

CIA-4 Dmgp  
ORGI NATIONAL INSTIT  
OF Mental Health  
Addiction Research  
Center

CIA 103 Duckett, Carl  
CIA 104 Gunn, Edward

# Addicts Paid Off With Narcotics in CIA-Funded Tests

Associated Press

Drug addicts undergoing rehabilitation were given doses of narcotics as a reward for participating in a CIA-funded drug experiment, a Senate subcommittee has been told.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, yesterday also heard sworn testimony that appeared to confirm news reports of a 1972 scheme involving convicted Watergate burglars E. Howard Hunt and G. Gordon Liddy in a short-lived plot to drug syndicated columnist Jack Anderson.

The addicts were rewarded with drugs because there was "no authority to pay them money," according to Dr. Harris Isbell, who headed the CIA-funded tests at the National Institute of Mental Health's Addiction Research Center in Lexington, Ky.

CARL DUCKETT, head of the CIA's office of science and technology, confirmed that the CIA had funded the Lexington experiments from 1953 to 1962.

From 1951 to 1953, the project was funded by the Office of Naval Research, according to Isbell.

Edward M. Flowers, a reformed drug addict who had been confined at the center from 1953 to 1955, said inmates were offered a choice of drugs or reduced sentences as a reward for taking part in the experiments. Since the inmates were all drug addicts, Flowers said, "the majority chose narcotics."

James Henderson Childs, a former addict now living in a Veterans Administration hospital, said he received doses of morphine for his participation in experiments at Lexington in 1951.

"I UNDERSTAND NOW why the percentage cure at Lexington may not have been too high, Sen. Richard S. Schweiker, R-Pa., commented.

According to both Isbell and Duckett, the program was designed to find a synthetic substitute for cocaine.

Duckett's testimony also revealed that the CIA's program of administering drugs to unsuspecting human guinea pigs continued for 10 years after the late director Allen Dulles stated that the directors of the program had exercised "bad judgment."

Dulles wrote a letter in 1953, apparently as a result of the LSD experiment which led to the death of Army biochemist Frank Olsen, advising three employees that "the administration of LSD to an unwitting subject in the case with which you are familiar is an indication of bad judgment."

In the same letter, Dulles ordered the creation of a review panel to investigate the drug experiments being conducted by the agency's Technical Services Division. However, Duckett said that there was no evidence a review had been conducted and that the program was not halted until 1963 when the agency's inspector general discovered it.

"I CAN NOT GIVE you any satisfactory answer why" the testing of unwitting subjects continued for so long, Duckett said.

Dr. Edward M. Gunn, a former member of the CIA's office of medical services, testified under oath in March 1972 he met with Hunt and Liddy and was asked whether he could supply an "LSD type" drug to be used against an unidentified individual.

Gunn said Hunt told him no details of why he wanted the drug except that "I thought he wanted to make somebody behave peculiarly."

However, Gunn's testimony conformed with previous news reports of a scheme by Hunt, a former CIA agent then working for the White House plumbers unit, to drug Anderson in an effort to publicly embarrass him. In a recent interview with Time magazine, Hunt confirmed that he had been told to drug Anderson but denied he had been ordered to kill him, as has also been reported.

GUNN, WHO RETIRED from the CIA in 1971, said they spoke of the difficulties of administering a drug in pill form and talked about hallucinogenic drugs which could be absorbed through the skin. But, Gunn said, "I did not provide it and I did not have anything more to do with it."

His only other contact with Hunt was a phone call in which Hunt said he needed "surgical assistance and a tetanus shot for someone." Gunn said he informed Hunt he was retired and recommended he try the Georgetown University Hospital.

According to Duckett's testimony, the CIA began experimenting with LSD in the late 1940s. By 1953, he said, "more than 30 different universities were involved in this program." CIA funding of the program was disguised in order to protect the nature of our foreign intelligence concerns," Duckett said.