

**8th BURAK BORA ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOL
MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE 2026**

HCC MKUltra

STUDY GUIDE AND RULES OF PROCEDURE

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1. Letters From The Academic Team

Letter From The Under Secretary General

Hello everyone, this is Deniz a.k.a. İslim. I'm the Under Secretary General of this committee and the Head of Crisis of this conference.

Firstly, I can guarantee that this will be the best committee you will ever attend in your MUN career. And this will be the best committee I will do.

Secondly if you have any questions about the committee or anything, literally ANYTHING else you can surely reach me for your questions.

And lastly, i want to thank our Secretary general and my best friend from the conference Ecrin Pehlivanlı and my mom and the Under Secretary General Elif Aydın.

Have a great conference.

Deniz İslim

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Letter From The Academic Assistant

Hello everyone, this is Onur Karaoğlu. I'm the Academic Assistant of this committee.

Firstly, I can guarantee that this will be the best committee you will ever attend in your MUN career too. And this will be the best committee I will work on at the academy.

Secondly, if you have any question about mun or anything else you can ask me or my head Deniz a.k.a. İslim. We will solve your problems.

And lastly, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the BBALMUN family that we have worked with in this whole process and I would like to mention a few special people. Of course, I thank my buddy Deniz İslim who has helped me in every way, in every time and in every situation, for giving me time and bearing with me difficult times, creating a very comfortable working environment, which I am pleased to work with. In addition, I would like to thank my two

dear friends Poyraz, the Academic Assistant of JCC and Kemal, the Academic Assistant of the INTERPOL and Seydi, the Academic Assistant of the CABINET, who have always been with me from the beginning of this process and have helped me a lot during this process.

I hope you have the conference you wish for and if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Deniz or me.

Onur Karaoğlu
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2. Introduction to Crisis Committee

The procedure of the crisis committees are much different than the GA committees. Firstly, you are not representing a country but representing a character from the date that we will simulate. That means you don't have to use 'we' language in these kinds of committees. Crises are the events and updates that the crisis team will give you according to your actions throughout the committee. You will receive lots of them since you will take your next movements according to these crises and updates. One of your main aims in the committee will be solving these crises by taking proper actions. You will take these actions by using your personal or cabinet's power and write directives instead of the resolution papers like in the GA committees. Directives are the documents you write to take immediate actions and create short-term solutions and that is the difference between directives and resolution papers. Now let's learn what exactly are directives and how to write them.

2.1 Directives 101

Types of Directives:

Committee Directives: In committee directives, you take actions as the whole cabinet by using the powers of the cabinet. Since these directives will affect all of the committee, it is crucial that you should work together in coordination and reach middle grounds about your ideas and every delegate in the committee must consent to the directive.

Personal Directives: In personal directives, you take actions as yourself by using your own personal powers. Since you will be using your own powers, you should consider what powers does your character have. For example, a character who is a commander can take some military actions etc.

Top Secret Directives: In top secret directives, you also take actions by using your personal powers but the difference is that the directive will not be known by anyone in your cabinet.

Press Releases: In press releases, you are addressing the people in the country by using media organs. They are crucial for controlling the public opinion so you should use them wisely.

How to Write a Good Directive:

The directive below was written by us to give you an example for a good directive. It's not similar to most of the directives but a directive like this is good enough for the crisis committees.

Features of a Good Directive:

- It bears a proper name: Always write your character's name and the committee on the directive. It makes life easier for everyone, and also adds another layer of professionalism to the directive.
- It has the time you sent the directive: It is highly suggested that you write the time on top of the directive that you are sending. It will be easier for the crisis team to read and reply to your directive.
- It's reasonable and it's realistic: While this is a simulation and we do allow some extreme-ness, you can not just write a directive about killing half of the population or things like 'we will use super-duper secret very technological spy devices that can not be noticed or removed of.
- It's detailed: It is highly suggested to give enough details in your directives for them to be accepted and evaluated. Your directive must answer the "Five Ws and One H" questions (Who, What, Why, Where, When and How). It is also not specifically written to be a 'Top Secret' so the updates related to this directive will be given to the whole cabinet and not just the delegate.

- Its purpose and aim is clear: This is pretty self-explanatory.
- It's written in a readable manner: Of course, the crisis team doesn't expect you to use typewriters or pre-Shakespearean English, they only expect a proper handwriting for your own good. Otherwise the crisis team might have a hard time reading your directive which can lead to many bad things. One being the straight-forward rejection of your directive.
- Importance of ideas: the most important thing while writing directives is ideas. Every directive comes with pros and cons. So debating upon the idea is the most important part of writing a good directive. Remember that the crisis team will always try to lure you into traps or find the weakest point in your directive. Thus they will force your minds to think the unthinkable.
- Using accurate information: Always QUADRUPLE check the information and the data you provide in the directive.
- Stay on the topic, write related directives: Also self-explanatory.
- Writing mottos and throwing slogans won't make your directive any better: We do agree, slogans are fun and help you get in the mindset of your character but cluttering your directive with slogans only makes it harder for the crisis team to read, to understand and to approve.

3. The Cabinet

3.1 Introduction To The Cabinet

The Cabinet within this crisis-committee setting functions as the apex decision-making body for the MKULTRA programme. It comprises senior representatives from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Department of Defense, the White House and selected scientific advisors. This Cabinet is empowered to sanction, oversee and conceal covert operations aimed at behavioural modification and interrogation enhancement, operating outside the standard oversight frameworks of the legislative branch.

