

7/10/44, 7, 3

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Chief, I & S Staff

DATE: 21 November 1950

FROM : Bluebird Team

D SUBJECT: Medical Summary ~~_____~~ File No.: B-1 - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

The drug used in this case was Sodium Amytal intravenously, 5% solution at the rate of 1 cc a minute. The stimulant employed was Benzodrine intravenously at the rate of 1 cc a minute plus 10 mg given orally at the completion of the technique.

The intravenous injection was begun at 1332. At 1342, 9.4 cc had been administered. At 1345 the Subject was sound asleep. It was possible to arouse him but in order to obtain the exact state desired, some stimulant was administered, that is, intravenous Benzodrine. At 1405, he was accessible, but his speech was quite thick. At that time 1 cc more of Benzodrine was given intravenously following which he was in the proper state for the transference. The interrogation and other conversation was continued until 1419 when the Subject was told to go to sleep, which he did. At 1453, he was given 2 cc of the Benzodrine solution, following which he became quite wide awake. At 1615, 1 Benzodrine tablet was given to be taken orally, the dose being 10 mg.

The Subject was thoroughly convinced that the medication was administered solely for the purpose of helping him in regard to the P. P. machine technique, that is, for the reduction of his nervousness. He had amnesia as to his conversation under the influence of the medication.

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A/B, II, 9, 4

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Chief, I & S Staff

DATE: 24 November 1950

FROM : Bluebird Team

SUBJECT: Medical Summary ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ File No.: B#2 - 1, 2, 3, 4

The drug used in this case was Sodium Amytal intravenously, 5% solution given at the rate of 1 cc a minute. The total amount administered was 16 cc or 0.8 gm. The stimulant was Benzedrine, 20 mg, 2-5 cc intravenously. A total of 9 cc was given or 36 mg.

The injection was started at 1141. At 1152, after the administration of 11 cc of Sodium Amytal solution, the Subject said his head felt woozy. At 1155, he was nearly asleep but awakened with a start upon being aroused. From that time on, he was occasionally given 1 cc more of the solution in order to maintain the proper state for the technique. At 1230, he was again asleep but easily aroused and the same at 1245.

The desired effect of the medication was obtained. The Subject was violent upon occasions during the transference, at which time, he was convinced that the interrogators were . At 1250, the stimulant was begun and although he gradually awakened, at 1259, after the administration of 7 cc of Benzedrine solution, he said that he still felt sleepy. He was given 2 cc more at 1303. At 1353, he was awake. At 1404, he was sent to eat and then sleep. He said he still felt a little dizzy.

The desired effect of the medication previously mentioned was obtained. The Subject had no suspicion of other than the use of the medication to help him in connection with the D. D. machine.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

A/B, II, 9, 5

TO : Chief, I & S Staff

DATE: 24 November 1950

FROM : Bluebird Team

D SUBJECT: Medical Summary ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ File No.: B-3 - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

The medication administered was Sodium Amytal intravenously, 5% solution given at the rate of 1 cc a minute. The stimulants were Benzedrine intravenously and Picrotoxin intravenously.

The total amount of Sodium Amytal administered was 16 cc or 0.3 gm. The amount of the Benzedrine solution totaled 5 cc or 20 mg was given and 1.5 cc of Picrotoxin.

The medication was begun at 1048. At 1106, after 11 cc had been administered, the Subject complained of blurred vision. At 1112, following the administration of 12 cc (total), his eyes seemed heavy. At 1121, after the total administration of 16 cc, he was found to be yawning. At 1129, he was asleep but could be fairly easily aroused. At 1212, the subconscious isolation was accomplished. At 1215, he was regressed and exhibited the emotional reactions appropriate to the occasion. At 1247, the stimulant was begun, that is, Benzedrine intravenously. At 1252, a total of 5 cc had been administered and although the Subject could be aroused, he still seemed quite sleepy. At 1221, Picrotoxin was given, a total of 1.5 cc. At 1226, the Subject was awake. However, in the afternoon after having had his lunch, he was visited in his room at 1445 and was found to be sleeping soundly.

The Subject had amnesia for the transference. He had no knowledge of any purpose for the medication other than that of helping him to relax in order to make a better showing on the D. D. machine.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

A/8, II, 9, 6

TO : Chief, I & S Staff

DATE: 24 November 1950

FROM : Bluebird Team

D SUBJECT: Medical Summary  File No.: B#7 -1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

The medication in this case was Sodium Amytal intravenously, 5% solution administered at the rate of 1 cc a minute. The total amount of Sodium Amytal was 15 cc or 0.75gm. The stimulants were Picrotoxin intravenously, total 2 cc and Benzedrine, 10 mg orally.

