

Allen Dulles Names Names

BY MARK AND JUDITH MILLER

A formerly classified letter released in July 1978 under the Freedom of Information Act verifies a widely-believed rumor that at least some of the funding for U.S. military and university LSD experiments came from the Central Intelligence Agency.

In 1975, Dr. Neil Burch of Baylor University, one of the institutions where such experiments were conducted, told the *Washington Post* that he understood the actual funding came from the CIA; however, he had no written proof of his belief. Then, in 1977, present CIA Director, Admiral Stansfield Turner, released 400 pages written in a way that concealed CIA sponsorship of various research projects, including the LSD experiments.

The newly-released letter, written December 3, 1955, and sent by then-CIA Director Allen Dulles to the Secretary of Defense, indicates that the CIA paid for LSD experimentation carried out by Army, Navy and university scientists. "Since 1951," wrote Dulles, "this Agency (the CIA) has carried out a program of research which has provided important information on the nature of the abnormal behavior produced by LSD. This Agency has provided financial support for certain projects in the field of psychochemicals (including LSD) being conducted by the Chemical Corps (of the Army) and by the Office of Naval Research."

When CIA Director Turner made documents on MK-Ultra (experiments on human behavior and mind control) public in 1977, all names of institutions, hospi-

tals, doctors and individuals involved in the projects were blacked out. The newly obtained Dulles letter, however, names six of these individuals: "Dr. L. Wilson Greene, Technical Director, Chemical Corps, Chemical and Radiological Laboratories, Army Chemical Center; Dr. Bruce Dill, Scientific Director, Chemical Corps, Medical Laboratory, Army Chemical Center; Dr. Armandes Marrazzi, a scientist at the Medical Laboratory, Army Chemical Center; Capt. Clifford P. Phoebus, Chief, Biological Sciences Division, Office of Naval Research; Brig. Gen. Don D. Elickinger, ARDC, U.S. Air Force; Lt. Col. Alexander Bahlin, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Research and Development)." These were their scientific affiliations in 1955.

In 1955, Dr. Hugh Angle, an Assistant Professor of Medical Psychology at Duke University and former associate of one of these men, Dr. Armandes Marrazzi at the Missouri Institute of Psychiatry, where Marrazzi used to teach, released an affidavit critical of Marrazzi's LSD experiments. The affidavit charged that Marrazzi gave LSD to numerous people without their consent. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration asked Marrazzi to surrender his license to administer LSD, which he did. According to Marrazzi, the DEA took such action because he kept the LSD in an unlocked refrigerator and freezer—a lax security procedure for an illicit drug, and because the Feds discovered inconsistencies in his drug inventories, inconsistencies Marrazzi considered minor.

Marrazzi left MIP in 1975 to become chief of neuropharmacological research at the Detroit Psychiatric Institute. □

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