In the early Cold War period, the Cabinet gained its authority from the serious threat the Soviet Union was believed to pose and the overall tension between the East and

the West. The Cabinet was responsible for approving funding that was often disguised as regular intelligence budgets, choosing partner organizations—like universities, hospitals, pharmaceutical companies, and prisons—to carry out experiments, and making sure strict secrecy rules were followed to keep the program hidden from the public and legal oversight. It was not a place for open discussion or debate. Instead, it worked as a secret executive group, with decisions and discussions kept private, protected by classification, careful secrecy, and internal rules.

The Cabinet within this committee serves as the primary decision-making body responsible for directing and managing the real-time evolution of the MKULTRA crisis. Delegates serve as senior officials forced to weigh scientific objectives, national security concerns and public accountability under intense internal pressure. Rather than examining historical events, the Cabinet actively shapes the program's direction, approving proposal responding to leaks, managing political responses and managing internal conflicts between ethics, strategy, and intelligence needs. Every action taken within the committee reflects a choice that could alter the direction and redefine the boundaries of the MKULTRA operation.

The Cabinet structure is based on secrecy, compartmentalization and rapid decision-making. Delegates receive classified information; testimony, reports and unexpected briefings that require immediate interpretation and coordinated responses. Sensitive issues such as chemical testing, psychological conditioning and secret partnership with academic or medical institutions constitute the core of the committee's agenda. Because the program operates in legally and morally murky territory the Cabinet must constantly negotiate how far its authority will extend and how much risk the United States (USA) is willing to take in its pursuit of intelligence superiority.

4. Background

MKULTRA was a secret mind control program implemented by the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the 1950s. The psychological dimension of the Cold War was a major concern for CIA decision-makers. The knowledge that the Soviet Union and other rival states possessed brainwashing

techniques led to the belief that traditional intelligence methods might not be sufficient. This fear gave rise to the image of new tools capable of manipulating the human mind and controlling performance.

The program officially began in 1953 , the CIA officially launched MKULTRA with the approval of Director Allen Dulles and ran the program through the Office of Scientific Intelligence, the Agency's unit responsible for scientific research. From its inception, the program was conceived as a secretive and large-scale research network. By collaborating with academic institutions, hospitals, pharmaceutical companies, and prisons, it was possible to spread the experiments widely. This structure allowed the CIA to pursue both its scientific and intelligence objectives.

The methods used in experiments are quite diverse and most of them violate ethical boundaries. Under the program, LSD and other psychoactive chemicals were given to the subjects in high doses. Techniques such as LSD and other psychoactive substances, hypnosis, sensory deprivation, isolation and electroshock were the main tools of the program. Many of these experiments were carried out without the informed consent of the subjects. Ethical boundaries have often been violated, and the line between scientific control and intelligence purposes has become blurred. Ethical boundaries have often been violated, and the line between scientific control and intelligence purposes has become blurred. Many of the subjects did not give informed consent; They were not aware of their participation or did not know the full extent of the experiment.

MKULTRA's long-term goal was to develop an effective method that could be used in questioning processes and to produce techniques that could guide individuals' behavior when necessary. The program's goal was not just scientific discovery; it was also to develop practical tools to excel in intelligence operations. Chemical and psychological methods were constantly tested and optimized in line with this goal. The CIA avoided criticism by disguising the program as "research".

One of the most controversial parts of the program was the extensive experiments known as the "psychic drive," conducted at the Allan Memorial Institute in Montreal, Canada. In this project, hypnosis, high-dose drugs and repeated psychological stimulation were used to make changes in the memory and

personality structure of individuals. Research was carried out in both theoretical and practical dimensions. The Montreal experiments are one of MKULTRA's applications that generate the highest ethical debate. The experiments involved exposure to various chemical substances and hypnosis sessions without storage. The aim was to observe the effects on memory and the cost of manipulation. Some subjects were isolated for weeks, subjected to prolonged hypnosis and drug administration, and subjected to psychological stress. This represents the most up-to-date record of MKULTRA, both scientifically and ethically, and raises serious human rights concerns.

A large proportion of the subjects used in these experiments were people who had not been informed about the true purpose of the program, and in many cases had not even had the opportunity to give their own consent. Prisoners, patients, soldiers and civilians took part in the experiments. Most of the subjects were included in the process without understanding the consequences of the psychological and chemical interventions they were subjected to. This situation has led to serious debates in terms of human rights and scientific ethics.

The highly classified nature of the program was further strengthened in 1973 by the destruction of many MKULTRA documents at the behest-order of CIA director Richard Helms. The destruction of the documents made it impossible to fully understand the scope of the program. This process concealed both the chain of responsibility and the extent of the experiments experienced by the subjects. Confidentiality has remained one of MKULTRA's operational cornerstones. Despite this, the investigations carried out by the Church Committee, which was established within the US Senate in 1975, provided the public with detailed information about the scope and practices of the program for the first time. Congressional investigations have revealed how MKULTRA has crossed ethical and legal boundaries. These statements opened up discussions about the historical importance of the program and the auditability of intelligence operations. The program has become a symbolic example of both state power and scientific ethics.

The operational direction of MKULTRA was largely shaped by chemist Sidney Gottlieb, and the program's subprojects were organized under his supervision. Gottlieb maintained a high level of confidentiality and flexibility in conducting

experiments. Under his leadership, the program has grown into a network that encompasses different sub-projects in both laboratory and fieldwork. Gottlieb's management allowed the program to expand and remain unchecked. By the late 1970s, due to changing political climates, public pressure, and the program's failure to deliver expected results, MKULTRA's scale was gradually scaled back, and some projects were restructured under the name MKSEARCH. The restructuring shifted the focus from theoretical research to interrogation techniques and field operations. However, the program's core objective of manipulating human behavior and gaining an intelligence advantage remained unchanged.

