

G.I.'S, FOREIGNERS USED IN LSD TESTS

Army Report Says Officers Gave Drug to Europeans, Soldiers and Asians

Army officers gave LSD to unsuspecting American soldiers, Europeans and Asians in the late 1950's and early 1960's in a series of military intelligence experiments that flagrantly disregarded moral and ethical standards as well as the military's own policies and regulations, according to an internal Army report made public yesterday.

The report was prepared by the Inspector General of the Army after an eight-month investigation of the service's more than 20 years of experimentation on humans with drugs.

The Army report gave no indication that any of the unsuspecting subjects suffered any untoward effects. But the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, commenting on the Army experiments in a report released Monday, said that one American soldier had exhibited "symptoms of severe paranoia" while under the influence of LSD and that a suspected Asian espionage agent had gone into a semicomatose state for 28 minutes, after being given the drug, and had remained unresponsive for three hours.

In its more than 250-page report, the Inspector General's office said it had found numerous irregularities and violations of policies and regulations as it studied the Army experiments that involved several thousand American military men and civilians and cost more than \$110 million.

The report initially omitted the material on the unwitting intelligence experiments on the basis of National Security.

Criticism on Incentives

In one of its more striking sections, the report criticized the Army for using such coercions as bonuses of more than half a private's monthly pay and "subtle command pressures" to induce the participation of the more than 3,400 soldiers who "volunteered" for the drug experiments.

In most areas, the report made no clear assertion of blame or responsibility, but it said the intelligence experiments were "the fault" of the Army's highest officers in intelligence, chemical warfare and medicine.

The report asserted, however, that no evidence had been found that the experiment had been approved by either the Army Chief of Staff or the Secretary of the Army.

Asked if anyone had been disciplined for the intelligence experiments, an Army spokesman replied, "Not to our knowledge."

The report made only passing reference to the only known fatal victim of the Army's drug programs—Harold Blauer, a civilian who died as an unwitting test subject in a drug experiment sponsored by the service at the New York Psychiatric Institute in 1953. The report said that a later report would deal with the case of Dr. Van M. sim, who was removed a head of the Army's human experimentation programs last July as the Inspector General's investigation began in the aftermath of widespread disclosures of the tests by journalists.

Tests on Secret Data

In the intelligence experiments, the report said, 30 to 35 American soldiers were given repeated doses of LSD—in some than 20 doses—over a period of two years at the Edgewood Arsenal in northeastern Maryland.

One series of tests centered on a simulated "diplomatic cocktail party" where the experimenters attempted to get unwittingly drugged soldiers to divulge secret military information.

In the two experiments where the senate committee said there were adverse reactions, as well as those involving six other Asians and nine Europeans, the Army was seeking both "operational" information and additional data on the impact of LSD, the Army report indicated. The locations of the experiments in Asia and Europe were deleted from the published version of the report.

The American soldier who reacted with symptoms of paranoia had been accused of stealing 166 secret documents from his European post, the Army report said.

He was kept in detention in "voluntary protective custody," for nearly six weeks, was interrogated under sodium pentothal (sometimes called "truth serum") and hypnosis in addition to LSD, then eventually discharged from the service on the ground of "unsuitability," the report said.

Among the factors in the soldier's mandatory discharge, the report said, were the necessity of preserving the secrecy of the LSD experiments, "the possible unfavorable publicity arising from the soldier's recollection of the 'bizarre' methods employed" by the Army experimenters and, finally, the opinion of psychiatrists who evaluated the soldier "that he had severe psychiatric disorders."