[redacted]

DDS&T [redacted]

24 OCT 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Administration

FROM : Leslie C. Dirks
Deputy Director for Science and Technology

SUBJECT : Records About Drug Experimentation

REFERENCE : Your memorandum dated 3 October 1978; same subject ([redacted])

1. This memorandum with attachments constitutes my response to paragraph 2 of reference which calls for a report describing this Directorate's search of records pertaining to drug experimentation and to paragraph 3.b which requests a pharmacological evaluation of EA-3167.

2. Only two of the offices currently in the DDS&T have been involved in drug experimentation -- OTS and ORD. Attachment 1 is a memorandum from the Director, OTS which states that D/OTS is as certain as he can be that OTS records contain no additional unrevealed drug-related documents. The only additional steps which OTS can suggest are to obtain assurance from the Records Center that no material whose origin is unidentified might have escaped review and to physically interview all persons who had a role in activities associated with "the safehouses in New York and San Francisco" to possibly develop information leading to the identification of test subjects.

3. Attachment 2 is a lengthy package of documentation compiled by ORD primarily concerning Project OFTEN. In this package, ORD restates its earlier conclusion that the preponderance of evidence points to the fact that no human testing took place under the CIA-sponsored OFTEN/CHICKWIT program. ORD also states that it is very unlikely there are any undiscovered records pertaining to drug testing whether Agency-sponsored or otherwise. For those intent on pursuing the OFTEN issue further, I see two possible avenues: (1) Arrange for the U.S. Army to review its drug-testing program at Edgewood Arsenal which involved human subjects; (Here I would urge that the Department of Justice levy this task on the Army directly) and (2) Seek to interview those former Agency employees who may have knowledge sufficient to resolve the lingering ambiguity regarding CIA's role.

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(This would require, in my view, a policy decision by the Director.) Lastly, in consonance with ORD's views, I feel it would be inappropriate for ORD to conduct or sponsor a pharmacological evaluation of EA-3167, because we believe no tests of this compound on humans were carried out under our sponsorship. On the other hand, if further investigation should indicate that this belief is incorrect, we would be willing to attempt to arrange for an authorized organization to carry out such an evaluation under fully approved conditions. We would hope that such an evaluation would not require testing involving human subjects.

[redacted]
for LESLIE C. DIRKS
Deputy Director
for
Science and Technology

Attachment: (2)
As stated

[redacted]

16 OCT

(16 Oct 1978)

MEMORANDUM FOR: DDS&T Executive Officer

ATTENTION : [redacted]

SUBJECT : Records about Drug Experimentation

REFERENCE : Memorandum from John Blake, dated 3 October 1978, DDA [redacted] (DDS&T [redacted])

1. (U) OTS has completed a document-by-document (not folder-by-folder) review of all OTS hard copy records held at the Agency Archives and Retired Records Center. Also, the index list of all microfilm and microfiche was examined and potentially relevant frames were individually reviewed. Moving picture films located were projected. Knowledgeable persons from each OTS component with holdings at Archives and the Records Center participated in this review and were guided by a 57-page "watch list" of names and subjects of interest provided by OGC. In addition, all participants were well briefed and otherwise sensitized to our acute interest in drugs and behavior modification. All OTS records known to exist at the Records Center have been thoroughly searched. I am as certain as it is possible to be that these records contain no significant information on MKULTRA, MKSEARCH or otherwise named information on drugs and human experimentation.

2. (U) Months prior to the OTS Records Center search, all branch chiefs were tasked to search their locally-held files for drug or questionable activity documents. No such documents were found. The locally-held OTS files are believed free of unrevealed drug-related documents.

3. (U) In summary, I am as certain as I can be that OTS records contain no additional unrevealed drug-related documents. If I knew where one additional file might lurk, I certainly would have searched for it. It is conceivable that there exists a paper or report dealing with drugs, couched in such terms that its subject matter was not immediately obvious to reviewers; however, if so, there is nothing further I can do to find it. I believe it highly unlikely that any unrevealed drug-related document of any significance is in OTS files.