5. Experiments on Americans

5.1 LSD

A significant number of the MKULTRA program's experiments were carried out on American citizens in the United States. These experiments often took the form of medical studies or covert research attempts. As a result, the CIA was able to carry out its operations without drawing notice from the public and mainly avoiding legal review. The primary goal of the experiments was to observe how the human mind responds to stress, chemical exposure, and psychological pressure.

Participants in LSD experiments were typically exposed to various levels of the drug without any prior warning. Over an extended period of time, their actions, responses, and mental state were monitored. In certain experiments, participants were subjected to difficult circumstances or questioned while under the influence of LSD.

The purpose of these exercises was to see how much people might lose control over their consciousness. However, the effects of LSD were unpredictable and led to serious psychological problems in many subjects. Anxiety, paranoia, memory loss, and long-term mental disorders were among the outcomes of these experiments. This revealed that the balance between MKULTRA's scientific goals and human health was highly disregarded.

5.2 Other Drugs

In addition to LSD, other substances and psychoactive ingredients were tested under MKULTRA. These drugs included stimulants, tranquilizers, and "reality serum" compounds. Reducing people's conscious control and increasing their willingness to respond to suggestions was the goal. Such articles were considered to be beneficial, particularly in questioning processes.

In some experiments, these substances were used alone, while in others they were combined with techniques such as hypnosis or sensory deprivation. The mental and physical reactions of the subjects were recorded in detail. However, the side effects that occurred during these experiments were often not adequately considered. The long-term effects of the chemical agents were not fully understood during the program. Many subjects experienced permanent psychological or physical harm after the experiments

5.3 Hypnosis

Hypnosis was used as an alternative or complementary method to chemicals in the MKULTRA program. The CIA investigated whether hypnosis has the potential to affect individuals' memory, make them more receptive to suggestions, and direct behavior. This method was tested especially for purposes such as suppressing unwanted information or creating artificial memories. In some projects, hypnosis was applied together with LSD and other substances to increase its effect. It was thought that these combined methods could more quickly break down individuals' conscious resistance. The subjects' behavior under hypnosis, their responses to commands, and their subsequent recall processes were carefully examined. The hypnosis experiments also raised serious ethical issues. A large proportion of the subjects were unaware of the suggestions being given to them under hypnosis.

6. Experiments on Canadians

A significant and controversial part of the experiments carried out under the MKULTRA program was carried out in Canada, extending beyond the United States. These experiments were carried out especially in the 1950s and 1960s, through indirect funding from the CIA and academic collaborations. Canada was seen as a suitable research area due to both its geographical proximity and

advanced medical infrastructure in this process. Most of the experiments were disguised as psychiatric treatment or scientific research.

The studies in Canada were conducted at the Allan Memorial Institute in Montreal. The experiments conducted at this center had ambitious aims such as erasing human memory and reshaping the personality structure. The subjects were often patients seeking treatment for psychological disorders, and many were unaware of the true purpose of the practices to which they were subjected. This made the experiments extremely problematic from an ethical point of view.

A method called "depatterning" was used in these experiments. In this method, subjects were subjected to practices such as prolonged sleep, sensory deprivation, electroshock and intensive drug use. The aim was to "reset" the mind by disrupting the individual's existing personality structure and memory pattern. Then, with the technique called "psychic drive", the subjects were made to listen to repetitive audio recordings to try to establish new patterns of thought and behavior.

Chemicals were also an important part of the experiments in Canada. LSD and similar psychoactive substances were used to change the subjects' states of consciousness and increase their openness to suggestions. These substances were often applied together with other methods to increase their effects. However, these practices caused serious psychological trauma and permanent mental damage in many subjects. One of the remarkable aspects of the experiments in Canada is that the CIA funded these studies indirectly, not directly. The funds were channeled through research grants and academic support programs, so that the CIA's role remained hidden for a long time. Both the Canadian public and government officials learned the true extent of these experiments only years later.,

In conclusion, the title Experiments on Canadians clearly demonstrates MKULTRA's international dimension and cross-border impacts. These experiments show that not only individual rights but also ethical responsibilities between states are violated. The practices in Canada have gone down in the historical record as one of the most disruptive and widely criticized parts of MKULTRA.

7. Revelation

MKULTRA's emergence is not a sudden scandal eruption; It has gradually been revealed thanks to the doubts accumulated over the

years, incorrectly archived documents, persistent research by journalists and the political atmosphere in which Congress scrutinizes state institutions. Although the CIA launched the program in 1953, it was only in the mid-1970s that the public became aware of MKULTRA's existence.

The first breaking point in MKULTRA's explanation process came in 1973, when CIA Director Richard Helms ordered all of the project's files to be destroyed before leaving office. Helms' order stemmed from fears that activities that had been hidden for years could be exposed. The destruction of thousands of documents still prevents us from knowing the exact scope of the program nowadays. However the disclassification of some files during this destruction operation and their being left under the heading "financial records" in the archive played a major role in the later revelation of MKULTRA's secrets.

