A/B, 2, 10/103

Chief, Special Security Division : Director of Security

21 October 1954

THRU

Chief, Security Research Staff

H-B/3

of carried on in has requested that a security consultant be assigned to give security control and The Director of , which is the activity guidance to

2. It is anticipated this will require infrequent persound security briefings and periodic (bi-weekly) physical security inspections.

a recommended for this purpose: as he is thoroughly laminiar with the and key personnel, and has already lent invituable service to the establishment of It is further recommended that he corry out this function under a pseudonym. He is now known to the above individuals as

Uttoce Memoranaum . United STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Chief, Security Research Staff

DATE: 8 Movember 1954

FROM

Chief, Special Security Division

SUBJECT:



1. Reference is made to your memorandum dated 21 Cctober 195h requesting the appointment of a security consultant to.

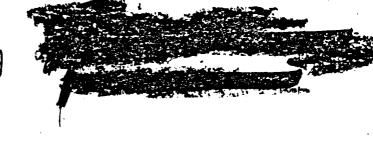
B/3

2. Pursuant to this request, of the has been designated the responsible Security Officer for this project. He will make a physical survey of the project site at least twice a month and will be available to give security guidance to the operating personnel when you so request. He will utilize the alias in connection with this case.

B/3

3. On he November 195h, you advised that a key to the site would be made available to this office for successful to notify this office when the key is ready for transmitted to

B/3





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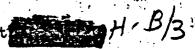
11 October 1954

Hemorandum

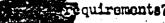
TO

Chief, Chemical Division, TSS

Subject: Suggestions for Scientific Conference Agenda at



- The discussion about subjects of mutual interested to meet with you for a discussion about subjects of mutual interest. As far as they are concerned, Teusday, 26 October would be convenient. If you can definitely meet this date will you contact the writer personally for the time and place of meeting.
- 2. The following enumerated items are being offered for your guidance in preparing your material for the forthcoming meeting. It is assumed, of course, that the same queries apply equally to the same queries apply equally to the same queries.
 - a) What are your fields of interest? A general statement of your Division's COALS; OBJECTIVES; TASKS; ACHIEVEMENTS; ASSETS; CAPABILITIES; and FACILITIES.?
 - b) What is your current thinking about possible drug effects on the mental processes?
 - c) Who are your scientific and technical consultants? Where are they located?
 - d) What is your present valid information to date concerning the nature and action of chemicals in terms of intelligence potential?
 - e) How would you desire, the setting up of an effective working relationship; between scientists of both groups?
 - f) What are your procurement capabilities in support of



- g) . What documentary data do you have on chemical agents?
- h). What is the present status of TSS's scope and activity in the field of research, development and testing of "special" chemical agents?
- i) How can we assist you?
- j) Will you participate in and support the proposal for a panel of scientific personnel to meet on matters of mutual interest?

ITTICE IVIETNOVANAUM . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Chief, Security Research Staff

DATE: 26 January 1955

Security Inspection and Special Assignment at H.BA

1. On 10 and 11 January 1955, the writer visited for purposes of carrying out a special identification problem at the request of making a security inspection involving certain missing documents at

2. On 10 January 1955, between 9:30 All and 12:00 noon, the writer worked with

on an identification problem involving several hundred feet of microfilm which

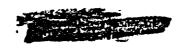
vas very co-operative and made full and

positive identification of the material. An informal report in this A connection was given to sometimes by the writer.

3. On the same day, starting at approximately 1:00 PM, the writer and of samined all documents contained in all safes at the office in an effort to locate certain missing cables which had disappeared from the "personal" files of hese cables, approximately eight in number and of Secret classification, were in connection with a trip made by late summer of 1953. The search through the safes was completely unsuccessful; the documents were not in any of the safes. Later in the afternoon, the writer personally examined the entire fourth floor of the house at the house there had his living quarters while assigned. This search, which consisted of examining chests, dressers, closets, cupboards, etc., was also unsuccessful. The writer acknowledges, however, that the search was superficial as he was not in position to take up the carpets or thoroughly examine furnishings, bedding, etc.

4. For matter of record, it should be noted that several days later at licadquarters Washington, writer that he had, after a conference with on of obtained a certified statement from that had burned the A documents to prevent them from being discovered by unauthorized personnel in the statement of the writer informed he were satisfied with the statement of the writer informed he would so informed. so inform. Since the matter was obviously of security importance

5. In addition to the extensive search for the missing documents, the writer made a general inspection of the property, examining locking



mechanisms, fire-fighting equipment and technical apparatus installed In so doing, one of the cleared employees, in reply to a question concerning recording tapes, informed the writer there was a pile of boxes of tapes in a small closet, the nature of which was unknown to her. The writer examined these tapes and discovered they were apparently the entire taped recordings of highly classified interviews held by Board the with on a spectral project carried but for this Agency in late summer of 1953. Positive identification was made of the tapes because the writer himself had recorded the tapes and his handwriting appeared on each individual box containing a roll of tape. This material, which is classified at the Secret Level and is regarded as highly sensitive was found in one of the rain offices, second floor rear of the sensitive was found in one of the rain offices, second floor unguarded cabinet. The writer, without disclosing the true nature of the tapes but informing the cleared personnel present they were of a highly classified nature, placed them in one of the safes and gave specific instructions they were not to be moved or played pending their removal to lieadquarters, Washington. The writer obtained an oral statement from cleared employee, that as she knew, the tapes had been placed there by cleared employed, that as been there for months. She herself knew nothing of the contents This same statement was confirmed by both and (note: The writer could not tapes at, choices reasons but identity B/3 play the tapes at, appears certain.)

6. At the present time, the tapes as well as other classified material that requires being brought to Washington are being kept in a safe at the sending a visit to the sending a visit to the return to washington. The writer, with the consent of informed that when the entire material was assembled for transportation to washington, Security would arrange safe transportation of it. No date has yet been set for removal of this material but it is expected to be taken out within the next two weeks.

A

A/B, 2, 10/110

1. TSS and TSS operations at and and may present a problem.

knows many men who are TSS consultants, most of whom would be on the covert side and it is possible that we may have a flap on this because sooner or later TSS will probably find out about the project. In addition, it probably would be a good idea to cut TSS in or at least selected personnel since they may have some new chemicals for tests, possibly of interest to us.

2. I believe we should cut into the project. He is very valuable on research and is devoting almost all of his time now to psycho-chemicals. He is fully cut into ARTICHOKE and I believe we can control him completely.

3. If offices are established in they must be fully equipped B/3 for monitoring purposes. This is the type of work that we should do since we may want tapes on significant conversations.

4. I have discussed the situation in very general terms with and I believe he would be definitely interested in the clinical psychiatrist assistment on the project at I believe we should push this $\beta/3$ since it will place in a key position where he can watch the situa- β tion from our point of view and he has a project natural cover.

Jord Start

on

though we have discussed this before, I feel that we should probably have on our team, in addition to you and I,

9. We have not yet discussed technical details as you know. We are not at all certain as to whether or not knows anything about hypnotism or compared for that matter, of course, has had no experience and we have the present time, we do not yet know how the first all of the propose to bring II to bear on the "students." How this will be done and what cover will be used is of vital concern to us for many reasons.

10. The continuing process of the students in and the subjects B/3 in the on the test if of vital interest to us. We would like to know what the views of and etc. are on length of time KACA required, techniques, covers, methods, etc., etc. We would also like to know would it be possible to test new chemicals under some pretext or other at the project in B/3

- Il. Whereas I believe we should give all the technical equipment bluck he needs, we certainly should have some say in the purchase of it and I personally would not be in favor of buying technical equipment for wolff merely for non-pertinent experimental reasons.
- 12. We have not as yet been briefed by specifically what they intendret what they intend to look for in the

ALT MOUNT

way of subjects and how he proposes to go about the conditioning process. Since we must be responsible for security in these matters, I feel we must have full knowledge for any work such as this. A flap in this matter might be very serious.

- 13. In connection with the special testing in the rea this fall, what f has been proposed to date? does'nt yet make sense to me.
- A. says there are no bodies for testing. A
- B. and suggested we would need 10 selected subjects. C A
- C. Selected by whom and would these subjects be witting, unwitting, prisoners, volunteers, or what?
- D. Who is going to choose them? It was proposed that choose these A 10 subjects but how can we expect to correctly choose them. Or A should we send to assist prior to the arrival of the A team?
- E. If time is short for the testing we are certainly going to have to use chemicals. We should discuss this in detail.
- F. Also this may be an opportunity to test a few new chemicals and this should be considered since the expense involved would not add anything more to the overall cost.

PROBABLE OUTCOME:

The Committee in its report will almost certainly recommend that no further regular meetings of the Committee be held, but called when fresh information requiring interpretation becomes available. It is also likely that the Committee will recommend that _____ designate or assign an individual to act as clearing house for all information in the area of the Committee's interest and brief the Committee as indicated.

We will comment on the Committee's final report when it is completed.

COMMENTS ON COMMITTEE:

l) Alk of the members of the Committee are largely without personal experience in this area with the exception of the ... Chairman, who carried out a number of studies for OSS in WW II. As a consequence, the statements in the final report will be largely ex cathedra and based upon the scientific outlook of the individuals as applied to interpretation of the very limited material offered in the briefings. The Committee is composed of competent scientists well able to evaluate finished work or to guide enterprises which have advanced sufficiently to provide quantitative data for discussion.

2) Attitudes: Both are naturally anxious to pursue it.

25 January 1952

MEMORALDUM FOR: Chief, Medical Staff

SUDJECT:

1. Organization of ARTICHOLE.

The organization of the project as gained from the files of Ideo, includes of Agency organization, and material pleaned from many conversations, is as follows:

Charles of the Control of the Contro has been named coor-OSI under iis teen chargei dinator for the project. with the limison of the project. OSI thus recomes the focal point for all information from the Aumy, Mary, Air Morce, Veterans' Aiministration, CIA, FBI, Freesury Department, and private contractors. It is also OSTIS responsibility not only to receive material but to receive new ideas, evaluate than, decide which warrants further study and then to assign the research to the appropriate investigator. Upon receipt of intelligence information concerning the project it is the cuty of CSI to disseminate the material to the interested parties. As a further ramification of the discovery of new ideas, OSI should have the responsibility of aggressively pursuing possible sources of information pertaining to this subject.

Once OSI has received material that is valid, they in turn pass the information on to the ARTICECE team of IMSO for implementation. The IMSO team is, therefore, dependent upon OSI for the new developments but also upon the overseas stations to supply them with case material to evaluate under field conditions the developments they have been given.

It becomes obvious that OSI controls the entire project because of its strategic position in the project of receiving all information and controlling its dissemination.

2. Mission of the PROJECT.

The mission of the project can be stated briefly in four parts:

- (1) The evaluation and development of any method by which we can get information from a person against his will and without his knowledge.
- (2) Now can we counter the above measures if they are used against us?
- (3) Can we get control of an individual to the point where

He is not an unusually intelligent man but has a vivid imagination that would be most valuable in the pursuit of this project. He has on several occasions created antagonism in his co-workers because of tactless management. He tends to be cautious and conservative. His long government service has soundly grounded him in the ramification of intra-Agency politics.

He has apparently become a rather able hypnotist, but is hampered in his efforts by his lack of confidence which it is felt stems from his scientific void. He firmly believes that we can get information from the opposition and protect our own personnel from certain aspects of interrogation through the use of hypnosis. There is ample evidence that unethical actions can be accomplished through the use of hypnosis in our controlled situations. His present accomplishments have been elementary, however. He states that part of the reason that he has not accomplished more has been the fact that he has been restricted in his activity by his directors.

It is felt by the writer that is a valuable adjunct to the ARTICHOLD team because of his long investigative experience, his knowledge of standard police methods, but that it is too much to expect him to produce scientific results in regard to hypnosis and related subjects. It would be better to have a man assigned full time to direct the scientific pursuits of the team who was well qualified in psychological fields and related subjects.

mechanical ability and aptitude. He has no college education, is being trained in the use of the polygraph and has been through the same four day course in hypnosis in New York City. He is also avidly interested in the potential value of hypnosis, is decidedly less cautious than and tends toward unscrupulous use of this technique.

He was a member of the team before was given the control of the team, and resents the fact that he was not given the job. He was unduly critical of 's efforts and stated on several occasions to the writer that "I guess I talk too much." He has a marked inferiority because of his small size, his lack of education, and his low level position in the team. It was a simple matter for the writer to exploit this feeling and it is felt that he provides fertile soil for exploitation by the opposition. In view of these findings, it is the firm conviction of the writer that his activity should be relegated to the technical only and that he should be cut out of the sensitive advances in the ARTICHOKE.—PROJECT.

5. Activities of the Present Team.

The present team is carrying out various technical tasks as requested by security, but very little actual effort in their office is going into the pursuit of ANTICHOUS research. They are spending two

evenings a week for about two hours developing their hypnotic techniques. Their accomplishments in this field have thus far teen purely
elementary and offer no proof that hypnosis can be induced against a
person's will, or that extended control can be acquired through conditioned hypnotic control. They are at the present time occupied
with making a motion picture to demonstrate what they have done with
hypnosis as a weapon to help them win support from their directors.

During the day there was little discernible activity of any kind directed toward any constructive program along ARTICHOT lines. It was stated by that they actually had no program in regard to their hypnotic experiments, but were for the time being content to develop and "perfect" their hypnotic techniques.

It appeared to the writer that there was active endeavor in the direction of bringing political pressure to bear against OSI so that they could force OSI to release all the material that was forthcoming to them. This seemed to be their major effort.

6. Present anticipated and real lines of attack of the ARTI-CHOKE PROJECT.

(1) Drugs.

It remains the dream of the interested agencies that a drug is imminently forthcoming that can be given a person orally without his knowledge that will result in his revealing anything the interested party would like to know, and that the person would have complete annesis for the event. There are extensive projects going on now at projects and the person would have complete annexis for the event.

There are extensive projects going on now at projects, army Chemical Variare Research Center and the projects are development of drugs for this purpose. To date there has resulted a remarkable void in regard to results that would comply with the above criteria. Nost of the projects are being approached from a basic research point of view and are, therefore, long term projects, in the terms of years.

(2) Polygraph.

The polygraph has proved to be the most reliable method discovered to date and there are several projects directed toward furthering the perfection of this instrument.

(3) Hypnosis.

There is no known hypnosis research being conducted for ARTICHONE purposes in the United States today, except

) (12°)

what is being done by the mambers of the ARTINING Year. There is evidence that unethical actions are definitely within the realm of hypnosis and it has been proven by the present team that a hypnotized person can be made to lie to the polygraph through direct hypnotic control or through post-hypnotic suggestion and that the physiological changes usually found on the polygraph when that same person prevariested cut of the hypnotic state would not appear.

The use of hypnosis with drugs, after electric shock, during sleep, auditory stimulus, visual stimulus, after physical duress such as forced wakeful state all remain to be evaluated for this purpose.

It is believed by the writer that in this realm remains the greatest potential for this field.

- (4) It is known that there is expressed interest in electropsycho-therapeutic techniques, psycho-surgery, supersonic radiations, and extra-sensory perception, but to the writer's knowledge there is little more than the interest. There is obviously a tremendous untapped field of scientific knowledge and research in these various endeavors.
- 7. Suggested reasons why the project has failed to produce positive results.

From the writers viewpoint on the IESO team it is necessary to view the entire project since the success of this team is dependent upon what is produced in other areas. Admittedly, some of the conclusions are based upon inference derived from relatively minor verificable facts and the writer's position of the periphery of the focus of the project limited the obtaining of irrefutable facts to support his thesis. The items are listed and discussed in what the writer considers to be their order of importance.

(1) Lack of new developments.

The development of new techniques and the dissemination of the information concerning these developments in the responsibility of CSI. We must assume from the lack of new material that there has been a lack of adequate exploitation of material in the field on the part of CSI. It was stated by CSI that there was no research on hypnosis or related subjects Going on in the United States. This certainly is not true and very recently Menninger Clinic was conducting research in the therapeutic value of hypnosis in psychiatry.

At a recent meeting attended by the writer, it was stated by the representative of OSI that he thought it was a good

idea to make a research project of all the people who had been in the hands of the Russians in order to obtain interrogation material directly pertaining to this project. This seemed so elemental to the writer that he had previously concluded that such a step would be automatic at the time that the persons were first contacted. This again points up the apparent inadequacy of OSI to seek material in the strategic places.

(2) Lack of liaison and cooperation.

There exists a glaring lack of cooperation among the various intra-Agency groups fostered by petty jealousies and personality differences that result in the retardation of the enhancing and advancing of the Agency as a body. It was evident that there was very little now material in the files of I&SO, and it is known that for over a period of The fact two weeks there was nothing forthcoming from CSI. that there was little information of value in the files is due to two facts; first, on the admission of one of the members of the IESO team, the files of the office were starilized before the assigned medical officer was permitted to have access to them, a fact that points out that ILSO could not even cooperate with the Medical Office whose support they were at tempting to win; secondly, the fact that OSI was not forwarding material to this Office of ILSO. There may be some reason for that in that the same member of the team told the writer that he knows that on several occasions, material was watered before TESO would hand the material on to OSI. Such mutual distrust and foolish coveting of material can only serve to deter the project.

It is interesting to point out that as proof of the fact that I&SO was withholding information from the Medical Office that there was not one note in the files about the research on hypnosis or any advances made that I&SO was visibly carrying on.

(3) Failure to get scientifically trained personnel in key positions in the project.

As was cardidly stated by members of both OSI and I&SO, they were hampered in their efforts to evaluate and make the appropriate professional contacts because they lacked; first, the scientific know-how to approach these problems, and secondly, the professional prestige to meet members of the medical and scientific professions on a common level. There is a crying need for a scientifically trained man on the operational level of both offices. This is a purely scientific field that eventually resolves itself into an almost completely medical field, hence, it is doubtful that any real progress can be made until professional scientific personnel are made members of the controlling levels of the operation. As it now stands, there is no staff full time scientific personnel to

(4) Lack of Medical Staff Support.

It was clearly stated by OSI and IMSO that they would both be able to function much more effectively and with more prestige if the Medical Office actively supported this project. The sudden upsurge of cooperative attitude when the Medical Office indicated interest in the project is ample evidence of the fact that the Medical Office could play an active and effective part in advancing the project. It was stated by ILSO that they felt that as soon as the Medical Office took an active part in the project, they would begin to get cases from overseas posts. Contact during the pursuit of this report has revealed that the Medical Office is held in the highest regard largely because of its stability and soundness, and the general feeling that any decision that eminated from it is well-founded.

(5) Reluctance of the Overseas Stations to Refer Cases to the Team.

It is noteworthy that the team has had access to few cases, far less than would be indicated by the concern of operational men regarding the credibility of certain of their agents. It is felt by the writer that the reason for this is that the overseas people realize that if the team worked on their people there would automatically open a direct route to check on the overseas operations from Washington; in the same vein, the information obtained might reveal tracches of accepted technique and policy that would not enhance the operational staff's position. There are several facts that can be presented to verify this. Following their recent trip to the team was congratulated in a letter from General Smith for their excellent results but were unable to find out just how efficacious the team had been from the operational people.

The team members state that they uncovered many operational blunders on the part of the field stations. We can only theorize as to why the team was not given the opportunity to interrogate Vogeler, and the four fliers downed in Hungary, but we do know that they were not given that chance.

(6) Too Rigid Control by Security.

To queries as to why the team members were not attempting to progress in their thesis of hypnosis, their reply was that the directors of the Security Office would not permit them to follow several suggestions, such as the use of pris-

oners for such research, and had even limited the area of their research to a relatively marrow field. It is felt by the writer that even with the limited knowledge of the team members they could have advanced in their research had they been given a freer hand. This rigid control was apparently fostered by two things; first, a fear that through operations for such research, criticism of the government interest in such activities might, if discovered, result in irreparable political repercussions; secondly, there apparently exists a lack of confidence in the team nembers on the part of the directors of the team.

8. Recommendations.

The following recommendations are respectfully submitted for your consideration as steps to remedy the stagmant state of the project:

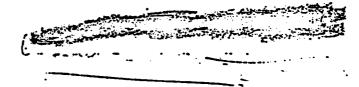
- (1) Until such time as there is active, accurate and working liaison between the concerned intra-Agency offices, and extra-Agency groups there will be negligible progress. It is suggested that the Medical Office with the support of IASO recommend that a high level control of the project be set-up, to consist of civilians with no service affiliation, who are scientifically well-qualified, and who would be full time, to coordinate, evaluate and direct the ARTICHONE PROJECT. They would be isolated from all other functions in the Agency and have only this administrative function. They would be under the control of the Deputy Director of the Agency only.
- (2) It is suggested that a two-man team be set up to consist of an M. D. trained in psychiatry and related subjects, and a research pharmacologist. These people would be full time and their task would be to systematically investigate all universities of major importance and such industrial laboratories as a property of the project. These people would be thoroughly briefed on the aims of the project, and would be charged with forwarding information of value to the above stated control through pre-arranged communication channels, as soon as it was discovered.
- (3) It is recommended that an M. D., a psychiatrist preferably who is well-qualified in related subjects be assigned to take over the leadership of the present ATTICHONE Team.
- (4) It is recommended that the present team with the addition of the physician be relieved of any duties other than those

pertaining to the project and that this team would then tour the various places where research was in progress to be kept completely up to date on the developments and the use of these developments in the field. This team would then serve to assist the investigators to reproduce the field conditions under which the various methods must work, and thus serve as the practical consultants of the Agency for the projects.

- (5) It is recommended that, an immediate survey be made of all the results that OSI has accumulated by competent scientists, in order that this might be made available to the present team for immediate use and possibly as the best thing we have available to the field stations.
- (6) It is suggested that 1250 exert every effort in an attempt to surmount the obstacles to pursuing research of hypnosis and allied subjects in the United States.
- (7) It is sincerely believed by the writer that the active support of the Medical Office of this project would enhance the production of positive results, as examplified by the recent sudden change of attitude of OSI. It would be highly advisable to have a physician assigned to the team to prevent catastrophe that could well occur without his consul.

9. Surmary and Opinion.

There is ample evidence in the reports of innumerable interrogations, that the Communists are utilizing drugs, physical duress, electric shock, and possibly hypnosis against their enemies. With such evidence it is difficult not to keep from becoming rabid about our apparent lawity. We are forced by this mounting evidence to assume a more agressive role in the development of these techniques, but must be cautious to maintain strict and inviolable control because of the havor that could be wrought by these techniques in unscrupulous hands. It is the writer's opinion that the general project deserves complete support, if not active participation.



Efred to: 30 Juney, 1952

A-2 consumed - 6. Estrumy 52 phone cell from

ONI concerned - 11 February subject to primos culatestix charges to be.

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Om 28-29 January, 1952:

Refined 5: 2550 - concurred.

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DD(P) comment - asked that payer be referred

February, 1952 - will authorit To

JAN 20 1952

Assistant Director for Policy Coordination
Assistant Director for Special Operations
Assistant Director for Inspection & Security

SUBJECT: Proposed Momorandum for Secretary of Defense (copy attached)

- 1. The attached memorandum for the Scoretary of Defense is another step in the phase of Project Artichoke having to do with IAC interests. The Service Department representatives are reviewing the papers now in preparation for concurrence by their Chiefs.
- 2. Significant aspects of the attached papers of interest to CIA are:
 - a. The papers follow the theme already developed in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, RDB, and the Services that this subject requires study and résearch from the defensite standpoint.
 - b. Such study and research is similar to that necessary to develop an offensive program.
 - c. The RDB action does not affect any Department of Defense or CLA programs now going on. However, it will facilitate coordination of certain Department of Defense programs where unnecessary duplication now exists.
 - d. CIA can utilize the information from the RDB meetings and the resulting recommendations to insure our concentration on the most productive lines of approach and to avoid costly basic research projects. Therefore the need for complete coordination between the various CIA offices now attempting to evaluate Artichoke techniques and planning for their use is even more pressing.
- 3. Any comments or suggestions you may wish to make regarding the attached papers will be appreciated. Since it is expected that interagency coordination will be completed by 5 February 1952, receipt of your comments in this office on or before that date is solicited.

Assistant Director Scientific Intelligence





DRAFT No. 1

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28 January 1952

MEMORALDUM FOR: The Secretary of Defence

SUBJECT : Evaluation of Certain Scientific Techniques of

Possible Concern to Mational Security

1. The Central Intelligence Agency, in coordination with the Military Intelligence Agencies, has had under study for some time a problem which may be of concern to national scourity on a government-wide level. The attached paper indicates the nature and scope of the problem and contains certain recommendations as to steps necessary before the full implications of this matter can be evaluated.

- 2. The Committee on Medical Sciences of the Research and Development Board has been suggested as the appropriate agency for this study.

 Informal conversations with representatives of the Research and Development Board indicate that they are aware of the possible scriousness of this matter and are willing to undertake the study if requested.
- 3. Should you agree that the Committee on Medical Sciences is the appropriate agency, I would appreciate your arranging for the consideration of the problem by that Committee along the lines recommended in the attachment. The Central Intelligence Agency and the Military Intelligence Services are prepared to provide guidance and assistance as necessary.



4. I am sure that you will recognize the implications which might be drawn should it become known, generally, that CIA or the Military Intelligence Agencies are directly concerned in this matter, even though this concern stems primarily from the defensive aspects of the problem. The matter is being handled on an individual "MIDS ONLY" basis, therefore, and all reports or references to the project should be so protected. The code word "Artichoke" has been assigned and is unclassified when used in such a way that it does not reveal the nature or scope of the problem.

(DEPUTY) DIRECTOR FOR CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE



TEE PROBLEM

1. Whether or not, and to what extent, any agent or procedure can be used to cause an individual to become subservient to an imposed control; and subsequently that individual be unaware of the event.

BASIC FLYMENTS OF THE PROBLEM:

- 1. Medical Science, particularly in the fields of psychiatry and psychotherapy, has developed a variety of techniques whereby some control can be imposed on the will of an individual. The techniques include neuro-surgery, electric shock, drugs, hypnosis and others.
- 2. In certain cases after the administration of these techniques, the individual has amnesia with respect to the event.
 - 3. The techniques have not been developed in the United States to the point where the results can be predicted with respect to the extent of control that can be achieved; whether or not and to what extent assessa will result; and what undesirable physiological reactions may occur in addition.

COMCLUSIONS:

1. If these techniques were developed by a foreign government



to the extent that reliable results could be expected in the rajority of cases, it is evident that a serious threat to U. S. National Security would exist.

2. Reports of Soviet interest and research in this direction, plus rumors, reports and evaluations of possible Soviet use of these techniques in interrogations, are sufficient to warrant careful investigation of the subject as a basis for evaluating the extent of the threat to U.S. National Security.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1. That a board of scientists with competence in the appropriate medical fields, and provided with the necessary security safe-guards to insure access to material bearing on the subject, be requested to study the problem and make recommendations.
- which night be considered in relation to this problem and eliminate those which U. S. science can establish as unfeasible.
- 3. That, in the case of agents or procedures or combinations thereof where a potential threat way exist which cannot be evaluated on the basis of the present state of U.S. science, recommendations be made for further research, if practical results can be achieved within a reasonable time.
- 4. That the recommendations include the scope of the research required, established facilities where such research might be undertaken, and the approximate cost of the research.

5. That the board submit an interim report within three, months of the initiation of the study and further interim reports every three months until the study is completed.

4 February 1952

MEMORAIDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Central Intelligence

SUBJECT : Project Artichoke .

REFERENCE : Memo from AD/SI to DD (Plans), subj: Special Interroga-

tions dated 13 March 1951.

1. PROBLEM:

MICH

To establish an integrated CIA program for the development of special interrogations or other techniques for the purpose of controlling an individual without his knowledge.

2. FACTS BRARING ON THE PROBLEM:

- a. Reference memorandum, concurred in by the Assistant Directors for SI, SO, PC and I&S, and approved by you, established Project Artichoke. This project is an outgrowth of CIA activities formarly under the code name "Fluebird" and having to do with the development and use of special interrogation techniques including techniques; for the purpose of controlling an individual without his knowledge.
- b. Reference memorardum states that all phases of Project Articheke are under the supervision of a Project Coordinator designated by CSI.

 Each of the offices noted above is charged with carrying out certain specific phases of the project under the general supervision of the Project Coordinator.
- c. The project is jeopardized by lack of coordination between various activities of the agency having an interest in this or related fields.
- d. This situation exists because of the fact that the interested a offices look upon CSI and the Project Coordinator only as another particle pant in the project, and not, as charged in the basic directive, as:



"responsible for the aggressive and active development of all phases of CIA activity in this field and coordination of the IAC Agencies in related programs".

- e. The CIA situation is in sharp contrast to that existing in the Department of Defense where the IAC agencies have accepted CIA leadership in this field and are working in close coordination with the Project Coordinator.
- f. The CIA situation if permitted to continue will not only result in wasteful duplication of effort, within the agency, but will disrupt the coordinated IAC program with resultant embarrassment to the agency.

3. RECOMMENDATION:

- a. That Project Artichoke be made the responsibility of a single component of the Agency and that this component have the authority to insure the aggressive and active development of all phases of CIA activity in this field and coordination of the IAC agencies in related programs.
- b. That a Project Coordinator, with the necessary technical background and administrative ability to selected to run the program.
- oc. That the interested components of the agency, (OSI, I&S, OSO, OPC, TSS, and CIA Medical Staff) be advised of the above and be directed to provide guidance and assistance in accordance with their assigned missions and responsibilities.

Assistant Director Scientific Intelligence

27 June 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR:

ism Assistant Deputy (Administration) for Security

Assistant Director for Special Operations

Attention:

Assistant Director for Policy Coordination

Attention:

Chief, CIA Medical Staff

Technical Services Staff Attention

FROM:

Assistant for Operations/SI

SUBJECT:

Project ARTICHCKE

- 1. There is attached hereto a copy of a memorandum from the Acting Chief of Plens, Office of DD/P, concerning the allocation of responsibilities under Project ARTICHCKE. The request is made that final recommunications to the DD/P be developed in order that a final decision on this matter may be made.
- 2. It is requested that this ratter be discussed at a meeting in Room 2505 M Euilding at 10:00 a.m. on Monday, July 7 and a finel decision reached as to the recommendations to be made to the DD/P. I would appreciate it if you would notify my office, extension 2559, not later than July 2 as to whether or not you can be present.

Attachment: 7413)

OR STEED

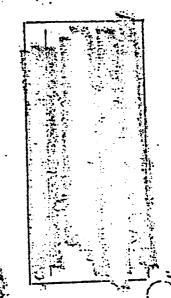
AD (Admin.) for Sec. \(\) Copy 1

0/S0 Copy 2

.,.O/PC Copy 3

Chief, CIA Med. Staff Copy 4

Copy 5





14 July 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT:

Successful Application of Narco-Hypnotic Interrogation (ARTICHOKE)

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

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

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

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

Colonel, GSC Security Officer/CIA

Attachment (1)

(153)

WELDICANDUM FUR: Director of Central Intelligence

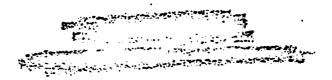
SULJECT:

ARTICHONE Cases, June 1952,

1. Between & June 1952 and 18 June 1952, an IESO team, composed of Messrs.

IESO Staff Officers, and Mr. The Properties IESO consultant, applied ARTICHOKE techniques to two operational cases in a safe house near the Dr. Dr. Dr. Dr. Dr. Dr. Dr. Surgeon attached to the Medical Staff, and Dr. Surgeon attached to the Medical Staff, represented the Medical Staff in connection with this work and handled the medical and psychiatric problems connected with this work.

- 2. Although requests were made in the field for additional subjects, only two subjects were handled at this time. Eath of these individuals could be classed as experienced, professional type agents and suspected of working for Soviet Intelligence.
- 3. In each case, a psychiatric-medical cover was used to bring the ARTICHORE techniques into action. In the first case, light desages of drugs coupled with hypnosis were used to induce a complete hypnotic trance. This trance was held for approximately one hour and forty minutes of interrogation with a subsequent total ammesia produced by post-hypnotic suggestion. In the second case (an individual of much higher intelligence than the first), a deep hypnotic drance was reached after light Addication. This was followed by an interrogation lasting for well over an hour. However, a partial amnesia only was obtained. at this time, although a total ammesia was obtained for the major part of this test. Since further interrogation was desired, a second test was made on this individual in which the ARTICHUKE technique of using a straight medication was employed. Cn this test, highly successful results were obtained in that a full interrogation lasting two hours and fifteen minutes was produced, . part of which included a remarkable regression. During this regression, the subject actually "relived" certain past activities of his life, some dating back fifteen years while, in addition, the subject totally accepted ir. it is the case officer and interpretor at this time) as an old trusted and beloved personal friend whom the subject had known in years past in Georgia, USSR. Total ammesia was apparently achieved for the entire second tests on this case.



- light and carefully controlled dosages of sodium pentothal. In the second case, on the second test, where drugs alone were used, heavy desages of sodium pentothal were coupled with the stimulant Desegn with outstanding success. In connection with the above cases, it should be noted that both subjects were Eussian speaking and speke no English, yet hypnosis was obtained by Er. Take a professional hypnotist, using an inexperienced interpreter who was directed in English by Er. Take through a complex electronic intercan system.
- 5. For a matter of record, the case officers involved in both cases expressed themselves to the effect that the ARTICHORY operations were entirely successful and team numbers felt that the tests demonstrated conclusively the effectiveness of the combined chemical-hypnotic technique in such cases. In both cases, the subjects talked clearly and at great length and furnished information which the case officers considered extremaly valuable.
- 6. For matter of record, hypnotic inductions were made (a case officer), who enacted the difficult role of interpretor-hypnotist in an excellent number. Technical arrangements, which were extremely complex and included multiple intercommunication systems and full tape recordings, were handled by I'r. E of IEO. Security arrangements, which involved a double guard system and transportation and control of the subjects, were handled by the office of Er. Security Officer factor, ander the personal direction of Er, and were outstanding in every respect. Case officers were Er. The who speaks fluent Russian and acted also as general interpretor (Case #1), and Er. (Case #2). Both were exceptionally well grounded and very nelpful. The medical and psychiatric work and cover, which was a vital part of the operation, was perfectly executed by Doctors pof the Agency Ledical Staff.
 - 7. A full technical report of the ARTICHUKE operations is being prepared by this office and will be completed in the immediate future. If, however, additional details are desired by your office, A&SO will be pleased to furnish them immediately.

