples of drugs and chemicals for testing in the program were obtained from drug and pharmaceutical companies, government agencies (EARL, NIH, FDA, and VA), research laboratories, and other researchers; most came from the drug industries where the substance had been rejected because of undesired side effects.

The program was made up of Projects OFTEN and CHICKWIT. Project OFTEN dealt with the testing of behavioral and toxicological effects of drugs in animals and ultimately in humans; Project CHICKWIT, with the acquisition of information and samples of new drug developments in Europe and the Far East.

A special review panel with members from ORD and TSD was organized to oversee the research program and to assist in the selection of compounds for testing. Panel meetings were held periodically for progress reports and program guidance. On several occasions upper management including the DCI, the Executive Director/Comptroller, DDP, and the DD/S&T were briefed on the drug research program.

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The principal contractor under Project OFTEN was [ ] which received its first contract in FY-1966 (Table 1) and continued under contract until January 1973 when the contract was terminated by direction from the DCI. [ ] established and used test procedures with animals from which the behavioral effects of drugs and chemical compounds in humans could be predicted. As the program progressed, additional secondary screening procedures were introduced using nonhuman primates as necessary prerequisites to testing with humans. [ ] employed [ ] as a subcontractor, who provided information on new drugs and chemicals and assisted in the screening and testing of selected new drugs and chemicals.

Synthesis of new drugs or derivatives for Project OFTEN was done by [ ] (Table 2). Their first work began in mid FY-1971 and was also terminated with the directive from the DCI in January 1973.

[ ] George Washington University, performed several literature surveys for the program [ ] (Table 3).

Association with Edgewood Arsenal Research Laboratories started in FY-1967 with a transfer of Project CHICKWIT funds to EARL to jointly support [ ] collection of information on and samples of new drugs in Europe and the Far East (Table 4). Out of this association with EARL came information and samples of new drugs obtained [ ] and EARL results on the clinical testing and screening of new drugs and chemical compounds using animals and humans as test subjects. These data were merged with test data and information from other sources into a computer controlled data base.

Analysis of the Edgewood file data identified EA#3167 as a potential incapacitant. Edgewood Arsenal had partially investigated EA#3167 with animals and found it to be effective percutaneously, in tests with humans the drug had been only administered intermuscularly. Our interest in further testing of EA#3167 arose from its potential threat to U.S. VIP's and other key personnel if, indeed, it could be easily administered by oral or trans-dermal routes. Our joint effort with EARL to test the compound began with the $37,000 transfer in FY-1971 to support additional pharmacological studies and clinical testing with human volunteer subjects (five prisoners from Holmesburg State Prison, Holmesburg, Pa., and fifteen military volunteers) in the Edgewood program. The protocol used by Edgewood in enlisting volunteers for the EA#3167 testing and the safeguards practiced during testing were analogous to those stated in the

unclassified Report Number VII, ID50 of Agent 926 by Dr. Herbert W. Copelan, Ivy Research Laboratories, Inc., submitted in May, 1970, to the Medical Research Laboratories, Directorate of Laboratories, Edgewood Arsenal, namely:

> "The human subject in this test conducted by this organization are volunteers. There is no coercion or inducement to volunteer except for incentive pay utilized as a part of the test procedure and payment for discomfort of blood testing and screening procedures. Stringent medical safeguards surround every human test."

Although a final report on this effort is not available, we were informed that EA#3167 can be effectively administered by both oral and trans-dermal routes with after effects lasting up to six weeks.

Agency support to the clinical testing of EA#3167 and collection of information on and samples of foreign drug developments was terminated in January 1973. Because of the prolonged after-effects of EA#3167, additional charges to the contract were made after this date for necessary post-test follow-up observations and examinations of the volunteer.

TABLE 1

[redacted]

FY	4505	5843	9384
66/67	$ 79,633	$	$
68	68,945		
69	149,905		
70	149,901		
71		149,958	
71		3,000	
72			82,765
73			34,761
73			22,086

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TABLE 2

[redacted]

FY	ONR 73-530
71	$49,950
72	16,650
73	32,667*

*As of 16 March 1973 $32,667 had been charged leaving an unobligated amount of $18,671.

TABLE 3

[ ]

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

FY	[ ]
70	$7,645

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TABLE 4

TRANSFERS TO EARL

FY	Project CHICKWIT	Project OFTEN
68	$12,084	$
70	5,000	
71		37,000

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