SUBJECT: Records about Drug Experimentation

4. (U) Could information on OTS drug-related activities exist elsewhere in the Agency? The DDO has conducted a record search similar to our own. There seems nothing more they can do. OSI participated in the early years of the drug activity. It seems unlikely they would possess any unrevealed documents; but, for added assurance, they too should be queried. Finally, assurance should be obtained from the Records Center that all material deposited there by OTS personnel is included on OTS shelf lists. I have had all material identifiable as of OTS cognizance searched. It is my understanding that this includes all boxes deposited there by OTS personnel. Perhaps you should also obtain the Record Center's assurance that no material is in their possession which is unidentified as to component of origin and which might therefore have escaped everyone's search.

5. (U) I have found no indication that any records or information exists other than that already revealed to all proper authorities, including the Congress, on "the safehouses in New York and San Francisco," the drugs alleged to have been used there, or on the identity of the subjects alleged to have been drugged there. The only possible CIA initiative remaining to assure that all possible efforts have been made to attempt to identify test subjects and to develop information on the activities which took place within these safehouses would be to interview all persons who had any role whatsoever in their use or management. For those formerly associated with the project who are now deceased (George White, for example) any written records they left behind should, if possible, be examined. It is unlikely that such an effort would identify subjects, but it would demonstrate the thoroughness and sincerity of our efforts.

[redacted]

David S. Brandwein
Director
Office of Technical Service

SECRET

[redacted]

[redacted]

19 OCT 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Science and Technology

SUBJECT : OFTEN/CHICKWIT Revisited

REFERENCE : Memorandum for Deputy Director for Science and Technology, From: Deputy Director for Administration, Subject: Records About Drug Experimentation, Dated 4 October 1978

1. Three questions involving two separate issues--one an issue of accountability, the other a moral issue--must be addressed in responding to the referent concerning the OFTEN/CHICKWIT Program. The first of those questions concerns the issue of accountability as to whether or not human testing occurred under Agency sponsorship. The moral issues appears in the other two questions of whether any human subjects were voluntary or involuntary participants and whether there was medical follow-up. The latter two questions are more relevant to a commitment to identify, find, and notify persons who may suffer adverse effects from the participation. If all subjects in tests involving EA 3167 were volunteers and there was medical follow-up, the question of sponsorship and thus the responsibility issue becomes less important. If, as we believe, no human testing took place under Agency sponsorship, we face no moral issue.

2. As stated below and as evidenced in the attachments, our file materials do not prove conclusively whether or not the glycolate compound EA 3167 was administered to human subjects [redacted] as was planned under the Agency-sponsored OFTEN/CHICKWIT program.

[redacted]

Downgrade to U/AIUO when removed from attachments

SECRET

SUBJECT: OFTEN/CHICKWIT Revisited

3. Significantly, however, the few documents in our files, although ambiguous concerning who sponsored the testing, contain specific references to "volunteer" subjects and to expenditures for medical follow-up. Our conclusion that the program was terminated before the human tests occurred is based upon: the reported positive assertion by the Chief of the Medical Research Division, Biomedical Laboratories Edgewood Arsenal, that no human subject work was done under contract with Agency, and the absence of reports of testing and test results.

4. As regards the June 1973 tests, we have nothing in our records to indicate such testing took place. In fact, all documentation available to us consistently cites January 1973 as the termination. Our first knowledge of the June tests came on 15 September 1977, during a review of an index of Army drug experiment materials that was prepared for submission to Senate Committees.

5. The following paragraphs and the attachments elaborate on the preceding paragraphs and revisit our many reviews and previous findings concerning the OFTEN/CHICKWIT projects. Although little or nothing new has been added, this memorandum addresses the topics set forth in the referent.

