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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES Y JULIAN SPORT

General William J. Donovad

SUBJECT: Development of Truth Drug

on dimmary 1, 1945, requested that experiments be barried out so that definite recommendations would be made concerning drugs which sight be useful in the inverrogation of prisoners of war. As a result of this recommendation, various meetings were held by a committee boss posed of the

at a later time.

set in on the meetings, Meetre, meetings at these meetings, the these meetings at the set of the set of

and voluntsered for and reported for the first security of and sunday, January 81, as the people in the verse retain the admittal securities in the process of the tests were in processing a proper felacetion or the sen and, on the sense was sense and and on the sense was an analysis.

desirable to probe et et de structure enmable indies as the drug; Consequently, a registrat was bace of per our latter of intil 2) to supply four valiated sons who would first be given bestall basis sests as is in the physical conditions. Four sen reluntation and have reported to the

sents were parried out water the direction of

In the course of these experiments, the men were fed a certain amount of the cannabis tincture by mouth. The results of these tests were also unsatisfactory, in that the men suffered considerable physical discomfort without disclosing confidential information which had been furnished them.

It was then decided that a further set of tests should be made at the ... wherein we would give cannabis by mouth, increasing the dose gradually in the hope that there would be a certain point at which the subjects would talk freely and yet not suffer physical discomfort. Treated cigarettes were used as an adjunct in the experiments.

we were able to secure eight enlisted men Through ' who volunteered for the purpose. However, the results of these tests were again negative in that the men suffered physical discomfort and would . not discuss confidential matters. It developed that one of the men, , suffered some after effects and so was sent to the stated that this man was of However, instable temperament and that he had been given unusually good treatment in the Hospital. felt that the return from such treatment to the camp might have been a more important factor in causing the man's condition than the drug itself. (As of this date) approximately six weeks after the experiments, the man appears to have almost entirely recovered and will likely be ordered back to . camp.).

At a further meeting of the dommittee, it was decided that oral administration was an unsatisfactory method and that experiments should be made with various methods of inhalation. then conducted tests by putting tetrahydrocannabinol spetate (extracted from Indian hemp) on chardoal which was then lighted and the vapors were allowed to penetrate in the room; also by spraying the acetate into a room. In both cases members of our own staff were used all subjects in the treated atmosphere. The results of the charcoal test were negative, but it was thought that the spray method offered some promise. Nevertheless, it was decided that the use of digarettes, treated with the acetate, might be the best method of operation. Therefore, and carried on extensive experiments with our own staff and with members of the committee, to determine the effects of such an administration, and also to determine the quantities of drug to be used.

These tests gave good results in that it appeared possible to administer an amount of the material which would bring about a state of irresponsibility, causing the subject to become loquacious and free in his

impartation of information (some of which it was felt he would certainly not divulge except under influence of the drug), yet without causing unpleasant symptoms during, or after, the tests. Another test was carried out by in which he gave treated digarettes to a New York gangater, but without the subject knowing of the treatment. The gangater became voluble and imparted much secret information as attested by the attached copy of a report. However, the gangater attributed his volubility to the fact that he had drunk some brandy.

The eigerette experiments indicated that we had a mechanism which offered promise in the relaxing of prisoners to be interrogated. As the committee agreed with this conclusion, we then went to General Donovan and at his suggestion talked with who then of MIS. At the time of our visit to channeled us to - a office, of CE talked with the General for some time, but we did not talk with us that the General apparently did not want to know more about the subject. Thereupon, General Donovan channeled us to with whom we discussed the subject in some detail and who proved to be quite interested. Shortly after this meeting with. wisited our offices and we then gave them the then sent to us story again fully. of ONI, to whom we gave the whole story, together with a package of the treated cigarettes. The Commander was very much interested but doubtful as to how far he could go with the method.

Assistant Director Research and Development

On May 27, 1945 I conducted a field test with eigerstess containing Losse's acetate upon a subject who did not know he was the subject of experimentation and who, because of his positions had numerous accrets he was most anxious to benceal, the revelation of which might well result in his imprisonment.