The name of the program first appeared in front of the masses in 1974. Seymour Hersh, an investigative journalist for the New York Times, wrote that the CIA conducted unauthorized experiments on US citizens and that the intelligence organization carried out illegal activities in the country. Although the news did not directly open the MKULTRA file, the question marks about the CIA's shady projects expanded. This atmosphere forced the government to scrutinize all the covert operations the CIA had conducted in the past.

As a result of this pressure, the Senate established a special investigative committee called the Church Committee in 1975. As the committee reviewed the CIA's internal correspondence and the testimonies of its top executives, the existence of MKULTRA was confirmed. Investigations revealed that the program was not a small effort involving only a few agents, but rather a large network comprising more than 80 institutions that were actively involved. These findings prove that the state conducted scientific and psychological experiments without public consent.

In 1977, when Congress pressured the CIA to demand more documents, about 20,000 financial records were found in the CIA archives that had been "mistakenly stored" for years. These documents detailed MKULTRA's financing structure, sub-projects, partner institutions, and subject selection methods. Thus, it was understood that the scope of the program was much larger and more complex than previously estimated. That same year, the questioning of program director Sidney Gottlieb in the Senate records became one of the turning points that officially confirmed MKULTRA's unethical record-keeping practices.

This disclosure process shows that MKULTRA is not just a "cold war experiment"; showed that non-consensual human experiments were carried out systematically by the state. As the documents were opened, it became clear how the program secretly financed universities, doctors, psychiatrists, laboratories and even private companies. It turns out that many academics and medical professionals received funding to conduct experiments without knowing that they were collaborating with the CIA or funding the project.

8. Incidents

During the nearly twenty-year period of MKULTRA's conduct, there have been many incidents that have revealed the internal structure, lack of control, and unethical nature of the program. These events show that the program is not just about small-scale experiments in a laboratory environment; It showed that it included operations planned with state support, often carried out without consent and leading to serious consequences. The main reason why MKULTRA was publicly referred to as a "scandal" was that some of these events were leaked early on. The most notable of these critical events are discussed in detail below.

The Frank Olson Incident is the best-known and most controversial case in MKULTRA's history. Olson was a scientist working in the biological warfare laboratories of the US Army and was given LSD without his knowledge at a meeting conducted by the CIA. The purpose of the experiment was to see how many hours the staff would begin to experience psychological disintegration. Within days, Olson began to show severe symptoms of depression and died in 1953 after falling from the thirteenth floor of a New York hotel. The CIA long called the incident a "suicide", but years later his family was compensated by the state and the government officially apologized. The incident is MKULTRA's first major sign to be leaked to the public, as well as a symbol of how the program sees human life as a deadly risk.

Another highlight of MKULTRA was the sub-project called "Operation Midnight Climax". As part of this project, the CIA rented apartments in San Francisco and New York and paid sex workers to bring unconscious men to these apartments. The subjects were given LSD unannounced; their behavior was monitored with one-sided mirrors and secret recording systems. Experiments were often carried out uncontrollable, experiment protocols changed each time and the reliability of the data obtained was questioned. But for the program managers, the main goal was to "see if manipulation

techniques work in real life." This subproject was frequently brought up in later congressional investigations due to both its unethics and the CIA's uninhibited methods.

Another critical event within the scope of the program was the unauthorized inclusion of psychiatric patients in heavy-dose experiments. In some experiments conducted in hospitals and mental health centers, patients were given intensive electroshock treatments, long term sleep therapy, and high-dose drugs. The experiments conducted by Dr. Donald Ewen Cameron at the Allan Memorial Institute in Canada are one of the most well-known examples of these events. As part of what Cameron called "psychic driving," patients were subjected to weeks of drug treatments, memory erasure attempts, and repetitive audio recordings. Many of these patients were unaware of the purpose of the treatment and reports issued years later showed that many subjects suffered permanent psychological and physical damage.

Another incident that contributed to the MKULTRA scandal involved prison issues. In some of its sub-projects, the CIA brought hardened criminals and addicts to trial by promising them money, amnesty, or reduced sentences that contributed to the MKULTRA scandal involved prison issues. In some of its sub-projects, the CIA brought hardened criminals and addicts to trial by promising them money, amnesty, or redemption.

Finally, another type of event that frequently occurred during the program, but is less discussed because it was not fully documented, is the conduct of uncontrolled experiments that left volunteers vulnerable to harm. At some universities, experiments were conducted under the guise of "stress tests" or "memory research"; subjects were not informed of the effects of the procedures performed during the experiment. Several years later, these individuals reported experiencing health problems. This entire list reveals that MKULTRA was a large, scale and often unsupervised program, with systematic violations of subject safety and ethical guidelines. The variety of events demonstrates that the program was not merely a formal research project, but also a state sponsored attempt at manipulation and control.

9. Documented Subjects

This part refers to individuals whose involvement in experiments under the MKULTRA program can be verified through official documents, investigations, or testimonies. Because much of the program was conducted in secret, and many documents were destroyed by the CIA in 1973, the identities of all those exposed

to the experiments have never been fully known. Nevertheless, later FOIA documents, Senate investigations, and research show that the program encompassed a very broad range of subjects, including military personnel, psychiatric patients, prisoners, university students, and ordinary civilians. One of the most controversial aspects of the program is that most of these individuals were not informed about the true purpose of the experiments.

Military personnel were among the first documented subject groups under MKULTRA. During the Cold War the CIA and US intelligence were working with various chemicals to improve interrogation techniques and control human behavior. In this process LSD and other psychoactive substances were tested on some military personnel. Officials were investigating whether these substances would be effective on prisoners of war or agents. However later documents showed that in some experiments participants weren't fully informed.