The intravenous Sodium Amytal was started at 1524 with 7 cc being given at the rate of 1 cc a minute and then a few minutes were allowed to elapse to observe the effect following which 2 more cc were given. A waiting period again followed with 3 more cc being given and then again a waiting period followed by 3 more cc and finally 3 cc at 1604. The intermittent nature was to keep the patient at the proper point for the technique. At 1610, the administration of 2.5 cc of Picrotoxin had been completed. The Subject still slept following this by permission for 5 minutes. He was then awakened. At 1701, 1.5 cc of Picrotoxin was administered and at 1705, 0.5 cc of Picrotoxin. The Subject, at that time, was awake but said that he felt sleepy. At 1720, 10 mg of oral Benzedrine was given.

The desired effect was produced by the medication. The Subject believed the medication was given only for the calming effect concerning the D. D. machine test.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

A/B, II, 9, 7

TO : Chief, I & S Staff

DATE: 27 November 1950

FROM : Bluebird Team

SUBJECT: Medical Summary, ~~_____~~ File No.: B#10 - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

The drug used in this case was Sodium Pentothal. A 2 1/2% solution was given intravenously. The first 10 cc was given at the rate of 2 cc a minute; beyond that, 1 cc a minute. The stimulant was Benzedrine, 10 mg orally. The total amount of Sodium Pentothal was 19 cc of the solution which would represent not quite 0.5 gm. of the drug.

The intravenous Sodium Pentothal was started at 1100. At 1105, 10 cc had been administered. At 1107, the injection was again started and this continued at 1111, 4 more cc having been administered. At that time, the Subject dozed off but was easily aroused. At 1117, the injection was again started and this continued after the administration of 1 more cc. This procedure of giving 1 cc intermittently was repeated at 1122, 1125, 1130 and 1134.

Excellent transference was obtained in this case. He was regressed to a time when he attended a party given by the police and he reacted emotionally to that environment, including becoming under the influence of alcohol which was served there.

The original plan was to give an intravenous stimulant but the needle had become clogged due to a blood clot therein and it was believed to be inadvisable to have to make another puncture, hence, the stimulant was given orally at 1222 (10 mg of Benzedrine). At 1235, black coffee was administered. The Subject was then instructed to rest for a half of an hour and then eat his mid-day meal.

The medication was effective as to the desired results. It is believed that when this particular drug, Sodium Pentothal, is used, the method employed in this case is best, that is, after the initial stage of impaired consciousness he produced, it is advisable to give intermittently small amounts of the drug in order to maintain the desired state. When using Sodium Amytal, however, due to the more prolonged effect, it is not so necessary to inter-space minute doses in this way. The advantage of Sodium Pentothal is that it is much easier to have the man back in his usual state in a comparatively short time but we are not sure that the amnesia will be as definite as in the use of the longer acting drug. In this particular case, amnesia for the S. I. was produced. Also, Sodium Pentothal is slightly more dangerous than Sodium Amytal in the more rapid production of respiratory failure.

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A/B, II, 9, 9

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Chief, I & S Staff

DATE: 27 November 1950

FROM : Bluebird Team

D SUBJECT: Medical Summary [REDACTED] File No.: B#28 - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
- 8, 9

The drug used in this case was Sodium Amytal, both orally and intravenously. The stimulants used were Picrotoxin and Coramine, the former given intravenously and the latter given intramuscularly.

4-b-3 The oral administration of Sodium Amytal, 6 grains, was given at 2050. At 2106, her speech was thick, she said she felt sleepy. At 2116, she was asleep. At 2125, S. I. was started. Although her speech continued to be thick, she was not at the exact state required for S. I., hence, at 2140 the intravenous administration of Sodium Amytal was begun. The medication had the desired effect and the Subject admitted information which she had previously steadfastly denied. She also was unable to carry on a conversation with the interrogator representing himself as one of her lovers. There was no doubt in her mind but what the one talking to her was actually [REDACTED]. At the termination of the interview, she fell asleep and was allowed to continue in this state for an interval after which Picrotoxin was given intravenously (2.5 cc). Although this stimulant caused her to awaken, she still felt very sleepy and upon being helped to walk about the room, she showed some unsteadiness. Of course, in addition to the sedation, there was no doubt but what her blood sugar was low as she had had no food for approximately 12 hours. An attempt was made to have her take nourishment, especially sugar, in the form of cake and also coca cola. She also refused coffee but finally did drink possibly one half bottle of coca cola. The Picrotoxin was given at 2313. Coramine, 3 cc, was given intramuscularly at 2352. She was escorted to an automobile, swaying slightly in her gait and requiring help. She was able to be passed through the gate without undue attention and then went asleep in the car. She made the statement on the way home that she did not remember anything which had occurred and the next day reiterated this lack of knowledge of what had occurred.

