

Tape 9
Side A, 0-1/2

13 MAR 1979

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MEMORANDUM FOR:

FROM:

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SUBJECT:

Joe Harsch Column

On March 9th, Joe Harsch had a column about "paper tigers." In it he had the following: "Moscow could not deter China, China could not intimidate Vietnam, Vietnam could not dominate Southeast Asia--and the United States is not the only power which can no longer have its way anytime, anywhere."

It seems to me that might be very appropriate for our speech/article in the section about the limits on power. He went on to elaborate that "great powers seldom move suddenly or decisively like that anymore"--"like that" being Soviet suppression of revolts in Berlin and Hungary; CIA restoration of the Shah in 1953; ^{and} the Cuban missile crisis.

Further, "There has grown up since Vietnam too much of an easy assumption that the United States no longer had the will or ability to influence events in the power world. The reverse of that claim was that Moscow had become a new super power able to go from success to success. The fact is we are experiencing the decline of all superpowers. It is not that the United States is less powerful; in absolute terms its military strength is almost exactly what it has been for over a decade--neither up nor down--but because there is so much new power in the world and because the alignments of countries have become so much more flexible with the decline of ideology--the United States, the Soviet Union, and China are all newly restricted in their range and options."

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13 Mar 79

CIA reportedly tested drug on Pennsylvania inmates in '71

Philadelphia (AP)—The Central Intelligence Agency secretly tested a mind-control drug in 1971 on 20 persons, including five inmates at Philadelphia's Holmesburg Prison, the Philadelphia Inquirer reported yesterday.

According to a 1973 CIA memo obtained under the Freedom of Information Act by an organization affiliated with the Church of Scientology, the drug, identified only as a glycolate dubbed EA (Experimental Agent) 3167, produced prolonged psychotic effects.

The CIA's director, Adm. Stansfield Turner, testified before a Senate subcommittee last year that most of the CIA's mind-control programs ended in the 1960's, with the exception of a few scattered projects.

The tests were undertaken at the Edgewood (Md.) Arsenal Research Laborator-

ies to counteract Soviet efforts to develop an undetectable drug that could incapacitate a victim's mind.

The program was part of a larger drug project whose code name was OFTEN, according to the CIA documents.

The 20 paid volunteers, 15 from the military services and the 5 prisoners, were not coerced into participating in the project, a CIA memo said. The drug produced "delirium and other psychotic behavior lasting from three or four days with subsequent amnesia," a memo said. Some symptoms lasted as long as six weeks.

But a report on the experiment said, "The results are inconclusive. Apparently, the drug is not reliable at the dosage levels tested."

There was no indication in the memos what happened to the subjects.

And, "There are still countries possessing great military power but times and places for using it grow fewer and narrower, and this applies to Moscow just as much as the United States. Neither is in fact a paper tiger but both must be newly circumspect about using their claws."

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Article appeared
on page A-3

3 March 1979

Judge Indefinitely Postpones Trial of 3 FBI Ex-Officials

By Kenneth Bredemeier
Washington Post Staff Writer

The conspiracy trial of three former top FBI officials was postponed indefinitely yesterday after a government prosecutor told a federal judge that he needs more time to determine whether to turn over highly classified documents for use by defense lawyers.

U.S. District Court Judge William B. Bryant ordered the prosecutor, special assistant U.S. attorney Barnett D. Skolnik, to give him a report March 15 on what progress he is making in deciding what to do about the case, which now has been delayed several times.

The trial of L. Patrick Gray III, former acting director of the FBI, W. Mark Felt, the FBI's former number two man, and Edward S. Miller, former head of the FBI's intelligence division, was scheduled to start Monday. They are charged with conspiring to violate the civil rights of friends and relatives of the terrorist Weather Underground in the early 1970s by ap-

proving allegedly illegal breakins of their homes.

The latest delay results from Bryant's secret rulings last week requiring the government to turn over the classified documents to defense attorneys. The documents, which could become public at the trial, include some from the Central Intelligence Agency, the super-secret National Security Agency and foreign governments.

In part, Felt and Miller are claiming that they approved the breakins on Gray's authority, but they also say the breakins may have been legal because of alleged Weather Underground contact with hostile governments, such as Cuba and North Vietnam. Gray is claiming that he did not authorize the breakins.

Skolnik told Bryant that the prosecutors "intent to explore all kinds of options" to give the defendants a fair trial. He also said that Gray likely will have to be tried separately from Felt and Miller, but that the government has not fully decided whether that is necessary.