6. Apart from the many documents we have created in response to official inquiries and a half dozen or so which were found in "improbable" files being reviewed for other reasons, we have not discovered any OFTEN/CHICKWIT materials beyond those originally found in response to the internal Agency reviews preparatory to the "Rockefeller Commission" and the "Church Committee" investigations. Subsequently, those materials were made available in their entirety for review by personnel from Edgewood Arsenal and Staff Members of the Kennedy Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research. Both the Edgewood and subcommittee groups were provided unsanitized copies of everything they chose from among the boxes of OFTEN/CHICKWIT materials.

7. Based upon the many searches we have conducted, we consider it very unlikely that there are any unsurfaced records pertaining to drug testing programs whether Agency sponsored or otherwise. Those searches have been in response to the DCI's calls for information on possible Questionable Activities, the Rockefeller Commission, the several Congressional

SUBJECT: OFTEN/CHICKWIT Revisited

investigations, numerous searches in response to FOIA requests, as well as a review of our holdings at the Records Center. In addition to physical searches, institutional memory was used in the earlier periods--in the time since the first searches began all who were directly knowledgeable of the OFTEN/CHICKWIT periods either retired or transferred. Our most recent endeavor involves a document-by-document search of some 130 boxes of records seeking materials responsive to an FOIA request for behavioral research activities. We are committed to have that search completed by late November 1978. Even then we will not be able to certify that every single document has been discovered. Completion of that search, however, will add to our already high confidence that no entire research programs have been overlooked.

8. After these many exhaustive searches, which have been equally exhaustively reported upon, we cannot prove conclusively that the Edgewood Arsenal Research Laboratories did not conduct Agency sponsored testing of the glycolate compound 3167 on human subjects. Paragraphs 5 and 8 of Attachment A, as well as the last paragraphs on pages 2 and 3 of Attachment B (the latter two paragraphs appear to be based upon Attachment A), clearly indicate that human testing on human volunteers did occur; the sponsorship is not indicated. Since the [redacted] administration are mentioned, one could speculate that the tests were done for the Agency but there is nothing to corroborate such speculation. It is noteworthy, however, that the references to human subjects include the word "volunteer," thus signifying that the subjects were not tested without their knowledge regardless of who may have sponsored the tests. Furthermore, Attachment A, paragraph 8, contains the statement that "Expenditures for the human testing program were gradually reduced as subjects were cleared from the program during the necessary post-test follow-up observational and examination period." Again a significant statement regardless of who may have sponsored the tests.

this is

9. Our conclusion that Agency sponsored testing on humans probably did not occur is based largely on paragraphs 2 of Attachment C in which the Chief of the involved Division at Edgewood is quoted as being positive that no work on human subjects was performed under contract with the Agency.

SUBJECT: OFTEN/CHICKWIT Revisited

Our conclusion is supported by the fact that we have found nothing other than Attachments A and its derivative Attachment B which relates any results of administering the compound [redacted]. Paragraph 5 of Attachment D which is dated in 1970--a year before we transferred money to Edgewood--refers to [redacted]. The 1970 date and the reference to [redacted] almost certainly means the memorandum "Review of EA 3167 Study" (Attachment D) is discussing the [redacted] referred to in paragraph 3 of Attachment A as data "previously acquired by Edgewood." No copy of an EA 3167 study has surfaced in our files.

10. Thus, while we know that $37,000 was transferred to Edgewood Arsenal Research Laboratories to fund testing of glycolate compounds--specifically EA 3167, the only compound identified--and while we know that testing on humans was planned, we do not believe the human tests had occurred by January 1973, when our sponsorship of the program was terminated. The January 1973 termination date appears in paragraph 8 of Attachment A as well as in the last page of Attachment B. Furthermore, Attachment E consists of several financial documents including a memorandum (71-535 which is the Edgewood Activity) that extends the contract to 15 January 1973. No further extensions have been found and the quarterly Progress reports (also part of Attachment E) show no changes in total manpower or total costs after the first quarter of calendar year 1973.

