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MEMORANDUM TO THE FILE

SUBJECT: Notes on meeting held 23 July 1951 in Room 2519 N Building  
and Room 2505-A N building

Present: Panel Members - Dr. [REDACTED], Chairman; Mr. [REDACTED];  
Mr. [REDACTED]; Dr. [REDACTED];  
Dr. [REDACTED] and staff members - [REDACTED]  
Others - Mr. [REDACTED]; Lt. [REDACTED];  
Mr. [REDACTED]

A. MEETING

1. Mr. [REDACTED] described his own entry into the project. \*
2. Dr. [REDACTED] stated the problem. He then described the development of the project within the various interested components of the agency. \*
3. Mr. [REDACTED] described the importance of the project to covert operations. \*
4. Mr. [REDACTED] and Mr. [REDACTED] explained other interests and objectives of the project. \*
5. [REDACTED] discussed the objectives and programs of other government agencies, principally the military services. \*

B. DISCUSSION RELATING TO RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER AGENCIES.

1. Dr. [REDACTED] described the relationship of the project to work that may be done:
    - a. By the Research and Development Boards of the US and Canada.
- These items are elaborated upon in the attached Discussion.

By the Defector Center in Europe.

2. Dr. [redacted] described a recent contact with Dr. [redacted] of McGill University.
3. Dr. [redacted] told of having worked in collaboration with [redacted] of CIO in November 1950.

#### C. THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROJECT

1. Dr. [redacted] raised the question of "cover" in talking about the substance of the project with professional friends. [redacted] promised to develop one if desirable. \*

2. Dr. [redacted] stated he would like to establish an open list of cleared consultants so that he could have present at any meeting only those with a significant interest or contribution. \*

3. As phases of the project might require the advice of highly specialized persons, consideration was given to the possibility of having certain conferences set up on a one-time basis.

4. Mr. [redacted] agreed to make the necessary arrangements for the panel members to observe an interrogation when appropriate.

5. No completion dates for project should be stated until the complete project outline has been prepared.

#### D. SUGGESTED SPECIFIC PROJECTS FOR THE SUPPORT STAFF

1. Collection of substantive references for evaluation by the panel in the delineation of areas of firm knowledge. \*
2. Preparation of a chart in which the situations likely to be faced by an individual were plotted against the known defense. (Conditions to be specified by [redacted]).

#### E. SUGGESTED AREAS OF IMMEDIATE ACTIVITY

1. A study of the amiability of the individual and the detection of an "amenable type." \*
2. A thorough study of interrogation. \*
3. An evaluation of the part which instruments can play in such a program. \*

#### F. CONCLUSION

1. As the discussion drew to a close, consideration was given to the degree of success that could be attained with respect to the

defensive aspect, the panel can make a definite contribution if an improvement is made in existing methods of resisting disclosure. With respect to the offensive aspect of eliciting information, a study of carefully selected areas of present information and properly designed research projects will enable us to develop better techniques.

2. In conclusion, Mr. ██████ restated three questions which the panel will find useful in guiding their discussion:

a. What subject matter requires further evaluation?

b. Who is the best man to evaluate present knowledge?

c. What research projects will furnish us with needed information.

3. Dr. ██████ stated that he would call a meeting of the panel in New York within the next week. The meeting adjourned at 1630 hours.

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To accompany Minutes of Meeting held 23 July

A-1 Dr. [redacted] stated that the problem included not only the development of techniques but study of situational and psychological reactions. The matter appears to warrant careful study and concentrated effort in view of its potential effect on national security. Mr. [redacted] and Dr. [redacted] are available for at least one day in which to obtain whatever background we may be able to give them. It is hoped that on the basis of this information they will agree that the matter warrants their continuing participation as panel members.

A-2 Mr. [redacted] compared this subject, at least in principle, with DDCI. He advised the group of the interest of the Director and his Deputy for Plans, Mr. Dulles. He noted that the agency program will be broad and comprehensive, involving both domestic and overseas activities, and taking into consideration the programs and objectives of other departments, principally the military services.

A-3 Mr. [redacted] placed as first priority:

- a. A statement as to present possibilities based on firmly established facts.
- b. A statement as to the possibilities of future development of techniques.

Mr. [redacted] stated that while much of the discussion relative to this project had been dismissed as fantasy, practical experience had shown that every phase of the problem was important to his office. His problems were briefly:

- a. Eliciting information.
- b. Cross checking or verifying information.

Remembering that field conditions require the minimum of clinical preparation before operational use, information is desired as to the means by which control may be asserted over an individual under:

- a. Controlled conditions.
- b. Any conditions.

From the work that has been done to date and a certain amount of known field experience, it is assumed the means considered will be:

- a. Drugs
- b. Hypnosis
- c. A combination of a. and b. above.

He urged the panel, however, not to limit itself to the consideration of only popular techniques, but to review any means which will give results.

Mr. [redacted] listed as highly important the consideration of the possibilities of a basic study of interrogation with and without aids such as the polygraph. This device has proven to be an excellent entering wedge in that it shows variations from normal conduct. Experience in interrogation has shown that it is the points of variation from normal conduct at which it is most easy to effect a psychological entry and ultimate control.

Mr. [redacted] also discussed the question of induction of defection and the fact that there have been some notable Soviet successes. The consensus of opinion was that there were many factors not directly related to the project which had a bearing on defection. (The possible success of the Soviets in some of the objectives desired by Mr. [redacted] (below), were considered.)