//https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/collection/mkultra?utm_source=chatgpt.com
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One of the most controversial aspects of the program was the experiments conducted on psychiatric patients. Studies carried out at the Allan Memorial Institute in Canada, in particular, drew widespread criticism. In experiments led by psychiatrist Donald Ewen Cameron, patients were subjected to intense electroshock therapy, prolonged sleep therapy, and high doses of medication. Cameron believed that people's memories could be erased and redirected. However, many patients who participated in the experiments, believing they were receiving treatment, were actually becoming part of severe psychological experiments. Years later, some patients revealed they had experienced memory loss and serious psychological problems.

Prisoners were also one of the key groups used under MKULTRA. Those with addictions or long-term sentences, in particular, were included in experiments in exchange for money or certain privileges. Documents indicate that in some prisons, subjects were given high doses of LSD for days and their behavior was observed. It later emerged that in most experiments, subjects were not given sufficient information about the process and the potential psychological effects were not considered.

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University students were also among the program's unable subject groups. The CIA funded some research through universities often unexpected experiments as "behavioral research" or "stress tests" Some experiments conducted at Harvard University were later linked to MKULTRA. One of the participants in these experiments was Ted Kaczynski who would later become known as the "Unabomber." While it has not been definitively proven that Kaczynski was directly involved in the MKULTRA project it is known that he participated in experiments linked to CIA psychological research.

Another group used in the program were completely unsuspecting civilians. In a sub project called "Operation Midnight Climax" the CIA administered LSD to individuals without their knowledge and observed their behavior. These experiments conducted particularly in San Francisco and New York involved subjects being monitored in secret rooms and their reactions recorded. The key for the CIA was to study how people behave when they experience a loss of control in a natural environment. This event is considered one of the clearest examples of MKULTRA's non ethical practices.

One of the best known documented subjects is Frank Olson. Olson was a scientist who worked on biological research linked to the CIA. In 1953, he was given LSD without his knowledge and shortly afterward he began experiencing serious psychological problems and died a few days later. His death remained a suspicious event for a long time and later became one of the most important examples in the MKULTRA investigations.

10. Timeline of Events

Early Cold War Concerns (Late 1940s - Early 1950s)

After the Second World War, news that the Soviet Union and China used psychological pressure and mind control techniques on prisoners caused great concern in US intelligence. These rumors reinforced the idea of a new "psychological battlefield" within the CIA and led to the idea that America should start its own investigations in order not to fall behind in this area.

Project ARTICHOKE Initiated (1952)

Project ARTICHOKE was one of the first projects launched by the CIA to investigate drugs, hypnosis, and extreme interrogation methods. The goal of the project was to determine whether the human mind could be controlled or corrupted under certain psychological and chemical influences. ARTICHOKE introduced many experimental techniques that would later be expanded under MKULTRA; These include involuntary drug administration and questioning investigations carried out both at home and abroad

MKULTRA Approved by CIA Director (1953)

In 1953, CIA Director Allen Dulles officially approved MKULTRA, giving it financial autonomy and broad authority. The program was designed to explore behavioral modification, chemical influence, and psychological control using a network of universities, hospitals, prisons, and covert CIA safehouses. Its classified status allowed the project to bypass normal oversight, giving researchers significant freedom to operate in secrecy.

Expansion of Drug and Hypnosis Experiments (1953–1960s)

Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, MKULTRA expanded rapidly, experimenting with methods such as LSD, barbiturates, amphetamines, hypnosis, sensory deprivation, and isolation. A significant part of the experiments was carried out without the knowledge or consent of the subjects. Purpose: It was to examine behavioral consequences such as erasing memory, affecting decision-making processes, or changing personality structure.

Canadian Experiments Under Ewen Cameron (1957–1964)

The most controversial international leg of MKULTRA was the work carried out by Dr. Ewen Cameron at the Allan Memorial Institute in Montreal. Cameron's techniques, such as "psychic driving," "depatterning," and prolonged drug-assisted sleep, aimed to break and reshape patients' existing personality structures. Many people involved in these experiments did not know that the program was funded by the CIA, and many patients suffered permanent psychological damage.

Internal Reduction and Policy Shift (1964–1967)

By the mid-1960s, the increased political visibility of both the CIA and the federal government necessitated a reassessment of MKULTRA's scope. The intense concerns of the first period of the Cold War began to be replaced by a more controlled approach. In addition, as it became clear that some methods were ineffective and others posed serious ethical problems, institutional support for the project decreased. Beginning in 1964, many of MKULTRA's subprojects were shut down, funding was reduced, and research was reframed to appear "safer and more scientific." Despite this, the program has not been completely discontinued; Some activities continued under different names. This period was a transitional phase in which MKULTRA was structurally downsized, but the CIA's behavioral control efforts did not completely end.

Destruction of MKULTRA Files (1973)

The year 1973 marked one of the most critical turning points in MKULTRA's history. CIA Director Richard Helms ordered the destruction of most of the program's documents from past years on the grounds of "national security". This decision was made during a large-scale restructuring within the CIA and was seen as a precaution against the possibility of MKULTRA being made public. The systematic burning of documents made it almost impossible to understand the true scope of the project. A significant portion of what we know about MKULTRA today has survived only thanks to misfiled documents or those overlooked during archival proceedings. This process of destruction was a deliberate step to cover up the dark side of MKULTRA.