Colonel, GC Security Officer, CIA

. (154)



JUL 14 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director (Plans)

YIA

: (1) Deputy Director (Intelligence)

(2) Deputy Director (Administration)

SUBJECT

: Project ARTICHOYE

1. In accordance with O/DD/P TS memorandum of 17 June on the above subject, a meeting was held today to reach final recommendations for DD/P's decision. Present were:

0S0 - Mr.

OPC - Mr. AND THE

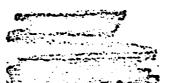
OTS - Dr.

· I&SO - Mr.

OSI - Mr.

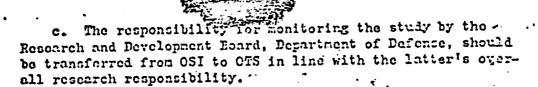
Dr. Chief, CIA Medical Staff, was unable to be present due to illness.

- 2. It was agreed by those present that over-all responsibility for Project Artichoke should be transferred from OSI to I&SO, with full responsibility for research being allocated to OTS. It was understood and agreed that there should be the closest of coordination between I&SO/arti OTS with complete interchange of information concerning research and testing within the purposes of Project Artichoke. It was understood also that I&SO has a fundamental security responsibility in relation to the appropriateness and propriety of any research projects undertaken by the Agency and additionally, due to the high sensitivity of research projects in this particular field, such projects should be cleared through I&SO.
 - 3. Under this broad allocation of responsibilities, it was aspect that detailed responsibilities should be allocated as follows:
 - a. The training, staffing and directing of all field teams should be the responsibility of I&SO with the understanding that in the field all activities are under the control of the CIA mission chief concerned. In the discharge of this responsibility I&SO will coordinate with CFC and OSO for operational support and with CIA Medical Staff for necessary medical support.
 - b. Responsibility for the foreign intelligence aspects of this subject should remain in CSI.



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NAMES OF PARTY.



- d. Responsibility for continuing contact with the Department of Defense representatives, established at the request of the DCI in the IAC Executive Session of 2 April 1951, should be transferred from OSI to OTS.
- 4. It was understood and confirmed by those present that, in spite of various interim definitions, the scope of Project Articheks is research and testing to arrive at means of control, rather than the more limited concept embodied in "special interrogations".
- 5. It was recommended that DD/P confirm and order the above allocations of responsibilities.

Acting Assistant Director Scientific Intelligence

•	CONCURRENCES:	
		14 July 52
	Assistant Director for Special Operations	•
E.	Assistant Director for Policy Coordination	14 Date 1 75-2
	/ Samulacia	Date
	Acting Chief, Office of Technical Services	
٠	Assistant Director (Administration) for Security	74 July 52
		
	Chief, Medical Staff	Dato .



Memorandum • United States Government

Assistant Director, Scientific Intelligence

DATE: 15 July 1952

OM : TANKE TO SEE INC.

MECT: CIA Control Number

In a discussion with land it has been agreed that:

- 1. OTS does not want to undertake the program as outlined. It lacks manpower, for one thing.
- 2. OTS will perform certain research in this field, along with other investigations and will make pertinent information available to when and if definite useful results are obtained.
- 3. OTS will not undertake operations on its own, but will stick to Lab Scale work.

Mr

Office Niemoranditive united states government

TO : C/15

DATE: 28 July 1952

FROM :

Psychiatric Consultant Agency Medical Officer

SUBJECT:

Medical Research Plans of Project

As a result of our observations during the recent field experiment in regard to Project we respectively submit the following suggestions:

- 1. Primarily the purpose of the project is to develop a method of eliciting the truth from hostile subjects.
- 2. We believe that the project should be reorganized so that its direction is under the control of better qualified personnel. We would suggest that a small group of specialists be appointed as a board to direct this project. This group should be composed of a security officer, a medical officer, a psychiatrist and a research specialist. A heavy accent on the medical section is necessary because basically the project is a medical research one. This committee should have the authority:
 - a. To direct the research.
 - b. To determine the priority of the research problem.
 - c. To integrate the results of the research.
 - d. To assign subdivisions of the project to appropriate branches or farm them out to acceptable research agencies.
 - e. To dispense the necessary funds.

thing to the section in the section of the section of

f. To develop a proper cover for the project.

This board should meet at regular intervals so that the progress of the project may be accelerated.

Before any further field experimentation is performed, we believe that certain basic research is essential. Briefly this research may be listed as follows:

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ich.



I. A Library Research

- a. Review of the literature in regard to the shility of an individual to lie under narcosis and hypnosis.
- b. Review of the methods used to date to elicit the truth from hostile subjects.
- c. Review of the literature in regard to the effect of drugs on the polygraph.

II. Drug Marcosis

- a. The combined use of hypnosis and drug narcosis with special reference to the use of drugs to facilitate the induction of hypnosis.
- b. The ability of the individual to lie under sodium pentothal narcosis.
- c. The use of desoxym to increase productivity both with and without sodium pentothal.
- d. The effect of desoxyn on the trutifulness of the subject.
- e. The combined use of pentothal and polygraph.
- f. Combined use of pentothal, desoxyn and polygraph.
- g. Instruction of interrogators in methods of interrogating under narcosis and hypnosis.
- h. The effect of drugs on the polygraph.

III. Hypnosis

- a. Can the individual lie during a hypnotic trance?
- b. Quick methods of induction of hypnosis.
- c. Methods of teaching hypnotic techniques.
- d. The use of the polygraph with hypnosis.

Also these research projects should be approached with an open mind and experience would indicate that we will probably be forced to rely on drug narcosis rather than hypnosis because of:

A. The difficulties of the induction of the hypnotic state, especially where there is a difference in language.



- B. The uncertainty of the depth of the hypnosis.
- C. The uncertainty of the amnesia following.

These are primarily medical research problems. The direction of the program would have to be under medical supervision.

At the conclusion of the research on these basic problems it is strongly recommended that another field problem be setup for their practical evaluation.

Psychiatric Consultant

Agency Medical Officer

(26 July 1952)

Distribution:

/ Orig & l - Addressee

2 - File

Copy 1 of 2



AUG 6 1952

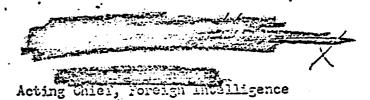
MEMORANDUM FCR: Chief, Inspection & Security

SUBJECT:

Project ARTICHCKE

1. For your information FI coordination of Project AMTICHCKE has been transferred from Figure 1952.

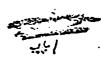
2. It will be appreciated if further developments in connection with this Project are coordinated with the past with the

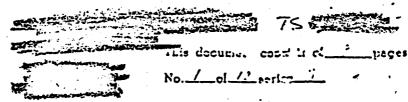


cc: Chief, OTS AD/OSI









MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director/Plans

AUG 29-1352

VIA

Deputy Director/Intelligence Deputy Director/Administration

SUBJECT

: Project ARTICHORE

- PROBLEM. To allocate within CIA over-all responsibility for Project ARTICHOLE.
- 2. FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM.
 - e. Responsibility for the project was assigned to the Office of Scientific Intelligence by the Daputy Director/Plans in Harch 1951. (Annex 3, TAB B)
 - b. On May 15, 1952, the Assistant Director, Scientific Intelligence circulated to the participating CIA office representatives a Staff Study (Annex 3, TAB A) proposing an interim field testing program, and recommending transfer of over-all responsibility for the Project from the Office of Scientific Intelligence to Inspection and Security Office with research responsibility delegated to CIA Medical Staff. The desirability of these actions, until the Project research objectives as related to the Office of Technical Sartices had been clarified, was questioned by the Assistant Director, Policy Coordination. (Annex 3, TAB F) AD/SI therefore addressed a memorandum to the Deputy Director/Intelligence suggesting that this matter be taken up with the Daputy Director/Plans and the Daputy Director/Administration for the purpose of clarifying the responsibilities of the offices concerned. (Annex 3)
 - c. By memorandum of June 11, 1952 to the Deputy Director/Plans, the Deputy Director/Intelligence indicated his feeling that responsibility for the entire Project should be transferred from the Office of Scientific Intelligence to the Office of Technical Services. (Annex 4) At a consequent meeting with DD/P, representatives of OTS, IASO, and CSI were directed to hold further discussions with all CTA components concerned and to submit to DD/P specific recommendations for his decision. (Annex 5) Such discussions were held and resulted in a tentative nearrandum of agreement, (Annex 6) to assign over-all Project authority to IASO with delegation of full research responsibility to OTS. This agreement was concurred in by OSO, OPC, IASO, and OSI, but OTS by memorandum of July 15, 1952, (Annex 7) limited the amount of research responsibility it could accept.

earch respons

56/8/21

3. DISCUSSION. —

a. There is now general agreement among the CIA offices concerned that:

- (1) Over-all responsibility for the Project should be transferred from CSI to I&SO;
- (2) I&SO should call upon the research and support facilities of CIA Medical Staff and of the Office of Technical Services as required;
- (3) Lisison with the Research and Development Board and with the Service components concerned in this problem should be the responsibility of ILSO;
 - (4) Responsibility for the foreign intelligence aspects of the subject should remain in OSI.
- b. Status of field testing is outlined in the attached memoratum to DD/P dated August 7, 1952 from the Security Officer, CIA.

 (Annex 2)
- h. ACTION RECOMMENDED. It is recommended that, with the concurrence of the Deputy Director/Intelligence and the Deputy Director/Minimistration, the Deputy Director/Flans sign the attacked memoranium (Annex 1) addressed jointly to the Assistant Deputy (Administration) for Security and the Assistant Director for Scientific Intelligence, directing the actions indicated in 3 above.

Assistant Director
Scientific Intelligence

'ANNEXES: 7

1. Memo to AD(Admin) for Security & the AD/SI, from DD/P, subject: Project ARTICHOKE, The ADMINISTRY, uncated

2. Memo to DD/P, from Security Officer, CIA, subject: ATTICHOE Field Interrogation, Secret, Carrier, 7 August 1952

3. Mono to DD/I, from AD/SI, subject: Special Interrogations,

4. Nero to DD/P, from DD/I, subject: Project "ARTICHONE", In 11 June 1952

5. Memo to AD(Admin) for Socurity, AD/SO, AD/PO, CIA Medical Staff,
TSS, from Asst. for Ops./SI, subject: Project ARTICANE, Company
27 June 1952

6. Mamo to DD/P, from AND/SI, subject: Project ANTICHONE, AND 1952

7. I'mo to AD/SI, from Control subject: CIA Control Secret, 15 July 1992.

CONCURRENCES:

Assistant Deputy (Admin) for Security

7 Cnief, Staff 1

Chief, Staff 2

Office of Technical Services

Defily Chief, Medical Staffic

ACTION BY APPROVING AUTHORITY:

Approved (disapproved), exceptions if any,

29 A- 52

29 aug 52

Date

2 Sept 52

Date

Date

29 Onout52

Date

Depaty Pirector/Intelligence

Date

Approved (disapproved), exceptions if any.

Deputy Director/Administration

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, cy # 22

FROM:

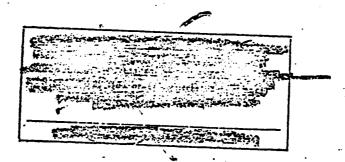
M.D., Consultant

SUBJECT: LIEOFMATION FROM EUROPE RELATED TO THE LCC-DEPRESSAITS

6 August to 29 August 1952

SECTION A - Cumparizing Report

SECTION B - Daily Notes



Septomber 4, 1952



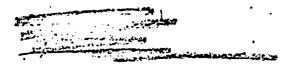
1.5.10 Cy=12.

While giving several lectures in Europe during August, 1952, an opportunity was afforded to obtain further information on the ego degressent ("truth sarm") drugs in line with under the Medical Research and Development Board. The discussions with the several Army Attachés described in the attached Daily Notes were suggested by the thoughtfulness of the Office of the Surgeon General and were greatly furthured by the courtery of the Office of the Surgeon General and were greatly furthured by the courtery of the office of the Surgeon General and were greatly furthured by the courtery of the sentioned.

It seems clear that the ramifications of this subject (the ego depressant agents) are far wider than they had seemed to me at least at the beginning of our work in this field. It is evident now that the agents which fall within this group could profitably be attacked from three directions:

- (1) as aids to obtain supprecsed information (there are therementic as well as military sides to this)
- (2) as threats to security when used by an enemy agent (they jeopardize integrity; we need to know the signs and symptoms of their use for security purposes)
- (3) as tools of biological warfers or chamical varians (the lysergic acid derivatives, coming as they do from ergot could be considered under either heading)

In earlier reports to the Surgeon General I have dealt sufficiently with items fl and fl. (See Progress Reports ()) The use of these agents as offensive tools may already be under study. They should be. The dose of the agent we are now working on, I.S.D. 25 (a distipl saide of lysergic acid), is so shall, in games



T.5. 75/2

(thousendths of a milligram) one can calculate that the vater supply of a large city could probably be disastrously and undetectably (until too late) contaminated with quantities apparently readily available. (See remarks of Professor 24 to 28 August, in the attached Daily Notes) It should not be a difficult trick to sink a small container of this agent near the main outlet of water storage reservoirs, and the container arranged to "excrete" a stoody flow of the material over a period of many hours or days.

If the concept of conteminating a city's water supply seems or in actual fact is found to be far fetched (this is by no means certain), there is still the possibility of contaminating, say, the water supply of a bomber base, or more casily still, that of a battleship.

For centuries in Europe outbreaks of "The Dancing Madness" have been variously attributed to mass hysteria, to ergot poisoning, and so on. Within the year such an outbreak occurred in France. This was attributed to the use of infected grain. There is some reason to believe that the grain involved came by mistake from an area in France where ergot production for experimental purposes is being carried on. (See the attached Daily Notes, where 21 to 24 August.)

Our own current work contains the strong suggestion that L.S.D. 25 will produce hysteria (unaccountable laughing, anxiety, etc.). While our studies so far have been carried out in isolated individuals, one at a time, it is well known that hysteria is compounded when several vulnerable individuals are together. The lycordic acid derivatives can produce a temporary state of severe imbalance, hysteria, inscrity. It requires little insgination to realize that the consequences might be if a battleship's crew were so affected.

Thile biological warfers is outside of my field of competence, I understand that a chief problem is to get towins in sufficient consentration in contact with a significant number of people. The use of lysergic soid derivatives indicated above

(63)

T.S. 15/2

coming to America for three months. He will arrive about October 15. Part of this time he will be my house guest and could probably fill in a good many more items of desired information.

- Within some months I shall have a visit from Dr. Willed in the field of the war nerve gases and has in the past tolked to me apparently very freely of his work.



2 September 1952

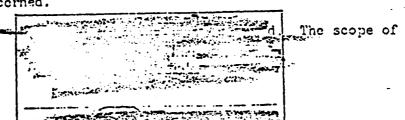
MEMORANDUM FOR: CHIEF, POLITICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

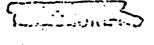
SUBJECT:

Change of Responsibility within CIA with Respect to

Project ARTICHOKE

- 1. Your concurrence as CPP (Chief, Staff 2) has been requested in the enclosed memorandum, which proposes transferring the responsibility for Froject ARTICHOKE from OSI to I&SO.
- 2. By memorandum dated 15 May 1952 ADSI requested the comments of Col. Fig. 1950, ADPC and the Chief, CIA Medical Staff on a proposal to transfer the ultimate responsibility for Project ARTICHCKE from OSI to I&SO.
 - 3. ADPC's reply of 22 May 1952
 - a. asserted CPC's interest in the Project,
 - b. questioned the advisability of the proposed interim program of field testing without a fuller understanding of the objectives of the Project and
 - c. recommended that ADSI discuss the Project with Chief, TSS toward developing a line of collaboration.
- 4. On behalf of DD/P, Mr. Parranged a meeting on L. July 1952 between representatives of OSI, OSO, OPC, OTS and I&SO. The agreements reached at this meeting were summarized in a memorandum from ADSI to DD/P dated 14 July 1952 which was concurred in by Mr. The agreement may be summarized as follows:
 - a. Overall project responsibility was to be transferred from OSI to I&SO.
 - b. Full responsibility for research was allocated to OTS.
 - c. Training, staffing and directing all field teams was to be the responsibility of I&CO with the understanding that all field activities were to be under the control of the CIA mission chief concerned.





- d. The scope of the Project is research and testing to arrive at means of control rather than the more limited concept embodied in "special interrogations."
- 5. In a memorandum from description, dated 15 July 1952, OTS declined to undertake the full research responsibility but agreed to undertake certain research discussed with Col. Edwards.
- 6. The enclosed memorandum for DD/P from ADSI dated 29 August revises the 1/4 July memorandum to reflect the position of OTS. It does not spall out the responsibilities in quite as much detail as the 1/4 July memorandum. Your concurrence is requested. The proposed changes are to be effectuated by a memorandum from DD/P terminal and ADSI.
- 7. Fr. has seen the memorandum and recommends your concurrence.
- 8. It is understood that Driver does not want to concur in this memorandum for OTS without the paper is believed to be consistent with the position of OTS.
 - 9. Your concurrence is recommended.



(66)



TS Copy 3 of 5.

18 September 1952

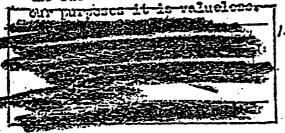
THE MEANDUI FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

TEROUCH: Doputy Director (Plans)

SURJECT: Field Trip of Articheke Team 20 August - September 1952

Reguest 31 July 1952 of Director of Maval Intelligence,
Department of the Navy, for assistance in testing
drug substance.

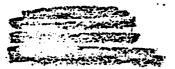
- 1. The CIA Artichoke Team comprised of Messrs. CIA Paychiatric Consultant, visited the consultant, visited the 20 August 11 September 1952.
- 2. The purpose of this visit was to observe the operations of, and render support to a V. S. Hary Team performing field tests of a substance designed to facilitate interrogation. The CIL Companies on trendered excellent support and cooperation to both teams.
- 3. Tests were performed on one known double agent, one suspected Boviet agent and three defectors without my appreciable change in or addition to facts already known about these subjects. The suspected or addition to facts already known about these subjects. The suspected or addition to facts already known about these subjects. Soviet agent was also interrogated using standard Articheke techniques and considerable new information was acquired from him.
- h. Currently, responsible officials of the Kavy Impartment are moviewing the research program which led to the development of the archeve-mentioned substance with a view to determining whether or not it will be continued, modified or terminated.
 - 5. It is the concensus of opinion of Mavy and CIA officials that the substance offers nothing new to the field of interrogation and for



15-Aug. 1975

Chief, Security Research Staff

1 - DD/P 11 - Deputy Security Officer/CIA/



015

19 September 1952

PROJECT LGQ

The purpose of this trip was to observe the performance of a U.S. Govt. team which had stated specifically that they had available a new substance which was very effective in making people tell the truth. The U.S. Govt. research had been aimed at finding a substance which could be administered to the subject without his knowledge, which could not be detected by him by taste or sight and which would cause the subject to reveal himself against his wishes.

The U.S. Govt. team consisted of private and U.S. Government personnel.

This report will be better understood if it is stated that a private researcher did not reveal at any time any observable psychological skill.

He constantly referred matters to his secretary who gave most of the information. I asked him at one time what her training in psychology was and he stated, "just a general course." At another time he indicated that she had not completed a college degree. The fact remains, however, that most matters were referred to her for decision and she frequently contradicted the professor. For further evaluation of this report, it should be noted that reliable information indicated that there was probably some sort of amorous relationship between the professor and his secretary. The source of this information is probably contained in other reports.

A private citizen appeared professor at no time indicated after the U.S. Govt. team arrived. The professor at no time indicated that he had any very great knowledge of pharmacology and frequently contradicted himself in regard to the results to be expected from the various substances which he was using.

It had been understood by me that the private researcher would reveal
to us the nature of the substances which he was using after the first case.

This was not done and has not been done to date. At our final interview held in the office of Colonel "X", he stated that he had not revealed this because he felt it would be unpatrictic to do so.

However I was able to learn through a scurce which I consider quite reliable that the substances were as follows:

L was seconal and was measured in greas.

G was dexedrine and was measured in milligrams.

Q was the active principle of cannabis indica and was measured in milligrams.

In the remainder of this report, the researcher willbe designated W; his secretary, J; a U.S. Govt. official by T and S and F will be used to designate the two interrogators and translators used in cases four and five, S referring to the thirmer of the two. Cases one and two will be described only briefly because the researcher felt that they were not suitable for his type of medication. Consequently, no conclusions could be drawn from them. Cases three, four and five will be described in greater detail.



Case I.

A few preliminary remarks by W are of interest:

"You must realize that if a man is lying, this will make him a better liar. We don't know much about Q but it won't kill him. The drug produces a feeling of not wanting to hold anything back. It works best on those who want to tell the truth but are afraid to. The drug is not effective if he is trained to deceive or wishes to deceive.

The effect lasts 18 hours."

of about 40 with a Don Juan complex. The only thing about which there was a question was the significance of his visits to the Winsisted that the examination be conducted by me because "I don't know how to deal with these people." The brief protocol of this experiment was as follows:

First session:

1435: Start

1619: Beer

1730: Beer finished

Second session:

0855: Breakfast finished 20 mg. G

1016: Session started

1025: Coffee .05 gm. L

1052: Coffee finished

1123: More coffee .05 gm. L

1154: Coffee finished

1300: Session ended

Took walk.

1340: Lunch

20 mg. G in beer (binding)

p.m. session:

1435: Session started

1540: Beer

25 mg. Q and 15 mg. G

1620: Beer finished

1625: Beer, no dose

1741: Session ended

1745: Conference, all hands

1807: Conference ended.

Case I, Wednesday

0815: Breakfast

20 mg. C

0852: Coffee finished

0915: Conference

0942: Conference ended

0949: Session started

0957: Water

25 mg. Q and 0.2 gr. L

1010: Poker game

1050: Red capsule

.10 gm. L (He was given the drug

as a prescription for

1106: Red capsule .10 gm. L and 25 mg. Q his nerves)

1314: Session ended

1320: Conference, all hands

1345: Conference ended

1420: Conference started

1440: Conference ended



After W had stated at 1440 that he was through with his experiment, it was decided to proceed with the "A" treatment. The plan was to induce fentasy that he was speaking to his wife and that in this conversation with his wife an attempt would be made to find out what his In the room at relations were with the with this time was the case officer, T and myself. T administered the pentothal starting at approximately 1500. When the patient was asleep he was given 10 mg. of benzedrine at 1521. This was repeated at 1530. The fantsy of Eva was induced at 1535. At 1631 he showed a tendency to escape back into sleep and he was given another 20 mg. of benzedrine. At 1704 there was violent wasping and sleep was again induced in an effort to get amesia. He hadn't completely reacted an hour later. He was ammesic for the entire period of the pentothal period. This continued into the next day. The case officer felt that he got the information which he desired.

Case II, Emplosive

This individual had been seen by us on our first trip. He is a hard-boiled individual who apparently has the ability to lie consistently but not very effectively. Protocol is as follows:

First session, Thursday

1335: Conference

1430: Conference ended

1435: Started session

1555: Beer

0.15 gm, L, 20 mg. G and 50 mg. Q

1653: Beer, one bottle firished



1816: Session ended

1830: Beer with dinner 0.2 gm. L

1930: Conference

2003: Conference ended

2025: Session started

2040: Beor .20 gm. L, 50 mg. Q and 10 mg. G

2210: Beer finished

2215: Break

2217: Conference

2255: Peturn to session

2405: Beer, no prescription

2447: Session ended by decision of W

At the end of Case II, W remarked: "At least we learned one thing from this experiment. The people you have to deal with here are different from American college students."

Case III

This case is given in greater detail because it seemed acceptable to W as suitable for his drug.

0930: Session started. S, F, W and C (Psychiatric Consultant) present.

0950: Coffee served. Flavored with quinine. Both S and F said that he was more friendly, more talkative and that their empathic index which had previously been negative was positive.

1055: Beer 10 mg. G and .10 gm. of L

1058: F commented that a mistake must have been made because he himself was feeling peculiar. I reassured him that he was wrong and took



some beer out of his bottle after which he felt better.

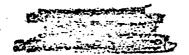
- 1100: Drew pictures # 1, 2 and 3.
- 1230: Broke up for lunch. Subject had lunch with beer containing .05 gm. L and 25 mg. Q. Finished at 1315.
 - 1330: Resumed with discussion "just to pass the time away." (W)
 - 1432: Eyes were bleary, was able to keep them open with an effort.

 Speech retarded.
 - 1434: "Evasive and cagy" (F)

 Drew pictures # 4 and 5. "I think they are criminologists." (Subject)

 "He is suspicious." (F)
 - 1450: "He has resumed his old habit of not looking at questioner."

 (casting eyes down and away) (F)
 - 1500: Beer, served by J. 5 mg. C, 15 mg. Q and .05 gm. L
- the glasses and thought that there were only four and wanted to know why. The fifth glass was pointed out.
 - 1500: No offer to tap glasses until S suggested it, then tapped only his glass.
 - 1520: Spilled beer down his front.
 - 1521: Bragging about how well he could run a motor bike. (F)
 - 1522: Less retarded in speech. More gestures. Pesumes looking at examiner. Seems more like he was when conscious subjects are discovered. (F)
 - 1527: Subject defensive about questioning regarding police.
 - 1530: "Beer always makes me more talkative." (Subject)



1531: Made several personal references to his wife. (C asked S, "Fas he had any opportunity to do so before?" S answered, "No. The situation was not as relaxed as this.")

1531: Does not initiate conversation. Spilt more beer.

1550: Licking lips

1600: "We're getting into something interesting." (S)

1605: Was momentarily distracted and when he returned to conversation, he was unable to resume, but after appreciable time he was able to resume without coaching.

1614: Slurring of speech. (C and F) Two serious gramatical errors (C)

"We have given him too much." (W)

1615: Went to head and returning he fell to his knees once and required assistance. Subject made no comment.

1620: "Speech is garbled and he is dropping syllables." (F)

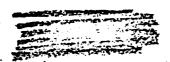
1630: Subject was doodling and listening intently.

1635: Returned to habit of looking out of window and way from exeminer.

1636: More or less direct questioning started. S said, "called him a liar and he did not react as before by freezing but came right back with an explanation."

1730: Both S and F agreed that at times he had been:

- 1. Retarded in speech although in general he was more voluble then in previous exam.
- 2. Vague +
- 3. Circumstantial + (F)
- 4. Evasive + (S and F)



- 5. Tangential ++ (C)
- 6. Suspicious F yes S on the contrary, maybe less.
- 7. Self critical One point regarding
- 8. Caginess (F)
- 9. Contradictory (F) +
- 10. Personal ancedotes (F) 4
- 11. Truthful S yes F "Didn't know"
- 12. Critical of staff men +

FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN EVALUATION OF CASE III

- 1. S and F had not examined subject for three months. S had one previous examination prior to this.
- 2. During the six-month interval the subjects environment had progressively improved.
- 3. During the last three months he had been free to move about. Has gotten married. Has been more sympathetically treated. Plans have been made for his future in a few days.
- 4. During this six month period he has told four different stories, each was accepted at the time until some new factor appeared. Question now is, Should story #4 be accepted?
- 5. S can offer no reason for believing this story to be true except as intuition. In this regard it should be noted that from almost the beginning of today's examination he and F felt a positive empathy.
 - 6. The friendly beer and coffee approval.
 - 7. That both examiners noted him loquacious and increased cooperativeness before any drug could have had any effect.



- 8. ? Was the control period adequate?
- 9. ? Were F and S ready to be impressed? S cynical, F perhaps yes
- 10. Nothing new and relevant came out.
- 11. ? Was information valid?
- 12. Nothing damaging came out.
- 13. No psychiatric examination. Prevented by W
- 14. F is very suggestible. (see 1058)

These fourteen points were presented to F and S who agreed that numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13 and 14 are facts.

OBJECTIVE OBSERVATION

- 1. More loquacious F and S
- 2. Intoxicated (W)
- a. Slurring of speech
- b. Staggered and fell to knees
- c. Spilling beer three times
- d. Dropping syllables (F)
- e. Garbled speech (F)
- 3. Moistens lips (C)
 - 4. Second picture showed evidence of anxiety as evidenced by a drug and increased inhabitancy level as evidenced by mudity of the female figure. (C)
 - 5. Memory lapses (F and C)
 - 6. Grammatical errors (F)
 - 7. Lowering of lids as if drowsy (C and F)
 - 8. Difficulty in concentrating (C)

Conclusion: There is no objective evidence that the drug has provided any new information.



Case IV, No. 495

This case was considered by both T and myself as one of schizophrenia, consequently was not a very good experimental subject. The subject had been last seen by F on one occasion six weeks before. They said he had a tendency to exaggerate his abilities and achievements. Also that he was talkative at times but would at other times be mute and stare into space. He was at times overbearing, at other times independent. When caught in a lie he would pass it off without embarrassment. On one occasion he went and got a permanent wave. He was further described as umpredictable, impulsive, subject to rapid mood charges and was considered a pathological liar.

1030: Session started. "He is in a very good mood this a.n." (F)

Voluble - ready smile quickly fading. Dislikes — doesn't

know why. Attention easily gained and held but in pause quickly
becomes detached and preoccupied.

1045: Coffee 10 mg. G and .05 gm. L

"Harbors hostile mood to mother because she did not discipline him any." (F) Drank coffee without suspicion.

1118: Coffee finished

No psychiatric examination.

Asked, "Do Russian children like to go to school?" Answered, "Very much."

Doesn't like beer but will have one. Plays with finger and looks down.

1125: Beer .05 gm. <u>L</u>

1128: Finished beer. Silly on first glass of beer.



1145: "He hasn't been specific and precise, not giving exact answer," (F)

1150: Finished second glass of beer.

More voluble (F and S) (I couldn't see it) (C)

Both seemed to respond to W's direct questions

Contraction of jew muscles

1210 - 1220: Gave exact description of machine tool and his use of it.

"I did a job which men with ten to fifteen years experience couldn't do and I did a good job." (Subject)

1225: Pressure of speech. (F) Gestures

"This is an extreme reaction to this amount." (W)

"Our subjects knew they had a drug." (J)

1321: Lunch

1432: Started psychiatric examination.

Psychological examination was stopped by W so interrogation could proceed.

1448: Coffee .05 gm. L

"In prison (16) for 15 months for stealing potatoes. Badly treated
by other inmates. Beaten up and tattooed."

1520: Finished coffee.

1557: "Should have given him more." (W)

"Sometimes a dream is so vivid that after a couple of days you remember it as almost real."

1600-1705: Long conversation in Russian. No translation. W played repetitious pattern on piano during lunch for about 2 an hour over and over again. Didn't get second picture.

As we left Subject asked F, "Would you like me to work for you?"
"If This a soy I will kill myself and you too." Repeated six times. (Subj.)

"I want to go back to Mother." (Subj.)

"In morning started cold but went well, but went into relapse. Information comes with ease. Voluble and doesn't stop to think. More of a success than yesterday." (S)

"My impression was the exact opposite." (F)

"Said things he should not have said yesterday." (S)

"Practically normal this afternoon. A little more collective. Seemed to want to let you talk. Quite voluble this a.m. More Cooperation." (F)
"Conversation 90% ahead of thoughts." (S)

Discussion of Case IV

An attempt was made to get an independent evaluation by F and S of this case but this was prevented rather deliberately by W who insisted on remaining in the room and keeping the four of us together. The opinion expressed by S in regard to this case was:

"In the morning he started cold but then things went well. Later he went into a relapse. The information seemed to come with ease. He was voluble and didn't stop to think. This was a greater success than yesterday."

According to F:

"My impression was the exact opposite. He was practically normal all afternoon; a little more truthful but seemed to want you to talk more. He was quite voluble this morning and more cooperative."

Both F and S agreed that no new and damaging information was elicited.

W ended this session by saying, "We know practically nothing regarding

L, G and Q; but the little we know was confirmed yesterday.



Case V

This individual had a and there was no question of deception and he was described by F as "One of the most cooperative chaps I have even seen."

0945: Coffee 10 mg. G and .05 gm. L

"Keep atmosphère of restrained friendliness." (%)

1010: "It is possible that he is showing effect of dosage." (!)

"I see no change." (C)

(W can see irrelevencies but they seem natural. F says he can't see irrelevencies.)

1025: Beer .10 gm. <u>L</u>

(Both S and F drank along with subject and felt effect)

1043: Beer finished

(Statement of W that subject is oblivious to surroundings is not valid because all three were without substance.)

1050: Feeling beer (W) W makes frequent mistakes asking for repetition of questions. "My thoughts are elsewhere." (W)

(J makes decisions)

"Has been full of grammatical errors from beginning." (F)

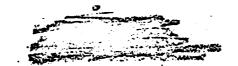
"He Can't be embarrassed very much."

(F quite slowed up)

1102: Wask him questions on clerical experience for 15 minutes, I'll let you do planning.

(W dependent on F for interpretation.)

"Question just to pass time." (W)



(At conference 9/2/52 W said he would feel unpatriotic if he were to tell' us the substances because we were not competent to use them.)

1115: No noticeable effect (C and S)

1130: Beer

10 mg. G and .10 gm. L

1145: "No change." (F)

(J and F very friendly and talkative.)

1146: Subject notices F and S were drinking from same bottle.

1148: Finished second glass of beer.

"Will get a reaction out of me soon." (F) (Too much beer.)

(S very friendly, joking with J)

F somewhat silly

1150: Beer finished

"Must avoid sensitive subject as effect will be bad."

(J being a little silly and cute)

1200: Slurring syllables, grammatical errors increased. Appeared intoxi-

cated.

"Still no evidence of a desire to talk." (W)

Hiccups occasionally.