11. We were unaware of the June 1973 tests of EA 3167 until 15 September 1977. Paragraph 3, Tab G, of Attachment F reports on the discovery of that information and goes on to quote from an index-like document covering materials in Army files that was provided by the Office of the Army Inspector General. Attachment G was written following the 21 September 1977 hearings at which the General Counsel for the Department of Defense testified to the Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research concerning the June 1973 testing.

SUBJECT: OFTEN/CHICKWIT Revisited

12. We have found nothing whatsoever in our records concerning those tests--our total knowledge is based upon the Army IG document from which the DCI quoted at the 21 September 1977 hearing. We accept the fact that the tests occurred because the Army reported them and it is unlikely such a report would have been made unless the fact of the testing was well established. In accepting the fact of that testing, however, we also accept the statement that "...these tests were funded by the Army RDTE funds and were not connected in any way with the CIA project."

13. As stated in paragraph 3a of the referent, CHICKWIT was a program to aquire information about foreign pharmaceuticals and no testing was involved. That is of small consequence, however, because the files of Projects OFTEN and CHICKWIT were so intermingled that we have not been able to separate the documents definitively. As a result we have combined them as OFTEN/CHICKWIT for FOIA releases. As a matter of fact, all except attachments F and G to this memorandum are among the OFTEN/CHICKWIT documents that have been cleared for release in sanitized form to FOIA requestors.

14. We cannot add anything about the June 1973 tests beyond what has already been stated above and in attachments F and G. Likewise, we cannot provide a meaningful pharmacological evaluation of EA 3167. As noted above, the material in our files concerning test results is limited to what appears in attachments A, B, and D. Thus, we would have to rely totally on Edgewood for a pharmacological evaluation. For us to obtain the information necessary to make such an evaluation, it might be necessary to conduct tests on humans. Since we have found no names of human test subjects that we can tie to the OFTEN/CHICKWIT activities, we would be totally reliant upon Edgewood to provide them. Apart from the statement regarding "The protocol used by Edgewood in enlisting volunteers..." which begins at the bottom of page 2 and continues on page 3 of attachment B, we have no knowledge of the extent to which volunteer subjects were made aware of the possibility of after effects. Edgewood is the only first-hand knowledgeable source of all of these items because they either conducted the tests or arranged for contractors to conduct them.

SUBJECT: OFTEN/CHICKWIT Revisited

15. All of our project OFTEN/CHICKWIT files were made available in their entirety to reviewers from the Department of Army (two were from Edgewood Arsenal and had been associated with the Laboratories during the research) as well as to Staff members from the Senate Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research. Both groups reviewed all of the material and were given copies of all documents they requested. Attachment H is the letter of transmittal of the materials requested by the Department of Army reviewers.

16. Among the OFTEN/CHICKWIT materials is a box of computer tapes labeled, "Original human clinical data from Edgewood" which contains the names of individuals. Because we no longer have the particular computer program used with those tapes, we cannot interpret the data on them. We can only "dump" the content which, apart from the names and dates--some of which predate the establishment of this Office--is unintelligible. As noted in Attachment I, reconstruction of the program would be costly if it were possible.

17. In preparing materials for the "Church Committee," we had ODP make a partial "dump" printout of each tape. We used those printouts to verify that actual content of each numbered tape was consistent with our records center shelf listing indexes. All of those partial "dumps" were made available to the Church Committee investigators and were among the materials provided to the two reviewing groups from Edgewood and the Senate Subcommittee Staff. During their review, the people from Edgewood indicated that they had located the EARL counterpart of those tapes. They acknowledged that the data base included human test information but did not state what kind of testing had been involved. No mention at all was made concerning the presence or absence of EA 3167 test information. They intimated, however, that the individuals named were being contacted for follow-up medical examinations as part of an on-going Army program.