This subject was never

Subject is about 46 years of age, in good health, and is an occasional user of opius. He is known as a pleasure" another, which he must that while he is not addicted to the use of opius he might anothe more or twice during a month.

has served prison sentences

On the day of the experiment, I requested subject to visit me at my apartment in New York on the pretext that I wanted to talk further about plans to utilize his services in Italy. I had previously prepared digarattes of the same brand I knew him to smake loaded with both .04 grams of Loewe's acetate and .02 grams of Loewe's acetate. Subject entered the apartment at two p.m. and at that time stated that he could not remain long as he had a friend waiting for him in an automobile outside. After a short conversation regarding the pretext on which he had come to the apartment, I gave him an .04 digaratte at 2:10 p.m. At 2:30 p.m., having noticed no perceptible effects, I gave him a .02 digaratte. Shortly thereafter subject became abviously "high" and extremely garrulous. He monopolized the conversation and was exceedingly friendly. I turned the conversation into "Enforcement" channels, whereupon with no further encouragement subject divulged the following informations

The foregoing information was given over a period of approximately two hours. On one occasion, the subject said, "Whatever you do, don't over use any of the stuff I'm telling you". Subject know that all of the persons he had named were well known to me and had been the objects of close investigation and scrutiny by the Treasury Department over a period of years.

During this conversation subject exhibited no signs of discomfort and apparently did not realize he was under the influence of a drug. He had completely forgotten the man who was waiting for him in the automobile outside. At 4:30 p.m. I found it necessary to interrupt the flow of conversation because other persons were expected and he then left reluctantly. Once started on the subject of oriminal activities subject required no encouragement to dontinue talking and monopolized the conversation.

The following day subject again came to my spartment of his own volition and stated that upon leaving the previous day he had felt "woosy" and did not feel that he was capable of driving his automobile. He stated that he had taken a vigorous physic the previous morning and attributed this condition to that circumstance.

No attempt was made to repeat the experiment that day, but on the following day subject again came to the apartment. On this occasion, at \$230 p.m. subject was given a cigarette containing .O4 grams Loswe's acetate. No perceptible effect was noticed for approximately 20 minutes, whereupon he was given a cigarette containing .O4 grams Loswe's acetate.

At about 4:15 subject suddenly complained that what he termed a "strange" feeling came over him. He had been engaged in playing a game of chess with the writer and suddenly leaned back in his chair and closed his eyes. He said he felt that the "room was going around" and that his scalp, hands and feet felt like they had "pins and needles aticking in them".

I suggested subject take a small quantity of brandy. Subject does not drink, but agreed to take the brandy for mediciani purposes. Upon drinking it he then immediately attributed his symptoms to the brandy. He said that he had not eaten for three days and that he had also taken a heavy physic that morning.

I suggested that subject lie down and led him to a couch where he collapsed and was apparently unconscious for a period of approximately one hour. At the end of that time, subject sat up and some discussion was had relative to the cause of his trouble. I suggested that his condition was due to weakness from having not eaten, combined with the smdunt of physic he had taken and he agreed that this probably was the case. We then went to dinner, at which time he ate a hearty meal. Approximately an half-hour later he stated that he felt fine.

During the period prior to his collapse very little convereation was had of significance excepting that just prior to his collapse subject volunteered that he dould arrange to have mirdered, if I thought that would be helpful to the war effort. I explained that any such action would merely make a martyr, but he repeated that he could have it accomplished by some employees of Juion. I dissuaded him from such activity.

The following day, on May 31st, subject came to my apartment at noon and offered to drive me to Long Island where my wife was convalencing from illness. En route to Long Island, I gave subject an .02 digarette. He was driving and exhibited no visible effect. He engaged in conversation, however, and on this occasion gave me the following informations

Although subject's condition the previous day was frequently mentioned and discussed, he did not have a perceptible effect from the .02 cigarette administered in this case and did not comment on any abnormalities of feeling.

All of the foregoing information could be damaging to the subject and is a class of information that subject would never give under ordinary diremstances. There is no question but that the administration of the drug was responsible for loosening the subject's tongue.

It is believed that in the future administration of the drug should be held to the .02 cigarette over a period of time sufficient to bring about desired results. Experiments should be conducted under such conditions that sufficient time will be allowed for the milder cigarettes to take effect, and no interruptions should be permitted to occur.

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