"I think he is getting a little slurred." (F)

Playing with upper lip. (C)

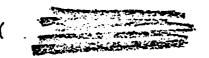
1210: F very definitely slurring of speech.

1212: Subject yawning

1213: J giggles almost continuously while F is talking to subject.

1218: Dropped cigarette. Missed ashtray. Clumbsy. Has not had to void.

(168)



1225: "Put on some pressure. Use technique you used before." (W)

1230: Subject gives no response to funny story, used to do so.

1238: Staggered when got up and walked. Sat down at first opportunity.

1239: Terminated session.

1345: Started p.m. session. Still staggers

1348: Impossible for me to think fast. (subject)

1350: Beer 10 mg. C, .05 gm. L and 35 mg. Q

1400: Refused more beer. "ly beer doesn't have a head on it, others do." (Subj.

Getting clearer (S)

When went into listening room after morning session, J appeared intoxicated.

1406: Two swallows of beer.

1410: J more sedate this p.m. Beer one-third finished. Peluctant to drink.

1415: I left to go to Air France.

My conclusion in regard to case V is that there is no objective evidence that the drug produced any effect.

SUMMARY

Additional information which we can consider in evaluating whatever report on this experiment as given by W is:

- 1. A reliable source states that substances have only been used on five college subjects.
- 2. None of the substances are new. The effects of <u>L</u> and <u>G</u> are well-known and much more predictable than W seemed aware. <u>Q</u> is a substance which is the active substance of mariahuana and its effects have been studied. Its effects are unpredictable and to a certain extent unknown.





- 3. The attitude of both W and J and their own reaction to the beer which was served effected them to a point where in Case V their observations would be rather invalid.
- 4. The emotional instability of W and his tendency, as he said himself, "to play by ear."

CONCLUSION:

This experiment proved nothing. On the basis of the information given to us by W as indicated by his comments above, there was little reason to believe that these substances would be of very great value. Personally I believe that Q is a dangerous substance to use until we know more about its pharmacology. L and G are available in a well-known proprietary drug known as decampl. This product is better balanced than W's use of these two substances and would produce more predictable effects. G will produce greater volubility. There is no reason to believe that it will produce greater truthfulness. There is no evidence that it effects the judgment.

Psychiatric Consultant

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: ARTICHOKE

- that it and the process ARTICHOKE files at our convenience. After checking with Dr. it was agreed that the and files should come over on the morning of Wednesday, 24 September, and that Dr. is shall essist them. Mr. and says that of any interest to CTS and will make it available to them.
- 3. I advised Mr. And a second the full details of my conversation with Colstand of my desire in assistant to the extent of cutlining our position of factors in agreed that I could tell him that we are inclined to go easy on him from a security standpoint, because of his propensity to talk, and that I could assure Col. And that any project involving the would be coordinated with him. In accordance with the new procedures for handling ARTICHCKE, CTS will be obligated to check with CS and CS would automatically check with Gammasian view of the fact that the surface and consultant of, and of primary interest to the Surgeon General.
- A. On 23 September, Col. Surgeon Called to say that he had talked to Col. Find the Surgeon General's Office and that the had advised him that he thinks very highly of and that it will be essential to keep him cut into the picture. I advised the procedure cutlined by him. Col. Find is very pleased with this arrangement and considers that this coordination will give him raximum CIA support.





1 October 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR:

SUBJECT:

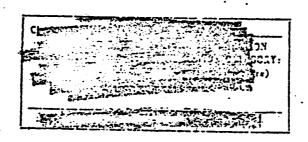
Matter Possibly Relating to Project ARTICHOKE

l. Attached heroto is a memorandum delivered to this office by This was one of a number of operational suggestions that Mr. This was one of a number of operational suggestions that Mr. This was one of a number of operational suggestions that Mr. This was one of a number of operational suggestions that Mr. This was one of a number of operational was interested in new ideas. He has no knowledge of Project ARTICHORE and has been informed that his suggestion has been forwarded to the interested office.

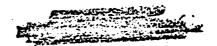
2. The memorandum is being forwarded to you since it is understood that your office has assumed overall direction of Project ARTICHOKE and the matter appears to be related to some aspects of Project ARTICHOKE.



Enc. 1





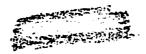


A SUGGESTED PROCEDURE FOR COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

It is well known that while a subject is under hypnesis, suggestions may be given for post-hypnotic behavior, and that such suggestions will be acted on unless they are repugnant to moral sense or strong convictions of the subject. These suggestions gradually die away, however. It is also well known that those under hypnosis are less discriminating in their judgment of persons and ideas than they would be at other times. It is possible that this opens a way for penetration of otherwise secure organizations, and it is suggested that investigation be made as to whether the possibility could be realized. A method of procedure for this is outlined below. If positive results are obtained from such an investigation, we can then guard ourselves against such methods, and use them ourselves against the energy.

The suggested procedure involves a combination of confidence man tactics with hypnotic treatment, and might get better results than either taken alone. It would be designed to make available to a spy information that the supplier would not wittingly place in enemy hands, by persuading the subject that the information was for legitimate government purposes. As an alternative, a man might be given hypnotically (with injunction to "forget" the indicant), a strong compulsion to keep a secret diary into which significant data would be copied "for the writer's private consideration", and to place such liary in a preselected hiding place in his home. The agent would, of course, get access to it in the absence of the writer. In both these cases a man sight thus indirectly betray his country and yet be conscious only of loyalty.

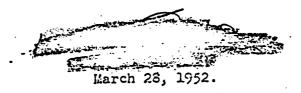
Consider the first case, which is that of duping a loyal person working in a sensitive position into reporting to an outsider such things as: (1) the progress of colleagues with classified research; (2) factory output, plans and problems; (3) military information. An enemy agent might seek to get such data by conveying to the dupe the conviction that the agent was with the F.B.I. and that weekly reports on the sayings and activities of colleagues were required, and that a patriotic service would be performed if such reports were prepared after hours and sent to "John Jones, P.O.Box O, Washington D.C." Now in the case of an open non-hypmotic attempt to get such cooperation, the subject, although not initially suspicious of the agent and his credentials, might well ask whether such information could serve any useful F.B.I. purpose. Research should be undertaken to see whether, if a subject were surreptitiously drugged to dull critical faculties, then hypnotized by estansible F.B.I. agents "seeking to find out if the subject can be trusted with a matter of importance", and given plausible hypnotic instructions, he could be made to perform post-hypnotic spying without rousing his critical faculties or bringing mental censor mechanisms into play. Humarous variants of the basic procedure might be tried, such as varying the instructions from the completely reasonable in the case of some subjects, to the completely absurd or suspicious in the case of others, to see to what extent - if any - the mind might be taken in by the procedure. Injunctions to forget the hymotic indoctrination might be tried. Substitution of false memories of an interview might be attempted. Injunction to accept subsequent non-hypertic instructions from an "agent" might be tried out. Creation of an unreasoning liking or dislike for some designated individual might be tried.



Of course it would be necessary to have the experiments performed by persons not known previously to the subjects, since otherwise we might have their subconscious minds saying "yes, let's go along with this acting, since it is only play", and thus yielding false results. On the other hand, as an experiment, it might be desirable to make such a study with a group of university students who have previously volunteered to help with a bit of psychological research "to begin about a month from now", so the professor can prevent a frenzied call to the F.B.I. from a subject on whom the test did not impose. That is, consent to take part in a test can be obtained by a person having the student's confidence, inch with misdirection as to time and nature of the test, but actual operations will be by complete strangers.

If such a procedure is at all successful, it could probably be adapted to operations in the communist world very easily, since all there are familiar with the idea of spying on one another and of being commandeered by the M.C.B. to act as agents. Unquestioning acceptance of authority, and acquiescence in testing and questioning procedures that would be thought fantastic here, could probably be confidently allowed for.

As a variant to the above, persons responsible for making periodic reports to Gosplan etc., might be duped into sending an extra copy "for control purposes" to some designated Moscow call box.





HENDRANDIN FOR: Assistant Deputy (Administration) for Security

Assistant Director for Scientific Intelligence

Project ARTICHOKE SUBJECT

1. It has been agreed by the various offices concerned, and concurred in by the Deputy Director/Intelligence and the Deputy Director/Aministration, that over-all responsibility for Project ARTICHORE should be transferred from the Office of Scientific Intelligence to the Assistant Director (Administration) for Socurity. Your offices will therefore take the necessary steps to effectuate this transfer immediately.

- 2. The Office of Inspection and Security will call upon the CIA Medical Staff and the Office of Technical Services for such research and support as may be required and appropriate.
- 3. The responsibility for the foreign scientific aspects of the subject covered by Project ARTICHONE will remain in the Office of Scientific Intelligence.
- h. The responsibility for monitoring the Research and Development Board study initiated by that Board in response to the Director of Central Intelligence's letter of March 5, 1952, is transferred from the Office of Scientific Intelligence to the Office of Inspection and Security.
- 5. Responsibility for liaison with Army, Havy, and Air Force representatives established at the request of the DOI in the IAC Executive Meeting of 2 April 1951 is assigned to the Office of Inspection and Security.

Frank J. WISHER





MENDRANDUM FOR THE FILE:

29 September 1952

SUBJECT: ARTICHONE.

On 29 September 1952 there was a meeting to discuss the working aspects of ARTICHORE. Those present were agreed upon as a working procedure in order that the ARTICHORE program may be developed to its fullest and that all areas concerned can actively engage in ARTICHORE development.

It was agreed that ILSO will act as the office responsible for the development of the ARTICHCKE program and will assign and coordinate with OTS and the Medical Office in the development of research programs. The Medical Staff will be responsible for medical research and direct operational research in support of team operational problems. OTS; on the other hand, will be responsible for basic research in the general fields supporting ARTICHOKE. ILSO will act as coordinator and be fully responsible for the actual use of ARTICHOKE techniques.

Dreside plans to set up an office plant and will engage in basic research programs in support of ARTICHCKE. He will attempt to divorce himself as much as possible from direct connection with CIA. At the same time, he will continue his parallel work with the Office of the Surgeon General, the National Research Council, Consultant to RDP, all of which will permit him to maintain cover and explore fields of interest for ARTICHCE without direct reference to CIA.

The following items of action are to be taken in support of the ARTICHORE program:

meeting to brief them on Dr. activities considered the second of intelligence and in no way will invade their fields of

1. Representatives of CO and CSI are to be called to a

2. Monthly meetings will be called by ILSO for discussion of ARTICHOKE problems. The Medical Office and OTS (Carry) will attend each meeting.

responsibility.

- J. In accordance with this arrangement, OTS will be responsible for coordination with the RDB panel.
 - 4. OTS will refer all requests for the use of ARTICHONE materials by the operational or area offices to I&SO for coordination and approval of such use. It is the basic policy that use of ARTICHONE materials by non-professional case officers will be discouraged or prohibited.
- on CIA interests in ARTICHOKE fields. Purpose to discourage from making reference to CIA interest in this general field but not in such a manner as to hamper his work in the field of anosthesia and its ramifications as a professional field.



6. IMSO to arrange through its monthly meetings for the coordination of the research programs by the Medical Cifice and OTS and at the same time arrange for consultation between the Medical representative and so as to prevent those two areas working at cross purposes.

The following items were not discussed at the meetings but are requirements which shall immediately be put into effect. The field is very much interested in the current and active use of ARTICHONE techniques. At the present time ARTICHONE techniques are currently being used by Medical officers stationed in the Until such time as team techniques have been fully developed, the use of these techniques should be employed only by ARTICHONE personnel. It is a policy that IMSO will recruit and develop that and train teams to be sent to this end IMSO must accomplish the following:

- 1. Draw up a budget for the recruitment, training and dispatch to the field of two additional ARTIGICKE teams.
- 2. I&SO, by a memorandum, should define the interests of the three units (I&SO, Medical Office and OTS) in this program.
- 3. I&SO must place immediately with the Medical Office those specific items of operational research and material required by operational teams for further testing.
- h. In view of the importance of this program and the basic lack of action that has taken place to date, it is incumbent upon IMSO to see that this program is actively pursued and this field of activity developed to the fullest within the limits of our facilities.

STATIONANO I OTH I.O. 64

Cifice Memorandamin . United States Government

DATE: 3 Cct 52

TO : Assistant for Operations, SI

AITH : The state of the state o

FROM :

SUBJECT: "Flastic"

1. From a perusal of the documents dealing with "Plastic," and discussions on Saptember 9, 1952 with Mesers. This briefly is the present status:

Thus far, no potent substance or substances have been identified in any of the analyses to which the containers and their contents have been subjected. No psychochemical agent has been found which, upon injection into any part of the body, right, as suspected, "render the victim amenable to guidance of his captor for an injefinite time and might even enable him to walk erect and show no evidence of narrosis." The main reason for this failure is the extreme scarcity of material now left for analysis. Other reasons for the very slow progress are:

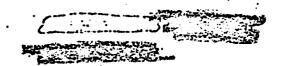
- a. the lack of knowledge of natural or synthetic substances or mixtures with the exact psychological and physiological affects upon human behavior indicated.
- b. lack of data of physical characteristics of psychochemical substances for expansion and guidance.
- c. scarcity of microchemical tests for these agents.
- d. general unfamiliarity, with microphysiclogical screening tests.
- 2. Results of previous examinations are as follows:
 - a. Plastic Container

According to the plastic was identified as polymethyl methylacrylate," probably manufactured in Germany, (Righm and Hais, Darmstadt, W. Germany). It is believed the containers could have been produced from this plastic resin in E. Germany, as well as in the USSR.

b. Collarsible Aluminum Tube

First exemination in Army Field laboratory, Garmany Original volume: 1.5cc. - After contribuging: 1.1cc. Reaction: slightly acid

A Sept 1 1 () The sept of the



Tests for Lateut Drucs

<u>Alkaloidal</u> Harcotics Hypnotics Stimulants Anosthetics Anglessies Chloroform_neg. Salicylatec_neg Morthine - neg. Barbiturates-neg. Atropine - neg. Apomorphine " Strychnine - " Chloral hydrate Codeina Theobrouine -" Cocaine Quinine

3. Second exercination in the laboratory and Consultants Laboratory:

Material: 2 droplets of white gelatinous liquid

Microscopically identified: a. 1-celled vegetable substance

(Contamination

b. Many calcium sulfate crystals

Spectrographically: U. V. analysis eliminated sodium barbital.

Feak shoulder: 290 milli-microns

: 250 "

(haracteristic for (scopolaning -absent)

4. Third exemination in the consultant's Laboratory:

Material: 25 micrograms of residue obtained from scrapings and washings of:

- a. Plastic Container
- b. Collapsible Aluminum Tube
- c. Hypodermic needle fragment

Physical Characteristics:

From the residue, the first of the Research and Development Division obtained a few crystals by addition of hydrochloric acid. He has determined certain physical characteristics and offered to continue the physical characteristics, including density, refractive index and x-ray diffraction pattern, (see attached folder for illustration) and nolecular weight determination. Dr. of the crystals, including the infrared and ultraviolet absorption spectra. Results indicated that probably scopolamine is absent.

Cherical Characteristics:

The belief has been expressed by Dr. (as related by Mr. (as related by

Microphysic locical Connectoristics

No tests have been made to determine the physiological or toxicological properties. Dr. the Chief of the Analytical Division, has discussed the problem in a preliminary way with Dr. the Dr. the Pharmacology department of the Pharmacology department

5. Fourth examination in Laboratory-Consultant's Laboratory:

Material: Hypodermic needle fragment. The outside surface of the needle gave a bermiding test for blood.

The following are the steps already undertaken or planned:

- - .2. Mr. offered to collect the remainder of the residue them in the hands of Dr. offered for further tests tentatively decided upon.
- 3. Mr. and agreed to complete his tests and compare his findings with those to be obtained in a separate study of any substance submitted to him for that purpose.
- 4. Messrs: Land Licrochemical characteristics of alkaloids, hoping to thus characterize the raterial in question.
- 5. Ir. saked for assistance and offered his cum in collecting psychochemical substances which alone, or in combination may be useful guides or key substances for further testing and comparison.
- 6. A list of potent psychochemical agents is therefore in preparation and includes substances from both natural, (especially Russian orbit sources) and synthetics.
- 7. Data for the microchemical testing, as well as the microphysiological or nicrotoxicological testing, (such as using the Daphnia as a microphymicalological test nethod) are being collected.

8. The literature and other sources are being screened for disclosure or description of substances and mixtures with properties and rechanisms of action which affect human mind behavior and senses, including endurance, consciousness, power of thought and perception, memory, speech, locenotion and individual will power.

Encl:

OSI (3 Oct 52)

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ľ	REMARKS: Dr. Dr. Barbares reference to a telc-								
phone conversation with you on 6 October and com									
ments as follows: "The attached is forwarded for consideration of possible consultation with Rochm									
and hass, the manufacturers of the material so that									
the	the scurce of the preparation of the tubes from this								
mate	material might be ascertained". The original and								
one copy of this memorandum is sent to you in the									
event that you may wish to send the copy to O/TS. SECRET CONFIDENTIAL RESTRICTED UNCLASSIFIED									
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17 October 1952

ARTICHORC Latest Project Method:

- 1. The individual should be given a complete medical and psychiatric examination. The purpose of this examination is to determine his weak spots and his sensitive spots which can be used later during the examination proper.
- 2. In the laboratory build-up, the purpose of the procedure should be made. This must be genuine as far as possible because although the individual under examination may be fooled, those to whom he later tells the story would probably be more discerning.
- The subject is given an injection of 20% sodium pentothal until he is asleep. At this point he is given an intrevenous injection of five to twenty milligrans desoryn depending on the response. The hope for response is easy verbalization. sodium pentothal needle should be kept in the vein for control in case the subject becomes too excited from the desoxyn. If A SANTA CONTRACTOR OF THE SANTANT OF excitement does not appear within a few minutes, both needles may be withdrawn and the result expected to continue for about 45 minutes. If it is desired to continue the examination further both injections may be repeated.
 - ____ 4. The examination proper is best conducted not by direct questioning but by the induction of a fantasy concerning one of

sensitive areas found in the psychiatric examination. Prior to the beginning of the examination proper, several potential subjects for fantasy should be selected.

5. After the examination is completed, the patient should be put back to sleep with sodium pentothal.

Psychiatric Consultant

MEMORIABUM FOR: Assistant Director, CCI

Chief, Ledical Staff

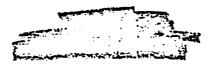
Chicf, 015

SUBJECT:

Project ANTICHCE.

Exact me fisser was: attentites dated 21765

- Reference is made to the staff study dated 29 August 1952 from Assistant Director/SI to DD/P, DD/I and DD/A. The staff study has been concurred in by the appropriate officers wherein the responsibility for Project ARTIGHUE has been allocated as follows:
 - a. Overall responsibility for the project should be transferred from OSI to ILSO.
 - IESO should call upon the research and support facilities of CIA Ledical Staff and of the Office of Technical Services as required.
 - c. Liaison with the Research and Development Board and with the Service components should be the responsibility of IESO.
- 1 26-23 : د ټه په د
- d. Responsibility for the evaluation of foreign intelligence aspects of the project should remain in CSI.
- 2. In conformity with the above allocation of responsibility for Project ARTICHUE, INSO delegates responsibility for the implementation of this project as follows:
 - a. The Chief, Medical Staff should be responsible for medical research in support of this project which shall consist of research of a basic and operational nature determined by Chief, Medical Staff as appropriate and necessary within the scope of his facilities in support of this project. In addition, Chief, Medical Staff will conduct research and furnish operational support in response to requests by I&SO and within the limits of facilities available to the Medical Staff. Requests by ISSO will consist of specific elements of research, materials and personnel in support of operational use of Project ARTICHORE.
 - b. Chief of OTS has advised that in view of lack of facilities and other requirements, his staff is not in a position to undertake full-scale support of this program as outlined. In addition, OTS advises it will not undertake operations within this project on its own but will restrict itself to laboratory type research and experimentation. In accordance with this understanding OTS will conduct,



within limitations of their facilities, research in the basic fields of science in support of this project. In addition, OTS will conduct, within limitations of their facilities, specific research, other than addical, requested by IMSO in support of operational aspects of Project ANTICHONS.

- 3. Liaison with the Research and Development Found in support of this Project will be the responsibility of GTS under an arrangement already effected by GTS.
- I. Responsibility for evaluation of foreign intelligence aspects of Project ARTICHORE will remain with GSI.
- 5. TASO will conduct liaison with the Service components concerned in this problem and in relation to operational aspects of Project ARTICHCHE.
- 6. OTS and Medical Staff each have established liaison with the Service components in conformity with their respective fields of responsibilities and it is foreseen that research conducted by OTS and Medical Staff in support of Project ANTIONONE will include liaison with the Service components in this regard. For the sake of clarification, I.30 will restrict its liaison to operational aspects of ANTIONONE and OTS and Medical Staff will restrict their liaison, as regards ANTIONONE, to the research fields. In order to prevent duplication and some crossing of channels, coordination and exchange of information in this regard will be necessary between the three elements concerned.
- 7. In order that information and activities may be appropriately discussed, I&SO will call monthly meetings of Medical Staff, OTS and I&SO.
- 6. In order to provide facilities for the actual use of ARTICHCHE, I&SO will budget for and recruit personnel for the establishment of at least two teams.
 - 9. Concurrence in the above allocation of responsibilities is requested.

ervice ups. shall be - If-3-Promin. Jet super min- of O'MR contract

Colonel, GSC Security Officer, CIA



AGENDA - ARTICHORE LEETING L. Docembor 1952. IL.00 hours

- 1. Discussion of paper, "Project Artichoko" dated 11-26-52 by SO/CIA.
- 2. Progress report ARTICHORE by IASO and discussion various items therein.
- 3. Discussion medical support to be rendered area terms by Medical Staff.
- h. Discuss request to Medical Staff for research in Hypospray.
- 5. Proposal of meeting with Dr. Comment to discuss ARTICHCKE training plans; and his participation in cortain experimental work now being carried on by IRB.

10 December 1952

Security Officer, CIA

Chief, Medical Staff

Project ARTICHOKE

1. Reference is make to your memorandum of 26 librerber 1952, : Subject: Project

2. The Medical Office concurs in the allocation of responsibilities as outlined.

10/10 Dec 52)

Distributions

Orig & 1 Addresses
1 Dep. Ch/Mad. Staff /

2 File

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Chief, Medical Division/SI

DEC 0 1052

Assistant Director/SI

O/SI's Future Responsibilities in the Program of AMTICHEKE

- 1. At a meeting held on 4 December, it was decided that O/SI and therefore the Medical Division of O/SI, would continue to have responsibility for covering foreign intelligence on the subject of ARTICHCKE.
- 2. The group in control of the program is going to meet regularly at an interval of four to six weeks. The next meeting is to be held on 8 January. At each of these meetings a brief verbal presentation is to be made on the progress which has occurred since the preceding meeting. Hould you please be so good as to plan to brief me on the progress which your Division makes in this field just before each meeting.
- 3. At some subsequent meeting it might be worth while for the man whom you designate to brief the group on our present state of knowledge. If you feel this is advisable I shall be glad to suggest it at the meeting of 8 January.

CSI: CSI (CDec 52)

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MORT GRIGARILL TAIN the Cussians

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del une sens sens il vel-mil the water than party timber fire arright and to the comment of the control of الأراشيمة ومرابع

The Street tarms was a group of of Army services who were having I'M PLUE TANGE BY & ESTABLISH CON בי בישו מו ניי אדפונים המינים מב tion of the tity, friends their rium for Victory Germany. Ins בשות המו בים בוכון ביינות ביו בינון ביו בינון ב went describes time a bandering معماسة ود مديد هنا يسدد سينسيم general a liberta major Lear one-cirius-sio ra enty hore inaral and transmittation comm as the services that can Germany but משר בשנו ובענים מו ביושים בדרימה. נים saily, the Count sussessing would to ties the few of information מש ניצא ניאני אנו מע

"And they dies year mounted, my placed at the lower or that the part had a fact there are a fact the control of the control o et was einer, it it toan't bean E Line (Mingeneinie taette aufe) tor stirt the mith bave wereal."

THE ME IS NEEDED IN ADMINISTRA and was recessmently attached to fabis eines el guisan fato-By cimplifica thirms for the storisant According to the faces benefit out the calcul investigation the groups ad been released in with the arrival Tree for lienday-corning break The Little wise of the coval שנתורה לשייונים ומיום כנו לדום عد مناسبت مع معدد من وحدث عدد المناسبة ey mai the come tack But the wa I the group ste at lend part of their resident. The bireast ladging was sten by a rebust, black-bured serwee from the Coursess. The divisi the the term expense namerous to move a heavily downed portion. As a to resent paratyzed today ma lie wait comm

se sergeant, raturally enough, was he Cost to get sack. Within an inver, he rea neching namentaly, this caused be found engineer and the civilian erbrices to lacrons even more nemly nermord that havet terrorists were sarad in a few ming operation. Hith. the had seen eleven to harn your athe about liuman tactics, agricul to All the American mulitary prints.

Unfortunately, the unimary tedas we were turned up was a new young Sabile Western lary ten to the neuro well of livelin. He amound Hite that " =rul the was just "imagining things." lat the surtines was "feeduildy hert a an id princene generating." But In commend to take the entire need to In With lest a clockup and be being less level in the evening

At the languist, the brivet describes £11.0 traities attenut it jeutist restment he heat promining. Hern to weed to the leave, 'He midding to

extent of orcheous special potentia to all and quart. Her most continued the military feilus when place as those cons-Switten that this but lever manginery thinne to them years mentioned at the Same, of post tonstone of testandem tags files. tries out the gentleme out the particular

that meanwhile that had remind her husband in Klamels with her report of the townstance free hove bed summed line, soldy of the second here wees returned late Timeler altermann, some therty house after the farment had town raten by It a sections.

Artucting to our Intelligence authinking these had land maked and threating there has been against forces. temperation tratera nume. "We had been toid." Enchaver said. "Link It a friends a mentioned a marcula waich decreased the vectime of any will of their own, and which at the same time enamed their to ferform physical hate toward the expenditue of a nontest primo.

hute tirst took her husband to see eno of the Savet motion who had been having a nerticularly had time. Viben they entered, the noman was shod.

Knowenin committed the trene this wey: "Las answered owneron excubiy emicia in remail convenience but morana were a sw. Her ayes were stal diated. I decreal to try raigustement in a loud, commencing tour of voice, I taid best or set out of bed, stare! tes of barderol tes income guest bus qu took how, as you know, that's an extransminarily attends feat for any guilt his werthelms signed out of land and, in a complication way, bent over eed toward her famoust to the hoor.

When Kristmyses found that other raison victima recipied to orden in the rathe transcribe manner, he concluded that it must be time same type of remote reservative and by the fire-Asia, And, more important, it was a citae tras envoca unice she etipe, of istar it orders of the estimate misero could gain around to the ******

maun of the skenticism of the American muttery police, Krichevski divided to take what precoutions he eveld on his own. First, he exempled all the slavet conservated but them in the second-tory dining, room, in the dead center of the house, hinelavski binocil planed his mattress-end his gun - near the window of the begroom comming compact by the Soviet civilun tecanicish and the secreant. Then be set down to wait for what he was Va Kricheven tella it; "I hada't had

any sleep for a counte of dave and I e i dropped off. I was awasered by the baraing of my lemnic larger, I could we a man on the drainpipe exactly at my thour level and just one window away. I need and kept on firing. He slut down the drauguje and stumbled series the field to the road. One of these lag this factorist (icrossum cars was westing for him. There were two must see al.

Kendevski had the antiduction of tenetly componenty the abeptum, lieties hard met touch mer tol the consequent twely lumby armens. The enuler's feastprints more clearly mullimed. A trust of Identity alasmed that he less town but.

The limb chapter at the funtantie voir was to rhyddy the application me tantly had show the personner; It was me edigene engent, a trefty White Hamitan get moneral buttuen, who had forestpourd no net monetant laures

line that soils to Italia's feare in the Liegar Sta fool from recommission by w White Harmonte preport the come of the go less a principar correspon friend hard after worth the trestelement of allows storing Kerriesobi's reliesgues.

the but lessum mountaine of Katerm the marning of the januarity, beand the leaville laneta with while also discussed tol the platefula of corrol which the Birret sentings and the the vilian hard sent long it to the her burn Yet, with the American authorities porvious at the time that the whole affair was published but promises genmming, there was little flits creat do when on Tunity morning, Kateina seed to be either to return to the refuges camp and pick up some things. Katrina naturally never allowed up agein at either place.

Three there convinced the Amerwan authorites that Kalrina was almost cortainly a moved spent life ment important was that our en formers later mantively wentured histions as working at Narishors, the Soviet headquarters in flertin's subwes Seconday, a search of her room turned up two exercise, one long and one short, with which and could have signated the would-be knineight on bionday, warning them to stay sway because of the multary-poster patrols. Finally, when she dejected, ordereby for the refuses camp, san left team? the must of her workly formulated and never attempted to call for them.

Alter Krichavski's encounter mits the review on the designing, the tendulum of cifical interest to the poismore incident swing venentiv. Herbievel officials demanded estima, and a thorourn myratiration followed.

The day after the smoting, the Soviet polerin vistims were muchal back to the inspital to me if any trace of the pairon could be recovered. It was far too late. A small sampling, however, was taken from the stomach of one of the two boxers belonging to the firechevekin. The mais don and after enting the cereat bidly enough, even this sampling "d'aronmered" between ber-American Intelligence bradcuarters at lindeling, where it was being sent for analysis.

a moral of tale tale is, whenever the Ressiant are concerned don't dismus saything just because it seems too fanciatie to be trua.

The Berlin poisoning case is merely one of many such unpressent increases which tilled my memorandum to in 1946 and 1949. It had not clears tern to. For, in the early days of the occupation of Germany, many Russman as well as Americans, are med that is by the glowing communiques that emsnated from the international confereners. In fact, my nest encounter with a retiren of the problement dictatorship was a very lucky one for me. I recontrol the details in a nivmormulum dated August 7, 1945. Here is the memo, incithentally the nest entry in my tile on

Horn hearing a lat of jokes shout crude thusian equipment and the pennitiveness of their methods. But hen the auctionical age lets you shings, there princitive means run in-... I found but best night.

"Drew Modifician, enteroperations of The New York Tunes, and I were not treils treatingoon has received guard m to adoptional, will see to the contract and a front in the Sound Zone, should thenty nicks west of the fur. The esty of the ter men alamit 1131 miles technick line and a from that the me tienmann . Then toge to the line was my best mite Sound-

And the more of the ob bistoni, the attential of the most of the c receiped I destroit heat many master tofertatile where east for result from to part trumpied and land arequired and alingmaticio Sal-Hetensatel I me remite mulat al mir tiene harming dit

The few Assurements are and to be that wincent by retimed to present til mur dietrem segnala. Pertuga eren real and was that my our man a fore make - e little torrenen steete pilo ti a f had once Iwamend to Note Form !! Alimator Jeachim vom jantostens.

'After strout a haif an hour or '12 . es experience. I wained a tea liza.. . . led to an Autoben turnent, are a managed to stop a testerings and hier cedes tweet. In it were two forest & a by beggers. I his wesn't an aurit returning erew, but I was too dissevente by fam to puse up any chance of into.

'Auto Japut, Jiave you a sain" ! esid in luiting German, attemption ? ? .. the same time to thecribe the two b. d

The soviet edicer in the dayers seal - a major - new got out of the coc. After watening with obverse lawersment my western junite. Died. countered in French, with, 'Frinane, by chance, madame sprass streets!"
"What a rein!! Madame oil steak

French, to it seemed that the previous

"But, as it turned out, the Soviet a ficer had no juck either. He had a me lution, though lie ricensed a tain at three big itumian truces and ordered the crews-name even duty the rough-boding entered men-to in over בי (און הנושטים מנושאשה הנטבעיהים נים foot down the med to my car. Here the Runnan major arxivd the artenuana Middleton to renarmine the tre-charging tools. Turn the Russian cu-ficer tool the southern to piec up the front of the cur and boid it. I'm strained under the weight of less of for at least teo minutes and thus the two was changed. Hooray for primitive methous!

The Portio I visited in August, 1345. was with open-et least for a live morks. We Americans were taken over our meter of liertin, it was evaluent that many Soviet saldiers still tisocrat the entire city them to exhaut, he are ican newscron, for their part, wantiverd pretty freely through the Service seems then chief of the New York this aid Tribune Berlin buresu, to a Soviet ciforced club. We invasive at each a very A ביים של כיתוד שנחת האפ זוט 10 בתוחשויה with the of review, gifts from the size." presed but renerous house as this as oth Starworth of Reichandres wash Hill obtained through the tale or als twenty-dutier watch to a Sound comlain. I also remember that enty two days later Murtha Gellborn, the much author, and Charles Cultumparent, of CIES, were arrested and laid on de soi en arebnément à l'avect à parapod tempting to tool the same club

Nom after my arrival in 15-rica 1 and reports that the livewes expense. tum officials lead town ordered to assess all maint contacts with Wieners beens in hear griew expertence strain and mentally Mark the some Human myannianer, who would to trespectations, and lang antipotest mad to force of the property and the property for the property of the prop teurin, unto nopine imminet to tointe es to her other any more, because it burt, he model to and look to linear medicates ed lintermentam with ([m-1/int.

I poduce them epilogunish cheek ments, I returned from the Suremberg

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1m

PROCETES REPORT - ARTICHORE as of 4 December 1952

- 1. Trip to August 1952/Septembor 1952, rejection of compound tested; closing out of program at University of Rochester by Kary.
- 2. Conferences with representative of Cil and ONR in regard to this.
- has been started to fill senior professional positions and also technician positions for these teams. It is anticipated one will be placed in the and an area and available to neet all ANTICOXE the Security Officer in each area and available to neet all ANTICOXE requirements. All cases to be handled in accordance with security requirements of Security Officer. The team will each consist of a research specialist, redical officer and a technician. At completion of each case report will be rendered I-SO containing background information as to individual and type of eace; technique and vehicle used, time consumed results; any charges of innovations; recommendations as to improvements in technique.
- i. PYUN boing investigated, field trip in impodiate future to area where it is grown.
- 5. Propaganda film med by Chinese Covernment which show effect of Chinese interrogation methods on USAF Officer were viewed by ILSO Personnel.
- 6. Hymotic experiments are now boing conducted.
- 7. Contact rade with consultant and a paper (plans, etc.) being propered by him in report selection training, operations of hypnotics.
- B. A Scrimar was covered at New York University in regard to use of drugs in interrogation of criminals.
- 9. Attended demonstration in New York City with respect to use of hymotic technique as dental encesthesia.