18. In view of the above, I suggest that the DCI request assistance from the Secretary of the Army. A rough draft of a letter is contained in Attachment J. The first and main objective for requesting such assistance is to insure medical follow-up to determine any long-term effects

SUBJECT: OFTEN/CHICKWIT Revisited

that the tests may have had upon the test subjects without regard to who may have sponsored the tests. The second objective is to resolve the lingering ambiguities concerning these defunct activities.

[redacted]

Director of Research and Development

Attachments:
See attached listing

ATTACHMENT A: [redacted], Memorandum, For: Director of Research and Development, Subject: Summary of Project OFTEN Clinical tests at Edgewood, signed by the then AC/LS/ORD/DDS&T, dated 29 May 1973.

* ATTACHMENT B: Entitled INFLUENCING HUMAN BEHAVIOR, originally a response to a DCI call for "questionable activities" subsequently used as an attachment to a memorandum [redacted] from the Director of Research and Development to the Office of the Inspector General.

* ATTACHMENT C: Memorandum For the Record, Subject: Trip Report/Edgewood Arsenal, signed jointly by the [redacted] and the Director of Research and Development, dated, 12 Feb. 1975.

* ATTACHMENT D: Memorandum for: [redacted], Subject: Review of EA 3167 Study, dated 23 June 1970

* ATTACHMENT E: Memorandum for Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics Department of Army, Subject: Extension of Contract Date, 71-535 Amendment #2, from [redacted], dated 10 Nov 1972.

ATTACHMENT F: Memorandum For the Record, [redacted], Subject: Review of DoD Materials for Submission to Senate Committee (Hearings beginning 20 Sept.), Dated 19 Sept. 1977.

ATTACHMENT G: Memorandum For: [redacted], Subject: Review and Comments on [redacted] Testimony Before the Senate Subcommittee on Health, dated 18 Oct. 1977,

ATTACHMENT H: [redacted], Memorandum For: Office of Inspector General, Subject: Transmittal of Project OFTEN/CHICKWIT Materials to DoD.

ATTACHMENT I: Memorandum For: DCI, From: DDS&T; Subject: [redacted] in Project OFTEN/CHICKWIT Files

ATTACHMENT J: Rough draft of a proposed letter from the DCI to the Secretary of the Army requesting that individual's assistance in: 1) insuring medical follow-up for test subjects without regard to who may have sponsored the tests; and 2) resolution of the lingering debate about sponsorship.

* Released in sanitized form under FOIA.

[redacted]

5. Twenty human volunteer subjects, five prisoners (Holmesbury State Prison, Holmesbury, Pa.) and fifteen military volunteers in the Edgewood program were tested. Both the oral and the trans-dermal routes were found to be effective with symptoms lasting up to six weeks.

6. Concerning countermeasures, certain flesh-colored tapes and films were found to protect against absorption of #3167 through the skin.

7. In addition to the above project, in 1967, ORD established a contract through Edgewood with [redacted] for the collection of information on and samples of new psychopharmaceuticals developed in Europe and Japan. The focus was on unpublished data and unusual new developments. Agency support of this action consisted of $12,084 in 1967, and $5,000 in 1969. The Agency took advantage of a pre-existing contract between Edgewood and SRI for the collection of information on foreign chemical and pharmaceutical developments. Agency redirection, beginning in 1967, consisted of focusing on psychoactive drugs and on the collection of samples.

8. Agency support of both the clinical testing of EA #3167 and of the collection of information on and samples of foreign developments was terminated in January 1973. The $30,000 transferred to Edgewood in 1972 for an enlarged foreign collection effort was withdrawn in January 1973. Expenditures for the human testing program were gradually reduced as subjects were cleared from the program during the necessary post-test follow-up observational and examination period. Agency involvement in the above activities was closely held at all times.