Congressional Exposure via Church Committee (1975)

In 1975, during the U.S. Senate Church Committee investigations, MKULTRA was first publicly discussed. During the interrogations, it was confirmed that non-consensual human experiments were carried out, which was met with great reaction across the country. The investigation brought the CIA's behavior control programs to the agenda of the broad public for the first time.

Discovery of Misfiled Documents (1977)

In 1977, upon an application made under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), a box of documents belonging to MKULTRA was unearthed in the CIA archives. These documents survived the destruction in 1973 because they were mistakenly hidden in the budget records. The files contained important information about the financial structure of the program, its subprojects, the methods used, and which institutions collaborated with the program. This discovery was a major turning point for both the Senate and the public, as the documents confirmed many practices the CIA had denied for years and

showed that MKULTRA had a far wider operational network than previously thought.

Release of Additional Documents (2001)

In 2001, additional documents on MKULTRA were published through a new declassification process. These documents provided further details about the program's operational methods, the officers responsible for the project, and the associated agencies. However, the published information also revealed that MKULTRA still presented a largely fragmented and incomplete picture; because most of the original records were destroyed during the destruction in 1973. However, the 2001 broadcast became an important resource for researchers, historians, and legal experts, and contributed to raising awareness of the program's ethical violations.

11. TOP SECRET

11.1 REORGANIZATION OF THE INTELLIGENCE STAFF

This document contains internal correspondence related to one of the sub-projects of the MKULTRA program, run by the CIA. The document highlights funding allocated for university research, technical equipment development efforts and coordination with security units. Specifically the mention of polygraph systems, recording devices and research support indicates that the project was not limited to chemical

experiments but also focused on psychological analysis and interrogation techniques. While some of the institutions mentioned in the document are redacted it is clear that the research was conducted through academic institutions. This suggests that the CIA preferred to work through universities and research centers rather than directly with government laboratories. Furthermore the hiding of financial support under various headings suggests an attempt to keep the program away from public scrutiny.

The fact that some parts of the document have been censored reveals that the identities of the individuals and institutions involved in the project were secret on purpose. Especially the missing information regarding project numbers, security units and research centers suggests that the document represents only a small part of a larger operation. Therefore the document constitutes important evidence for understanding the scope of MKULTRA.

11.2 DESTRUCTION OF DRUG AND TOXIN RELATED FILES **fotolar;;;**

This document contains internal correspondence regarding the process of destroying files related to classified research projects conducted within the CIA. The instructions specifically addressing the destruction of records related to "drug" and "toxin" research are important. While the language used appears quite formal and technical the overall structure of the text suggests a planned attempt to eliminate sensitive information within the agency. The wording within the document suggests that this was not only a routine archive cleanup. It emphasizes that certain files posed a security risk and concerns were raised about the potential consequences of these documents leaving the agency. This indicates that some of the CIA's projects may be legally and ethically questionable.

One of the dramatic points in the file is that the destroyed documents are directly related to human experiments, chemical substances and behavioral research. Although the document doesn't explicitly detail the experiments the terminology used indicates that the scope of research related to the MKULTRA program was quite wide. Furthermore the destruction of some project records reinforces the idea that the true extent of the program may never be fully known. The language of the document also

reflects the operational secrecy within the CIA. Many expressions are used indirectly and some activities are only referred to with general terms such as "research material" or "sensitive files." This suggests that the agency avoided directly describing its activities and tried to protect itself from potential investigations. The file also suggests that the CIA tried to control the documents in its possession before the public pressure that began in the 1970s. The timing of the destruction decisions may be directly linked to the possibility of MKULTRA becoming public knowledge. Therefore the document is not only an archival record but also important evidence in the discussions about the responsibility of intelligence agencies.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100 Reg.
OAM-SR

DCI/ICS 7002-87
13 May 1987

LOGGED
10 JUL 1987
IC STAFF/CHB

MEMORANDUM FOR: Acting Director of Central Intelligence
FROM: Director, Intelligence Community Staff
SUBJECT: Reorganization of the Intelligence Community Staff

1. Action Requested:

[REDACTED]

25X1

2. Discussion: Although we have generally advised Community leadership of the reorganization of the IC Staff, I think it would be appropriate to do so in writing to ensure that everyone understands what we trying to accomplish. The attached memorandum outlines the changes and reasons for them, solicits any suggestions on our efforts in either the Requirements and Evaluation or Research and Development arenas, and concludes by asking the

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Edward J. Heinz
Lieutenant General, USAF

25X1
25X1

Attachment:
As stated

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

25X1

DCI
EXEC
REG

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: Reorganization of the Intelligence Community Staff

Distribution: DCI/ICS 7002-87

0 [REDACTED]
1 [REDACTED]
1 [REDACTED]
1 [REDACTED]

DD/R&E [REDACTED] -05/13/87)

25X1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

15 May 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR: National Foreign Intelligence Council
SUBJECT: Reorganization of the Intelligence Community Staff

1. In response to growing concerns that we needed to do a better job of orchestrating Community efforts in a number of areas, including more systematic evaluation of our performance against intelligence requirements, the DCI and I asked Lt Gen Heinz, upon accepting the job as Director of the Intelligence Community Staff (ICS), last September, to look at ways that he might reorganize the Staff to better address these areas. [REDACTED] Some of the [REDACTED] conferences. Although we have experienced a number of delays in making this reorganization a reality, [REDACTED] Community responsibilities. [REDACTED]