Office Memorandum • United States Government

TO G. Chief Administration & Logistics

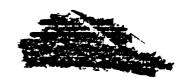
DATE: 21 November 1952

FRO : Division Logistics

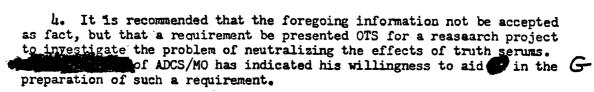
SUBJECT: Sodium Pentothal

65p

- 1. Below is information requested concerning the possible methods of neutralizing the effects of Sodium Pentothal.
- 2. The class of drugs known as the "Central Nervous System Stimulates" will, to a limited extent, counter-act the effects of Sodium Pentothal. Some of these are: Benzedrine, Dexadrine, Pécrotoxin, Caffeine Sodium Benzoate, and Strychnine. These drugs have, however, certain limitations which more or less preclude their successful application in clandestine type activities. Such limitations are as follows:
 - a. They must be administered just before or just after receiving Sodium Pentothal. This would be difficult to accomplish as it is doubtful that the agent would have the necessary beforehand knowledge of his treatment nor would be allowed to administer himself during treatment.
 - b. Such drugs would have to be secreted on the person and administered (such as pills) externally. It is believed that a thorough search of the agent would disclose any such secreted drugs.
 - c. A physician administering Sodium Pentothal would continue to inject Sodium Pentothal until the patient evidenced the desired reaction; therefore, it would not be possible for the agent to consume enought Central Nervous System Stimulates to neutralize an excessive amount of Sodium Pentothal and still remain alive.
- 3. Modern psychiatry regularly employs in therapy such tools as narcosynthysis which involves the use of truth serums such as Sodium Pentothal and Sodium Ametol. Use of these drugs in psychiatric treatment is limited as they merely enable the physician and patient to explore more easily materiel in the forgotten unconscious of the patient; such treatment is usually long term therapy. Further, many psychiatrists and criminologists have reported value received from the use of truth serums as often negative. The reason for this is that if the subject has exceptionally strong inhibitions concerning certain material, truth serums are not powerful enough to cause him to divulge the inhibited material. In view of the forgoing, it is believed that if agents were well versed in their cover and the security of such cover, that it would be exceedingly difficult to extract sensitive information from Them while under the influence of truth serums.



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5. Your comments are requested concerning paragraph 4 above.



/ LP/bhd





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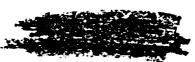
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OPY

COPY



Courier

8 April 1949

FOR: A Chief of Station.

Operations1

H2-6

Reference

- 2. In 1947 in Washington, the ard from other personnel of our organization me embout. One technological expert had be contact with the before joinging the organization and was convinced that was a charlaten, pretending to have technical 8-6 knowledge he did not possess.
- a F/W interrogator. Unfortunately they have seen each other casually around.
- 4. While I do not pretend to have Wad official contact with since world War II, I recall the distinct impression that he was a slippery character and not to be trusted too fer. Torhaps it would be wise to see whether he has any real information on drug techniques before coming to close quarters with him on the subject. I suggest that a physician ask him just what he knows about drugs.



and the second s



Chief, Contact Division for Scientific Branch Chief, Office

8 January 1952

Case

As recommended in Case , we have discussed the uses of nicotinic acid and its compounds with who is head of the Department of Pharmacology at the Medical School in

was most cooperative and made the following comments on the subject:

- The common use of nicotinic acid is as a vitamin; it is used principally as a preventative for pellagra (a skin affection with severe constitutional and nervous symptoms) in the southern part of the US. Its therapeutic action in these cases is in developing a psychosis and dilating the blood vessels.
- Since nicotinic acid is a peripheral dilator of blood vessels, it might also be used in the treatment of frost bite but there is no published indication that this type of therapy has ever been developed anywhere.
- 13 4. The staff of the Medical School Pharmacology Department has done much work on using a combination of nicotinomid with privine for the treatment of schizophrenic patients. Privine is a nicotinic acid inhibitor (B 45) and, although very lethal in animals, is not poisonous for human beings. The nicotinomid-privine combination produces a shock reaction which does not involve convulsions. Experiments in this have been made on patients at

 Hospital in but are no longer 13 being carried on because of the lack of funds and the difficulty in travel between the medical college laboratories and the hospital.
- did not know of other doctors or laboratories in the US or abroad who were working with this nicotinomid-privine combination or other nicotinic acid compounds. He could not recall having seen any publications on this subject.
- This office believes that it might be advantageous to discuss Chairman of the Bio-Chemistry Depart-Case with where we understand research ment of the in nicotinic acid is also being done but, because of the sensitivity of the matter, we will not do so until further advised by you.

A/B, I, 27,5

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Chief, Contact Division

DATE: 25 Jon 52

Attention: Deputy Chief Chief,

SUBJECT:

Office

Case =

, same subject, dated 24 Jun 52 liemo by

- 1. The nicotinomid and privine combination is not a compound. The two separate drugs are given simultaneously in . the treatment of schizophrenic patients. Since it is not a compound, there is no spectophotometric curve.
- 2. The nicotinomid and privine combination is given in oral capsules in doses of three milligrams of privine and 100 milligrams of nicotinomid, twice a day. The effect of this dosage is seen over a period of days; there is no seizure, rather gradual improvement. The shock produced is not in the form produced by electric shock treatment. It is in the form of a metabolic change rather than a loss of consciousness. There is no ammesia, therefore. The matabolic change is manifested by a lowered body temperature, paleness, goose bumps all over the body, a slowing of the pulse to approximately 40, a lowering of the blood pressure to approximately 90 over 60. Since the patients are schizophrenic, they do not realize they feel badly and often walk around in this condition without being aware of discomfort. One patient who was accidentally given a dose of the drug combination every hour for part of one day did tell the nurse that he . preferred other types of treatment.
- 3. There are no case histories on experimentation with nicotinomid and privine since none of the experiments have been completed. So far, only 12 patients have been given this treatclaims that 20 to 100 cases would have to be tested before any case histories could be released even to a closed group. This projected research has recently been delayed by bad weather, which prevents the doctors from traveling to the hospital, but, more important than this, the death of one of the patients who was under the nicotinomid and priving treatment has made it necessary to slow down the experiments somewhat even though the death is not believed to be due to the drug treatment. Experiments will be reneved in the opring.

h. He paragraph 2 of the subject memo, our resident agent will contact at the maintaining the same security classification on OSI's interest. Meanwhile, OSI may be interested to know that the is working with nicotinic acid, rather than nicotinomid, and the effect of this drug on psychoses as well as using it in the treatment of pellagra which results from a deficiency of nicotinic acid.

has, according to , treated 20 psychiatric patients with nicotinic acid, using its bloodvessel dilating properties in her treatment. These patients, emphasized, were merely psychiatric, not schizophrenic and not confined. 5. In discussing his experiments with nicotinomid, also mentioned other experiments, which may be of interest to OSi, although they do not deal with nicotinic acid or nicotinomid. Fiedical School reports that the is studying the production of epilepsy in patients by administering semicarbazide in capsule form. This treatment has been used on six patients - three men and three women. The three men have developed epilepsy; the three women have not but have developed central vomiting instead. This seems to us to have little to do with OSI's current interest but since there appeared to be , we are sending it along in some association for case OSI also sees some connection.

TANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum united states government

A	TO	:				 !	csi		DAT	re: 13	Februar	7 1958
	FRO	: M	Chief,	Contact	Divisi	on, 00		• •				
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Encl. - Two reprints as described above

22 October 1951

AYC HEMORANDUM FOR

SUBJECT

Proposal for Research on Improvements in Interrogation Techniques by the Use of Aural Side Tone Delay.

1. Approximately two weeks ago,

called me because of his knowledge of my previous connection with research matters and brought to my attention the subject proposal, copies of which are attached hereto.

in town and arrangements were made for myself and to witness a demonstration. We were very much impressed with this demonstration and feel that this device may be possibly used in connection with CIA.

endeavors. This proposal was referred to of I&S. It has since been returned to me with a notation that this particular device would not have any feasible use in their program.

2. I am passing this on to you in order that you may put this proposal into the proper channels, CIA, wide because I believe it has a potential use in some of our operations. It is my suggestion that it may be of value to determine how well our agents may be able to react under pressure. It could also be of use in connection with prisoner of war interrogation. It appears also, as was demonstrated, to have a potential use in connection with the program wherein after the interrogator has developed critical areas, by skillful use this particular type of detection might result in a confession. If any activity here is interested in a demonstration or development of this proposal, I would be very glad to assist them in making arrangements as far as how to contact the proper If, within a people in the

reasonable time, there

FROPOGAL FOR RESEARCH ON IMPROVE ETS IN INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES BY THE USE OF AURAL SIDE TO'R DELAY

Ву

Scrtember 14, 1951

Proposal for Research on Improvements in Interrogation Techniques by the Use of Aural Side Tone Delay

As a result of some discussions between of the and the undersigned on the subject of observations on the effects of side tone delay and the possible application of effect to criminal and prisoner of var interrogation, some experiments were conducted to gain an idea of the possible scope and potential importance and practicability of the technique.

Subsequently, in a domonstration, witnessed by of the , a subject, who had come in for routine lie-detector examination in connection with confessed with unusual abruptness when he was subjected to side tone delay during his answers to the particular questions to which he had previously given abnormal blood pressure responses under test with the Polygraph.

The apparatus utilized was comparatively simple, consisting of a Regnecord Model PT63-A4 Recorder and Regnecord Model PT63-J Amplifier. This recorder has three magnetic heads for erasing, recording and monitoring a tape as it is pulled through the system at 7.5 inches per second. The recording and is separated from the playback head by 1-1/4 inches, providing a fixed delay of about 0.2 seconds between a sound uttered by the subject into the recording microphone and the recorded-playback signal in the ear-phones worn by the subject being interrogated. An alternative delay of 0.1 second, obtained with the same record-playback headspacing but with a tape speed of 15 inches per second is available but preliminary tests indicated, as was to be expected from work, that a 0.2 second delay has considerable more effect on the subject than a 0.1 second delay. Consequently, the 0.2 second delay was used in further testing.

The subject strongly maintained his innocence in proliminary questioning and during and after the test using the Polygraph, which records blood pressure, heart rate, respiration rate and muscular novement. The polygraph record showed abnormal deviations during several key questions. The subject was then interrogated with the aid of the side tone delay apparatus using the key questions and a variety of irrelevant questions. The side tone delay was employed during the enswers to the questions which had previously given abnormal polygraph responses and was cut out so that there was no delay during the answers to questions which had occasioned no abnormal polygraph responses. After concluding this part of the interrogation the record was played back and the subject was asked the reason for his difficulty in giving answers to the key questions. The confession followed almost immediately.

It should be pointed out that this technique, or a refined redification of it, if employed with an immocent subject who has given pseudo-guilty reactions, cannot result in Take self-incrimination in the nature of things, but at most would result in a somewhat confused state of mind on the part of the subject.

It is therefore our desire to pursue this line of investigation and to devote particular attention to several points. These are:

- 1. Through immestigation of the variables such as length of delay used, the smooth variation of delay during the interval of passing from an irrelevant to a key (quilty response) question, the timing of questions, the reading of a prepared statement versus questioning during the test, the length of answer desired from the subject, etc.
- 2. The adoptation of the technique to prisoner of war interrogation, since we believe from these preliminary experiments that striking increases in speed and efficiency of the interrogation and subsequent divulgence of decired information may be found possible.
- The investigation of remote reading instrumentation, since it appears to us that one of the important differences between criminal and prisoner of war interregation lies in the non-volunteer nature of the latter and therefore questioning without instrumentation attached to the subject may have decided advantages over the usual polygraph technique. It appears reasonable, for instance, that remote indicating infra-red radiation level indicators, which have reached a high degree of development in other fields, could take the place of the blood pressure polygraph attachment without the subject being aware of the measurement taking place. This assumption is based on what appears to be a reasonable expectation of a heart rate, skin radiation correlation.
- 4. The investigation of the possibility of producing side tone dolay and allied effects without the use of carphores. It is believed reasonable to expect that by use of a microphone, estencibly for recording purposes, but which is a modified threat type of microphone so that undesirable feed-back can be avoided, coupled with focusing speakers, that reise the level of sound in the vicinity of the subjects cars cufficiently above that of his direct voice level so that he is sware only of the sound from the speakers, the effect of side tone dolay may be pained without attached carphones. This may be desirable for non-volunteer questioning.
- f. Pecoption detection nolygraph techniques have not reached the state at which their use is simple and automatic. As a metter of fact, sobor analysis shows that highly experienced enerators and interpreters are a prime accessity because of wide individual difference among subjects. It may ultimately prove possible, however, with improvements in polygraph techniques to operate directly side tone delay by abnormal polygraph responses. Needless to say, the metter is relatively simple from a mechanical and electronic point of view. Servo mechanism techniques would provide wide latitude in the selection of desirable response characteristics. If lie-

detector techniques can be sufficiently improved the direct control of mide tone dolay will be an almost immediate reslity.

It might be stated at this point that if the

agreer to choose this leboratory for the experimental work suggested that the business case lood will have to be reduced to accommodate the project. However, it must be further stated that the experiments, by necessity and for adequate results, must be administered using actual laboratory case subjects. It has always been the allegation of that failures in lie detection experimentation have been due to the use of experimental case subjects who demonstrate a willingness to cooperate so that the experiments will be a success. Actual case subjects, by the nature of their plight, will not show the same willingness to cooperate to assist the experiments.

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Some believe facilities are adequate and actual case local sufficient to complete the experiment.

This preliminary proposal is submitted to the for the purpose of ascertaining the possibility of naval interest in and financial support of a research program along the lines discussed above. It is foreseen that a full time investigator will be required. Instrumentation, some of which is available from stock and some of which will have to be specially designed and built, will be required.

will serve as director on a part-time basis.

Very truly yours,

Office Memorandium united states government

TO : Chief, Security Research Staff

DATE

1 April 1953.

FROM :

Chief, Technical Tranch

SUBJECT:

Report of Trip to California Re ANTICHOKE and Related Matters.

1. Petween 2h March and 30 Harch 1953. The writer visited Los Angeles and San Francisco, California for the nurseas of interviewing individuals for the ARTICHOKE program and in addition interviewing certain individuals at the request of Interrogation and Research Pranch. Furthermore, the trip was to be used to brief Recruiting and Contact Officers for certain possible future requirements of the ARTICHOKE program and the program of the Folygraph Branch of the Security Office.

2. In connection with the above, the writer spent Mednasday,
25 March and Thursday, 26 March 1953 at Los Angeles. During the star at Los Angeles, the writer interviewed or a number of thours who is being considered for the GS-13 slot in the NETI-CHOKE Project. The writer also interviewed several individuals for the technical GS-9 slot in connection with the ARTICHOKE field project at and several other individuals in connection with the Polygraph Project and at the specific request of

3. The oritor furthermore examined a great number (at least twenty) of case histories of individuals held in the recruiting offices at Los Angeles in connection with both the ARTICHORD and Polygraph programs and briefed recruiting officers at Los Angeles on the requirements and needs of both programs.

h. For the record, the writer wishes to state that
of the Los Anceles Contact Office was extremely helpful
and courteous in arranging the various interviews and making all the
necessary contacts. The writer also greatly appreciated the fine
A assistance of of the same office.

F. On Friday morning, 27 Harch 1953 the uniter flow to San Francisco from Los Angeles and through previous arrangements made by and the uniter was not at the airmorn by one of their in connection with recruitment for ANTICHONE and the Polygraph programs.

4 - 6. ተι



proved exceptionally courteous and helpfut in connection with the above problems. It was briefed to the writer on the ACTIONOSI and Polygraph recruitment requirements and he and the writer went through numerous case histories in this connection. He agreed that he would maintain a careful watch for possibles (particularly a reserve in case did not join the Agency). He also promised to study all possible sources in connection with the desired language specialists as required by the Polygraph Branch.

- 7. The writer talked with from approximately 9:30 All until about h:00 Pil in the afternoon on Friday, 27 March 1953 and thereafter broke off contact with him since his work for the Agency was not to be discussed with any individuals on the dest Coast (by agreement with and at Washington).
- 8. On Saturday morning, 28 Harch the writer talked with and of the San Francisco Contact Office for approximately four hours. The writer presented the requirements for both the ANTICHONE and Polygraph Branch to these centlemental both assured the writer that a careful survey would be made of all sources with a view toward finding the required personnel. In addition, and the writer examined a great number of case histories in this connection but none were immediately suitable to either program.
 - 9. As in Los Angeles, the individuals confacted by the writer in the San Francisco area were extremely courteous and helpful and promised immediate assistance in the problems presented to them.

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12. Attached are brief community on various individually interviewed by the writer in connection with the ARTICHOKE and Polygraph programs. The writer will handle the cases of and as soon as all personnel papers in these cases are processed.

will personally handle the cases of and both of whom the writer interviewed at the specific request of

A:



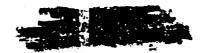
7 January 1953

OUTLINE OF TRIP TO MINNEAPOLIS AND DETROIT

1.
A. Reason for trip -- talk to and his associate

- C B. Ascertaining future interest in work.
 - C C. Examine physical setup of _____ and ___ at
- B D. Find out if could carry out experimental work and any interests, if possible.
- C F. Obtain from names of individuals of interest to us.
- C F. Renew discussions with the Detroit and see if he still maintains interest.
- G. Examine physical plant and determine if it is suitable for experimental program for ARTICHOKE.
- C H. Obtain information, details, names, etc. from
- A. Discuss each of above in detail.
- 3.
 A. Present personal views relative above, future ideas.





A. Submit tentative proposals for:

1. Continued experimentation and assistance to

2. Set up full-scale project with possible use of at Detroit with

Office Memorandum • UNITED "STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Chief, Security Research Staff, IAS

DATE: 14 January 1953

FROM : Chief, Technical Branch, SRS, I&S

subject: Report of Trip to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Detroit, Michigan, for ARITCHOKE Purposes -- 16 through 19 December 1952.

- 1. Between 16 December 1952 and 19 December 1952, the writer visited Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Detroit, Michigan, in connection with possible future work in regard to the ARTICHOKE Project.
- 2. In more specific detail, the reasons for the trip were as follows:
 - I. In Minneapolis.
 - A. To talk with
 - in regard to narcoanalysis, use of "truth serums", and related matters.
 - E. To ascertain present and future interests in ARTICHOKE-type work and to ascertain if would be interested in being a paid covert consultant to this Agency, and to examine the physical setup and explore various possibilities in this connection.
 - B C. To find out if and/or individuals attached to could carry out experimental work along lines of interest to ARTICHOKE and to determine if these individuals have any interests or are engaged in any work parallel to ours.
 - D. To ascertain from and other individuals encountered names of individuals of possible interest to the ARTICHORE program.

II. At De	troit.		
Q A	To renew discussions	with	
В	still maintained inte problems.	, and ascertain if he rest in the ARTICHOKE	
С Б.	To examine determine if it is sui program for ARTICHOKE	physical plant and table for an experiment	al
C c.	ARTICHOKE lines concedetails, names, etc.	such ideas as he maderious discussions aloreving cover, operations in connection with a cam of experimentation of	ong _
*	*	*	
discussions with	statements or	he writer engaged in a concerning the above answers to perlinent qui hod is used to clarify	estions are
Q: What	is your present emplo	yment?	
Λ:	-, -		
\mathcal{C}			
C Q: Are	you fully employed no	w as an	_
Λ: Yes.	keep me employed	regularly and almost	_

W

continuously at all hours of the day and night. Whatever additional work I do would have to be done in any free time I could find, but where I have an interest I am willing to sacrifice part of my free time in that connection.

- Q: Have you done any work since you left the Army on narco-analysis or "truth serums"?
- A: Yes. I have engaged in some research and and I have worked one actual case. This case we regarded as unsuccessful and very rare since the subject was totally negativistic.
 - Q: Do you intend to do any work on narco-analysis in the near future?
 - A: Yes. I have an intense interest in this work and I wish to do advanced University research along these lines. I intend to also associate with in all of his efforts in this work. I am endeavoring to have permit me to seek advanced post-graduate degrees based on my research in narco-analysis. However, to date, we have not reached an agreement on this. My superiors wish me to do advanced work along specialized lines.
 - Q: Are any of your immediate associates engaging in this type of work now?
- A: None

 are working on this
 type of thing and, in fact, some of them doubt the
 real value of it, but I am certain that this is merely
 due to a lack of understanding on their part. It is
 my hope that after any agreement is reached by your
 Agency and myself (if that comes about) that you can
 have cleared certain men with whom I associate so
 that you can talk with them and point out the value
 and potential of this work, particularly from a
 national point of view. Unfortunately, as you realize,
 I cannot tell them of your interests and they believe
 that the only interests of concern to me are "police
 type" interests.

Q: Is there any advanced work along these lines being done now at the or any work that comes close or parallels the ARTICHOKE type of work?

There is no specialized work being done

at the present time except that engaged
in by (see details later), but I honestly
believe that if carefully approached the
would be very interested in carrying out such a
project. (Subsequent discussion with
flected that

would fully support any effort along
these lines.)

Q: Do you know of any work being done along these lines at the

C A: Yes.

Roth of these men, to my knowledge, are interested in ARTICHOKE-type problems and I believe they will be good men to talk with in the future. There is probably other work of interest being done at in the psychiatric field but I am not too familiar with the work over there.

Q: What are your present connections with the Minneapolis or State of Hinnesota Police?

Q: Do you contemplate any series of tests or case work along ARTICHOKE lines in the immediate future?

A: We have no series of cases planned, but at the present we will work on any cases that come up to

combinations have been discovered, but I believe that many chemicals should be tried including four or five of the new barbiturates that have not as yet been tested. At the present, our best guess is pentothal and, if necessary, something like picrotoxin could be used as a stimulant.

- Q: Are you familiar with Desoxyn?
- A: Yes, but I have not worked with it in this connection.
- Q: Has anyone in your area made tests along ARTICHOKE lines with lysergic acid or related compounds?
- A: I do not know, but I do know of the work of and of recent trip to Europe. (The writer felt it inadvisable to explore further into knowledge of
 - Q: At the present time, have you any ideas about chemicals or compounds that you think might be interesting to try?
- A: Hone, specifically, but I know there are many that should be tried. However, all this requires work on many test cases under controlled conditions before results can be definitely established.
 - Q: Can you suggest any research that might be profitable along our lines?
 - A: Yes. This research in my opinion strongly needs the use of an EDS machine operated by men who thoroughly understand it. I believe this should be checked out with specialists since it is, in my opinion, the only way to accurately determine at what level we can expect individuals to talk under drugs. It would be essential to any experimental and research program that we undertook here and would be an item of high priority for purchase in connection with ARTICHORD work.

CQ: Do you know

A: Yes. He is a very excellent man and I feel that he would be interested in any project along ARTICHORE lines and would co-operate.

His support in this would be very important.

0: What is

doing at the present time?

1 A:

If he is doing any research along ARTICHOKE lines, I do not know about it.

- ?: Have you or any of your associates done any work on combinations of chemicals and hypnosis or with electroshock in this matter?
- A: Not to my knowledge.
- Q: I asked you when I interviewed you previously and I repeat the question—in your personal opinion, do you think the results obtained to date by yourself and others indicates that these techniques are worthwhile from a medical point of view, from a narco-analysis point of view, and an intelligence point of view?
- A: Yes.
- Q: If you had unlimited time and money was no problem, do you have any ideas along these lines that you would like to explore?
- A: Yes. I have montioned some of my views in answers to previous questions.
- Q: In addition to your current work, are you capable of handling experimentation and research?
- A: Yes. Although I am now fully employed, I believe I could carry out experimentation and research particularly

-7-

if I could explain the nature of the work to certain individuals. I feel that if your interests were made known to

B

I could then devote "officially" a considerable amount of time to such research. If, however, I was a consultant of yours on a covert basis, I would have to do a considerable amount of work on my own time on research plus giving as much time as possible to in the future.

- (The following personal questions were put to by the writer:)
 - Q: Would you be interested in consultant work for us?
 - A: Yes. Either of two types. If necessary, I would work in covert for you but I would prefer to have this association known to and a few others since this would greatly facilitate the work.
 - Q: Would you be willing to travel temporarily to engage in actual work?
 - A: Yes, but if I was a covert consultant I would not be able to travel except rarely and then in a limited manner

I am on call at any time. However, if my activities were known to the men I mentioned, I could be "loaned" for such operational work as necessary. I cannot tell you for how long I can travel for operational purposes nor whether I could leave the United States and do work for you. This would, of course, depend on my status as mentioned above.

∕ ્ર:

A: No.
I am working day and night.

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- Q: Would you be interested in doing basic research or experimentation as a consultant in your own lab or office
- K: Yes, definitely. I have stated my views on this matter before.
- Q: If you were employed by us as a covert consultant, could you keep your activities and our interests covered?
- A: Yes.
- Q: Can you continue experimentation on chemicals along lines of interest to us and not have undue suspicion aroused by your associates
 - A: Yes, but it would be highly advantageous to have my associates officially know of my work.
- Q: If you were in a covert consultant capacity, could you arrange to carry out experimentation through
- A: Yes. I can do this if I am a covert consultant and I would gladly undertake using new chemicals or new techniques on these cases but as I mentioned before if a well-organized project were set up including the work couldle carried out far better.
- C: llow far can that you are associated with be trusted?
- A: can be trusted 100 per cent. No other need be in on this.
- C: Are you definitely of the opinion that a security clearance should be obtained for and other

men you have mentioned previously?

- A: Definitely, yes. I will furnish details later.
- G: Since you are aware of the nature of our work and you fully realize how secretly it must be handled, can you suggest any specialists or outstanding men you might wish to recormend to us and men you would like to contact if you were a consultant to us?
- A: Yes. There are a number of men I would like to talk to and I will furnish backgrounds on them later. It would be very important for instance if I could talk officially to men like
- Q: Since I am not a personnel officer, I cannot discuss salary with you, but at what level would you work in a consultant capacity?
- A: Money is no-objective. I would work at any reasonable basis.
- Q: Do you need recording equipment out here? Would it be of value in our research?
- A: Possibly in the future I could use recording equipment, but not now. I would appreciate it if you would let us have some recording tape which we can use in connection with work. (Tape will be sent from this Office when new supplies arrive.)

h. Since was engaging in operative practice during part of the time the writer was in Minneapolis, the writer arranged through to have an informal talk with along lines of interest to the ARTICHOKE Project. Although is not a cleared contact,

writer felt that he could discuss in very general terms pertinent matters.

The writer does not know for certain whether or not knows that the writer is attached to this agency, but is of the opinion that knew this at the time of this discussion.

5.

A A 6.

7. In general, the discussion showed that is extremely interested in the development of new techniques and new chemicals for use in this type of work and is not apparently interested in receiving additional money for himself.

8. Using very general terms and discussing matters in a suppositional way, the writer discussed projects and proposals with ascured the writer that he would welcome any project for development or research along the narco-analysis-"truth serum" lines. He stated he was

11

absolutely certain that a project of this nature would have the full support and because of his work and long association at he stated that he could definitely get all the interested to completely co-operate.

9. In the matter of what he would need for such a project. stated that he had plenty of space but that he would need an operations room, reception room, and a room that would be furnished somewhat in the manner of a livingroom. He stated he could not operate without air conditioning equipment during the summer months. He stated that in his opinion that if a project was worked out do most of the above work. He stated that he would need certain additional assistants such as a clerk-stenographer to maintain the records and handle reports and some sort of a statistical assistant to keep the clinical records and an arrangement made for a part-time nurse which would be essential, in his opinion, in connection with the operations room. He stated he would probably need certain redical equipment and supplies and some technical equipment, recording devices, tapes, etc. had many times talked over how they could improve that he and their work and conduct future research and he and from a medical point of view an EEG machine which he thought would cost about \$3,000.00 would be a great help. He also stated that he felt that if an EXX machine could be brought into the project, it would insure continuous assistance from would be very useful in the research work.

the services of and any others who would assist in the work would be paid for by He stated, however, that since these projects would probably involve extra time, particularly work conducted at night or over weekends, this would have to be worked out some way in connection with any project that was laid on. also stated that in connection with a project of this type, if one were set up, they could, without difficulty, handle trainees. stated that since trainees would be working actual cases, he could give men sent to him advanced polygraph training, investigative case work, direct interrogation and narco-analytic interrogation training. He stated that trainees would be no problem and that they would, of course, be handled without any additional cost.

CBBC

NOTE: During the above conversation, stated he is familiar with the on the side-tone delay system

He stated for the record that the project there was a steal from his earlier ideas and he felt it was a waste of time and money.

stated he is intensely interested in the development of new and electronic type polygraphs and claims he has a man who is capable of building this type of device.

stated that he felt the presently used polygraph could be made vastly more sensitive and do a far better job if totally electronic.

stated in his opinion that the Stoelting machine is actually better than that put out by

Associated Research.

11. While at writer met and talked with, in very general terms, other members including certain members of wrong these was

12. By using and without disclosing any details of the background of the writer, the writer was able to discuss narcoanalysis from an anesthesiologists' point of view. The writer found out that is very interested in this type of work but basically only from an anesthesiology point of view and not criminal narco-analysis. apparently feels that any project of this kind would be very valuable if one could be set up that would test anesthetic agents. He stated in a project like this there is an absolute need of an EEG machine since this is the only known device that would indicate pertinent type of brain activity. stated he believed that there are many drugs today that need testing along these lines and he felt that specialists should be called upon to assist in a project like this. He stated that a great deal of testing could be done in connection with new drugs and stated he wanted to work on his master's thesis on anesthetic drugs (According to this could be tied directly into the ARTICHOKE type of work.). In the opinion of the writer and in the opinion of would look with great favor on a grant, particularly if there would be some "take" in it for and if such a project could be set up, would then probably give full authority to work officially on narco-analysis and drugs which are related to narco-analysis.

NOTE: As mentioned before, is one of the men that feels should be security cleared if any project is contemplated at

or if covert consultant.

himself is to be made a

13. In the discussions with and , the writer obtained the names of certain individuals at In both and opinion, these individuals would have to be made cognizant of any project or or are individuals who would be expected to give valuable assistance to the development of a project along the lines of future research in the narcoanalysis field. These names are set out immediately below:

-14-

#

Li. In addition, the following individuals were mentioned in the conversations with and particularly Comments relative these individuals are inserted at this point for information and record only:

- ...

15. On 18 and 19 December 1952, the writer engaged in a series of discussions with

Detroit, Michigan, concerning ARTICHOKE and the possible use of in connection with future ARTICHOKE experimentation and research. is a fully cleared consultant to this Agency.

- 16. In order to clarify and shorten explanations, some of the conversations with are reduced to the question and answer form below:
 - Q: When we last talked (early summer 1952), you felt that was an ideal place to carry out certain experimentation along lines of interest to us, do you still feel this is so?
 - A: Yes.

-16-___

- Q: Do you feel that would afford sufficient cover, directly or indirectly, for a covert operational experiment along ARTICHOKE lines?
 - A: Yes: My opinion is that would afford excellent cover (see details later).
 - Q: Do you have associated with you or know any outstanding researchers, psychiatrists, etc. whom you feel would be worthwhile to obtain security clearances on so that you or possibly our representatives could engage them in conversations along ARTICHOKE lines?
 - A: Yes. I will submit their names and biographic statements later.
 - Q: At the present time, what work is being carried on in or in Detroit along narco-analysis or hypno-analytic lines that you feel would be of interest to us?
 - A: Hone, except that which is carried on by privatephysicians.
 - Q: Could you carry on experimentation involving different types of chemicals or new chemicals successfully?
 - A: Definitely, yes. This could be done both in direct application to our cases
 - Q: Would it be possible for a team of men to visit you to engage in experimental work or observe work being done if such a project could be set up?
 - A: Yes. My office is of sufficient size so that we could handle trainces or observation teams without any problem. No questions would be asked as my Staff is used to observers coming in from all over the United States.

- Q: How many men could you successfully cover if such a project were in operation?
- A: Any reasonable mumber.
- Q: Have you, in the past or recently, used the technique of narco-analysis in criminal work?
- A: Yes, numerous times in connection with "special" cases

3

- Q: Have any of these sessions ever been recorded?
- A: No, for obvious reasons.
- Q: At the present, do you need any recording equipment out here? In the event a project were set up, would you need additional recording equipment?
- A: At the present time, I have some recording equipment which is sufficient for my purposes, but if extensive work is to be laid on and tape or wire recordings were made as a regular procedure, would require some technical installations.

B

- Q: Although I know you are fully employed in your present job, can you still travel for a limited time and within reasonable limits?
- A: Yes.
- Q: Do you know of any men you might wish to consult along lines of interest to us either at Detroit or elsewhere and for whom a security clearance should be obtained?
- A: Yes. Names and biographic statements will be furnished in the near future.

- Q: In your professional opinion, based on the work you have seen and participated in, do you feel the narco-analytic technique (or the ANTICHOKE technique) is worthwhile from our point of view and furthermore, do you feel that research experimentation and efforts should be expended along these lines?
- A: Definitely, yes. I feel that both from the point of view of ARTICHOKE and the medical-legal point of view, a project working along these lines would be extremely valuable.
 - Q: Will you inform us in the future of any ideas relative experimentation, new techniques or new drugs that you feel are worthy of our attention?
 - A: Yes.
- 17. In addition to the above questions and answers, the writer made some notes concerning views and opinions, the physical set up of , and other pertinent matters. These notes are amplified and appended at this point for purposes of information.
- Very clearly indicated an intense interest in the ARTI-CHOLE problem and obviously feels that much can and should be done along these lines. He understands clearly the numerous problems involving the laying on of any type of project and clearly expressed to the writer his views that the matter should be handled cautiously and intelligently and that the Agency's interest would have to be protected throughout.
 - 19. In the opinion of the writer. and do furnish excellent cover for research and experimentation along our lines.

