Attachment A

## INFLUENCING HUMAN BEHAVIOR

ACTIVITY - Drug Research

PROGRAM - To develop ways for predictably influencing human behavior through the use of drugs.

The drug research program began in FY-1966 with a proposed Behavioral Pharmacology program. The program objective was to develop an Agency capability to manipulate human behavior in a predictable manner through the use of drugs. Examples of operational situations where use of drugs might help were interrogation situations, penetration of guarded areas, covert action, and paramilitary operations.

A phased program was envisioned that would consist of the acquisition of drugs and chemical compounds having desired behavioral effects, testing and evaluating these materials through primary and secondary procedures and toxicological studies. Promising compounds from tests with animals were to be clinically evaluated with human subjects. It was proposed that when testing with human subjects was required the tests would be done jointly with the Chemical Research and Development Laboratory, Edgewood Arsenal Research Laboratories (EARL), and the U.S. Army. Substances of potential use, uncovered in testing, were to be further structurally analyzed so that new derivatives with greater utility could be synthesized.

Samples of drugs and chemicals for testing in the program were obtained from drug and pharmaceutical companies, government agencies (EARL, NIH, FDA, and VA), research laboratories, and other researchers; most came from the drug industries where the substance had been rejected because of undesired side effects.

The program was made up of Projects OFTEN and CHICKWIT. Project OFTEN dealt with the testing of behavioral and toxicological effects of drugs in animals and ultimately in humans; Project CHICKWIT, with the acquisition of information and samples of new drug developments in Europe and the Far East.

A special review panel with members from ORD and TSD was organized to oversee the research program and to assist in the selection of compounds for testing. Panel meetings were held periodically for progress reports and program guidance. On several occasions upper management including the DCI, the Executive Director/Comptroller, DDP, and the DD/S&T were briefed on the drug research program.

SECRET [ ]

The principal contractor under Project OFTEN was [ ] which received its first contract in FY-1966 (Table 1) and continued under contract until January 1973 when the contract was terminated by direction from the DCI. [ ] established and used test procedures with animals from which the behavioral effects of drugs and chemical compounds in humans could be predicted. As the program progressed, additional secondary screening procedures were introduced using nonhuman primates as necessary prerequisites to testing with humans. [ ] employed [ ] as a subcontractor, who provided information on new drugs and chemicals and assisted in the screening and testing of selected new drugs and chemicals.

Synthesis of new drugs or derivatives for Project OFTEN was done by [ ] (Table 2). Their first work began in mid FY-1971 and was also terminated with the directive from the DCI in January 1973.

[ ] George Washington University, performed several literature surveys for the program [ ] (Table 3).

Association with Edgewood Arsenal Research Laboratories started in FY-1967 with a transfer of Project CHICKWIT funds to EARL to jointly support [ ] collection of information on and samples of new drugs in Europe and the Far East (Table 4). Out of this association with EARL came information and samples of new drugs obtained [ ] and EARL results on the clinical testing and screening of new drugs and chemical compounds using animals and humans as test subjects. These data were merged with test data and information from other sources into a computer controlled data base.

Analysis of the Edgewood file data identified EA#3167 as a potential incapacitant. Edgewood Arsenal had partially investigated EA#3167 with animals and found it to be effective percutaneously, in tests with humans the drug had been only administered intermuscularly. Our interest in further testing of EA#3167 arose from its potential threat to U.S. VIP's and other key personnel if, indeed, it could be easily administered by oral or trans-dermal routes. Our joint effort with EARL to test the compound began with the $37,000 transfer in FY-1971 to support additional pharmacological studies and clinical testing with human volunteer subjects (five prisoners from Holmesburg State Prison, Holmesburg, Pa., and fifteen military volunteers) in the Edgewood program. The protocol used by Edgewood in enlisting volunteers for the EA#3167 testing and the safeguards practiced during testing were analogous to those stated in the

unclassified Report Number VII, ID50 of Agent 926 by Dr. Herbert W. Copelan, Ivy Research Laboratories, Inc., submitted in May, 1970, to the Medical Research Laboratories, Directorate of Laboratories, Edgewood Arsenal, namely:

> "The human subject in this test conducted by this organization are volunteers. There is no coercion or inducement to volunteer except for incentive pay utilized as a part of the test procedure and payment for discomfort of blood testing and screening procedures. Stringent medical safeguards surround every human test."

Although a final report on this effort is not available, we were informed that EA#3167 can be effectively administered by both oral and trans-dermal routes with after effects lasting up to six weeks.

Agency support to the clinical testing of EA#3167 and collection of information on and samples of foreign drug developments was terminated in January 1973. Because of the prolonged after-effects of EA#3167, additional charges to the contract were made after this date for necessary post-test follow-up observations and examinations of the volunteer.