Mr. [redacted] acknowledged the need for eliciting and verifying information, and stressed the problem of asserting control under varied conditions. Normal interrogation normally presupposes that the person is under our control for a certain period of time. He would like to know for his office, however, if it is possible to assert control without removing a person from his normal contacts. Under such conditions the person could be made to report back for further indoctrination or receipt of commands at a later and less conspicuous opportunity.

Mr. [redacted] stated that he was aware that some success had been obtained with post hypnotic suggestion; however, this had been frequently done under laboratory conditions. The problem of assertion of control under actual field conditions might therefore require a wholly new avenue of approach.

Mr. [redacted] representing O/PC, stressed the defensive aspects of the problem stating that they were primarily interested in:

- a. Being able to be certain that they had complete future control of their own agents.
- b. Breaking the control which an enemy might have over agents which fall into our hands.

A-5 [redacted] described the interest of the military services as follows:

{ Navy - Most active in this field. Supporting the [redacted] projects outside of the government and the drug project at Petionville within.

Army - Partially supporting the [redacted] project and having interest, through CIS, an interest as evidenced by work at Edgewood, Camp Detrick, and supporting a grant to Dr. [redacted].

Air Force - The Directorate of Intelligence (old A-2), is maintaining a policy control over the research work which has been delegated to the Air Material Command. The purpose of such projects has been to increase the resistance to disclosure which would be demanded of pilots whose planes fall in enemy territory.

The Army and Air Force representatives are not as thoroughly grounded in the project as the Navy representative, and it is hoped they will be more effective as time progresses. [redacted] stated that because of certain relationships that exist, it will be necessary to make contacts with the existing projects on individual bases.

The question was raised as to the knowledge possessed by one military service about the projects under way in another. [redacted] explained that one of the main functions of the Coordinator and his staff was to effect a proper exchange of information between the various agencies interested in the project. As the different service representatives become more familiar with their duties and CIA is able to point to a set of definite accomplishments, then the exchange will become much more effective.

In conclusion, [redacted] stated that there were three areas of project interest:

- a. Direct projects, e.g., [redacted]
- b. Indirect projects - Those now existing as fundamental research which will show a bearing on the problem as they become known to us.
- c. Related projects - Those with slightly different direction but having probable by-products of value to us, e.g., ICB project on political warfare.

B-1 a. NOTE - On this point the major portion of the information was furnished by Dr. [redacted]. FDB has been very careful not to duplicate the activities which the individual Services have been sponsoring. As they have not been asked to initiate a program, they have confined most of their work to the related field of mass influencing of people, and the work has been done through their Human Resources Panel.

[redacted] had been unwilling to start a program as he was expecting to leave R&D. His successor is now awaiting Senate confirmation and will consider the matter soon. [redacted] will for six months be a consultant for CIA.

b. Relations with Canada: [redacted] has obtained the following information relative to Canadian Research and Development:

1. There is no formal understanding between Dr. [redacted] and [redacted]
2. There is no existing program in Canada at the present time.
3. There will be one.
4. We may expect inquiries from the Canadians as to our progress.

B-2 In connection with the discussion of cover and classification, Dr. [redacted] stated that he had been in touch with Dr. [redacted] of [redacted] and that the fact that [redacted] may support some work of his. The comment was made that Dr. [redacted] interests are mostly in the field of fundamental research and that this should be borne in mind in framing any project for him.

C-1 In connection with the discussion of cover and classification, Dr. [redacted] stated that:

a. The highest classification must be placed on anything which revealed the operations of the agency.

b. The substantive matter of the research, so long as any connection with CIA is not revealed, should be as open as possible.

The question was raised as to the need for the classification of certain information relating to CIA, such as the fact that the agency uses a polygraph. It was pointed out that certain over-all facts about the agency become public. If there was free discussion of the overt activities, the extent of covert activities could be easily deduced.

C-2 Dr. [redacted] raised the question of the clearance of Dr. [redacted] and [redacted] who he desired to have as consultants.

D-1 Possible sources of useful information:

- a. The OSS report on drugs prepared at [redacted] during the war.
- b. Other reports as available on techniques for selecting and evaluating personnel based on previous (World War II), covert operations.

c. Personnel selection, records or methods of:

- (1) The Adjutant General
- (2) S-1
- (3) A-1
- (4) Bifers
- (5) GMR
- (6) Other.

d. The work of Dr. [redacted] at [redacted] University

e. R&D projects; those related to our interest.

f. Related research projects of the Naval Research Laboratory and the USPHS.

g. References used by the following authors on:

(1) Basic physiology:

(a) Nathan Kleitman of the University of Chicago in his book "Sleep."

(b) Ancel Keys of the University of Minnesota in his book "Timber."

(2) Publications on hypnosis and suggestion through narcoisis by:

(a) Erickson and Gill

(b) Kultie, Lawrence

(c) Hull, Clark

(d) Perrin

(e) Wolf, Bernard

h. All available manuals on interrogation.

5-1 A study of the amenability of the individual and the detection of such amenability is needed. In evaluating the effectiveness of any method the degree of amenability of the subject is an important factor. (This must be kept to it as stage hypnotists probably have tests by which they determine from a group of volunteers those that will be most easily hypnotized).

5-2 There was apparent agreement that one of the basic needs was a thorough evaluation of interrogation and interrogation methods. The questions to be considered are:

a. What is to be learned from those experienced in interviewing, such as:

(1) Clinicians

(2) Newspaper reporters,

b. How do Russian and American methods compare?

c. How does the attitude of the interrogator affect the results?

5-3 The degree of emphasis that shall be placed upon devices must be decided at an early meeting of the panel in clarifying its program. The experience of those in the field has been that the skilled use of an instrument such as a polygraph greatly increases the potential of an interrogator for detecting inaccuracies in statements.