20.

He has many times served along related lines to the ARTICHOKE work (drugs, criminal activity, etc.) and, hence, his interest in any new field such as a project along ARTI-CHOKE lines would attract no unusual attention.

CC33

21. In the conversations with and particularly in connection with cover, pointed out that cover could easily be arranged either directly through or through in Detroit.

(B

22. In connection with funds for a project that might be worked out involving ARTICHOKE research and experimentation, felt that this would require very little money. He stated he would be glad to volunteer his services and he know that if techniques were developed that were valuable, would materially gain thereby. He stated that, of course, members need not be informed of this work and would merely carry out instructions and would operate on the belief they were carrying out a very special research for or for some other organization or institution.

-20-

2

on such a project would be the fact that he would have to make certain of his superiors

the work.

stated that certain

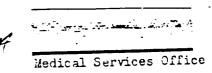
of his association with the Agency when he first became a consultant and had approved his activity on our behalf. He stated that these men were patriotic and intelligent and he felt that this matter could be very easily handled. He stated, however, that before any moves were made in this direction, he would, of course, work out details with this Agency.

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dropped some information that should have been withheld. Because of this, it was again difficult to properly evaluate the role of TD. After consultations with the investigators in New York, the briefing was radically changed and it was decided to send only two officers a week which would allow an extra day of study per man. The subjects were carefully told in our office that what they were to experience in New York City was an interrogation procedure, and that they must always be on the alert, (naturally no mention was made of TD). It was also decided to write out a short synopsis of their real activities in OSS along with four other propositions all equally plausible but completely false. All five propositions were given to the group at and it then became their concern to determine which of the five propositions was the correst one. At about this time a lie detector was procured and each subject was routinely tested on this machine.

- 5. Results: Any classified military information became much more difficult to extract, both with and without TD. (The lie detector was quite successful in some instances.) TD certainly contributes to the establishment and maintenance of rapport and inspired a certain amount of confidence in the individual. However, it does not by any means destroy his personality pattern and will not cause an individual to deliberately reveal any matter which he considers secret. However, in several instances, it was felt that the individual, because of the loss of inhibition, may have dropped items of information which it is assumed he would not have done without the stimulus of the substance. There can be no question that if rapport is destroyed or if the individual is put on his guard, even to the slightest degree, that TD will have no effect whatsoever.
- 6. I conducted the entire investigation in New York City for the past ten days during which time three subjects were interviewed. My impression is that TD is an asset to interrogation and if I had to rate it on a scale of ten I would assign a rating to it of from one to two.
- 7. The most important element in obtaining information is the establishment of rapport. This is accomplished (1) by using an indirect, subtle approach, (2) by creating a friendly, pleasant environment, (3) By avoiding any act that places an individual on his guard. TD seems to improve rapport and it has the advantage that the individual does not realize that he is under the influence of any foreign agent. TD does not render an individual a tool in the hands of an interrogator. Without the proper rapport and the environment, it is of no value. I have discussed this entire subject with and indicated to him the limitations of TD and it was his impression that in view of the fact that TD was not an effective agent in destroying an individual's ability to withhold information that he could see no real indication for it's use in the present set-up in



A/B, 2, 64, 17 (1)

6 September 1945

MEMOR		ıπ	111
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TO: '

Research and Development Branch

FROM:

Special Assistants Division, R&D

SUPJECT: Final Summary Reports

- l. Herewith attached are the following final summary reports submitted from Special Assistants Division, Research and Development Branch:
 - a) "K" Tablets
 - b) T.D.

Special Assistants Div.
Research and Development Branch

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SPECIAL ASSISTANTS DIVISION, R&D

FINAL SUMMARY REPORT OF K TABLET

5 September 1945

INTRODUCTION

Authorization: There is no letter of authorization in the Special Assistants Division files but it is understood from former Special Assistants Division that such authorization was given orally by former Research and Development Branch. Special Assistants Division was to cooperate with the Medical Branch in giving advice and doing such experimental work as was possible within the Special Assistants Division.

Experimental work was done at and in the laboratories of Special Assistants Division.

Purpose: A small quickly soluble pellet was desired which would cause rapid unconsciousness ("Knock-out") of a victime but there should be no possibility of death being caused.

MATERIALS AND EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

The choice of suitable-"knock-out" material was rather limited because almost all drugs, if given in sufficient dosages, are fatal. The difference between the "knock-out" dose and the lethal dose depends a great deal upon the individual subject so that a knock out dose for one person might be a lethal dose for another. Therefore, materials had to be picked which had a relatively large differences between "knock-out" dosages and lethal dosages. Chloral hydrate was one suitable material from this point of view.

However, from the point of view of making suitable pellets, chloral hydrate was not satisfactory because at ordinary temperatures it is a liquid.

Therefore, a suitable water soluble binder had to be sought. The binder chosen was Carbowax 4000, produced by Carbide and Carbon Chemical Company, New York, New York.

Here again another difficulty arcse-the pellet needed to produce the two requirements above became a wafer.

Nevertheless, a suitable wafer contained the following proportions:

Chloral hydrate Carbowax 4000 2.5 grams 7.5 grams

المرافق في المجهودية مع عدد هذا إن السياسية بأنه ويُقالس أجمل أن السياسية والمدالية المجهود السيار أن أن المدا المرافق المرافق المرافق المرافق المدالية المرافق المرافق المرافق المرافق المرافق والمساورة أن المعادم في الملك

The second most suitable material from the dosage point of view but the first choice as far as binder and size were concerned was a mixture of morphine

and hyoscine with a glucose binder. These materials were to be in the proportion of:

Morphine tartrate 0.75 grains
Hyoscine hydrobromide 0.20 grains
and sufficient glucose syrup to bind the materials.

Experimental Methods: All physiological data was obtained from standard pharmacological books with the comments of the Medical Branch.

In the case of the chloral hydrate wafer, the Carbowax 4000 is first melted and the chloral hydrate dissolved therein. After hardening, the mixture may be formed into a wafer in a suitable pellet press.

In the case of the morphine and hyocine, a dry mixture is prepared, moistened with the least possible amount of glucose syrup and formed into a pill by means of a suitable pellet press.

RESULTS

The chloral hydrate wafer will dissolve in two to three minutes in water or a water-alcohol mixture. Because of its bitter taste, it is suggested that a flavored beverage be used such as tea, coffee, whiskey or other alcoholic drinks. The amount of chloral hydrate used is well below the ten gram lethal amount even for the most sensitive victim. The effect would take place in ten to fifteen minutes, reach its effect in one hour, and wear off in five to ten hours. During this time a man could be roused but not easily.

The morphine-hyoscine mixture will also be dispersed in the same liquids in about the same time and should be used in the same manner. The effect will start in about thirty minutes and last several hours. The pellet does not produce loss of sensation but reduces sensation and greatly diminishes the power of attention and the power of memory.

The difference between the "knock-out" dose and lethal dose in this latter case is not as great as that of chloral hydrate. In the case of chloral hydrate the factor of safety is about four to one, whereas in the morphine-hyoscine mixture this factor is about two to:one.

CONCLUSIONS

Although no "K" tablets reached the field, the correct proportions and procedures have been investigated, so that at some future date, suitable pellets could be produced.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Some law enforcement agencies might have a use for "K" tablets.

Special Assistants Division Research and Development Branch

SPECIAL ASSISTANTS DIVISION, RAD

FINAL SUM ARY REPORT OF T. D.

6 September 1945

INTRODUCTION

Authorization: This project was initiated by a memorandum from

Research and Development Branch to

Medical Branch, dated 19 January 1945, entitled T. D. It
was understood that Special Assistants Division would offer any advice or
laboratory facilities desired.

<u>Purpose</u>: The material to be used was to produce unihibited truthfulness in an interrogated person.

MATERIALS AND EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

Materials: The active material selected for the physiological and psycological test was marihuna acetate in a purified form. This substance was made into a 50% by weight alcohol solution.

Experimental Methods: When the solution was prepared varying amounts were incorporated into tabacco for making cigaretts and also were dissolved in drinking water. The amounts involved varied from 1/100 cc to 1/400 cc of the alcohol solution. The T.D. was administered without the victim being aware of the procedure by getting him to smoke a cigarette or drink a glass of water.

RESULTS

Reactions of the victims to the interrogation procedure are given in the attached copy of a letter to The Director, Room 124, Administration Building from dated 31 August 1945, on the subject of T.D.

CONCLUSIONS

Indications are that uninhibited truthfulness can not be obtained by this method.

RECOMMENDATIONS

None

Special Assistants Division . Research and Development Branch

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MEMORANDUM RELATIVE TO THE USE OF TO

A. ADMINISTRATION OF THE DRUG

This substance can be administered to the subject either by injecting it in cigarettes to be smoked by subject, or by placing it in food which the subject is certain to consume.

The use of cigarettes is somewhat unsatisfactory as the dosage cannot be accurately controlled. This results from the variety in smoking habits, since some persons inhale deeply, some slightly and some none at all. It is necessary for the impregnated portion of the cigarette to be burning and the smoke therefrom inhaled by the subject in order to produce the desired effect.

when the substance is placed in food which the subject is certain to consume the dosage can be more carefully controlled. Since the substance is odorless, colorless and tasteless, it cannot be detected in the food. The capacity of various people to absorb or tolerate this drug varies. I have found that a maximum of 3/100 c.c. is sufficient to produce the desired effect on even the most resistant subject when administered internally. Since some persons do not have as great a tolerance as others, it is suggested that the drug be administered in successive doses of 1/4000 c.c. until the desired effect is reached. The operator is cuationed that internal dosage may

take as long as 45 minutes to take effect, and that he should not become impatient and thereby give an overdose of the drug in attempting to expedite the process.

B. TECHNIQUE

If the operator will remember that the drug roughly produces the effect of mental intoxication without the symptoms of physical intoxication produced by alcohol he will have a practical estimate of the effect of the drug. In order to obtain desirable results it is necessary to "set the stage" so the subject will not realize he is the object of interrogation. The drug will not produce desired effect when the subject is on his guard as the result of normal apprehension. The interrogation should be carried out through pretext and indirection. The technique used should be comparable to that adopted by investigators in a "roping" job. This means the subject's confidence should be gained through subterfuge and pretext by the operator prior to the attempt to gain the desired information.

Outstanding characteristics of the drug are the accentuation of subject's personality. If subject is a braggart the drug will increase this trait. If he is a sensualist this characteristic will be exaggerated. The drug breeds irresponsibility and relaxes inhibitions. It causes a person under the influence to become excessively interested in a topic of

conversation to the point where he will insist on giving his viewpoint on subjects under discussion. Appetite and thirst will sharply increase. It is well to accompany administration of the drug with the consumption of alcoholic drinks for the reason if any unusual sensations are experienced by subject they will be attributed to the alcohol and not to another cause. Alcohol does not appear to affect the use of the drug although, of course, excessive consumption of liquor would produce a dual intoxication.

Overdosage will not have serious physical results, but will make the subject aware some foreign substance has been administered to him. Upon receipt of an overdosage the subject will experience vertigo and faint and become unconscious for several minutes. Consciousness will then be recovered and the subject will quickly return to normal, but he will be fully aware that something has happened to him.

The administration of the drug is useless in a formal inquiry and can only be used successfully as an accompanyment to the general "roping" technique. A basis of trust and friendship must be established by the operator before administering the drug.

INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

4 April 1952

0+<	SUPJECT: Current Interest in	Project at	·,
BYC	1. At 2:00 p.m. on 13 harch 1952, I contacted:	· · · · · ·	95 I, siñd
15×C	2. It was pointed out that CLA was in actively participating in that copies of his progress reports wo	nroject at: uld be appreciate	ed.
77	would be requested to shift problems more specifically of value to CIA, insofar as the "ARTICLO no way financially obligated to the past, present or future services rende time when additional research is insti	the KE" Program is co	encerned, is in the control of the c

MUCHAROMEN

TO : Chief, PLANS
ATTN. :
FROM :

10 January 1952

Momo No. 1381

SUBJECT : ALCOHOL ANTAGONISTS

- 1. Recently I requested ..., OSI, to provide the available information on alcohol antagonists and the effect of Benzedrine, in particular. The initial studies indicate four possible approaches to the problem which have not been exhaustively studied.
 - a. Use of alcohol antagonists before drinking.
 - 1. Bonsodrine
 - 2. Forvitin
 - b. Adsorption of alcohol in the digostive tract.
 - 1. Charcoal
 - 2. Aluminum dol proparations
 - c. Heavy Sating of sterches and sugars before and while drinking.
 - d. Accelerated alcohol oxidation (elimination).
 - 1. Enzyme adjuvants, such as nicotinic acid.
- 2. If it is anticipated that a proparation in liquid pill or capsule form should be provided for use, has suggested that further research could be instigated at and culminated quite rapidly to determine the most effective medium. This work might be conducted as part of the "ARTICHOKE" program.
 - 3. A summery of the initial technical findings are attached for information purposes. It does not represent an extensive coverage of the subject.

Attachment: Intoxication and Alcohol Absorption and Antagonists

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Intoxication and Alcohol Absorption and Antagonists

- 1. The degree of intoxication is a function of the blood-alcohol level. This relationship was determined during the increasing and decreasing phases of the symptoms, and it was shown to be approximately linear.
- 2. The a penrance of symptoms occurred when the "appearance threshold" was attained (0.31 to 0.65% alcohol/blood). The disappeared when the "disappearance threshold" (0.36 to 0.75%) was reached.
- 3. Attempts to minimize the intexticative effects following the ingestion of alcohol have been concentrated upon the following mechanisms.
 - a. Absorption at the gastrie mucosa
 - b. Acceleration of the oxidation of alcohol by the liver.
 - c. Retardation of assimilation by the colls of the body (particularly cortical brain cells).
 - d. Increased rapidity of excretion.

Of those, only researches involving the first two have proven at all fruitful and studies of adsorption have been most thoroughly considered.

- 4. Some of the earliest work on the absorption of alcohol (1916) shows that absorption is prolonged and appears later when the alcohol is taken after food. The same workers found that the intake of food with alcohol not only delayed absorption but that the absorption never reached values found when alcohol was given on an empty stemach. It is claimed that this disappearance of alcohol is due in part to the alcohol never being absorbed as such. The alaimants ascribe this to the alcohol being bound to some constituent parts of the food such as proteins and amino-acids. This theory of dilution seems to be confirmed since the blood-alcohol level varies with the quantity of food ingested.
- 5. Here germene to the problem at hand than the physiological mechanism of absorption is the search for a specific substance to lessen the absorption rate and hence lower the blood-alcohol level. Of the limited number of foods tested, mill had the greatest effect.
- 6. Attempts to reduce intexication with drugs usually nim at an increase in the rate of exidation of the alcohol in the liver. This rate is established by an enzyme process in the liver which can be influenced by drugs. The enzyme process is a nicetinic acid-riboflavin system that is responsible for the exidation of alcohol to acetaldehyde and aldehyde-mutase in the exidation of acetaldehyde to acetic acid.
- 7. Prugs which accelerate alcohol metabolism include alamine and insulinplucate. It is claimed that insulin and insulin-free pancreatic extract are enpable of increasing the rate of alcohol metabolism approximately 50% in the rapeutic doses in man.

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8. Autonomic drugs such as adrenergic substances like emphetraine sulfate (tensedrine) are found to be most effective. It has been given in amounts ronging from 0.5 to 0.7 grams/kilo-body weight to 17 subjects and found to show a definite inhibiting effect which was greatest after 30 minutes but then diminished. The drug was given both orally and intravenously with consistent results that were related directly and exclusively to the amount of emphetamine given. Faradrine, adrenalin and atropine sulfate were also tosted and found to be effective in the order listed.

And the uniter on January 30 and 31. To be apposited with the memory norm prepared by him on the same subject.

or hashish), has been known as TD (Truth Brug). It is prepared by chemists only, and is an oil which has no taste, odor or color. The preparation is a very involved process known to only a few persons, IT where is no reason to believe that any other nation or group is familiar with the preparation and uses of the drug. It is also almost impossible to analyze, and for this reason there is little danger to the finite of the liquid the agent might well saw he would like to know himself so that he might be able to have because up

-- if more the ply than by his doctor s prescription.

At present the oil is put up by the ______ in ampules of 3cc. Insomuch as a maximum dose is .03cc the ampules are too large for our use. It will be surjected to the ______ that for our use the ampules be of .5cc capacity, or even .25cc. The impules is the passes off as insulin, o me form of allowy unti-body, or the agent may feign ignorance and say he believes they are for a vitamin deficiency. The searchers may assume of course, that the agent is a drug addict.

The searchers may assume of course, that the agent is a drug addict.

Then exposed to air the oil begins to deteriorate and turns yellow-orange, alwell.

Therefore it will rem in effective for some weeks and in the course in a citarebbe it was effective to some extent after 6 months. On ampule can be recorded with a piece of rubber, he waver this will up that deterioration.

tremsmort the items medial without encluder susuid a. The people can be of the usual size. The hyperbody however should be of only .25cc especial on tremsmost of the hyperbody however should be of only .25cc especial on the product of the hyperbody.

by Olec This will have to be a special order because as a general rule hyperbodies at the interesting of the highest of the product.

are made up in his mer sizes, he kit should contain some grain alcohol and cotton for eleming the home and needle. If not alcohel promptly the parts will become gummed section by the oil as it harders and evaporates.

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The is a "sunday Punca" and should not be used unless the Agent has given thought to all possibilities and feels certain the use of the drug is necessary. It must not be used indirectantatix indiscriminately and without the proper proceedings build-up. Its effects are to some extent similar to liquor and the subject who is suspicious and strong minded may not reveal the information contact. Especially is this true if he feels that year contact with him is for the one purpose of getting information. From him before the administration the Agent must establish some feeling of mutuality. The subject should be made to feel secure and relaxed. If possible no reference to the business of actual interest should be made until the army has been applied and taken effect. For the foregoing reasons it may be more that the best exeximent preliminary move is to get the Subject to take a few arinks of liquor.

As exemples of the foregoing, the story was teld of a vicit to a Prisoner of War Comp in Wirginia where only top-notch command German military well were kept for interrogations. One German submarine commander, who was considered outstanding in his field, had been the sole survivor of his submarine's sinking and it was thought he had valuable information concerning: (1) the depth to which the submarinos could go with saidty, and (2) the morale of German submarine crews. Both of these items were of extreme interest to Many at the time. Jany attempts had been made to obtain this information from the commander the was extremely wary. At the time of the commandor was invited over to the officers' club for a few social drinks, which was more or less customary. After a few drinks and some conversation, it could be seen that while he would talk freely on almost all matters, he was well aware of the fact that an attempt might be made to obtain information from him. The opportunity was found to rive him a cigarette which had been loaded and after approximately half an hour had passed from the first administration, one of the company, in a round-about and immocont manner, lead up to the question of maximum, depth. The commander, although at this time definitely under the effects of the drug, was still wary and indicated he would not give information on this point. Some time later after two more digarettes had been consumed, the talk was lead around to morele and he frosty conversed about the concret lowering of German submarine personnel. Towerer, no summer was ever obtained concerning maximum depth.

Another case of that of a collision dops peddler and racheteer in New Yrok City who was well-known to the operator from his days of law enforcement work. The dope peddler was telephoned and asked to come to see the operator who described himself as being connected with secret government work and who was in

Tar. Despite the character of the peddler, he evidently harbordd some feelings of patriotism and presented himself, when it was explained that it was thought his connections in Sicily could be used for espionare nurners. Conversation along this line was carried on for some time and no reference was made to any illegal activities of the dope peddler. Although the dope peddler did not drink liquor, he was persuaded to take just one liqueur to keep the operator "company." Also, during the time, three digarettes had been given to him at different times. The effect was quite rapid and in about 20 minutes after the third diagrette, the meddler told freely of the many illegal activities in which he had been and was then encaged concerning the sturnling of narcotics. We also named many of his associates and officials who were also involved in this activity, although he was well aware that the gerson to whom he was talking was, and might be in the future, connected with law enforcement activity.

A little later the poddler complained of feeling very light-headed, as though he had had to much liquor. He discarded this as an explanation; however, the because he had had only one drink. He did state that he had been having a little trouble with his direction and he had not eaten for approximately 24 hours. The operator to cover up this situation convinced him that the one liquour on an empty stemach and his fasting had made him sick and susceptible to the alcoholic fures. He accepted this explanation.

Another case was one which illustrated the rule that a common basis must first be established and that suspicion must be alloyed. This case involved the questioning of approximately 30 army officers in the space of one day. All of the offficers were suspected of being Communists and the interview here being held to try to establish the suspicion. It should be noted that because of the

speed with which the interrogations were carried out, no submality of feeling could be first established, and also because mort of the men were in fact Communists and were suspicious, their fears concerning the questioning were not quieted. Revertheless, the drug was administered in cigarettes and five of the thirty, even under the adverse conditions, gave full information concerning their Communist affiliations.

Administration

Administration of the drug in cigarettes is the ensist method. However, it is difficult to gause the ensunt of drug taken by the subject because of the different habits of smeking of various persons. Some people smeke a signestic down to a small stub without withdrawing it from their mouths very often, whereas others take only a few puffs and in the iterim either hold the cigarette in their hands or place it on an ash tray. To lose a cigarette, the models should be thrust in the center along the existence of a few instances. The models should then be slowly withdrawn, the drug term deposited of the process of the deposite that the few that the subject of the deposite that the few that the deposite them are the subject of the state of the deposite that an existence of the drug that the subject of the deposite the drug of the above the deposite the drug the other will not be considered. The operator must be careful not to deposit the drug too user the useer wresping or in too great concentration at one point, as it may reach the paper and stain it. The operator may choose to place either .03 cc in one cigarette or .01 cc in each of three cigarettes to get environ desage.

diserves, and the like. Here it is assumed that all of the dese will be consumed and there is the further advantage that some the may be the amount consumed. For instance, .01 cc could be placed in each of three chocolates which could be given the subject at different times, so as to stretch out the operation.

This may be valuable on occasions because it may be that the required offeet will be obtained from .Ol co and that the person might be everence with .O3 co and thereby frustrating the attempt. The hypodermic may be carried wrapped up in a pocket to a place where food will be served and the subject will be presently or effective it may be used in the home. Fremaration of the particular attacks to be used may be made well in advance.

The administration of the drug in liquor is the most satisfactory, inasmuch as the subject in rationalizing his physical feeling will ascribe his feeling of light-headedness he the liquor. The difficulty is, however, that the oil is not soluble in liquor and in fact is only sparingly soluble in straight grain alcohol.

Then proper are placed in liquor it will be found that they will remain as small droplets and will settle to the bottom of the container. In attempt is being the prode, to develop a tircture which can be used directly in liquor of the liquor

opposition can took for a reaction from circurate administration in approximately 15 minutes. In a food administration the effect may appear ony—

There are a relatively depended to a least took to the foregoing or bridgest relatively.

And depends upon the physical condition of the subject, the amount of food or liquor he has confused, the length of time since his last meal, etc. In control, it may be said that his time of reaction will been the come ratio as the time of reaction to a least the first part of the subject.

The operator mass not become impatient phonouse, of the danger of riving

too much igue to the subject. This the drun will not cause hamiful affects or injure the subject, it will cause him to lose consciousness in the same manner as one who is completely drunk, and no further questioning to attempted. It is because of this factor that it is advisable to administer the drug in doses of the over a period of time which will norm to observation of results.

from the hypodermic. If it is attempted to force the limit out rapidly, the recult may be to force the needle and the hypodermic into the extiste in which the million being reported. Pecause of this characteristic of the oil, the hypodermic carnot be filled by display the modele into the liquid. The modele must be taken off the hypodermic and the liquid dram in through a large aperture in the hypodermic body. The liquid exhibits loss viscosity at higher temperatures.

It has be a found that the amount of drink or food consumed by the rub lest during the time the drug is administered has no effect on the results produced by the drug as such. It may be that the subject to comes naugeated, however, this will only result from too much food or drink and not from the drug.

trem one-half to one hour. It may take as much as two three hours in extreme threat to administer the drum and reduce the subject to a point where he take freely. Pecause of this, it is essential that no operation of this kind be carried the whore it is a factor that there will be no interruptions for a period of three or four hours. This the subject is under the influence, he will exhibit all the evidence of being very drumb and for this reason his appearance in public may excite considerable suspicion and comment:

tining to

by alsohel. The brain appears to be interjected, because, no defaulter are produced duced such as occur in the use of some other druce. The frue appears to all inhibitions and to the areas of the brain which would and an indicator.

The distributes the areas of the brain which would ankler mornal aircumstance of the senses and increases any strong

character and the individual. To a rule, in this control is escentiated to the liquer. Texual inhibitions are the sense of humer is escentiated to the point where almost any statement can seem ridiculously funny, and, on the other hand, where a person is basically remained, he may be seen meaner. In some cases, repressions are emphasized; however, this does not no mar be affect the civing of information or answering questions. In some case of the found that while repressions are emphasized for a time, this condition will gradually clear up. It was stated that, generally specking, the reaction will be one of extreme pleasure, producing an hilarious mood and the communication the tendancy to include in practical jokes of a simple nature and horseplay.

Tests have shown that the drug may remain metent in a citarette for a couple of weeks and in one case it was found that considerable reaction was sourced by a citarette in which the drug had been introduced concommentally six menths before. As a penetral rule. The drug would been even better in food unless the food itself were to spoil.

Possession of the drum is contrary to Tederal law, and a special license, obtaining the from the Turceu of Parcetice, is necessary to localize its necessaries. This fact may be used to propert the potenties of this drum by necessary not in the employ of the Covernment and who chould have no access to the drum.

Then the effects of the drug wear off, the subject will, as a sule, have no sense of nauses or feel other physical effects, or he wish in the case of interiordien caused by liquor. We will be confectly aware of the fact that he talked freely and possibly independent in the accordance. His memory will be in no way affected, and as a rule subject will ascribe his looseness of banque to the fact that he was intenicated. It should be remembered

that in some cases where an individual has revealed extremely confidential information, his memory of the fact when he remains normality may cause him to take desperate action of one sort or another, such as leaving the country, attempting to do the operator harm, or to commit suicide. Recause of these possibilities this fact must be given consideration before, the drug is administered.

5 April 1946

MEMORALIDUM FOR THE FILE:

SUBJECT: Truth Drug (T.D.)

The following information was passed out by in discussions with

on 30 and 31 January 19h6. This memorandum should be read in conjunction with the notes prepared by on this subject, and with the report of the OSS board which conducted linical tests, copies of which are attached.

A. THE DRUG:

В.

1. The Drug is a liquid acetate preparation of cannibas indicia (marijuana or hashish). It is prepared only by chemists of the is produced as an oil which has no taste, odor or color. The preparation is an involved process, done principally in the Laboratory. There is no reason to believe that any other nation or group is familiar with the preparation and use of this particular drug. This drug is almost impossible to analyze, and, for this reason, there would be little danger of compromise if samples were to be obtained by any unfriendly agency. This oil is not miscible in any liquid except alcohol or similar product, and then only partially. Accordingly, it cannot normally be used in a drink as it retains its globular form, and being heavier than water will sink to the bottom. If vigorously shaken in a liquid, it will separate into tiny droplets and remain in a state of visible suspension until the Aroplets gradually sink. The is now experimenting with a tincture which will allow proper proportions of the drug to be inserted into a

drink.

PREPARATION AND ADVINES FEATION

1. At the present time the oil is prepared by the in ampules of 3 c.c. Inasmuch as the maximum dose is .03 c.c. the present ampules are too large for our use, and it should be suggested that ampules of .5 c.c. capacity be prepared. The normal minimum dosage is.01 c. c. In any case, it

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has been found that the Drug must be ingested in order to be effective. This can be done either by eating, as in candy or food, or by inhalation, by means of a cigarette. It has been found that the cigarette method generally gives a quicker effect. In either case the drug is inserted into the food or tabacco by means of a hypodermic syringe. In the case of a cigarette, the needle should be thrust into the cigarette along its axis for about one inch. Slowly withdrawing the needle, the plunger should be slowly depressed so that the drug is deposited evenly along this portion of the cigarette. Care must be taken to avoid the drug seeping through and staining the paper. This procedure should be followed with both ends of the cigarette in order to insure that the minimum dosage is absorbed. It is obvious that the smoking habits of an individual will largely determine the amount of the drug which he inhales. The operator should have observed these habits in order that an adequate, but not excessive, desage be insured. In other cases, the drug can be injected into any type of food, such as mashed potatoes, butter, saladdressing, or in such things as candy. By this method a closer check can be maintained on the actual amount of the drug which is ingested.

G. TUNGTHAN AND LEVECTS

The operator can look for a reaction from the cigarotte . method in about 15 minutes, and from the food method in about one half hour to 45 minutes. These are not always dependable --rules. The time of reaction will differ with each person, and it depends considerably on the physical condition of the subject, the amount of food or liquor he has already consumed, the length of time since his last meal, etc. The operator must not become impatient if the effect is slow in appearing. Care must be taken not to administer unnecessary amounts of the drug because, although the drug will not injure the subject, it will probably cause him to lose consciousness in the same manner as one who is completely drunk, and no further questioning will be possible. An administration of from .01 c.c. to .03 c.c. will generally have an effect lasting about one hour. However, it may have been necessary for the administration to take place over 2 or 3 hours. Therefore, it is essential that an operation of this kind not be attempted unless there is reasonable cortainty that there will be no interruption over a period of several hours.

- 2. The effects of the drug are similar in many ways to the effects produced by alcohol. The brain reacts as when intoxicated, but no delusions or halucinations are produced as is the case in the use of drugs such as scapplamine. The drug appears to relam all inhibitions and to deaden the areas of the brain which govern an individual's discretion and cartion. It also accentuates the senses and makes mahifest any strong characteristics of the individual. Sexual inhibitions are lowered, and the sense of humor is accentuated to the point where any statement or situation can become extremely funny to the subject. On the other hand a person's unpleasant characteristics may also be heightened. It may be stated that, generally speaking, the reaction will be one of creat loquacity and hilarity.
- 3. In all cases a prerequisite for the effective use of this drug is the creation of a friendly, sympathetic, informal basis for a discussion, which should extend over a period of several hours. It must not be used on a hostile subject, but may sometimes be used on a subject who is suspicious, but not hostile. It may prove desirable to spend considerable time during previous meetings and discussions before brinking about the proper environment for the use of the drug. Some cases of its uses follow:
- a. As examples of the foregoing, the story was told of a visit to a Primoner of War Camp in Virginia where only top-notch German military prisoners were kept for interrogations. One German submarine commander, who was considered outstanding in his field, had been the sele survivor of his submarine's sinking and It was thought he had valuable information concorning: (1) the depth to which the submarinos could go with safety, and (2) the morale of German submarine crews. Both of these items were of extreme interest to our Mavy at the time. Harry attempts had been made to obtain this information from the commander without success as he was extremely wary. At the time of the visit in question the commander was invited over to the officers' club for a few social drinks, which was more or less customary. After a few drinks and some conversation, it could be seen that while he would talk freely on most all matters, he was well aware of the fact that an attempt might be made to obtain information from him. The opportunity was found to give him a digarette which had been loaded and after approximately half an hour had passed from the first administration, one of the company, in a round-about and innocent manner, lead up to the question of maximum depth of the submarine.

The commander, although at this time definitely under the effects of the drug, was still wary and indicated he would not give information on this point. Some time later, after two more cigarettes had been consumed, the talk was led around to morale and he freely conversed about the general lowering of morale of German submarine personnel. However, no information was ever obtained concerning maximum depth.

Another case is that of a notorious dope peddler and racketeer in New York City who was well-known to the operator from his days of law enforcement work. peddler was telephoned and asked to come to see the operator who described himself as being connected with secret government work and who was in a position to give the dope peddler an opportunity to help his country in the Despite the character of the peddler, he evidently harbored some feelings of patriotism and presented himself when it was explained that it was thought his connections in Sicily could be used for espionage purposes. Conversation along this line was carried on for some time and no reference was made to any illegal activities of the dope peddler. Although the dope peddler did not drink liquor, he was persuaded to take just one liqueur to keep the operator "company". Also during the time, three loaded cigarettes had been given to him at different times. The effect was q: ite rapid and about 20 minutes after the third cigarette, the peddler told freely of the many illegal activities in which he had been and was then engaged concerning the 5 smuggling of narcotics. He then also named many of his associates and officials who were also involved in this activity, although he was well aware that the person to whom he was talking was, and might be in the future, connected with law enforcement activity.

A little later the peddler complained of feeling very light-headed, as though he had had too much liquor. He discarded this explanation, however, because he had had only one drink. He did state that he had been having a little trouble with his digestion and he had not eaten for approximately 24 hours. The operator to cover up this situation convinced him that the one liqueur on an empty stomach and his fasting had made him sick and susceptible to the alcoholic fumes. He accepted this explanation.

c. Another case was one which illustrated the rule that a friendly basis must first be established and that suspicion must be allayed: This case involved the questioning of approximately 30 army officers in the space of one day. All of the officers were suspected of being Communist and the interview here being held to try to

establish the suspicion. It should be noted that because of the speed with which the interrogations were carried out, no mutuality of feeling could be first established, and also because most of the men were in fact Communists and were suspicious, their fears concerning the questioning were not quieted. Nevertheless, the drug was administered in cigarettes and five of the thirty, even under the adverse conditions, gave full information concerning their communist affiliations.

4. It must be remembered that when the effects of the drug wear off, it is probable that the subject will be completely aware of the fact that he talked freely and was possibly indiscreet. For this reason, it is desirable where ever possible to associate the use of the drug with liquor, in order that this effect will not arouse suspicion. Nevertheless, it should also be remembered that the subject subsequently may be expected to feel remorse, embarrassment or alarm over things he knows he has said. Extreme reactions in such event could be: a) flight; b) suicide, or c) personal darger for the operator. It is possible that reactions of this type might outweight the benefits which might be gained by the use of the drug.