[redacted]

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ATTACHMENT C

[redacted]

12 FEB 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Trip Report/Edgewood Arsenal

1. On 6 February 1975 we visited Edgewood Arsenal Research Laboratories (EARL) for the purpose of clarifying the nature and extent of work conducted by Edgewood for the Agency under Project AD21, Task 03 (U.S. Army designator). Certain details of this work are not well documented in existing Agency files, and all personnel directly involved with the research have subsequently left the Agency. The research in question, a part of project OFTEN, was carried out between February 1971 and January 1973. Agency records indicate that EARL was requested to cease work on this project on 4 January 1973 and that charges ceased to be made against the contract after the January-April quarter in 1973. Although $37,000 was originally allocated, the program had expended $27,852 at the time of termination.

2. We met in [redacted] office, with [redacted], and [redacted], all of Edgewood. The gist of our discussion is as follows. Previous work at Edgewood (not sponsored by the Agency) had involved administration of a substance known as EA3167 to military and prisoner volunteer subjects. In these studies, oral administration of EA3167 had resulted in delirium and other psychotic behavior lasting three or four days with subsequent amnesia. There were residual effects lasting up to six weeks. [redacted] was positive that no work on human subjects was performed under the contract with the Agency. He indicated that ultimately testing on human subjects would have been a natural conclusion of this research. However, the project was terminated prior to the establishment of the necessary prerequisite analytical and animal experimentation.

3. The purpose of the Agency-funded research was to investigate the potential [redacted] of EA3167 [redacted] from both applications and threat assessment standpoints, since it was known that the Soviets were actively working with similar compounds. Three tasks were conducted for the Agency concerning:

a. Development of analytic methods for detecting low concentrations of EA3167.

[redacted]

[redacted]

b. Estimation of the fraction of EA3167 transferred from various [redacted] of the chemical to rabbit [redacted]

c. Synthesis of [redacted] EA3167.

4. Development of a satisfactory analytic technique for EA3167 was never achieved. The compound does not present any unique structural moiety which would allow its identification chemically, particularly in the presence of barbiturates.

5. The second task was approached [redacted]. Similar quantities of EA3167 [redacted]

6. Because of the inability to develop satisfactory chemical analytic techniques, an amount of [redacted] EA3167 was synthesized. This was to have been used in subsequent research, but with the termination of the Agency-funded work in January 1973, the [redacted] EA3167 was never used. We were told that most, if not all, of the substance is still on hand at Edgewood.

7. We also discussed the sparse documentation of this project. The Edgewood personnel indicated that the work was rather closely guarded at the time and most results had been conveyed verbally. The few reports received by the Agency had been handcarried by Agency personnel. The premature termination of the project also meant that the usual final report and related documentation were never prepared. Dr. [redacted] did not exactly remember the reason for additional charges to the contract during the first quarter of 1973 but thought that late billings for previous, unclassified work done at other EARL labs was probably the explanation.

/s/

[redacted]

Director of Research and Development

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INFLUENCING HUMAN BEHAVIOR

ACTIVITY - Drug Research

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[redacted], performed several literature surveys for the program under a personal services contract (Table 3).

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

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

unclassified Report Number VII, ID50 of Agent 926 by [redacted], submitted in May, 1970, to the Medical Research Laboratories, Directorate of Laboratories, Edgewood Arsenal, namely:

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

Although a final report on this effort is not available, we were informed that EA#3167 can be effectively administered [redacted] with after effects lasting up to six weeks.

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

SECRET

TABLE 1

[redacted]

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

[redacted]

[redacted]

TABLE 2

[redacted]

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

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

[redacted]

TABLE 3

[redacted]

FY	Personal Svcs. Contract
70	$7,645

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TABLE 4

TRANSFERS TO EARL

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

[redacted]

31 JAN 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: Office of Inspector General

ATTENTION : [redacted]

SUBJECT : ORD Research and Development for Intelligence Applications of Drugs

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

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

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

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

[redacted]

[redacted]

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

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

[redacted]
Director of Research and Development

Attachment:
Influencing Human Behavior

[redacted]
SECRET

ATTACHMENT D

~~SECRET~~

~~EYES ONLY~~

23 June 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR: [redacted]

SUBJECT : Review of EA 3167 Study

1. In this study, nineteen subjects were divided into three groups which were treated with dosages of [redacted] units/kg of experimental agent 3167.

