

# Mind Control Study Continued For Decade After CIA Said It Was Ended, Book Claims

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WASHINGTON—The CIA sponsored scientific research into methods of controlling the human mind for almost a decade after it ended its previously disclosed experiments with LSD in 1963, author John Marks says in a new book.

Citing documents released by the agency under the Freedom of Information Act, Marks, a former State Department intelligence officer, said the CIA continued at least until mid-1972 to search for exotic ways to dominate the brain and control behavior.

Ultimately, the agency admitted that its experimentation, which began in 1950 in the midst of the cold war, was a failure—the human mind was either too resilient or too unpredictable to be molded with the reliability required for espionage operations.

The book, "The Search for the Manchurian Candidate," quotes a CIA document as saying that the mind-control programs finally ended July 10, 1972, when the chief of the project, Dr. Sidney Gottlieb, wrote its bureaucratic epitaph.

"The Clandestine Service has been able to maintain contact with the leading edge of developments in the field of biological and chemical control of human behavior," Gottlieb wrote. "It has become increasingly obvious over the last several years that this general area had less and less relevance to current clandestine operations."

"On the scientific side, it has become very clear that these materials and techniques are too unpredictable in their effect on individual human beings, under specified circumstances, to be operationally useful. Our operations officers have shown a discerning and perhaps commendable distaste for utilizing these materials and techniques."

The materials and techniques included LSD and a wide variety of mind-altering drugs, sexual entrapment, electric shock, electrodes implanted in the brain, radiation and

hypnosis. The program was conducted under such code names as Bluebird, Artichoke, MK-ULTRA, MK-NAOMI, MK-SEARCH and Project Often.

The objectives were to develop a foolproof truth serum to be used in questioning agents, defectors and enemy prisoners; to determine if brainwashing was possible; to devise ways of producing amnesia so that agents could not disclose secrets if captured; and to develop a variety of ways of killing and incapacitating enemies.

It was once the CIA's deepest secret. The public did not get its first glimpse of the mind control program until 1975, when a commission headed by then-Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller reported that an Army civilian employe—since identified as Dr. Frank Olson—had committed suicide in 1953 after having been given LSD without his knowledge.

The Rockefeller report provided no details, but in the last three years additional information has seeped out. In his book, Marks pulls the story together, showing for the first time its scope, placing previous disclosures in context and filling in some of the blanks.

For example, he reports that in the 1960s Dr. James Hamilton, a San Francisco psychiatrist, received CIA funds to conduct "clinical testing of behavioral control materials" on inmates at the California Medical Facility at Vacaville. Although the records do not indicate the precise nature of the experiments, they show that in 1967 and 1968 Hamilton spent more than \$10,000 in CIA funds to pay volunteers. At prison pay scales, that means he probably experimented on between 400 and 1,000 inmates.

Marks says that in the late 1950s the CIA paid some—although not all—of the expenses of Dr. Ewen Cameron's unorthodox psychological programs at a hospital in Montreal. Cameron used massive electric shock treatments combined with long periods of sleep in an effort to "depattern" schizophrenic patients.

According to Marks, the CIA's interest in LSD in the early 1950s created much of the international market for the drug. Marks speculates that without CIA experiments—most of them carried out on college campuses—the drug-oriented counterculture of the 1960s might not have started.

*Manchurian Candidate*