D. COVER

1. Innument as the drug, syringe, alcohol for cleaning, are all contained in a kit, the possessor of such a kit must have a logival reason for its presence in his effects. The person in whose care the drug and the equipment is entrusted should be covered by a story, preferably backed by documentary medical evidence, which indicates that he is receiving insulin shots, self administered, allergy shots, or something similar. He should be prepared to demonstrate his cover story if the occasion demands.

E. MISCELLANEOUS

- l. Tests have shown that the drug may remain potent in a cigarette for a couple of weeks and in one case it was found that considerable reaction was caused by a cigarette in which the drug had been introduced approximately six months before. As a general rule, the drug would keep even better in food unless the food itself were to spoil.
 - 2. Possession of the drug is contrary to Federal law,

and a special license, obtainable from the Bureau of Narcotics is necessary to make legal its possession. This fact may be used to prevent the retention of this drug by persons not in the employ of the Government and who should have no access to the drug.

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4. Regarding knowledge of this drug, it seems that a small number of people in and are aware of its existence. The drug defies all but the most expert and searching analysis, and for practical purposes can be considered beyond analysis.

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In the Spring of 1942 General Donovan assembled a group to inquire into the possibilities of developing a drug which would have the characteristic of causing a subject to whom it was administered to tell the truth about matters where it would be contrary to the interests of subject. Prominent psychiatrists, biochemists, etc., collaborated under the direction of . Research and Development Department of OSS in an attempt to produce such a drug. It was alleged that the Russians had such a substance and that the Germans also employed a drug in connection with the interrogation of prisoners of war. This group made extensive research on all possible drugs including scopalamine, barbituates, peyote, etc., and found none of these substances to be satisfactory for various reasons. One defect was the production of halucinations, particularly manifested in the use of scopalamine. The committee finally decided that the most practical substance available was a deritive of cannabis Indicia (marijuana or hashish).

chemists developed an accetate of this substance which represents the active ingredients and this is the "TD" now available. Most of the technical experiment was first carried on by ______, who was

then on the Planning Staff. Attempts were made to inject the substance into a room in a spray, but this was unsatisfactory because the carrying agent was irritating to throat and eyes. The cirarette method was then extensively used with some success, except that it was found dosage could not be controlled. Later and myself obtained the assistance of the and made extensive experiments with a group of personnel on the various forms of administration, the results of which seemed to indicate internal administration was the most satisfactory.

Numerous field experiments were carried on by the writer in connection with the project under personal direction with some success. Some success was had on projects undertaken on behalf of the projects are locally. It was found that the greatest success was achieved when an opportunity was afforded to "set the stage" in such a fashion as to full the suspicions of the subject that he might be the object of interrogation. It was used in connection with formal POW interrogations with little or no results. It was used in connection with informal POW interrogations where some degree of "poping" technique could be applied, with good results.

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With the technical assistance of

The object of this investigation was to discover a drug or drugs that would induce the betrayal of secret information.

began work on the assigned problem of ascerteining whether tetrahydrocannabinal acetate, hereafter known as TD, is effective in extracting information during interrogation of individuals who are reluctant to yield it.

Soon after this investigation was initiated, it was discovered that the effectiveness of the drug depends to a large extent on the personality and motivation of the subject being interrogated. The investigation was therefore broadened to include a study of the drug in relation to personality and motivation.

HETHOD

General Plan

Personnel of the Office of Strategic Services who had information of a confidential or secret nature, were to be interrested before and after the administration of TD, to determine how much of this information they could be induced to reveal.

If more information could be obtained while the individual

was under the influence of TD than at other times, TD could be considered an effective agent in interrogation. In order to determine the relation of personality to the effectiveness of TD, the personality of each subject was examined by means of psychological tests and psychiatric interview.

Subjects

Forty subjects were used in this experiment, of whom twenty-four were enlisted men and sixteen officers of the Office of Strategic Zervices. They had been members of this organization for periods of time varying from one month to several years, and had performed duties of various degrees of importance and responsibility.

All of the enlicted men except two were cent without special instructions. They were told only that they would be psychological testing. Two enlisted men and all of the officers had been given strict instructions before submitting to the experiment. This "breifing" consisted of instructions 1) that an attempt would be made to discover what dubies they had performed and 2) that they were not to divulge this information. The secret nature of their information was stressed.

Rating of subjects' personalities

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A series of psychological rating instruments was administered to each subject. The results of these together with a psychiatric interview were used to determine the

individual's structure. The following instruments were used:

- 1. Rorschach Test
- 2. Cornell Indox
- 3. Cornell Word form
- 4. Goodonough Drawing-a-man-test
- 5. Self Rating test
- 6. Work Interest Blank
- 7. P-S Experience Blank
- B. Psychiatric interview

Interrogation

**

Each individual was subjected to an interrogation in and tempt to discover what duties he had performed. Interrogation was carried out in an informal atmosphere before, during and after the administration of TD

Interrogation was recorded by means of a Dictaphone Special Electricard Recording-Reproducing Machine. The subject was not aware that his conversation was being recorded. These recordings formed a permanent record of the psychiatric interview and of the interrogation of the subjects, by means of which it was possible to ascertain the rate of speech and loquacity during any period.

Rate of speech and loquacity were ascertained by counting the number of words uttered by the subject in two minutes out of every five during the interrogation and by measuring the length of time he talked in any two minute period. By plotting these findings it was possible to to present graphically the effect of TD on rate and loquacity.

PART II

Psychogalvanometer

About one-half the subjects were examined by means of the psychogalvanometer to explore the possibilities of using the technique for uncovering information not easily elicited. The technique employed was essentially that made use of in "lie detection" and will be described below.

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Effective amount of TD

In an attempt to determine the optimal amount of TD, various quantities from .01 to .08 cc by inhalation and .01 to .02 cc by mouth, were administered to the forty subjects. It was discovered that by inhalation amounts from .01 to .02 cc produced libtle or no effect and that amounts of .08 cc were toxic in most of the individuals to whom they were given; .01 cc by mouth was discovered to be effective in four of five individuals, while a sinth developed such a severe toxic reaction after .02 cc by mouth that this quantity was not given again. The optimal amount by inhalation was found to be .04 cc in one discrette, and .01 cc when administered in food. The amounts referred to represent the drug before dilution; in terms of the volume of solution recommended above the optimal amount would be twice those mentioned.

These quantities are average; with a few individuals they may cause toxic reations, while with others
they will be inadequate in producing the meaximum desired
effect on loquacity. There is no method available at present
to determine which individuals will become toxic with the
recommended quantities and which will require more than that
recommended to obtain the optimal effect. It is, therefore,
commended that the average amount be given in all instances
the first time the drug is administered.

None of the subjects used in this investigation was aware that he was under the influence of a chemical agent except in the one instence in which moderately severe toxic reactions developed.

Latent Period

when given by inhalation, the effect of To became apparent after a latent period of between ten and twenty minutes. When given by mouth the latent period was between one-half and one hour.

Duration of action

When given by inhalation the maximum effect of TD was manifest in twenty to thirty minutes. From that time on it becomes less effective and its action almost entirely disappeared in two to three hours.

When administered by mouth the maximum effect is reached in one and one-half to two hours. This effect lasted

several hours and then gradually disappeared over the course of six to ten hours. (see table I)

Effect of Repeated Administration

when TD was given a second time by inhalation within a half to one hour, the effect was approximately equivalent to that when double the amount was given initially. (Administration by mouth was never repeated on the same day)/ When TD was given either by inhalation or by mouth twenty-four hours after the first administration the second was more toxic then the original even though both may have been of the same size. It would seem from these findings that the first administrations ensitizes the individualate the second and that the agent should not be given a second time within twenty-four hours.

Toxic Effects of TD

While in most subjects the effect of TD was mainly to increase feelings of well being, self-confidence, amiability and loquacity, in some instances toxic reactions resulted. Thus, of forty subjects studied five and mildly toxic and three moderately toxic reactions.

The mild reactions were all in persons who had received .05 or .04 cc of TD in one cigarette and were generally manifested by slurring of speech and sometimes by sensations of warmth, resitessness or irritability.

of the moderately toxic reactions one took the form of an acute anxiety state characterized by panic and was the result of .03 cc ED in one digarette. It is interesting to note that while under the influence of TD this subject divulged all his secret information in a rush of talk.

This subject's greatly increased loquacity while in a state of near panic, was in contrast to the decreased loquacity usually found in those whose anxiety made them cautious or unfriendly.

The second subject in this group had been given

.O3 cc of TD in a digaratte on the first day of his stay
and again on the second day. On the second day he developed
such symptoms as dizziness, gastrointestinal distress,
palpitation, intense lassitude, heacache, "sense of impending
disaster", difficulty in concentration and serious memory
defect for recent events. His loquality was greatly decreased.

The third subject of this group was the only person to whom .02 cc was administered in food. His reaction was one of extreme and incaracitating enxiety, during which he was irritable, threatening, complained of dizziness and a feeling of "being two different people". Because of the nature of his symptoms no attempt was made at interrogation. Although he talked a great deal during the especies he gave no military information.

Effects of TD in terms of loquacity

The effect of TD on loquacity was to increase the output of words in a given period of time. This was accomplished not so much by the subject's talking factor but by his taking more of the time, that is with fewer or shortor pauses, and with less prompting. As shown in Table II for eight "normal" subjects the average rates of speech before and after TD were 3.5 and 3.7 words per second, respectively. This represents an insignificant change. The average percentage of time talked (number of accords the subject talked, divided by the 120 seconds of the two minute period studied). however, rose from forty percent to fifty-six per cent, an increase of forty per cent. The increase in percentage of time talked ranged from nineteen percent to eighty-four per In other words, subjects talked naither faster nor slower after 'TD, but they talked more of the time because they paused less often or for shorter periods, or moeded to be stimulated less often by comments from the interrogator.

As shown in Table III in times other subjects there was either no increase or slight decrease in loquacity following the administration of TD. It is significant that while the eight subjects described above were judiced to have little or no perconality disturbances on the basis of psychiatric interview and psychological tests, these three were judged to have significant degrees of personality disturbances as

manifested in subject H by an immature personality, and in subjects L and R by both rebelliousness and hostility.

In brief, eight of eleven subjects studied had significant increase in loquacity, one had no increase and two talked less. The effect of TD then, was to increase loquacity, except in those individuals with personality disturbances manifested as impaturity, rebelliousness or hostility.

In table IV is shown the effect of repeated administrations of Th on lequality. It, will be seen in each
instance that while the effect of the first administration
of TD was to increase lequality the second decreased lequality.
However, on the day after the second administration lequality
again increased.

It would been seen from these findings that small amount of TD stimulate loquality in "normal" individuals while relabively large amounts depress loquality.

In figure: I and II are shown two typical instances of the effects of TD on loquacity,

was given TD by Mouth (subject J). It will be seen that the day before TD the average percentage of time talked in each two minute sample was thirty-seven percent, and that after TD was sixty-eight percent, an eighty-four percent increase.

ر المراجع المراجع المعلود والمعدم المعلود المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المر المراجع This increase resulted because the subject's average level of talk after TD was at the level of output that represented his maximum before TD. Thus, the highest percentage of time talked in any two minute period before TD was cighty-four percent and after TD was eighty-seven percent, . However, before TD the subject was extremely variable in his output; the precentage of time talked in each two minute period varied from seven to eighty-four. After To he consistently talked at the high level, the seconds balked in each two minute period varying from fifty to eighty-four. This is shown in another way by the standard deviation of twentythree before TD and ten after; and by the coefficient of variability of fifty-one before and thelve after. Those statistical data indicate that before TD the cubject sometimes talked a great deal and sometimes very little, while for some time after the administration of TD the predictably talked a great deal.

In figure II is shown the loquecity of a subject (Subject S) who was given To by immalation. It will be seen that in this subject there was an increase of sixty percent in loquacity - from an average of thirty-eight percent of the two minute sample spoken before TO to a peak of sixty-eight percent after TD. This increase was reached in twenty minutes. Following this increase there was a gradual decrease in loquacity to thirty percent of the two minute sample, which was reached eighty minutes after the administra-

tion of TD.

Effects of TD on self-confidence and rapport .

The following are examples of one manner in which information was revealed. Subject H., a Quartermaster Corps officer, while under the influence of TD and at a time when he was exacodingly loquacious, unwittingly imparted the information that he had attended the Office of Strategic Services School in Wyoming. Since the school had been in operation only at a time when the subject claimed that he was abroad the disclosure of his attendance at this school constituted a break in his cover story.

the interrogator that he worked with Chinese guerillas to teach them medical practices. However, while under the influence of TD he told a story of how he kept the veneral disease rate low among his troops. He was aspecially explicit in what he did with troops fresh from America. It was obvious from this information, therefore, that this officer's duty consisted of work with American troops and not with Chinese guerilla's. Shortly after telling this story the subject apparently realized that he had revealed information and attempted a cover story. It is significant that without TD he did not discuss any similar military or medical experience that might have revealed his duties.

The relation of personality disturbances to interro-

Each subject was rated by the investigators on sixty-four items of anamnistic and personality data. The criterion used to judge the effectiveness of TD was whether or not more information had been obtained with than without TD. This criterion was used regardless of whother the interrogetor had correctly interpreted the information given.

Tabulations of the amount of military information obtained from "normal" individuals and those with neuroses revealed that information was more readily obtained from subjects who were sociable, cheerful and had outgoing

In each trial the galvanometric readings were taken to the nearest microampere deflection and ranked as regards magnitude of galvanic response.

As in all experiments with the psychogalvanometer it was assumed that those stimuli clickling the greatest galvanic response were most significant affectively to the subject. In addition, two other criteria were utilized:

a) the consistence of the subject's verbal mesponse, and

b) the attenuating effect of repetition of stimuli in

b) the attenuating effect of repetition of stimuli in successive trials. As in "lie detection" experiments it was assumed that those stimuli to which the subject gave false responses were those which showed relatively small decrease in galvanometric reaction in successive trials.

recording tape and Pathometer were transcribed to record sheets, together with the subject's verbal response.

Subjects were studied under two experimental conditions. These are subsequently designed as the "number experiment" and the "information experiment".

A. Humber Experiment

In this experiment, which was usually carried out first, the subject was asked to keep in mind and note in a sheet of paper a number from one to ten. This number was not made known to the operator. The subject was told that the operator would try to discover the number. The subject

Results

A. Number experiments

The procedure described above was carried out on ten subjects both before and after the administration of the drug.

In two individuals in whom it was possible to draw the correct conclusion on the basis of galvanometric readings in 100% of the trials before the administration of the drug, this was possible in only fifty percent of the trials after the administration of TD.

In one individual whose numbers were ascertained in 100% of the trials before the administration of TD it was not possible to draw the correct inference on the basis of psychogalvanometric readings after the administration of TD.

In three individuals in whom the correct number could be postulated on the basis of psychoglumnometric readings in fifty percent of the trials before the administration of TD, this was possible in 100% of the trials after the administration of TD.

In one individual in whom correct inferences based on the readings of the psychogalvanometer were never possible before the administration of TD, they were possible in 100% of the trials after the administration of TD.

Of two individuals whose numbers were correctly ascertained in 100% of the trails before the administration of TD this accuracy was maintained after the administration of the drug.

In one individual it was not possible to draw the correct conclusion on the basis of psychogalvanometric readings either before or after the administration of TD.

Before the administration of TD it was possible to ascertain on the basis of psychogalvanometric readings, the correct number in at least fifty percent of the trials in eight of the ten subjects.

After the administration of TD it was possible to ascertain on the basis of psychogalvanometric readings, the correct number in at least fifty percent of the trials in eight of the ten subjects.

The average percentage of accuracy for each group of eight subjects in whom it was possible to draw the correct conclusion of the basis of galvanometric readings in at least half of the trials, was found to be eight-one percent in the eight tested before the administration of TD and eightyseven percent in the eight tested after the administration of TD.

In all, 14 subjects were tosted before the administration of TD. In fifty percent of the subjects the correct inference was always drawn on the basis of psychogalvanometric

readings; in eighty-six percent in half of the trials; and in fourteen percent never.

In all, thirteen subjects were tested one to three hours after the administration of .03 - .06 cc of TD by inhalation or .01 cc by mouth. In sixty-one percent of the subjects the correct conclusion was always drawn on the basis of psychogalvanometric readings; in seventy-seven percent in half of the trials; and in twenty-three percent never.

The following is a summary of the fifty-one number experiments performed on seventeen subject, when the presence or absence of the drug is ignored: In sixty-six percent it was possible to draw the correct conclusion on the basis of psychogalvanometric readings. In thirty-four this was not possible.

This, while there is a better than chance possibility of ascertaining numbers by means of nesponse on the
psychogalvanometer, it will be seen that the use of TD is
of no value in increasing the usefulness of this technique.
It will benoted that in two-thirds of the trials on seventeen
subjects, it was possible by means of the psychogalmanometer
to ascertain the number the subject had chosen and was trying
to hide. It will also be seen that TD has no influence on
determining the frequency with which it was possible to
ascertain which number the subject had chosen, and that
there was no correlation between the frequency with which
the number of a single individual was ascertained before and

and the second of the second o

after TD. There was more often a change, either an increase or a decrease (70%) than a consistency (30%) in the frequency with which it was possible to accortain an individual's number after TD.

B. Information experiments

Seventeen subjects were examined by means of the psychogalvanometer.

Of two individuals tested both before and after the administration of TD correct conclusions about the area and activity were drawn on the basis of psychogalvanometric readings in one. In the other this was not possible.

Of Seven tested before or at least twenty-four. hours after the administration of TD, correct inferences were drawn about the area and activity on the Basis of the galvanometric readings, in four. In two, either the area or activity was accertained and in one the response of the psychogalvanometer was entirely misleading.

of the eight subjects tested one to four hours after the administration of .03-.06 se of TD by imbalation or .01 ce by mouth all information was ascertained on the basic of galvanometric readings in four. In the other four either the area or activity was ascertained.

DISCUSSION

All skillful examiners know and make use of the fact that interrogation is facilitated if the subject can be made to overcome his suspicions and look on the examiner in a friendly fashion. Rapport results in loquacity and loquacity usually results in the betrayal of guarded information.

Since loquacity is affected by the attitude of the individual toward the person to whom he is talking, any drugs used in interrogation should be used in conjunction with the tried and effective methods of conducting such inquiries. It is abvious, for instance, that the efficacy of a drug can be destroyed if the subject becomes hostile to and suspicious of the examiner and therefore silent.

Thus, one subject had been talking volubly for almost two hours. At the end of that time he was fold that there was one topic he had been avoiding and that this made it appear that this topic was important. Almost immediately the subject stopped talking and it became exceedingly difficult for an hour thereafter to induce him to discuss even the most innocuous topics.

The chemical substance most widely used in facilitating interrogation is alcohol. Like alcohol, TD is effective in facilitating interrogation in that it encourages aimiability and self-confidence, thus establishing rapport, and directly stimulates loquacity. Another advantage of TD is the fact that because of its tantelessness, and effectiveness in small doses, it can be administered without the knowledge of the subject. Not only has alcohol some of the disadvantages of TD -- marked variability in individual suspeptibility and the development of "drunkenness" it may also engender suspiciousness in the individual being plied with drink.

With the subject's hostility and suspiciousness lulled, he can be induced to discuss indirectly information he wishes to hide. As in a psychotherapoutic interview, or when under the influence of alsohol, the subject under the influence of TD embarks on a conversation which is continued even when guarded material is approached, as long as he is not aware of this approach. Thus, the naterial should be uncovered slowly and indirectly. When he becomes conscious of danger, and the fact that his guard of the sacret information is threatened, the subject becomes silent. For this reason direct questions whould be avoided, except where in the judgment of the interrogator that are appropriate.

Interrogation is facilitated when the subject has feelings of resontment about his Army experience since these feelings make him less sensitive to innter warnings that he should not discuss secret information and make him more

amenable to having the conversation channelized in desired directions. This is especially true if the subject welcomes an opportunity for mental catharsis.

TD, like alcohol, should be administered only after some measure of rapport has been established. It is more effective when it is administered during an interrogation that is carried out in a relaxed and informal social situation rather than in a formal military or civilian interrogation.

In the experiments reported here the establishment of rapport with all subjects was facilitated by the fact that the examiners were not the enemy, and by the subject's knowledge that betraying information to the experimentors was not as dangerous as betraying it to the enemy. This indicates that the drug would lose some of its effectiveness if the subject were being interrogated by an enemy agent, as long as the subject remained hostile and suspicious.

The inferences from these observations must, unfortunately, be limited since the work had to be discontinued before suitable comparison of the effect of TD could be made with those of caffeine, benzedrine, scopalamine and the barbiturates.

Sum: Are

- 1. Experiments were performed to ascertain whether TD Incilitated interrogation.
- 2. TD was found to increase loquacity. This increase averaged forty percent with a range of from nineteen to eighty-four percent.
- 3. In addition, TD improves rapport, and increases self-confidence and feelings of security in the subject, so that he believes he can engage in conversation without betraying confidential or secret information. TD induces the subject to relax his guard and to betray information, usually indirectly.
- 4. In this limited study anxious, cautious and obsessive persons were found to reveal information less often than those without such personality disturbances. In a few subjects with personality disturbances manifested by immaturity, hostility and rebelliousness it was found that loquacity decreased after the administration of TD.
- 5. TD can be compared in action and effectiveness in interrogation to alcoholic beverages. It has an added advantage in that it is administrable without the knowledge of the subject since it is tasteless and effective in small amounts.
- 6. While there is some evidence to indicate that the psychogalvanometer can be useful in uncovering information, TD does not increase this usefulness.

MEMORANDUM FOR: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE

SUBJECT:

Special Interrogations

REFERENCE:

Memorandum from ADSI to May 1950, ADSO, AD

- 1. This memorandum is in response to your request for comments on the interim field program for Project ARTICHOKE proposed in your staff study attached to the reference memorandum.
- 2. The Deputy Director (Plans) has recently established the Technical Services Staff with the general mission of providing devices ≪and techniques required by operations to carry out its missions. Since the techniques in question are of direct application to operations, it would seem appropriate that that staff take part in the research and development aspects of this Project.
 - 3. While still asserting our strong interest in Project ARTICHOKE, I question the desirability of undertaking the field program with the organizational arrangements proposed in the staff study without a fuller understanding of the objectives sought in the proposed field program and in ARTICHOKE itself as a major research project. I would recommend that you discuss the Project with Chief, TSS for the purpose of developing a line of collaboration.



80555

Chief, Staff

26 May 1951

Deputy Security Officer/CIA

ELUEBIRD -

Reference is made to the memorandum of 31 March 1951 from the Security Officer, CIA, relative to the above-named subject.

It would be appreciated if your reply to the reference memorandum could be expedited in order that the biographic data requested on subject may be available to 185 for action purposes.

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28 Kay 1951

MEMORALDON TO THE FILE

SUPPR: Pacting held at 1600 hours, 23 May 1951 on BLUEDIND



- 1. The group reviewed concurrence memo of 13 March 1951. In this connection it was decided that:
 - a. For the time being, service contacts would be kept separate from the professional contacts. (The latter referring to the Pasel).
 - h. All dealings with the Fentagon will be expanded on coordinated by O/SI.
 - (1) Condr. will be informed by 0/80 of Mr. 2000 activities with the Navy.
 - (2) The role of Mr. Will be clarified by 0/PC.
 - (3) RDB was suggested as an agency which could keep us informed as to the activities of the British and Canadians.
 - b. Conversely the Pentagon will be asked to go through O/SI.
 - (1) The Air Force project under Board and and will be clarified.
 - c. The Medical Division, SI will
 - (1) Follow psychological reports from the field.
 - (2) Follow the defensive aspects only.
 - (3) Propose suitable requirements as the program develops. (General program asked if the members had seen an 50 report by Hitler's psychologist. This report will be circulated).

- d. factolisant: Normal channels encountering difficulty, 51. Col. action will be naked to contact a friend in the Office of the Sergion Ceneral who may be helpful in obtaining medical men for the teams.
 - (1) General suggested the possibility of obtaining men through a floctor with the of the Valley Forge General Hospital?
 - (2) Ceneral also suggested consideration of Dr. Commission and or Dr. Commission for the Support of Staff.
 - (3) U/SO and O/PS will consider and select individuals to be trained in the techniques which the Mary has developed.
 - c. Coordination with the military on the highest possible level will be effected.
 - (1) Briefing General was considered.
 - (2) Testing of this committee with the military designess will be held ad seristin.
 - i'. Regular muckings of the committee will be held.
 - g. Progress reports will be issued.
 - h. All relevant literature will be collected and centralized.
 - i. Cerbors will contact Mr. Eller for the Mavy material.
 - 2. Other matters.
 - a. Dr. Cliff briefed these present on the neeting to take place in Montreal on June 1.
 - b. The possible role of the Secret Service was discussed. Tentative conclusion: Marcotics control only.
 - c. Wr. had forwarded a paper on the plans for research paragraphs in this paper dealing with training of agents for and research in interrogation received consideration by the committee.
 - 3. The next meeting will be held during the week of 4 June 1951.



Correction to Minites of Maeting on 23 Key 1951

p. 2 - Dr. is in the Philadelphia area as a practitioner. He night to a source of applicants or a confidate for employment.

The Velley Forge Comprel Hospital conducted extensive psychiatric work during the war. They might be able to give us the names of dectors who were on their shaff at that time, and which he evaluable.

Mr. delivered copies of the minutes of the meeting on 23 May to Mr. delivered copies of the minutes of the meeting on 23 May or cuestions.

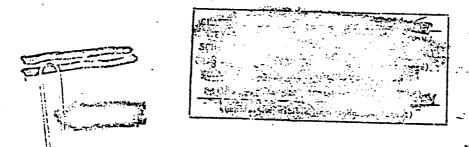
Mr. delivered copies of the minutes to Ceneral who consented to serve as Chairman of the Committee until Dr. returns.

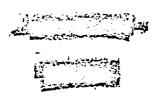
General raised the following points:

- 1. Should the personnel triefed on Eluebird to increased to include the Division Chiefs of OSO? The possibilities might not be realized if those with knowledge of it were too limited in number.
- 2. Should we consider a wider distribution of the Elucbird List so that those briefed would know all the others who were briefed?
- 3. At the same time a re-issue of Mr. Employed memo describing Bluebird security might be desirable.
- 4. Does the current list represent a practical set of briefing classifications? Possible alternative
 - a. Full knowledge

- b. Knowledge of team projects
- c. The Subject in general.
- 5. Mr. should keep notes which can be used as the agenda at the next meeting.
- 6. Correction to Mirutes of Meeting on 23 May 1951:
 - p. 2 Dr. Line is in the Philadelphia as a practioner. He might be a source of applicants or a candidate for employment.

 The Velley Forge General Hospital conducted extensive psychiatrific work during the war. They might be able to give us the names of doctors who were On their staff at that time, and might be available.
- 7. The next neeting will be held in Dr. June 5th at 4:00 p.m.







29 May 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE

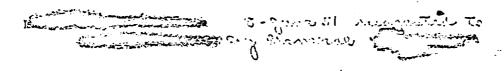
Attention: (EYES ONLY)

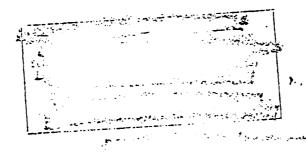
Reference our conversation this date, the following names are submitted to be included on the BLUEBIRD list:

Richard M. Holms, Special Assistant (Plans & Operations) James, Angleton, Chief, Staff A

James H. Drum, Chief, OAD

Assistant Director Special Coerations





Office Memorandism . United States Government

to htton from : Asst. Deputy Director (Admin) I&S

specy bit government

SUBJECT: Clearances for BLUEBIRD

DATE:

63

1. Please furnish me with a list of the personnel cleared to discuss BLUEBIRD, for incorporation in or with the notes of the meeting held on Wednesday, 23 May 1951.

2. At the meeting held in New York on 24 May 1951, Dr. mas quite disappointed that he could not approach Dr. mas as a candidate for the Panel. Would it be permissable for him to ask Dr. advice as the occasion arises?

her he willy don lites

29 May 1951

Answered as follows:

- 1. Received, and returned herewith.
- 2. No.

64)

. 31 Hay 1951

PERCHAIDUM FOR FILE

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- 1. Capt. Creaves phosed this morning to say that he is under orders to depart from Varidington in about a month. After my visit yesterday, he discussed this fact with his superior the asked him to call no and inform no that the new Army designed to the IAC Committee on "Educativa" would be Lt. Col. William H. Sausders, also in the Fequinal ents Eronch phone extension 52931.
- the referred to at the mosting on May 23rd. The group assured it to be the mosting on May 23rd. The group assured to as he is a very young fin site has only been with the Agency cince 9 May 1951. During procederly all this time, he has been any receiving special training. Mr. the first proquested further details concerning the terminage to by the May.

J. Luly (69)

1 June 1951

FERORAIDUN FOR: Mr.

- 1. The attached copies of a memorardum for file is practically self-emplanatory. With reference to paragraph 1, I would like to give you an opportunity to comment upon Col. Saunders before I attempted to contact him.
- 2. Has any information, relative to your attention since our meeting on May 23rd?

Attach: 2 (copies of nemo)

(5)S

Possible agends of Meating Jone 5th

Finish Pissessies of "Concurrence Hemo". (Dr. Chaduell)

Report on Canadian Conference by

Focision as to or Pissessian of:

- 1. Priofing additional persons c.g., Division heads, 050.
- 2. Further distribution of list distributed with minutes of last receiving so that these on it would know all others.
- 3. Possible correctness of classifications of security now in
- h. Classification of Material
- 5. Desirability of more effective Amay and Af liciton pursuanel.
- 6. Have better Linicon with RBB.
- 7. Possible controligation of substantive information.
- 8. The rhould be invited to the next meeting over and above the regular members.
- * Hames in parenthenis indicate the person desiring the item entered.

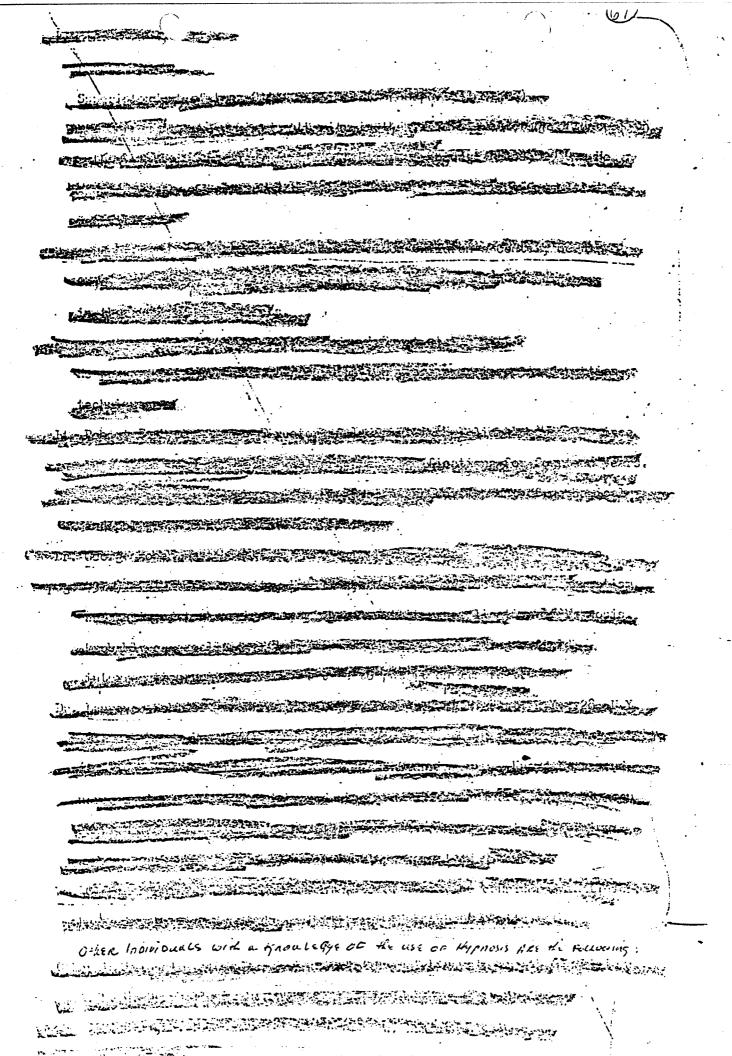
- 1. Interrolation techniques, other than conventional psychological interrogation, but without the use of physical duress, can be used effectively in:
 - a. Loyalty testing.
 - b. Chtaining intelligence.
 - e. Furnishing evidence for the conviction of criminals or defense of the innocent.

The application of techniques would be the same for the above three kinds of interrogation with few exceptions, such as may be encountered in espionage, including subversive use. The methods of interrogation, i.e., the actual questioning, requires special training for each of the three kinds of interrogation.

