

PROSPECTUS

In the past three years of research with the drug L. S. D. -25, we have developed reliable methods of analyzing social situations and interactions. Our progress in assessing personality types is useful in diagnosis and prediction. These methods are based on a multi-discipline assessment of personality in dynamic social adjustment under normal circumstances and under stress, i. e., drug effect, *irrespective of the attributes of any specific drug.*

The briefest phrase to characterize our main area of study is "social personality". A laboratory of experimental social psychiatry has been established in such a way that various types of personality and many situations may be subjected to critical study. For example, its methods can be applied to any specific problem such as the effects of L. S. D. or other drugs like ~~Serpasil~~ ^{alcohol}, or the improvement of interpersonal relations.

There are two important steps to be taken: (1) Completing the work in progress of personality types so we can define more clearly our social personality types and relate them to (a) the more standard, objective tests such as the Wechsler-Bellevue on which Gittinger's theory of types is based, and (b) the conventional clinical projective tests such as the Rorschach and Thematic Apperception Tests; (2) ~~a comprehensive review of every aspect of our experimental method. The second step involves several minor projects such as completing analysis of the Feeling Tone Communication Device and making more explicit our conceptions of subject-experimenter relationships.~~

Method and Organization

~~We are considering three specific areas of personality, each of which is currently being explored with different methods.~~

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A. Social Personality Assessment

In the evaluation of the social personality types, we have examined personality along simple social dimensions by easily applied interview and observational methods to determine how a particular type functions under stresses induced by social-situational changes or drugs.

The social dimensions we used here focused primarily on the subject's interpersonal relationship: (a) a person's feelings about other people; (b) how does he communicate to other people; (c) how does he react to stress situations which involve his relationships to other people; (d) how aware is he of how he is behaving when he is with other people. From these dimensions we derived thirty-six personality attributes.

Through one method of analysis, using a theoretical point of view of the above method of evaluation, six personality types have been determined. The relationships established between these types and their reaction to L. S. D. have been reported in our 1953-1954 Annual Report. Persons who over-value acceptance or rejection of others tend toward a turmoil type of L. S. D. reaction. Persons who are socially introverted are most likely to have a schizophrenic type of reaction. On the other hand we were unable to predict the psychiatric syndrome or its severity in the elated or interactive type. It is clearly indicated that further careful study is required to determine more reliable criteria for prediction and diagnosis.

Some subjects maintained enough of their pre-L. S. D. traits to remain characteristically of the same personality type under L. S. D. Others, however, showed under L. S. D. traits opposite their pre-L. S. D. characteristics.

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A more thorough investigation of these two trends is needed which will clarify the significant dynamics of personality reaction to stress.

To help resolve the above areas of difficulty, a factor analysis has been done on the thirty-six attributes. Two very reliable, relatively pure factors have been determined: Factor I is the dimension of introversion-extroversion; while Factor II ranges from dominant-extrapunitive to submissive-intrapunitive dimensions. The determination of these factors open up considerable opportunity to correlate this method of assessment with other more standardized tests such as the Wechsler-Bellevue and other projective tests such as the Rorschach.

Another method used in the study of the assessment of the social personality is the questionnaire. The Direction-Control Questionnaire is filled out by the subject himself before he takes L. S. D.

On the basis of interview data of the first forty-three subjects, we found that specific changes in social direction took place from pre to during L. S. D., e. g., a decrease in moving with, an increase in moving away, toward and against other people. From the interview data we constructed a questionnaire of two hundred and eleven items to determine a person's behavior in these areas. As a result of an item reliability analysis, on a sample of two hundred and twenty college students, we have reduced the number to forty-three highly discriminating items.

The dimensions measured by this questionnaire are: (2) the five directions a person moves in his interpersonal relationships, i. e., with, toward, out, away and against other people, and (b) the type of control he

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experiences as he interacts with others. Further work will include scoring previous questionnaires to correlate them with personality types and factor scores.

This technique offers us the opportunity to determine the relationship between the social personality assessment by interview and observation with an assessment by the subject himself and with other testing procedures.

The following method and organization of study of the social personality assessment is proposed:

(1) There is data available on one hundred and twenty-five subjects which can be classified on social personality attributes. So far only forty-three subjects have been classified. It is proposed that this year the complete data will be classified. This will extend the number of subjects in each category to a point where our results will be more statistically reliable.

(2) New subjects will be studied to the extent necessary to increase our sample in any categories to a statistically treatable number. It is impossible to state the number of additional subjects that are necessary.

(3) In the related personality type a sizeable number of subjects are represented. So far no significant predictive trend has been established for this type. By factor analysis of the various attributes, it is expected that this related category may be subdivided into component categories which will be statistically reliable for predictive as well as diagnostic purposes. More subjects of this type will be tested in our conventional manner if it is necessary.

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(4) A reliable scoring method has been established for the Direction-Control Questionnaire (See Social Personality Assessment). Seventy-five L. S. D. subjects have been administered this questionnaire. The scoring and analysis will be carried out this year. This would be expected to lead to more critical evaluation of the social personality types. The two methods of assessment of personality, the social interview, which is more informal and personal in its administration, and the Direction-Control Questionnaire, which covers the same general area by using an established series of questions will be compared. This comparison of these two instruments should show which areas of interview are of most value as well as offering a standardized measuring device, namely, the Direction-Control Questionnaire. Additional studies of college students will be carried on in the application of these instruments.