2. In the first group of six subjects, measurements of temperature, blood pressure, respiration, pulse, and pupil size, although showing some variation, did not reveal significant differences which could be related to drug symptomology. In every case, undesirable symptoms were noted, all six subjects experiencing "drowsiness" and "dry throat." Of the three cases of hullucination and mental incapacitation, only one was of a serious nature and this admittedly may have been due to an additional accidental dose of the drug.

3. The second group ([redacted] units/kg) exhibited a variety of undesired side effects: drowsiness, dry or sore throat, nausea, loss of taste, blurred vision, heaviness in legs, lack of coordination. All seven subjects in this group experienced at least three of these symptoms. Four of the seven suffered severe mental incapacitation accompanied by heightened symptomology. In three of these seven cases a high pulse rate and dilated pupils could be related to drug action though the pupillary response was much stronger. In subjects not strongly affected by the drug, a lower pulse rate sometimes coincided with drowsiness and impairment of coordination.

4. The group which received the highest dossage proved as variable as the others. Although each subject exhibited the usual symptomology, only two of the six were strongly affected. Those two hallucinated and

~~EYES ONLY~~

~~SECRET~~ Group 1

dropped to scores of zero on their numbers facilities tests with concomitant increases in pulse rate and pupil size. The four other subjects showed thought hindrance and lack of concentration but apparently as a consequence of extreme drowsiness.

5. In the majority of cases, the side effects appeared within 4 hours after injection. Their duration varied from about 4 hours to 19 days. The desirable primary effects generally did not appear till after the side effects were evident and in every case had a shorter duration, varying from 1 to 90 hours.

6. In the instance of mental incapacitation, the more pronounced effects appeared to be inability to relate to surroundings or time, inability to remember names, and poor performance on numbers facilities tests. Hallucinations were of both visual and auditory nature. Patients would see and hear persons not there and speak to them. Frequent complaints were bright lights or objects on the wall and roaches or flying insects in the room.

7. This study was somewhat unprofessional and a trifle slipshod. The results are inconclusive. Apparently, the drug is not reliable at the dosage levels tested: only nine of the nineteen subjects experienced "desirable effects" (3 out of 6 at [redacted] units/kg; 4 out of 7 at [redacted] units/kg; 2 out of 6 at [redacted] units/kg) but all nineteen exhibited undesirable signs and/or symptoms.

[redacted]

ATTACHMENT A

[redacted]

29 May 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Research and Development

SUBJECT: Summary of Project OFTEN Clinical Tests at Edgewood

1. Funds in the amount of $37,000 were transferred to Edgewood Arsenal on 17 February 1971 for the purpose of determining the clinical effects of EA #3167, a glycolate class chemical previously developed by Edgewood. Analysis of Edgewood file data had flagged this item as possessing unusual potential as an incapacitant, strongly suggesting the possibility of [redacted]

2. The Soviets were known to be actively working in the glycolate area. Edgewood had partially investigated EA #3167 and found it to be effective [redacted] in animals. In addition, there had been several laboratory accidents in which the agent had produced prolonged psychotic effects in laboratory personnel.

3. Since the [redacted] were the routes of potential threat to U.S. VIP's and other key personnel, it was highly desirable that existing data on [redacted] in humans previously acquired by Edgewood be extended to include the [redacted]. Simultaneously, plans were developed to implement countermeasures as required.

4. Preliminary laboratory work was undertaken to determine the [redacted] of #3167. Additional work was undertaken to develop laboratory tests to identify the agent in blood. Further work was carried out on the masking effects of such common medicinals as asprin, barbiturates, etc. The agent was found [redacted]. A good solvent was discovered. A detection test for #3167 was developed, but barbiturates were found to completely mask its presence.

SECRET

[redacted]

(Unless redisposition, insert date or event)