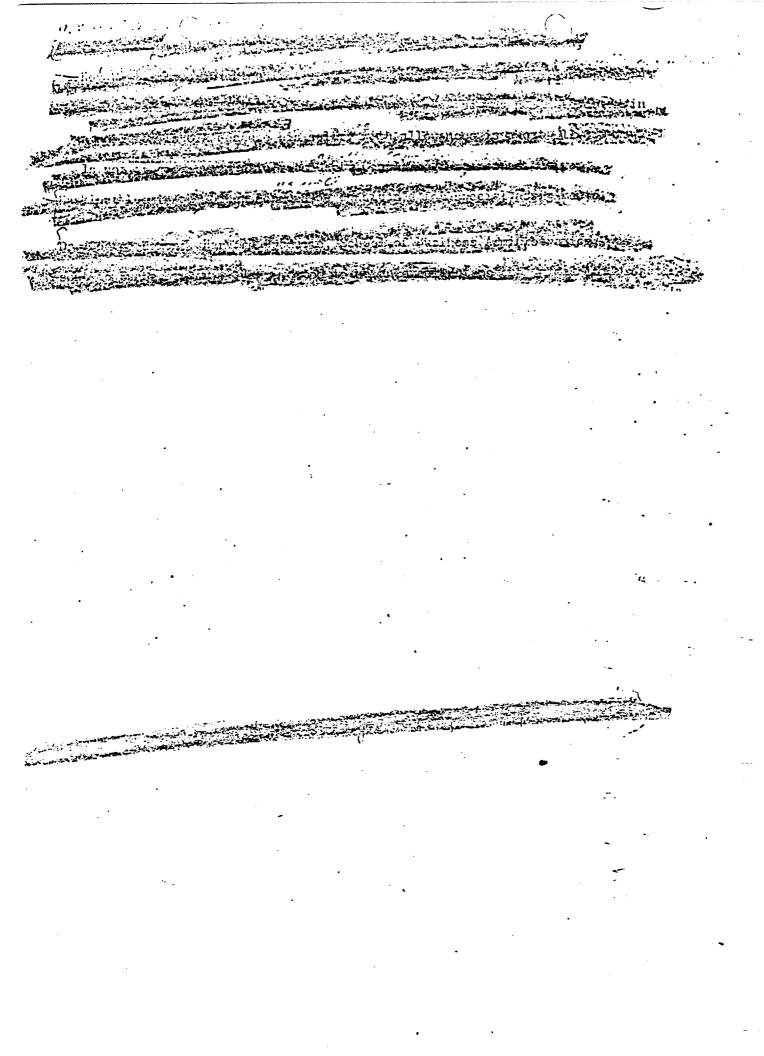
Loyalty testing and obtaining intelligence in certain operations are of primary importance new. This can be accomplished by the appointment of a team of men qualified in: Psychological interrogation; the use of the polygraph; the administration of drugs, and the induction of subcenecious isolation. The use of electronic technique might be advisable if conditions indicate the need.

2. The following names are suggested for assignment to the proposed team, or as sources of qualified personnel:





The state of the s Marchine and the state of the s Commence of the second Other men with extensive knowledge in electric shock are: Commented The names of other men have been suggested by Dr. Chadwellig 4. If these men are not available for administrative purposes to direct CIA program, the following might be given consideration. minute of the second se The following three sen would render excellent service in generally selfviction: The same of the sa Control Control







.6 June 1951

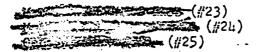
MINUTES OF MEETING
5 5 -----51

THOSE PRESENT:





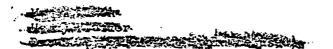
Mr. distributed copies of the Navy Bibliography to:



The recipients were advised that these copies were not to circulate outside of CIA without specific permission.

Discussion of concurrence memo, 13 March 1951, was concluded.

Mr. reported on recruitment and stated we had a team as follows:

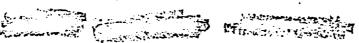


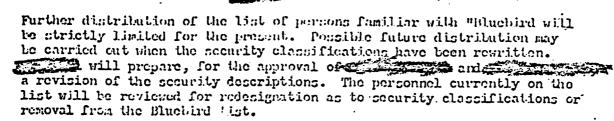
Five prospective med experienced in polygraph operation have been located. Their placement in the Bluebird T/O or in these divisions (OPC or OSO) has not been decided. The program of recruitment will be implemented by a committee formed to study background of existing employees in OPC-OSO-etc. to find suitable team members.



Coordination of research between OSI Panel program and HDB program will be effected by Gramman of Nebster of RDB will be coordinated by Gramman of RDB will be coordinated with British & Canadian programs.

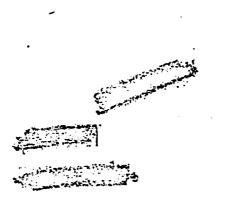
memo to Find dated 29 May 1951. They are the Division Heads in the





The members of the group were reminded that any administrative matters relating to this project can be classified secret where possible. This chould be done to simplify the headling of the material. Stated that he would contact certain persons in the military establishment so that the most influential and effective liaison personnel would be obtained. The centralization of substantive information was discussed and agreed upon that until a formal staff support group is organized CSI will be the custodian of or have access to all substantive information.

The next meeting of the group will be during the week of June 11.



(70)

'6 June 1951

MEMORAKUM FOR:

1. The following are the comment of June 5th:

Richard M. Helms James Angleton

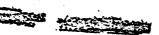
James H. Drum

2. Please add to the list Dr. Fork. of the Laboratory in New York, New York. was privally briefed by myself on May 24th.

(72)

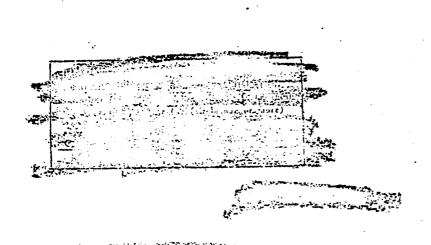
7 June 1951

IS ORANDOM FOR:



Reference our telephone conversation this date, following names are submitted to be included on Bluebird list:





Listing of the proportion of the supplication of June 5

and the extraction of the extr



1. The Problem.

The use of methods, other than conventional psychological interrogation by enemy nations gives them an esvantage which is a serious problem to our national security.

2. Action to be Imitiated for its Folution.

Establishment of a special research program utilizing available facilities and backed up by operational personnel for testing hypotheses under field conditions.

3. Essential Floments of this Program.

- a. Establishment of known facts:
- (1) Physiological research loading to a better understanding of the constituent factors in human behavior.
- (2) Physiological and pharmocological research leading to better understanding of the action or effectiveness of various agents used in connection with efforts to control human behavior.
- (3) Confirmatory evidence of use by the enemy of special techniques for extracting information or otherwise exerting control over an individual.
- (h) Nethcis which have been used or may to used by the enemy to obtain true or false confessions, or to obtain intolligence by breaking the will of the interrogates. This will include:
 - (a) Interrogation unter narcosis
 - (b) Subconscious isolation
 - (c) Shock techniques a commence for many the test graph, a
 - (d) Use of ultrasomics and somics
 - (a) Other

b. The development of methods for detection of techniques applied by the enemy.





control development of pering to combit the use of teen methode egaind: . o porcensol, including: (1) Provision for proventive necessron against upo. (2) Treatment of the effects of sighted techniques. d. forthing of rafe new notices and improving of known techniques for testing the legalty of, entracting information from or otherwise exerting control overs

(1) Precimility friently perconnels ...

(a) Aganta

entrol owner

Note that the state of the The contract process will distinct the contract of the contrac and the second of the (b) in the large of the second and approximate and primary is ac . Littera.

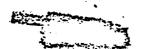
erolocited (a)

6. (a) tecovered personnel

(c) Courilles the reason (2) Others to seeke televice.

- (4(2) Programbly undriendly: "Reddend, reddendd dannler i'r berther wedenger bell an berther to be a second of correction (a) P.O. of the control harm behavior .
- () for (b) a known Agonomic of the entropy of a promise and agree of for sale of the second plants and the second properties. individual (c) Ottom
- o. Pavolograph of Corists to that interest to that by the regree to and a larger than the control of the control of the promise distribution was up to entire . De D (1). Location of deception only, 62 periods:
 - (2), Inducing control of the engine of a
 - (3) Compiling and evaluating results
- Le becautement and training of personnel for recourch and executional successions of progress.
 - o er si ciar aurica ad saciar (1) Project
 - (2) Operational groups

The column control of the control of by the ever (3) Compiling and evaluating units



Office Mennorandum • united states government

DATE: 12 June 1951

PROM

SUBJECT:

Crime Laboratory, During this time he was engaged in a series of tests on university students to determine the efficacy of so-called "truth serums".

His tests consisted in having subjects come to the laboratory with some person they trusted. The subjects were assured that they would not be asked any personal or embarassing questions and if they did reveal any personal information during the test their trusted friend was there to protect their interests.

he could ask them. Among these questions were some that the examiner could not possibly know, i.e., telephone numbers, names of distant relatives, etc..

The general conclusions that the reached as a result of these tests were: (1) the results of drug interrogation were about 50% accurate, (2) the most difficult problem the examiner faced was to separate the disjointed babbling of the subject, intended to be misleading from the statements of the subject innocently misleading, and (3) if the subject would not divulge information under a compentently done interrogation without the use of drugs, he would very seldom divulge the information while under the influence of drugs.

These general conclusions were not based solely on the tests conducted upon the students but were also based on the many examinations with drugs that he conducted on actual criminal subjects.

At present is the Director of the State Police Crime Laboratory, He has held this post for several years and the writer does not know if he is still experimenting with drugs and their truth inducing effect.

If a security check is to be run on it is respectfully suggested that Professor and be contacted. It is has known for many years and would gladly cooperate with an investigator on this matter. It is presently employed as Professor of Law at University,

Respectfully submitted,





13 June 1951

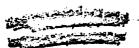
Executive Assistant/SI
Deputy Security Officer/CIA
BLUEBIRD

In accordance with the revision of the categories of knowledge of BLUEBIRD ctivities, there is submitted herewith the revised list of persons presently in SS having knowledge of this project. The listing is as follows:

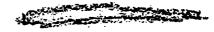




Former members of IGSS no longer employees of CIA had the following nowledge up to the time of their departure in December 1950:



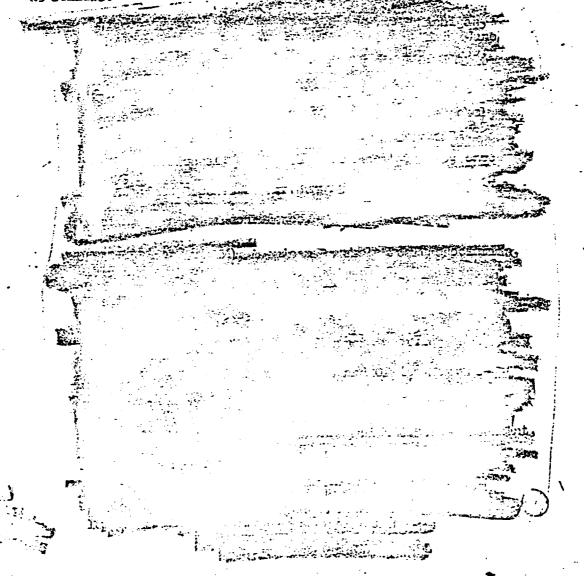




22 Juno 1951

IMPOURANDUM FOR:

1. Today we restricted the office briefly and said that he would like to have two men elected as possible markers of our Penel. Their names and the biographics which appear in Travican Non of Sciences as follows:



Office Mennovandam . United states government

TO : Chief, Security Division

DATE: 5 July 1951

FROM :

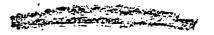
Deputy Security Officer, CIA

Lie will as finger

SUBJECT:

BLUEBIRD

Attached are names of two persons with biographic data who are under consideration for use on the BIUEBIRD panel. Please conduct an investigation on these individuals sufficient to give them a limited briefing on BLUEBIRD supplemented by a secrecy agreement for the purpose of determining their interest in serving on this panel. After interest has been determined and these persons do desire to serve, the investigation should be sufficient to clear them in a consultant capacity to OSI.



165 1 16 16 16 16 1 16-274

27 June 1951

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Anniedent Liegolpe, Colombilio Intelligence

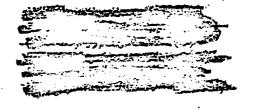
M71:

SHINE.OC:

- 1. Reference is this to the resonants detail 3 Jone 1791, requesting that the personnel element for MATHEM to electified us to the entent of necessary browledge of the project. Set out below is a list of the channel of personnel, together with the Glearence category.
- 2. It is unfed that the Lieb relatived contains a number of errors which have been converted in the Lieb below. Particular attention is directed, because, to the limiting of the large of the particular of the plantage of the elegants by the problem of his elegants by referred to I a CD.

THE THE OF SERVICE PROPERTY.

Angloton, Jarus H. Jarrey, Jarrey, William K. Helms, Richard 2(0-2)



3. The rate of Colonel series at the lie is not being this liet inarmed as he is no longer with the agency.

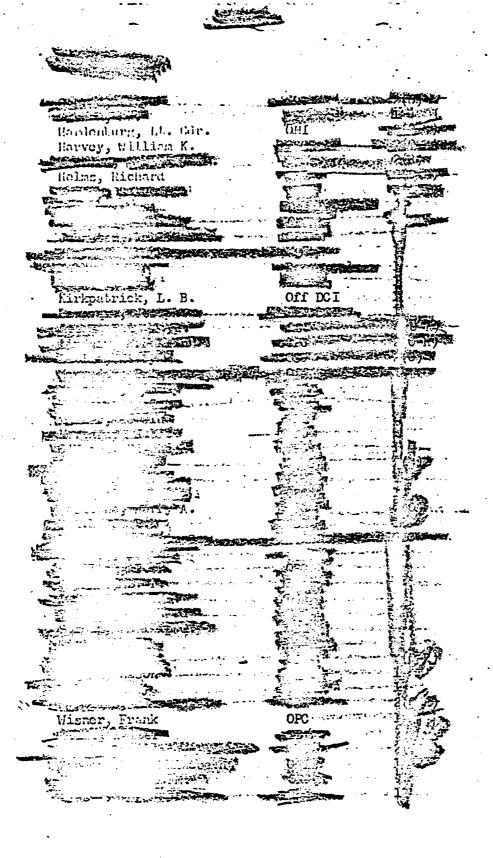
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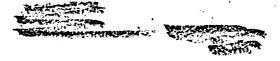
HANOPAIDUM FOR:

- 1. Herewith is a list of all persons who have been briefed on "Elucbird". Should you have additional persons, I would appreciate your informing me.
- 2. You received a copy of Mr. Harvey's letter to me dated 27 June 1951. As I have no direct contact with Mr. Grouper Loker will you please let me know his status. He as not listed on the memorardum which you sent me 18 June 1951. I understand that he is an employee of IESS.

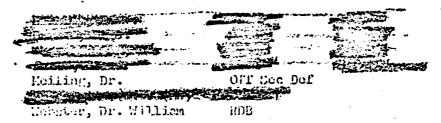
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Cushing, E. H, Dr.		
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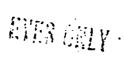


Post of the second



3. The following personnel were active at one time in the "Bluebird" operation and their former security classification is given.







3.30 July 23

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F July 1951

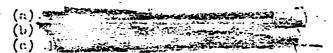
MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant Director, SI

SUPJECT

Progress on ELURETED

1. Since the meeting of 24 May 1951 in New York there have been the following meetings (reports in the files):

- a. 1 June 1991 Dr. . . . and in Montreal.
- b. 5, 8, and 11 June 1951 General meeting of group in Washington.
- 2. The status of the activities cutlined in the memorandum of 13 Harch 1951 is briefly described below:
- 051 a. Appointment of a Coordinator Finished business.
 - b. Establishment of a Panel Dr. now has:
 - (1) Decided on the membership of the Panel.
 - (2) One member fully processed (his-assistant)
 - (3) Obtained expressions of interest from the balance who have a preliminary clearance but will require further processing:



- e. Coordination with IAC Agencies.
- (1) R vy fully embeldiated through Mar-Alberti-emi
- (2) Army The Army designee, the Col.-William Convolence has should a cooperative interest. He has started to elucidate the Irmy interest in Bluebird, but has not completed his investigation.

- (3) Air Force Mal .- Mayer M. Could-(Malicel) has been briefed. He stated General Lerry has for a long time been interested in conditioning which would block disclosure.
- d. Establishment of research projects yet to be developed.
- e. Furnish teams with information as to new techniques to be developed.
 - f. Receive reports of field terms received and filed.

Fass

- a. Recruitment A special committee has been appointed to screen employees and applicants for membership on teams.

 The Chairman, There was are represented.
 - b. Trained teams No new teams have been organized but the personnel is available to form a team to carry out any emergency operation.

MACON THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

- a. Supply eveilable qualified personnel There offices are represented on the condition referred to under 3283 (a) above.
- b. Work with Interrogation Centers Apparently the work at these centers has not progressed to the point where trained teams could be fully employed if available.
 - c. Overseas experimentation To be developed.
- 3. Significant briefings.
- Eontreal and sout him a cost of the report. Copies of the report were also sent to the self in the hid and the self in the hideathick.
- b. has briefed to the office.
- C. The lend send bricked Dr. Webster of

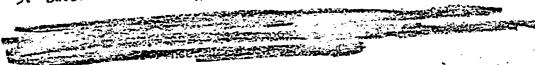
h. Administrative

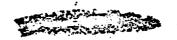
- a. The possibility of the new-Couler Clark playing a role in this operation is at present doubtful. His assignment to Pt. Sill, Chicken in expected.
- b. A simple more file of all persons connected with the operation has been established in C/SI. Priefing status is given.





5. Substantive





10 July 1951

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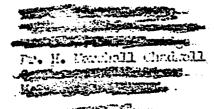
PERCENTENT TO THE FILE

EURIHOT:

Minutes of recting hold 9 July 1951 at 1530 hours

ro Managan

frecent immo:



Hot present:

- 1. The progress report deted 9 July 1951 was reviewed. The following topics covered in the nessecondar were further discussed:
 - a. Boundarant. bij
 - (1) The final proceeding of the factor, and the latest.
 - requesting the elegrance of the state of the
 - (3) server is now proceeding seven polygraph operations for organizable in the agency. Some of them may be used on teams.
 - (4) (a) A term to our plement the interrogation netivities in Purers for the is currently the most record BLULLAD term. This term would complement or supplement the work of the process at the refector Center.
 - (b) control described the need for the organization of a holding operation which will enable the defeators to be held either a short, medium or long period of these as would be unde necessary by their individual circumstances.
 - b. The most effective possible contacts with the Service agencies.



- (1) A measurable to the three Services will be prepared asking for a statement of their objectives and the means by which they are currently working towards the accomplishment of these objectives.
- (2) The question of a representative at ASPIC mas discussed, and the property will be suked to inform the group as to the name of his designer.
- (3) Listion with the Office of the Secretary of Before was discussed and through what to express to be the experience character of this matter with the first to be acted upon at the present time but should be "bicklered" for one nouth.
- 2. Pr. Chadrell iold of action to have certain information concerning a case relevant to the NEWERLAN operation. Dr. The will be approached for a definite statement as to his imposing of the case.
- 3. It was expected that the of the fixet problems of the Penel will be to device suitable field executions for we in the well will be execution, where we as a group to recognize the applicability of Massella to executions in the fields, it was decided that IASS will be the agent to decide on the systicability of Massella to exclude access to defector liebts. They will make the deciden, based on their access to defector liebts.
- h. The elements of the second in abeyone, as he is definitely leaving the inchington mea.
- 5. The next scheduled meeting will telm place in the C/SI conference room, 2519 MM Emilding, on 23 July 1951 at 1930 hours. This meeting will include all meeting of the Fencil. Fedor to that the, for the will call a meeting of a small group to propers an agencia.

Uffice IVI 77201 VIRCULITO . UNITED ST. LES / YVERTINE 82

TO : Deputy Security Officer, Es

FROM : Intelligence Officer, OSI

SUBJECT: Pluebird Project

1. In accordance with the discussion at the meeting of July 9th, the following names are being sent to you for consideration as candidates for the Eluebird operation:

- a. Drawn he is an applicant who is now being processed for employment.
- b. Dr. currently employed in our Medical Division.
- 2. The following localities in are on the list of places to be visited by Draman in the period January to March 1952. Your comment is desired.

Cities:

- I.
- 2.
- 3.
- h.
- 5.
- 6.

Districts:

- 2.

DATE: 10 July 1951

- 3.
- 4.

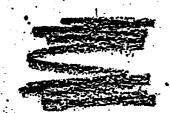
11 2012 1821

PERCEADEN FOR: Licison Officer, Project Muebird Department of the Air Force

- 1. As a first step in formulating a progren for Project Muching each interested service is boing asked to provide CIA with the following information:
 - a. The specific objectives of the Department with respect to this project, both offensive and defensive.
 - b. A brief statement of research and/or development projects now going on or planted in the Department of the Air Ferce which relate to this project. An indication of the ranner in which these projects, if successful, will entiry the Departmental objectives will be helpful.
- 2. Our time schedule is such that receipt of this information by 20 July 1951 is essential.
- 3. If there is any question about the propriety of including any of the Air Force's activities, please call some extension-2550, or the second

Assistant Director

of Bub, - Coordinations memor



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 - -a)-Ohio-State University-
 - -b)-Calambia University
- Schools associated with Universities & -g-2.
 - .e)_School of Human-Relations, Yale University
 - -b) School of Industrial Relations; Hornell University
 - _c) Medical-Schhols,-e.g.-Colloege of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia Unit
- Scientific Research Institutes 3.
 - e) Pochereller Institute
 - _b)-Russell-Sage Founttionh
- Corporations serving industry on personnel problems reserving
 - .a)_Parchological_Corporation
 - ·b)-Dinlan Associates
 - c) Booz, Allen and Hamilton
 - -d)-Indestrial Relations Commerciate.
- Experience of Companies who have pioneered in the use of new techniques, erg-5.
 - ~a)-Proctor-&-Gamble
 - -b)-Gereral-Electric
- Government agencies concerned with personnel selection, e.g.
 - a)-Air-Force-Directorate-of Personnel
 - -b)-Eureau of Personnel, U-S-Navye

Bricfing:

1. Dr. Will introduce the members and describe his own entry into the project.

2. Dr. Charling will:

- a. State the problem
- b. Describe the current activities of governmental agencies now active in the field
- c. Describe the relation of the offices represented at this meeting to the project.
- 3. General will describe the interest of the using agencies in the project.
- le lir. The will discuss the specific applications which will -
- 6. Similary services.

Planning of Future Activities:

- 1. The functioning of the panel.
- 2. Objectives These may be divided into two classes:
 - a. Long term, e.g. Furniamental research on nerve mechanisms
- b. Short term e.g. Preparation of a namual on what to do if captured.

May have

HEIORAIDIM FOR FILE

SUBJECT: Hasting with INC Representatives of Project Bluebird

PRESENT: Dr. CIA

Hr. J. H. Alberti, Kavy Rosignes
Lt. Cdr. Herichburg, Kavy Alternate
Col. Lloyd E. Gould, Air Force Designes
Lt. Col. William H. Ecuniors, Army Designes

reviewed the development of the Project within CIA. This program was undertaken because it became evident that some necesures must be taken to provide protection for our personnel against Seviet interregation techniques. Recommendations were made to ilr. Dulles, therefore, that a high priority program be established on this subject. The program was accepted by Mr. Dallos and approved by the DCI. At an executive sersion at the IAC on 2 ipril 1951, the progrem was emplained to the herds of the clier intelligence agencies and they were requested to nominate designees to work with the Assistant Director for Scientific. Intelligence on the matter. Inch one of the designees has been approximed informally to determine his department's interests and programs existent. A first step in this precess was the nemeranium to each designed asking for the specific objectives of his department and for information on ... established or planned programs. The date of 20 July for submission of this information was established because of a meeting of consultants to the project scheduled for 23 July 1951.

2. In Alberti cutlined in detail the Navy program and his concept of the over-cll objectives:

a. Defensive aspects - An example of the action taken by the lawy in this regard is a bricking which liv. Alterti gives to CIA personnel which consists primarily of indectrination or conditioning.

b. Offensive espects - Tieco breck dom into:

- (1) Tre use of drugs, etc. 4
- (2) Interrogation techniques:
 - (a) Ecchenical side
 - (b) Phaymacouticals

The current havy research effort started in 1917 at Dethesda.

The Army and the Air Force were salvised of this effort which presented

The Army and the Air Force were salvised of this effort which presented

rather slowly are to limitations in funds, etc. The next significant

develop. Is occurred at about the same time then in . D about a year

connection with Project Elucbird (in this connection lie. Alterticularity of the circular connection with Project Elucbird (in this connection lie. Alterticularity of the circular connection operation which is now completed.)

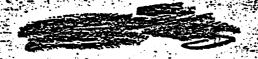
Col. Ideards's project connected primarily of the use of narcohypnosis plus mechanical side such as the lie detector. The CIA Project did not use come of the drugs offered by the Havy and the opportunity for testing these in that project was therefore lost.

b. At about the same time the Many re-enalyzed the Department of Defense projects conserred with obtaining intelligence from interrogations and decided that there were limitations on emphilities within the Department of Defense due to the difficulty of conducting tests on individuals, etc. The lavy took the nattor up with Admiral Drown who was associated with Dr. Heiling in the Office of the Secretary of Defence and who know of the Havy interest because of his provious position as Director of Research, Durose of Redicina : and Surgary. At that time also, the lavy working on "motion sickness" problems. Affroject was established under Gial with with with allocated by CED over a period of three years. Of to date has expended (50,000 for which they will ultimately to reinforced by the Office of Secretary of Defence. The Army and Air Force were briefed on this project. Also joint metings were held with CIA and the FBI, but not the Pepartment of State. The FUI's reaction was - no interest - nothing to contribute could not edmit interest in such a project anyay.

c. Also at the are time, Old advised Old of the Project nt the University of Irdians. This project is in essence a search for valid irdications of deception other than the mechanical indicators now being used. It also considered certain other keeps mechanical irricators such as eye metions, etc. This project is now financed - They \$50,000 - Arry and Air Force \$25,000 each.

In summy, Mr. Alberti stated that the specific objectives of these projects are the development of offensive techniques. They are coordinated Department of Pefense projects under the management control of OIR. All information on such projects will be are available to CIA. The Many also has an intense interest in developing new techniques for resistence to interrogetion (the defensive aspects).

- 3. The Air Force number advised that he would be forced to give a regularity report on activities in his department until further information could be obtained.
- 4. The Army monther edvised that he was in about the same position except that he had learned of a project at Harvard University writer

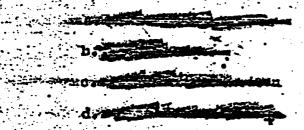


- Fr. For . 1. believes that this project it in the vehicute field, is unclassified, and and developed and is controlled by the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army.
- 5. Dr. explained the mission of the medical unit in OSI. It is responsible for continued surveillance of foreign efforts in this field but is not bricked and has no responsibility for this project as such. He is handling everything under his personal direction with all individuals in CIA listed as to knowledge, etc.
- 6. The service members irought up the subject of namuals now in preparation in the Joint Chiefs of Staff to serve as guidance as to the attitude to be riopted by a micro of the Armed Services when captured. There is a series of JUS papers (classification TOP SUBRIT) which when approved will be submitted through the LCI to the National Security Conseil. When finally approved these will result in unclassified directives and namuals for the guidance of all service personnel. The primary purpose is to advise service personnel on:
 - n. How to evoid disclosing imformation when captured.
 - b. How to avoid beatings or other Soviet techniques because they are suspected of having such information. This is mainly a part of the defensive or resistance aspect.
- 7. In Alberti agreed to advise Dr. when the JCS papers (JDS 2053) are ready for trunchittal to the DCL.
- 3. Ur. Cheducll then described the program within CIA. There is an intermal working group composed of representatives from the intermedated offices:



These individuals most regularly to insure continuing progress and full coordination with respect to each aspect of the project in which one or more components of CIA have an interest. The information on the existence of the project is limited to a few individuals in each of the interested offices and this list is on record here.

9. In addition, CIA has an outside working group composed of compotent scientists as follows:



This is a group which will to briefed on 23 July at which time it is hoped to convince them that the project is northy of their attention and as such of their time as they can spare from their other responsibilities. It is hoped that we can stimulate their thinking and obtain some constructive suggestions as to specific approaches to the various research aspects of the project. In this connection, there will be experimental programs which can be carried out in this country. There will also be programs which cannot be done here and may take the form of the original project. Thusbird. The results of the latter type of experiment will probably be proported in two ways:

- a. Substantivo reports on the detailed information obtained from the individual. These are not our concorn and will be issued through regular established intelligence channels.
- b. Technical reports Incso are reports which would be made by technical observers on the reactions of the subject with respect to the techniques used and would cone back for review by the best scientiff competence available. This would then suggest now approaches and generate further experimentation. Hr. Alterti noted the difficulty which arose in connection with original Project Elucbird and asked that adequate notice of new CIA operations for research purposes in this field be given to the service representatives.
- 10. The subject of collation of information which is known to be evailable in great countities on the techniques used on individuals the have been in the hards of the Seviets was considered. Mr. Alberti noted that this breaks down into two win categories:
 - purpose of obtaining intelligence. There is practically no information available on the techniques used in this connection.
 - b. Information on interrogations to obtain confessions. There is known to be nountains of information on this subject all of which has been collated by interested officials in the Repartment of Peferse although no summary has been prepared and it is not telieved that such a summary is necessary.
- Il. It was agreed that it would be constructive to bring together the service designees and the CIA consultant penel at an early date. It would

pessibly Captain Keller together with this group.

- problem of citaining funds for research from the various participating agencies, consideration-to given to utilizing existing and established agencies for this purpose. The Air Force mader mentioned in particular ment Commid.
- end surrepresentatives in the same and also cur discussions with the participation with this subject. In both cases, no indication of active participation in this matter either in CIA or the Department of Defence was given.
- Il. Possibility of re-opproaching the FBI which so farms indicated no interest in this project was discussed. Here's suggested which might be useful in this connection were provided (in the and line and line while the former is probably the individual with the real knowledge while the latter is the FBI ligison officer with the services.



88

DATE: 30 July 1951

10

FROM :

subject: BLUMBIRD.

Request you add the name of of my office to the ELUEBIRD control list, since he is administratively handling papers pertaining to this project.

Was ald Jinen Kulphus)

PERSONAL TO THE FILE

SUBJECT: Notes on mosting hold 23 July 1951 in Room 2519 H Building

Present: Panel Menters - Dr. Fr. Chairman; Ir. Dr. Dr. and staff numbers - Side

A. HILFIE

- 1. Dr. Dr. described his om entry into the project.
- 2. Dr. stated the problem. He then described the development of the project within the various interested components of the areney.
- 3. in described the importance of the project to covert
- h. Ir and I'r emplained other interests
- other Government agencies, principally the military services.
- B. DECOUSE OF REALING OF RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER AGENTS.
- 1. Practical the relationship of the project to mark
 - a. By the Research and Development Founds of the US and Canada.
- These items are elaborated upon in the attached Discussions.

By the Defector Center in Europe.

THE REPORT OF THE PERSON OF TH

- 2. Dr. described a recent contact with Dieserof Mentil Priversity. &
 - 3. Ir. gradientold of having morked in collaboration with of ORO in November 1950.
 - TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROJECT
 - 1. Dr. raiced the question of "cover" in talking about the substance of the project with professional friends. promised to develop one if desirable. *
 - 2. Dr. stated he would like to establish an open list rol cleared consultants so that he could have present at eny neeting only those with a significant interest or contribution. #
 - As phases of the project might require the advice of highly specialized persons, consideration was given to the possibility of having certain conferences set up on a one-time basis.
 - ir. proceed to min the necessary arrangements for the panel ranbors to observe an interrogation when appropriate.
 - 5. To completion dates for project should be stated until the complete project outline has been prepared. 10 Sec. 440
 - SUCCESTED SPECIFIC PROJECTS FOR THE SUPPORT STAFF
 - 1. Collection of substantive references for evaluation by the penal in the delineation of areas of firm !moniledge. *
 - Fregeration of a chart in which the situations likely to be faced by en individual were plotted against the known defence. (Conditions to be specified by
 - E. SURGESTED AREAS OF INSTITUTE ACTIVITY
 - 1. A study of the amenability of the individual and the detection of an "emenable type." *
 - 2. A thorough study of interrogation. *
- 3. In evaluation of the part which instruments can plan in such Were bloken &

LCOLCLUSION ...

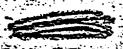
As the discussion drew to a close, consideration was given to the degree of success that could be attained. With respect to the



defensive aspect, the panel can nake a definite contribution if an improvement is made in existing methods of resisting disclosure. With respect to the offensive aspect of eliciting information, a study of carefully selected areas of present information and properly designed research projects will enable us to develop better techniques.

- 2. In conclusion, ir restated three questions which the panel will find useful in guiding their discussion:
 - at . That subject matter requires further evaluation?
 - b. The is the best can to evaluate present knowledge?
 - c. What research projects will furnish us with needed information:
 - 3. In this stated that he would call a meeting of the parol in New York within the next week. The meeting adjourned at 1630 hours.







To Accompany Linutes of Eceting held 23 July

development of techniques but about of fundamental/and possibilitaries reactions. The matter expense to marrons constall study and concentrated effort in view of its potential effect on national escential. In the condition whatever become are available for at least one day in which to obtain whatever become of this information they will agree that the nation who beside of this information they will agree that the nation participation as pencil markers.

Interest compared this subject, at least in principle, with EV. In christed the group of the interest of the Mirector and his reputy for Plans, ir. Dilles. In nated that the agency program will be broad and comprehensive, involving both desertic and overseas activities, and taking into consideration the programs and objectives of other departments, principally the military services.

line placed on first priority:

- e. A statement as to present possibilities based on firmly established facts.
- nent of techniques

to this project had been displaced as phantesy, practical experience had shown that every place of the problem was important to his office. His problem were chiefly:

- a. Eliciting informations
- be Cross checiday on whifting information.

Reservering that field conditions require the minima of clinical preparation before operational use, information is desired as to the the means by which control may be asserted over an individual under-

- a. Controlled conditions
- b. Any conditions.

From the work that has been done to date and a certain exemt of home field experience, it is assumed the nears considered mill be:



- a. Drugs
- b. Rimnosia :
- c. A commination of a. and b. above.

No urged the penel, however, not to limit itself to the consideration of only popular techniques, but to review any mane which will give results.

possibilities of a basic study of interrogation with and without sides such as the polygraph. This device has proven to be an excellent entering wedge in that it shows variations from normal conduct.