The total amount of Sodium Amytal was 6 grains orally and 9.0 cc intravenously. The stimulants were intravenous Picrotoxin, 2.5 cc and Coramine, 3 cc intramuscularly.

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Office Memorandum

A/B, II, 9, 10
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Chief, I & S Staff

DATE: 27 November 1950

FROM : Bluebird Team

D SUBJECT: Medical Summary ~~REDACTED~~ File No.: B#27 - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 - 7

The drug used in this case was Sodium Amytal orally and Sodium Amytal intravenously, 2% solution. The stimulant was Coramine, 2 cc intramuscularly.

The oral Sodium Amytal, 6 grains, was administered at 1750. At 1815, the Subject was asleep and awakened with difficulty. At 1850, he was sound asleep in the brig cell. At 1900, he awakened when he heard us at the cell door, staggered when guided to the examining room. At 1912, the interrogation under medication was begun. At 2000, intravenous Sodium Amytal was begun because he had swerved toward increased consciousness. At 2012, his eyelids were heavy. At 2013, his speech was thick. At 2015, he was becoming inaccessible so at 2016, the medication was discontinued. (A total of 7.0 cc having been administered up to that time representing approximately 0.3 gm.) At 2020, although he was asleep, he would mumble when questioned. The S. I. was successful. It continued until approximately 2200 at which time, the stimulant, Coramine, was administered intramuscularly. At 2220, the Subject was awakened for chow and seemed fairly alert. At 2240, he was allowed to go to his cell to sleep.

The desired effect of the medication was obtained in this case. The man believed the medication was administered only for calming purposes concerning the machine test. Upon being questioned the next day, the man showed no recollection of the S. I.

A ~~REDACTED~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

A/B/II, 9, 11

TO : Chief, I & S Staff

DATE: 27 November 1950

FROM : Bluebird Team

SUBJECT: Medical Summary [REDACTED]

File No.: 14#25 - 1, 2, 3, 4

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B-1

The drug used in this case was Sodium Amytal and was given intravenously.
No stimulant was administered.

[REDACTED]

Under the influence of Sodium Amytal, he gave a wealth of information which he had carefully concealed when interrogated either with or without the D. D. machine. The Subject slept overnight instead of being given a stimulant. He was examined the following morning without the use of medication. He apparently had complete amnesia for the utilization of the drug and for any information given while under the effect of the medication.

A [REDACTED]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT *A/B, II, 9, 12*

TO : Chief, I & S Staff

DATE: 27 November 1950

FROM : Bluebird Team

D SUBJECT: Medical Summary ~~_____~~ File No.: B412 - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Sodium Pentothal, intravenously, was used in this case, 2½% solution at the rate of 1 cc a minute. The total amount of Sodium Pentothal was 9.4 cc of the solution, representing approximately 0.24 gm of the drug. The stimulant was intravenous Coramine.

The intravenous injection was started at 1107. At 1109½, 2.6 cc had been administered and the Subject said he felt dizzy. At 1112, the injection was started and discontinued again at 1113½ at which time 1.4 additional cc had been given. At that time, the Subject said, "It is hard for me to talk". Following that, the drug was given intermittently, 1 cc at a time. (At 1117, 1121, 1124, 1128, 1131 and 1132.) At 1136, 0.4 additional cc was administered. At 1142, the interrogation having been discontinued, the man was apparently asleep. At 1155, the stimulant was administered intravenously (4cc of Coramine solution). This was discontinued at 1157 at which time marked sneezing occurred. At 1200, the Subject seemed wide awake.

The desired effect of the drug was obtained in this case although no transfer was attempted. The Subject believed the medication was only for the calming effect concerning the D. D. machine technique.

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A/B, II, 9, 15

The attached document was taken from the files of _____ and is a very carefully edited technical report that was prepared by _____ and gives details regarding the use of the Artichoke-Bluebird techniques in _____ and in the _____ Trip of January 1951.

This document is held in these files for information purposes only.

6/22/53

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