25X1

2. The focus of the restructured IC Staff is primarily on improving our capabilities to provide:

- Systematic, comprehensive evaluation of Intelligence Community performance, to include:
 - [REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]
- A more integrated assessment of collection requirements and collection system performance across disciplines.
- Stronger involvement of Community production elements in our assessments of requirements satisfaction, including movement of the Intelligence Producers Council Staff to the ICS and a closer ICS association with the National Intelligence Council and the DCI Production Committees.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11.3 REPORT OF INSPECTION OF MKULTRA

This document contains internal assessments of an audit report prepared for the MKULTRA program. The comments in the

document indicate that the program was not solely comprised of field operations; it was also a broad structure that was continuously evaluated, reported on, and audited within the organization. In particular, the comments from officials within the Technical Services Division (TSD) reveal the program's perceived sensitivity. One notable point in the document is that some investigations were deemed "unusually sensitive" from a security standpoint. While the language used is highly restrained, concerns about operational risks and potential consequences are palpable in the comments. This suggests that MKULTRA was not viewed as a completely ordinary project, even within the CIA. The document also includes assessments of the program's record-keeping system, project management, and internal communication methods. While it is emphasized that some activities should be known only by a limited number of personnel, it is clear that great importance was placed on controlling the flow of information. This approach demonstrates that MKULTRA was conducted in a more secretive and fragmented manner than classic intelligence operations.

Some language used in the document indicates that the CIA conducted long-term studies, particularly in areas such as behavioral control, interrogation methods, and chemical research. While the scope of the research is not directly disclosed, the tone of the commentary suggests that the program involved experimental studies aimed at influencing human behavior. The document also implies that some officials within the agency were concerned about the potential political or legal consequences of the operations in the future. One of the most striking aspects of the file is the inclusion of statements indicating that certain sections of the report needed correction or revision. This demonstrates that the CIA was not only carefully controlling the operations themselves, but also the official records created regarding them. In this way, the agency aimed to both protect internal security and prevent information leaks. A general examination of the document reveals that MKULTRA was far more than just an ordinary research project within the CIA. The program is considered a complex structure combining security, psychology, chemical experiments, and intelligence techniques. Therefore, the document is an important resource for understanding MKULTRA's organizational structure and its perception within the agency.

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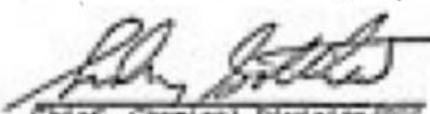
MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: ██████████- Comments of
Chief, TSD, on Draft Report of Inspection

1. I called ██████████ to acknowledge ██████████
██████████ comments on John Vance's draft report of inspection
of ██████████ TSD. I said I felt this reply was very helpful
in explaining the TSD position on the most critical points on
our IG recommendations, ██████████ testing on unwitting subjects,
██████████ I reminded ██████████ that his rebuttal dealt with
only three of the ten specific recommendations we had made
in our IG report. He replied ██████████
██████████ tightening up the administration
welcomed the opportunity
to have this spelled out in greater detail. I said I felt that our
recommendations went quite beyond the field of administration
and cited in particular the problem of ██████████
██████████ --I said ██████████
an administration problem, and that we would like to know what
solution ██████████ to improve
██████████ tended to dismiss this problem
partially on the grounds that it was a function of a personal
relationship between ██████████ at
any given time, and partially because he didn't think there was
any dogmatic or systematic solution.

2. I told ██████████ that we would prefer not to submit
our ██████████ some more explicit
statement from him on the problem of ██████████
██████████ and that we also felt ██████████
indorsement failed to comment on our detailed proposals for
tightening up the administration of MKULTRA activities. Mr.

3. Recommendation: I think we have little to gain by massaging this report any further and recommend that we submit it to the [REDACTED] for his specific comments on our recommendations. I recommend that we redraft the last recommendation on the audit function in accordance with the proposal of:


Chief, Criminal Division, FBI

11.4 MKULTRA PROGRAM

This document is one of the key institutional records outlining the overall framework of the MKULTRA program conducted by the CIA. The document reveals that the program was not limited to a single research project; it encompassed numerous sub-projects and experimental studies spanning diverse fields. Research into human behavior, psychological influence, and interrogation methods appears to be central to the program. While the language used in the document is quite formal and technical, the scope of the research is felt to extend beyond ordinary scientific studies. Some statements indicate a focus on influencing the human mind, manipulating behavior, and methods of acquiring information. This suggests that the program was not merely a defense research project but also an experimental process aimed at developing methods of psychological control. Another noteworthy element in the document is the program's organizational structure. The document reveals that some studies were conducted through universities, laboratories, and research centers rather than directly through government agencies. This method ensured the utilization of scientific expertise and prevented the CIA connection from being directly visible. Thus, it became easier to keep the projects outside of the public scrutiny.

The document also shows that MKULTRA was conducted under high security measures. It appears that information flow was limited, some activities were known only to certain personnel, and records were kept under controlled conditions. This structure reveals that the program was not fully openly shared even within the CIA, and operational secrecy was prioritized. The fact that the program covered different research areas is also one of the important points of the document. Although the document does not directly provide details, it is felt that studies related to chemical substances, behavioral research, psychological analysis, and interrogation techniques were grouped under the same structure. This shows that MKULTRA was not just a one-sided experimental program, but a comprehensive intelligence project. When the overall tone of the document is examined, it is understood that the CIA was in great competition in terms of psychological warfare and intelligence methods during the Cold War. The existence of the program is noteworthy in terms of showing how far the understanding of security of the time had advanced and to what extent state institutions had turned to unconventional methods. Therefore,

the document is considered one of the important sources for understanding both the operational structure and the historical context of MKULTRA.