B. Gittinger's Theory on the Wechsler-Bellevue Psychometric

The general theory of Gittinger's personality types has proved fruitful as witnessed by "The Predictive Potential of Gittinger's Theory" in our last semi-annual report which dealt with polar classifications based on acquaintance with the subjects. The theory being attached to one of the most reliable psychological instruments (Wechsler-Bellevue) makes possible the attainment of relationships to social and projective measures of personality. In addition, Gittinger's attaching of hypothesis to each mode of learning (subtests) may reveal which adjustment patterns indicated by other instruments are stable or in the process of change. Moreover, the scatter pattern, depicting the subject's preferential modes of learning should prove useful in

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distinguishing personality types displaying similar behavior patterns, but varying dynamic structures.

We have already acquired forty Wechsler-Bellevues on subjects prior to their taking L. S. D. Analysis of scatter and correlation with other measures would be needed to indicate how many cases would be required to render reliable the dynamics underlying scatter patterns. Selected individuals would be tested to provide us with adequate sample for each theoretical quadrant and assure us of proper statistical manipulation.

C. Psychological Projective Tests

The Thematic Apperception, Rorschach Ink-blot and Draw-a-Person Tests are conventional clinical instruments. We have used them to assess overall personality style, perceptual organization and interpersonal attitudes, both with and without L. S. D. The content of the subject's personality problems is also indicated.

The average results of twenty-nine subjects as a group have been analyzed for each test separately and were reported in our last semi-annual report.

A substantial contribution would be made to assessment of personality dynamics if the performance of each subject separately on the three projective tests were analyzed. Twenty-four subjects have taken these tests who had our standard dose of L. S. D. It is planned to correlate the subjects' responses on the three tests to identify discrete psychological types.

These same twenty-four subjects have been classified into types arrived at by the social personality assessment method so the psychological types will be compared with the social types. This procedure will provide

a comparative test and may suggest new dimensions or type refinements for the present social personality categories. A dimension of depth of inner personality structure will thus be added to the breadth of outer social patterns.

Minor Areas for Completion

It is proposed to continue some work in several areas nearing completion or growing out of the previous research.

(1) The Feeling Tone Communication Device, mentioned as a method in the 1953-1954 Annual Report, has been given to twenty subjects. It is the most direct scorable assessment of emotions per se which we use, warranting completion of scoring and analysis.

(2) The difficulty of L. S. D. subjects in expressing their thoughts and feelings has been viewed as a phenomena of emotional blocking, intellectual deficit and interpersonal withdrawal. An educational psychologist, speech therapist, has become interested in studying L. S. D. speech difficulties. We have recorded interviews of subjects, pre and during L. S. D., which he will analyze to determine what, if any, aphasic conditions may be present under L. S. D. Changes will be investigated in pitch, rate, articulation or other functional distortions of speech such as are encountered in stutterers and other speech conditions.

(3) Material on the therapeutic and educational implications of L. S. D. for patients and non-patients remains to be completed. Final analysis of available data should not require very extensive work.

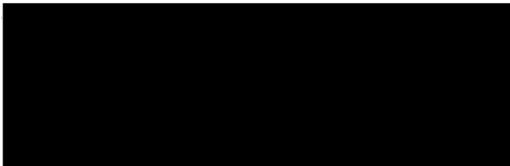
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(4) The original Occupational Therapy Laboratory Test had deficiencies in method, including its administration. We have made progress recently in devising a more appealing, spontaneous, but measurable situation which rests more on determining the interests of subjects and patients. It is called the "Interest Selector". The emphasis on interest developed from the analysis of results from the previous Occupational Therapy Test, which showed subjects could carry out self-initiated activities better than those requested or imposed by others. An initial manual with the rationale and procedure for the "Selector" has already been written.



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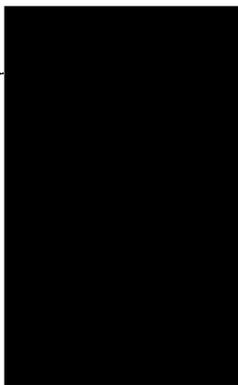
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BUDGET

SALARIES

Technical	\$3,300.
Professional	
1 psychiatrist (part time)	4,000.
1 psychologist	4,000.
1 sociologist, one-half time	2,000.
1 social psychologist 3/4 time	4,000.
1 educational " 1/4 time	800.
Statistical consultation and analysis	500.
1 social scientist 1/4 time	1,000.
Experimental subjects	200.
EXPENDABLE SUPPLIES	
Record and photography	400.
Office supplies	500.
Reprints	300.
TOTAL	\$21,000.



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Conclusion of LSD Study:

In the past four years of research with LSD-25 we have developed reliable methods of (a) analyzing social situations and interactions; (b) describing personality in terms of social adjustment, and (c) relating social situations and social personality types to the specific effects of LSD. Through this methodology it has been possible to identify some important determinants of drug effects which have not been previously considered in studies of LSD-25.

While we have made considerable progress in systematically studying these determinants, a certain amount of data analysis still remains to be completed before the determinants of the LSD-25 effect on individual cases can be reliably stated.

Therefore, the primary objective of this final phase of the project is to complete the analysis of data on all our subjects in order to define the extent that differences in certain effects can be accounted for by the above-mentioned determinants.

A second objective is to complete reports on some peripheral studies conducted with Serpisil and certain other psychochemicals.

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A third objective is to reduce and summarize the many progress reports submitted during the course of the project into a final report.

Budget:

Personal compensation (salaries)	4,500
Equipment	--
Supplies and services	500
Contingencies, travel	<u>500</u>

TOTAL \$5,500.00



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