LSD From A1

An Air Force spokesman said yesterday he did not have any information on whether the Air Force Office of Scientific Research monitored the programs it financed or whether all the persons involved in the programs had signed consent forms before they were given LSD.

A research assistant in one of the programs, at the University of Minnesota, told The Post yesterday that she never saw a consent form for any of the psychiatric patients involved in the LSD tests there.

"Even if they were signed they wouldn't be of much meaning in some of the cases," said Mary Ray, who was a research assistant at the program in 1965 and 1966. "They used one 17-year-old mental patient whose mother was also a mental patient and whose father was an alcoholic.

"The girl came in acting more or less normal," said Mrs. Ray, who now lives in Edgewater. "After they gave her LSD she was devastated. I saw how she was being taken in to administer LSD and she definitely didn't want to be part of that experiment.

The Minnesota LSD program was run by Dr. Amedeo S. Marrazzini. In the early 1960s Marrazzini was in charge of the Army's drug testing program at Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland. Marrazzini, who is scheduled to begin teaching this fall at the Department of Psychiatry Institute, could not be reached at his home in Grosse Pointe Woods, Mich., this week.

In a book, "Recent Advances in Biological Psychiatry," co-authored by Marrazzini in 1967, he described the LSD tests on the young female mental patient. The patient was admitted into the LSD program with a diagnosis of "personality disorder," according to the book. Four days after the drug was given, the book said, the woman's diagnosis was changed to "psychosis of an acute schizophrenic variety."

A spokesman for the University of Minnesota said that the LSD tests at the University were conducted by the Minnesota LSD program at the University of Minnesota, which was involved in the treatment of schizophrenic patients. The tests were conducted with the approval of the University's Committee on the Use of Human Volunteers in 1965.

In its statement accompanying the list of LSD experiments it financed, the Air Force said yesterday that the tests were conducted in controlled clinical areas at reputable institutions and by highly qualified investigators.

The purpose of the tests, the statement said, was "to investigate possible uses of the drugs in treating severe psychiatric disorders and to investigate human behavior patterns inherent in the use of drugs..."

In the Baylor LSD tests, which were not included on the list provided to The Post by the Air Force, Dr. Burch said the experiments were conducted to detect the early symptoms of the drug after it was administered. "The Air Force was concerned an enemy could put it into a water supply," Burch said.

Burch conducted his LSD experiments on about 29 persons at Baylor between 1956 and 1968 and then completed the LSD study at the Texas Research Institute of Mental Sciences in Houston. The Institute is an umbrella organization that includes the Baylor Medical School, where the original experiments were financed.

Burch applied in 1964 for additional money for a program designed to use drugs and computer technology to test the effectiveness of lie detectors when the persons taking a polygraph test use drugs.

In his initial proposal for the program Burch said he planned to use aminophylline, barbiturates, tranquilizers and LSD in his testing. Burch said yesterday he used the first two types of drugs on human subjects during the tests from 1963 to 1968 but dropped LSD from the program.

Burch said he could not recall why he dropped his initial plan to use the hallucinogens in the studies.

While the lie detector experiments were conducted ostensibly for the Air Force, Burch said he understood that the actual financing for the program was done by the CIA using the Air Force as a cover to hide the source of the money. Burch said he was contacted by the CIA in 1964 and told to apply for money for the tests through the Air Force.

"As I understand it, the money went from the CIA through the Air Force to us," said Burch. "The paperwork by all showed the money came from the Air Force but it was actually from the CIA." According to Burch, the CIA said it wanted the drug tests made for "internal security" especially with regard to applicants to the intelligence agency.
In 1966, when retired Marine Col. James Christensen committed suicide after a series of interviews with the CIA, Christensen's family sued the CIA saying Christensen became irrational because of drugs he said he had been given during the application procedure by the CIA.

The CIA denied it had ever given any drugs to applicants and produced affidavits from what it said were all personnel in the agency who handled Christensen's application stating that none ever gave him drugs. A Justice Department attorney for the CIA in the case told The Post recently he could not get the CIA to swear it never gave applicants drugs.

The information in the Rockefeller report that the CIA was testing drugs on unsuspecting persons "in social situations" and the report by Burch that the CIA was interested in drug tests on applicants has recently renewed interest in the Christensen case.

David Kairy, a lawyer for the Olson family, which is planning to sue the CIA for the agency's part in giving him LSD before his suicide, said yesterday he had agreed to take on the Christensen case also.

Kairy said the first stop probably would be a request under the Freedom of Information Act for all CIA documents involving the handling of Christensen's case.

Burch said yesterday that he had no idea what the CIA did with his test data or whether his own drug tests were repeated by the CIA. He declined to reveal the name of the CIA contact to whom he turned over his test data.

**Mental Health Institute Says It Quit LSD Tests**

Associated Press

The National Institute of Mental Health yesterday said it no longer provides funds for LSD human experiments, although it conducted or funded LSD studies with volunteers for two decades.

In its first official accounting of human research with the powerful hallucinogenic drug, NIH said it carried out 27 LSD projects involving "about 3,000 volunteers" between 1953 and 1968.

Many of the volunteers were patients at the Lexington Addiction Research Center, the agency said.

NIH also said it funded 29 outside studies of humans between 1953 and 1974, at a cost of more than $2 million.

"These studies generally explored LSD as a therapeutic drug with alcoholics and psychiatric patients and its effects on normal volunteers," an internal fact sheet said. "Many of the studies have long since been terminated."