Experiences in interrogation has shown that it is the points of variation from normal conduct at which it is must easy to effect a poychological entry and ultimate control.

also discussed the question of induction of defection and the fact that there have been some notable Soviet processes. The concensus of crimien was that there were many factors not directly related to the project which had a bearing on defection. (The possible success of the lowists in some of the objectives desired by I'm, and (below), were considered.)

information, and stressed the problem of asserting control under varied conditions. Lorund interrogation normally presupposed that the person is under our control for a contain period of times. He would like to know for his office, however, if it is possible to assert control without removing a person from his normal contacts. Under such conditions the person could be made to report back for further indoctrination or receipt of communicate at a later and less conspicuous apportunity.

been obtained with post hymotic suggestion; however, this had been frequently done under laboratory conditions. The problem of securities of control under securities conditions might therefore require a missly new exemus of approach.

naports of the problem stating that they were primarily interested ins

entrol of their on agents,

b. Broading the control which an energy might have over agents which fall into our bands.

cervices as follows:

favor - Nort active in this field. Supporting the find are projects outside of the government and the drug project at Tetherda within.

Army - Partially supporting the project and having interest, through this, an interest as evidenced by work at filewood, a Camp Bobrick, and supporting a great to break an expectation.

Air Force - Who Eircetorate of Intelligence (old A-2), is reintending a policy central over the research work which has been delegated to the Air Esterial Command. The purpose of such projects has been to increase the resistance to disclosure which would be demanded of pilots whose planes fall in energy territory.

The Army and Air Force representatives are not as theroughly grounded in the project as the lawy representative, and it is leged they will be now effective as time progresses.

Stated that because of certain relationships that exist, it will be necessary to make contacts with the existing projects on individual bases.

The question was raised as to the immledge possessed by one military service about the projects under may in another.

In a contained that one of the main functions of the Goordinator and his staff was to effect a proper exchange of information between the various agencies interested in the project. As the different service representatives become nore familiar with their duties and CIA is able to point to a set of definite accomplishments, then the exchange will become much more effective.

In conclusion, and the stated that there were three meas of project interests

- A. Direct wojects, c.g.,
- b. Indirect projects These now existing as fundamental research milds will show a bearing on the problem as they become imom to us.
- tion but having probable by-products of value to us, c.g., IDB project on political markers.
- a. NOTE. On this point the major portion of the information was furnished by Dr. How has been very careful not to duplicate the activities which the individual Services have been appearable. As they have not been asked to initiate a program, they have confined most of their work to the related field of wass influencing of people, and the work has been done through their human Resources Penels.

mus expecting to leave RES. His successor is non emulting fenate confirmation and until consider the matter soon. The mill for some time to a consultant for CIA.

- D. Relations with Counts: And has obtained the Following information relative to Canadian Research and Development:
 - There is no formal understanding between Arabitany
- 2. There is no existing progress in Canada at the present.
 - 3. There will be one.
- 4. He may expect inquiries from the Camedians as to our progress.



- D-2 for stated that he had been in teach with Dr. of the content was made that Dr. only support some work of his. The comment was made that Dr. interests are mostly in the field of fundamental research and that this should be borne in mind in framing any project for him.
 - In connection with the discussion of cover and classification, Ir. stated that:
 - h. The highest clausification sunt be placed on enything which revealed the operations of the agency.
 - b. The substantive matter of the research, so long as any encornection with CIA is not revealed, should be as open as possible.

The question was ruised as to the seed for the electification of certain information relating to CIA, such as the fact that the agency uses a polygraph. It was pointed out that certain over-all facts about the agency become publice. If there was free discussion of the event activities, the extent of covert activities could be easily deduced.

C-2 Dr. Traised the question of the clearence of Draguestander and but desired to have as consultantes

Possible sources of useful informations

during the wer.

b. Other reports as available on techniques for selecting and evaluating personnel based on previous (Forld Ver II), covert operations.

- c. Personnel selection, records or enthods of:
 - (1) The Adjutant Coneral
 - (5) 2-1
 - [E-A (E)
 - (4) Difers
 - (5) cem
 - (6) Other.
- d. The work of Ir. at at a Vaiversity
- c. It is projects; those related to our interest.
- and the USPUS.
 - E. References used by the following outhors on:
 - (1) Basic physiology:
 - (4) listhan Eleitarn of the University of Chicago in
 - (b) Ancel Roys of the University of Elimesota in
 - narconis by:
 - (a) Preman and cill
 - (b) Kubie, Laurence
 - (c) Bill, Clerk
 - (d) Perrin
 - (e) Folf, Dernard
 - he All available namuals on interrogations



- I-l A simily of his areachility of the individual and the detection of much marefullity is moded. In evaluating the effectiveness of any moded the degrees of accombility of the subject is an important factor. (There must be keep to it as single hypertists probably have tests by which they determine from a group of volunteers these that will be must qually hypertigod).
- FR. There was experent executed that one of the besic excels and the restriction and interpolation methods.

 The proticulation of interpolation and interpolation methods.
 - a. What is to be learned from these experienced in inter-
 - (1) Uliniciano
 - (2) l'asapapar reporters,
 - b. How do fraction and fractions rethods commerce
 - c. Non dues the attitude of the interrogator affect the
- The degree of explants that shall be placed upon devices much be decided at an early necting of the penal in cutilizing its program. The experience of there in the field has been that the siddled use of an instrument such as a polygraph greatly increases the potential of an interrogator for detecting inaccuracies in statements.



化氯化甲酚 医生物病 医抗病

1. Introduction

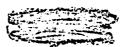
c. Present suppo of Mational Nofomso

and the second of the second o

- (1) Recognized defense problems
 - (a) Atomio bomb
 - (b) Submerine
 - (c) Biological warfure
 - (d) Espionago agents
 - (c) Etc.
- (2) Urwecognized defense problems
 - (c) Subsunscious isolation
 - . 1. Le Nothed of exerting immediate or prolonged influence on the subconscious mind.

ores relations argente sections o

- be Purpose of procombation of this information.
 - (1) Present fundamental principles involved.
 - (2) Possible applications by an unfriendly country.
 - (5) Present use by other countries.
 - (4) Common techniques in use, which is party serious
- 2. (5) Suggested Asturo colion that the example
- esting estingeous est wed around (a) Although the
 - to, I was (b) Loren how to combat
 - (6) Security implications and decision
 - (a) Rosson for socurity to the contract of
 - The control of the co
 - aroan-nen zuen daerebil einkaität 🚉 bisserikki
 - 3. Material not enfo for public consumption
 - L. Ridiculo from mis-informed froups.



- a. Psychological concept of the mind
 - (1) Conscious mini
 - (a) Its power
 - 1. Control of certain bodily movements
 - 2. Conscious thought process
 - (b) Its limitations
 - 1. Lack of control of certain organic actions
 - 2. Comparatively week memory
 - (2) Subconscious mind
 - . (e) Control of physiological functions
 - (b) Powerful memory
- b. Uncontrollable manifestation of the subconscious mind
 - (1) Talking in sleep
 - (2) Proming
 - (3) Spentaneous reaction
 - (a) Lack of memory concerning emergency actions
- c. Desirable for one to contact aubconscious memory
- 5. Possible uses of "SI" by an unfriendly country
 - e. Interrogetien
 - (1) Extraction of classified information
 - (a) Many more details retained subconsciously
 - (2) Psychological repression for past dobails and momory rectoration
 - b. Subconscious assignment
 - (1) Espionago guidance
 - (2) Sabotago guidanco



- (3) Informati guidanco
- o. Other uses
 - (1) Limitiling of felso information
 - (2) Eradication of information
 - (3) Survoillance
- d. Prectical example
 - (1) Woll trained U. S. Employee
 - (a) Working in consitivo area
 - (2) Application of SI by unfriendly element
 - (a) Interrogation
 - 1. Rogression
 - (b) Subconscious assignment
 - <u> L</u>. Qus . ,
 - 2. Espionego guidence
 - 5. Readisation of information
 - . 4. Instilling of false information
 - 5. Policy direction after recall
- de Present Use by Other Countries
 - ne Entert whatever
 - (1) Specific examples
 - (a) Moneous tribals
 - (b) lündszenty trial
 - (c) Vogoler trial
 - (d) Verious newspeper and respends arbieles

.a. Fired attention

- (1) Psychologist
- (2) Poychiatrist
- (3) Conversation
- (4) Releastion

b. Emptional Stimulation

- (1) Stage
- (2) Emergency

o. Drugs

- (1) Doctor
- (2) Dentist
- (S) Surreptitions administering
- d. Sleep Conversion
 - (1) Sleep learning
 - (2) Ordinary sloop
- e. Shook trentment
 - (i) Insulin
- . (2) Mestric

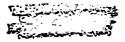
6. Present work in this field

c. Research

- (1) Theory
- (2) Active experimentation

7. Puture action

a. Combative memures



- (1) "Combative Messure" Pessearch Program
 - (a) · Written material
 - (b) Experienced technicisms in allied field
 - (o) Intelligence reports
 - (d) Experimental work
- (2) "Compative Measure" Instruction Program
 - (a) To whom taught
 - 1. Key personnel in sensitive positions
 - (b) Material
 - 2. Fundmental principles of subconscious isolation
 - 2. Possible applications by unfriendly elements
 - %. Common techniques in use
 - 4. Now to recognize
 - 5. How to combat
- (3) "Combative Measure" Investigation Facility
 - (a) Investigate all suspected use of subconscious isolation
- 8. Conclusion.

Proposal for a Project in the field of Stimulants (pharmacological)

Introduction: A French scirntific writer now dead, Richet, noted the deterioration of the mental processes under the influence of coffeins and called Coffee, "The Poison of the Brain". A

Accounts of the interregation of prisoners in Iron-Curtain countries include references to the f equent giving of coffee to the subject, e.g. Mindustry Often this coffee has been accompanied by eigeneties of peculiar oder which apparently increased the stimulating effect of the coffee. The land out of the nerveu by oter-stimulation has been known heretofore. It is reasonable to assume that the Ressians may be using over-stimulation as a means of effecting psychological entry and ultimate central over the individual.

Project: A study of stimulants.

Materials to be evaluated:

- 1) Commonly available stimulants such as, emission, beneathers, otc.
- 2) Other naturable to be agreed upon with the contractor.

There naturals will be considered not only in the pure form, but in the companier available forms.

Phonone

- 1) Establichment of lethal desege on experimental animals where facts are not available from acceptable authorities.
- 2) Notablightent of the measure of action and the rate of climination.
- 3) Determination of the amere products and their single and cumulative effect on the system.
- 14) Validation of 2 0 3 inh human subjects
- 5) Determination of symptoms which are valid waynings of an approaching condition where there will be an impositive to reason of comprehend.
- 6) Blueidation of the biochemistry unity norgica and entogenism of certain etimulants with other substances.
- Thereithe former & absolute interior incl. interhelieur of distance it account is

2 August 19立

· HENDRALDIN FOR: Chief, Staff I/OCO

SUBJECT : Situation Charts

STATE OF

1. At our meeting of 23 July 1951 it was suggested that work to commenced immediately on a chert which would serve as a guide for the panel. This chart was to get forth the situations under which an agent or other person wight be interrogated. The chart was to set forth the known counter which could be effectively used by the interrogee to withheld information.

2. It was decided that the citantions should be prescribed by your office.

3. At a panel mosting in New York on Wednesday (August 1st), the chart was again discussed. In a phone conversation on Thursday (today), the caphasised the importance of this chart.

he Will you please delegate compone faultier with the problem who can outline the most significant situations to us and then guide us to be a weekly in the proparation of the chart on Tuesday August 7th when a line is in Washington.

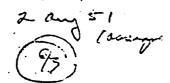
(b)3

Olileo Scionbifio Intelligence

not control

Proposal for a Project in the Field of Stimulants (Psychological)

Introduction: Samo



Project: A Project for the evaluation of the psychological phenomena observed in human beings under stimulantion.

Haterials: Common atimulants in their jure and available forms- Specific materials to be expreed upon with the contractor.

Phases:

- 1) Iffect of atimilation progressively upon
 - a) Coordination
 - b) Demterity
 - c) Reasoning Power
 - a) Hemony
 - o) Inhibitions
 - 2) Porception
 - g) Initiative
- 2) Determination of the character of ballucinations, if any, which result.

 e.g.- Vicion of colors
- 3) Relation of those hallucinations, if possible, to past experience of the subject.
- 4) Determination of the psychological phenomena observable which would be valid variance of an approaching condition of come or death.

Variables on humans suggested for Project aboves
Rested and fatigued
Hungry and Fed
Honnel
Heavotic
Young and Old
Moody
Cheerful
Smokers and non-smokers. (Cheering referees)
Deth Screen
(Used in Stimulands age)
Had been Stimulands age
That word is

(94)

Themare all stated in an offensive aspect, but every one has a defensive aspect which is of equal or greater importance to the national security.

- 1) Eliciting of Information by interrogation or otherwise
 - a) Witting Conditions varying with amount of control

freedom to use duress

b) Unwitting - (Usually under conditions of to control)

Conditions can vary from the Pretext Interview to

Administration of drugs unknown to

subject.

- 2) Detection of the Bona Fides or Basic Veracity of the Individual.
 (A problem with all persons that we may wish to use.)
 - a) Potential Agents
 - b) Defectors
 - c) Refugees
 - a) POW
 - e) Others
- 3) Indusing a person to perform acts (short or long term) which he normally could not be expected to perform. (Assertion of control over and above that of normal social relationships.)

 This will take the following forms:
 - a) Subverting from principles This may vary from Rationalizing a disloyal ac-
 - .b) The performance of long range note unaccomponied by the presence of a controlling officer-(Munas could be firigs hypnosis or any continuity)
 - c) The performance of a certain behavior pappers unaccompanied by the presence of a controlling officer.
 - c) The establishment of dormant controls in an individual which can be remative (Are there effective mainju post-hypnotic control methods?)
 - e) Insulate the individual from his survoundings or condition hills that he non-vithetani pressures which he normally would not be expected to withite.
 - 1) Blotherformedess knowledge of part note.

In apprelating Soulet apparent aucesses in one of nove of these apens, a firm eleter in

Office Memorandum . United states government

TO ______

DATE: 6 August 1951

FROM

The state of the s

SUBJECT: Bluebird Project

1. Please add to your security briefing list covering Project Eluebird:

: Assistant Deputy (Inspection & Security)

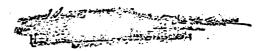
DATE: 'EUG 8 1951

FROM : Assistant Director for Scientific Intelligence.

subject: New Designation for Project Fluebird

1. At a meeting of the military representatives, extracts and myself, the suggestion was made that a new designation be given to this project.

- 2. I am in agreement with this because:
 - a. Eluebird was chosen to cover a particular field operation.
- b. The word has been in use for quite some time and is known to several persons no longer connected with the project.
- 3. Will you please designate a new code name as soon as possible.



Bluriary 97

8 August 1951

OSI

iiras Clizoks

1. Will you pleate rate a name check on the following contlement

We would like to opproach them for use on an unclassified project. Will this name check to sufficient if egamny interest is not dispolared?

- 2. Will you also coment on their suitability for a general approach should us desire to hire than as CIA consultants?
 - 3. Places and to your briefed file the following man:

12 3 4 3 11 31

Correction

70

TEOM : 15

SUBJECT: Special Conference 8 August 1951 -

On August 6, 1951, and a Th.D. in the field of electronics cells.)

and the writer attended this conference at the suggestion of the conference was to have been a report on polygraph operations on Korean TOM's which the conference was to have been a report on polygraph operations on Korean TOM's which the case had been responsible for. This, however, was not the case. The details follow.

opened the conference by stating that he had been in chargo of a project in Jaren and Korea in which the Army had used a polygraph operator along with a team of psychiatrists and psychologists on Toron FCEs. etated that he had had for many years an interest in the use of the polygraph but that this recent Korosa experience had demonstrated again to him that there was a wide diversion regarding the efficacy of the polygraph between the polygraph operators therselves and individuals who looked at the polygraph from a "scientific" point of view. He stated that he was alseed to find cut that the psychiatrists and psychologists on this Korean project did not agree in any way with the polygraph operator as to whether or not the polygraph was effective - the polygraph operator maintaining that the polygraph was very effective and the psychiatrists and psychologists stating that it was much more less effective and that it was not useful in many ways for certain types of work. had found this to be universally true that polygraph operators stated that the machine was very effective and that scientists or dectors felt that it was less effective them the professionals thought it was. He stated therefore that he wented to talk to the mimbers of the conference and (1) get their opinions as to the machine's effectiveness and (2) to set in motion a project which was could handle to deliberately study and evaluate the effectiveness of the polygraph. He stated that this could be done by the probably through Ceneral Larkin (Chief G-4, U. S. Army) or probably through General Anthony McCauliffe (Chicf-GI, U. S. Army).

vere in attendance at the conference under the misunderstanding that the conference was to be a report on certain polygraph operations in Korea and that they could not commit themselves policy wise as for as CIA was concerned. However, since their presence was official and since the conference itself was of individuals of high security clearance Mesers. The and the comperated fully in discussions, particularly and and applicable that having technical knowledge of the polygraph.



Early in the conference displayed a polygraph chart which he said had been run on him and which consisted of the standard card test. Following this, in a conversation, and the confidence were being run by the conference on the polygraph on a loyalty test apparently identical with that used at Cak Ridge (AEC) and apparently on a convert basis at so such per head.

The conference of the co

(who dirived approximately one hour after the conference began) pointed out that he had little technical knowledge of the polygraph itself but because of his work on various committees he had been requested to look into this type of thing and he expressed himself to the effect that he had great interest in the polygraph or may other devices having to do with the detection of deception.

If apparently was familiar with the first at the serving of the polygraph or may other devices having to do with machines for measuring deception.

no knowledge of the polygraph, having never seen one or having any idea of its operation thereof. As a result, considerable time was consumed in explaining technical details of the operation of the polygraph to the and to a certain extent to the first and that at present he was cleared as far as "fecret" clearance although about a first and that at present he was cleared as far as "fecret" clearance although a presently known personally both to the analysis and first and part of the work of this to head up an entroject which is to be known as the first and part of the work of this the project will be to study gadgets and devices for the first attack that he could see no reason thy the study of the polygraph and its effectiveness could not be brought under the project.

In the general discussion involving the polygraph, it became at once obvious to Messers. The and was that the polygraph, it became at once obvious to Messers. thoroughly beckgrounded in the use of the polygraph nor did they understand its application in so far as CIA was concerned nor were they exere of any involvements of the polygraph in various courts and that their approach to the whole situation was more on a scientific level than at the operations level. to some extent were curious about any statistics available concerning the effectivenoss of the polygraph and miether or not statistics that might be available were "valid" from a scientific point of view. They were also very curious about the. training of operators, the personal elements about the use of the polygraph, whether or not the Keeler machine was the most effective in the field and other related items. Messra. Messra manda management answered these questions as best possible using only statistics' that had been set forth in reference books such as Inbar. Resers. Land and prointed out that thereas certain analyses of CIA's records of polygraph charts had been made, exhaustive statistical studies by trained individuals had never been made owing to a lack of necessary mangower and a lack of time. And and and also pointed out that the top security officials of CTA regarded the polygraph work as highly effective but this was, of





course, solely from a security point of view. The and and the courses the opinion that CIA records might be made available for future statistical studies on the evaluation of the polygraph if such records would be of value.

It was necessary time and again for Messes. The and again to point out that there is a vast arount of difference between using a polygraph as a security meason and examining it from a scientific point of view as to infallible lity, etc.

The conference involved some discussion concerning other devices of detection of decertion such as instruments for measuring the movements of the eye, the electro-encephalograph and some sonic-midio devices.

In the opinion of both Messra and and the conference was primary of an emploratory nature and use not a conference at all and originally scheduled as a general meeting between and and and and and and appropriate possibilities of the testing and evaluating the effectiveness of the polygraph and related devices for the barreit of the Army and other interested agencies. From pointed out that whereas he represented Ir. Chadrell (CSI), and hence, and interests he could not count himself as to specific CIA interest in the natter and suggested that and the discuss these general natters at a conference at a future date with Dr. Chadrell personally. This is approached to do. All hands agreed that it would probably be beneficial to have high make an independent study of these matters. Foth the analysis pointed out that CIA security was at all times interested in obtaining the test possible devices in these fields and that any improvements or suggestions along these lines would be most velcome and that CIA security itself constantly engaged in research to increase the effectiveness of their own polygraph techniques and polygraph machines.

The conference ended with the agreement that would support interest in setting up such a project and in doing so he usuld talk with Ceneral Larkin and recommend that with the given sutherity to set up and activate such a project. The set up and activate such a project. The set up are carning CIA interests in these matters.

For a nitter of record curing the discussion of the effectiveness of the polygraph and whether or not the polygraph could be "beaten", the wanted to know if any tests had been nade concerning the use of hypnosis and/or narcotics both in connection with this polygraph and in connection with their general use for interrogation purposes. Since the writer is specifically working on such a project he engaged. In some conversation along these lines but specific details were withheld in this connection since the writer had no certain knowledge as to the extent that the phad been brought into the Bluebird project. Furthermore, it is not known from the nature of the conversation whether have as discussing Eluebird or whether his remarks in this connection were of a general nature only. The writer merely pointed out to that that CIA security, of course, had an interest in such matters and was cognizent of the uses of such drugs as sodium anytal, scopolypine, etc. and that



(48)

research was being carried on in general from a security point of view along there lines. It was also pointed out at this time to the lines of that because of extremely severe security measures in connect on with these matters that discussions along these lines was harpered. The writer stated that he hoped in the mean future under different circumstances to be able to discuss such matters with the lines officially since the lines of the charter with

SECIAL COLUMNS: In the crimion of the writer and Masses. The and the our representation at this conference was unnecessary. A great deal of time was uncled in explaining elementary things and in academic discussions of the value of the polygraph which had no bearing on Mr. The work, security matters or other elements mentioned above. Mr. The polygraph care from higher authority and that their only concern was in the specific operation in the use of that instrument. Both in. The security CIA is a very effective waspon from a security point of view. Both Masses. The made in however, clearly stated that CIA solution was always interested in more effective instruments if such could be designed or any new devices or any new nethods that could be introduced in the detection of deception.

Office Nectionandium • United States Government

TO : Assistant Director/SI

DATE: 16 August 1951

FROM : Security Officer

SUBJECT: New Designation for Project BLUEBIRD.

Reference is made to your memorandum of 8 August 1951 suggesting that a new designation be given to the NLUEBIRD Project on the basis that the designation BLUEBIRD is now widely known and originally was considered for a limited operation.

It is recommended that the new designation be Project ARTICHONE.

Fit Memo
For the round.

ADSI note feel orally

52



(100)

10 : Assistant Director/SI

16 August 1951

FROM : Security Officer

SUBJECT: Project BLUEDICD.

Mease aid the following name to the list of persons cleared and having knowledge of Project MUDNIED:





20 August 1951

MINORAIDUM FOR: Nr.

Lt.co. Col. Lt. Mr.

1. The Project heretofore known as "Bluebird", effective this date, is designated "Artichoke". We are alterating our files accordingly.

Carded Fill, -17 0

Office N_11101 and united states overnment

10 : Fr. -

·(b)(3)

DATE: 20 August 1951

FROM :

SUBJECT: Subject of the subject of t

Reference is made to your recent informal memo concerning possible use of the Rev. ______ in the Bluebird program.

expires 30 June 1952), is at present an Air Force Chaplain (Catholic) holding the rank of Colonel and stationed at the control and research background. He has received the Legion of Merit for his work in organizing Air Forces ground training and at the same time is regarded as one of this country's outstanding psychologists in the field of

while full details of his research work and educational interests are not known to the writer, it is felt that the the production, because of his back-ground and reputation, should be interviewed regarding his possible use in the Pluebird program.

It is suggested therefore that arrangements be made to interview (b) in the immediate future bearing in mind the chance of his possible refusal on ethical, oral and religious grounds.

It is suggested that since the would not be used in operational team work, his case could be referred to CSI possibly prior to any interview with him for their comments.

(b)(3

Office Memorandum . United states government

TO

DATE: 24 August 1951

FROM

SUBJECT: Project Artichoke

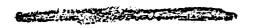
1. Please add to your list of personnel briefing concerning
Project Artichoke,

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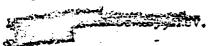
V.

. (124)

5 September 1951



Deputy Security Officer/CIA



The subject is currently utilized as a Consultant to OPC.

This matter is referred to your attention on the possibility that he may be of seme value or interest under Project ARTICHOLE.

The subject is at present on Air Force Chaplain (Catholic) with the rank of Colonel and is stationed at the Samuel Colonel and research background and is regarded as one of the country's outstanding psychologists in the field of research country's outstanding psychologists in the field

If the subject's qualifications appear to be of interest to you, it is suggested that you obtain his personnel file from Personnel for review of his background and qualifications.

N

A COLORAGE



70 : Deputy Chief, Security Division

5 September 1951

FROM : Deputy Security Officer/CIA

SEDITOR:

Reference is cade to your momerandum of 22 August 1951 concerning this subject the is being considered for use in the BLEBRED program.

This case was discussed with property, AD/OSI, and it was expeed that the would withdraw further consideration of this case. Accordingly, will close out his interest and IASO will hereby concerning this matter and OSI need not be formally advised of this action.

The state of the s





SEP 8 1951

thingleson for:

Issistant Deputy, Administration (Inspection and

Security)

Attention:

SUBJECT:

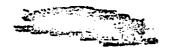
Security Checks

- 1. This will confirm a telephone conversation with a of this morning. We request the opinion of your office as to the suitability of briefing - 2. This will confirm your statement relative to recommend. His name was submitted to you in a rather long list where the interest in his services was only potential. Unless there should be some unusual development in the ANTICKON Project, we will consider him as climinated from consideration at the present time.
- 3. Please add to your list of personnel briefed concerning ARTICHURS the name of the second s

VENORÁIDUM TO THE FILE

L. Ir. Losse decired of the delivered to container a clear plastic cylindrical container one and one-quarter inches in diameter and four and one-quarter inches long. The container was divided into two sections, one of which was one and one-quarter inches long. The center of the circular plate dividing the two sections was perforated by a small hole. Other than this hole the smaller section had no opening. The larger section was closed at the end away from the small perforation by a friction lid the width of the tube's diameter. In the larger section was a collapsible tube which had been equipped with a needle. Inside of the container were also some coffee colored spots which had a musty odor.

- 2. Yr. First stated that two Russian agents were siezed in the principle of the parties one such cylinder. They stated that the collapsible tube contained a drug which, when injected into any part of the body, would render the victim completely arenable to the guidance of his captor for an indefinite period of time. The victim could walk, stand erect, and would show no evidence of narcosis.
- 3. One cylinder was turned over to an Army field medical laboratory and the report of their attempted analysis is attached. This A list of possible agents not tested for is also attached. This list was checked with our Medical Division to make certain no significant drug used by the Russians had been omitted. They were not informed as to the specific purpose of the list. These drugs will be considered in any future analysis.



.10 Ceptember 1951



Hemorandum for: Biographic Register, OCD

1. Please let me know as to the information available concerning the following Russian citizens. The initials given are correct and the search should be limited to those persons with exactly these initials.

Avdceva, T. A.

Benash, E. M.

Beranova, L. I.

Efimova, A. F.

Elpersin, R. Z.

Goldberg, G. M.

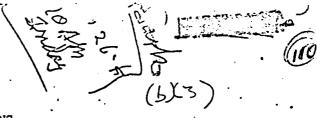
Tvanovsky, A.

Havgorodskaia, E. M.

Petrova, H.

Pik, T. A.
Petrukin, H. L.
— Petrukina, A. H.
— Preocrajensky, P. S.
— Tretiokov, K. H.
Voshressencky, L
Yakolev, H. N.





AGENDA FOR MEETING

19 September 51

1. The vial

Discussion of procedure for reporting:

- a. Do we tell panel of its existence.
- b. Who should get the report—see draft which will be finished and rewritten when final report is received.

(b)(3)

Is this a matter for the Sovmat group if we wish to supplement the Company report?

- 2. Role of New Office of the Secretary of Defense representative, Lt. Col.
- 3. Lifting of curtain to certain groups so that O/SI can take greater initiative in formulating specific scientific projects.
- 4. Can the clearance processing be expedited to enable Dr. use consultants more rapidly?

PX3

Specific security questions to the security

a. Can we use Artichoke over telephone?

b. Status of CIC-Holding - Status (b)

to We will write memo if desired.

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Company of the same of the sam

(1/2)

70

24 September 1951

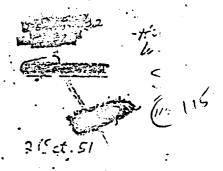
FIOH : Deputy Security Officer/CIA

SUBJECT: MANAGEMENT

Reference is tade to your inquiry the other day on the subject and the possible are in Project ARTICHOLD

The state of the s

25-50/1. 1. Cylicholice fran vanc (ne) School - lins continue dings work in anticholic. also prototal preffection by White the freed Memorandum to:



This is in the nature of an interim report from the Committee of which you requested aid in respect to Artichoke. This seems an appropriate time to make such a summary of activity during approximately the last six months (when you first asked me to consider this question) since it is, in a sense, the end of the first phase of the work and the beginning of a second.

The Committee Management and myself have had two general meetings, one in Washington in May (the briefing session) and one in New York in July. In addition, there have been a number of discussions between two or more members of the Committee, and between Committee members, as individuals, and members of your office. As a result, several recommendations have been made and several projects initiated, as follows:

1. Research on the Mature and Use of the Polygraph

At its briefing session the Committee was impressed with the importance of adequate knowledge on the part of the Agency of the characteristics and capabilities of the Polygraph and polygraph methods, and this matter was discussed at some length at the general meeting of the Committee in New York in July and thereafter. As a result of these discussions, with Agency approval, made

(6)(3)

and appropriate persons in G4, where there contact with was considerable interest in research in the project, and preliminary discussions were held looking toward a cooperative investigation of parts of the question. Further following of these discussions is now within the Agency.

General Formulation of Research Areas

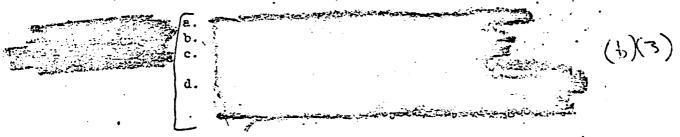
As a result of the second meeting of the Committee, a general formulation was made of the Committee's concept of the research areas involved in this investigation and the formulation and weighting which should be given to each. This formulation is now with the Agency for further consideration.

3. Chart of the Field, and of the Kinds of Investigation Required

In May, a project was initiated within the Agency, with the help and advice of the Committee, to draw up a general, and insofar as possible, a comprehensive chart of the needs and resources within this field. Work on the chart progressed somewhat during the summer, with the aid of some of the Committee members. It was soon found, however, that more information was needed concerning the requirements of the Agency and its own concept of the problem than was immediately available. Work on the chart has been interrupted since July pending the receipt of this information.

4. Project: Interrogation Techniques and their Relative Effectiveness

The Committee has suggested that the immediate initiation of one or two contract projects in this area would be helpful and relevant, and would also lead naturally to later, more specialized investigations. Several possible groups which might be approached have been suggested and discussed, among them:



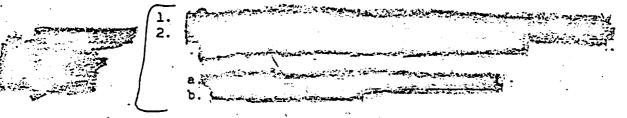
Consideration of this area and the proper approaches to it is now going on within the Agency.



5. Project: Survey of Hypnosis and Marcosis

This area, which may or may not be of critical importance, is one of the hardest to evaluate. It is also important that the Agency come to grips with it, particularly because of preceding history.

One member of the Committee has concerned himself particularly with this area, talking with the following the following names are suggested as appropriate consultants within this area:



The Committee is standing by to be of any further assistance that it can to the Agency in designing this program.

This first "advisory" phase of Committee work has thus suggested several possible leads in the investigation. This seems to be about as far as the Committee can journal further information on Agency requirements becomes available and until an operative structure has been assembled in the Agency to undertake the staff and field work necessary to select among these available leads and to implement them. While this build-up is going forward, the Committee holds itself ready (as individual consultants) to be of any further advisory assistence that it can.

GIODAL FOR ELECTION

SUBSTRUCT: Project Artichoke - Convertations with Col. Bitchin.

Hitchin, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defrace for Unconventional Series Eatters, on the general espects of Project Artichako.

(3)(3)

2. In serignal to Dr. Chadwell the responsibility for developing all aspects of the project (which was described in general terms). The Director of Central Intelligence has briefed the heads of the intelligence agencies at an executive session of the Intelligence Advisory Committee. The heads of the intelligence agencies have promised their support, and the Army, Navy, and Air Force have designated limitation officers to work with Dr. Chadwell on the project. Dr. Chadwell also represents the interests of the other components of the agency and is developing the project with them.

(b)3)

3. Final indicated that his position in this project is that of chardinator or notion man for Ir. Chadwell and that he is most envious to satablish the choose ressible relationships with the Office of the Secretary of Defeuse and the Research and Develorment Board. The indicated that there are certain specific research matters thich should be followed up with the utwost vigor and that they should be developed with the advice and nesistance of RDB. It would be nost heluful if we could develor our contacts on a very limited basis with RDB through the vervices of Col. Batchin. Col. Matchin suggested that Dr. Perkins, who is the principal assistant to Dr. Whitmen, Chairmon of NOB for Unconventional Warfare Matters, would be the best contact on this subject. Dr. Ferkins is swere that something is going on in the field, but would prefer that GIA approach him rather than taking the initiative himself. Col. Butchin suggested Mo propore a briefing nenorandum which he could refer to Er. Perkins, after which we would sit down with Dr. Parkins and develop specific lines of attack.

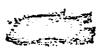
(b)(3)

(6)(3)

h. Since Col. Entehin will be in Sandia the coming week, it was arranged that he would call provide on Monday, 15 October, at which time Granden would provide him with the briefing memorandum and arrangements would be made for conversations with Lr. Jerking.

(6)(3)

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5. Puring the discussions it was emphasized that this project is being conducted by the egency on a closely controlled "need to know" backs and the orientation was confined to the defensive aspects.

(b)(3

Mr. Harvey, Ja

(b)(3)