

Project MKULTRA was an ambitious project for turning sensitive projects in TSD/DDP (as then styled "approach" by Allen Dulles on 3 April 1953. Cryptonym MKDELTA covered DDP policy and procedure for use of biochemicals in clandestine operations, being established 20 October 1952, part of which (the subject of this memorandum) was funded and handled under MKULTRA. 1007
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This activity was inspected by the Inspector General in 1963. It was found that over the preceding ten year period the program had explored avenues of control of human behavior involving such subjects as radiation, electro-shock, psychology, psychiatry, sociology and anthropology, ~~harassment~~ harassment substances, and paramilitary devices and materials. At the time of the inspection in 1963 TSD doctrine was described as being to the effect that testing of materials under accepted scientific procedures does not disclose the full pattern of reactions that may occur in operational situations, leading to TSD's initiating a program in 1955 of covert testing of materials on unwitting U. S. citizens.

The project was compartmented and funded through sterile channels, employing pharmaceutical houses, specialists, hospitals and federal institutions, through which a search was conducted for new materials, (e. g. psilocbin from Mexican mushrooms; a fungi occurring in certain crops). The second phase involved testing on voluntary participants. The final phase involved application to unwitting subjects in normal situations commencing in 1955 under an informal arrangement with individuals in the Bureau of Narcotics, under which two of its employees on the West Coast conducted tests. A similar arrangement was made for the East Coast in 1961.

In a number of instances the test subject became ill for hours or days, including hospitalization in at least one case. While evaluations indicated some operational value in the tests, it was noted that scientific controls were absent, in addition to the basic ethical problem.

It is understood that the unwitting testing was suspended following the inspection although other aspects of the program continued, with annual decreases in funding until the program was phased out in the late 1960s.

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