[redacted] y 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: [redacted] - Comments of
Chief, TSD, on Draft Report of Inspection

1. I called [redacted] to acknowledge [redacted] comments on John Vance's draft report of inspection of [redacted] TSD. I said I felt this reply was very helpful in explaining the TSD position on the most critical points on our IG recommendations, [redacted] testing on unwitting subjects, [redacted] I reminded [redacted] that his rebuttal dealt with only three of the ten specific recommendations we had made in our IG report. He replied [redacted] ening up the administration [redacted] welcomed the opportunity to have this spelled out in greater detail. I said I felt that our recommendations went quite beyond the field of administration and cited in particular the problem of [redacted] --I said [redacted] an administration problem, and that we would like to know what solution [redacted] to improve [redacted] tended to dismiss this problem partially on the grounds that it was a function of a personal relationship between [redacted] at any given time, and partially because he didn't think there was any dogmatic or systematic solution.

2. I told [redacted] that we would prefer not to submit our [redacted] some more explicit statement from him on the problem of [redacted] and that we also felt [redacted] indorsement failed to comment on our detailed proposals for tightening up the administration of MKULTRA activities. Mr.

(3 (

to me since the same dangers exist in the U. S. and from what we were able to find out during our survey, the facilities we have for uncontrolled testing leave much to be desired--I made a point of this.)

5. After further discussion, it was agreed:

- a. [REDACTED]
- b. The procedures for testing drugs are to be reviewed and new alternative proposals submitted.
- c. [REDACTED]

6. I made the point that the IG survey had found other problems with the MKULTRA program in addition to the unwitting testing, but stated if the charter is rewritten along the lines recommended, I believe these problems would be corrected. [REDACTED]

7. NOTE: [REDACTED]
[after the meeting for his use [REDACTED] charter.

1
Ref'd 1/2/61



JSE:cm

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

12. Legal Issues Involving Informed Consent

"Informed consent" means that a person is informed about the process before participating in any medical or scientific experiment and accepts it of their own free will. This concept is

of great importance in modern medical and research ethics. A subject must know what procedure they will be exposed to what substances will be used the potential risks and the purpose of the experiment. However it has later been revealed that this fundamental principle was violated in many experiments conducted under the MKULTRA program.

One of the most controversial aspects of MKULTRA is that most of the participants in the experiments were unaware of the true purpose of the experiment. In some experiments conducted by the CIA subjects were given LSD and similar substances without their knowledge while others were unknowingly included in psychological manipulation and hypnosis studies. The exposure of civilians to drugs without their knowledge particularly in projects like Operation → Midnight Climax clearly demonstrates the unethical nature of the program. This constitutes a violation Has also of individual rights.

Experiments conducted on psychiatric patients are also central to the debate surrounding informed consent believing they were receiving treatment were actually part of intense psychological experiments. It later emerged that patients weren't fully informed about the electroshock therapies, long-term sleep therapies and heavy medication use they were subjected to. This situation led to serious criticism from a medical ethics standpoint and raised questions about the true validity of patient consent.

Experiments conducted on prisoners and addicts have also raised significant legal issues. Some subjects were offered more reduced sentences or other privileges. However according to many legal experts, consent given by individuals under duress cannot be considered a completely free choice. Therefore the legal validity of some "consents" obtained under MKULTRA has been intensely debated since then.

Following the emergence of MKULTRA in the 1970's congressional investigations and Senate hearings began examining the ethical and legal dimensions of the program. Investigative committees such as the Church Committee investigated the CIA's human rights violations and argued for accountability of government agencies. This process sparked new debates in the US about the powers of intelligence agencies. It also contributed to the development of stricter ethical standards regarding voluntary participation and informed consent in scientific research.

The legal controversies surrounding MKULTRA were not limited to the United States. The program became a significant

international example regarding human experimentation and the limits of state power. Considering the Nuremberg Code and research ethics principles developed after World War II many of MKULTRA's practices clearly contradict these standards.

13. Goals

On April 13, 1953 the project was headed by Sidney Gottlieb but began on the order of CIA director Allan Dulles. Their first aim was about getting first place in their races with the Soviet bloc including Soviet, Chinese, and North Korean use of mind control techniques on U.S. prisoners of war during the Korean War. The CIA wanted to use similar methods on their own captives, and was interested in manipulating foreign leaders with such techniques, devising several schemes to drug Fidel Castro.

The project began during a period that British journalist Rupert Cornwell described as "paranoia" within the CIA; a time when the U.S. had lost its nuclear monopoly and fears of communism were at their peak. CIA counterintelligence chief James Jesus Angleton believed a mole had infiltrated the organization's highest ranks. The agency spent millions of dollars on research examining ways to influence and control the mind and improve the ability to extract information from resistant subjects during interrogation. Some historians claim that one of the aims of MKUltra and related CIA projects was to create a Manchurian Candidate-style subject. American historian, author Alfred W. McCoy claimed that the CIA tried to divert media attention to such "absurd" programs so that the public would not look at the real purpose of the research, namely effective interrogation methods.

The purpose of this project to provide funds to continue a research program at Stanford University School of Medicine. This program is designed to exploit all the knowledge and facilities available at the Stanford Medical Center in providing information of direct interest to the Agency in the area of alcohol intoxication. The Executive of the Department of Neurology at the Stanford University School of Medicine was the principal investigator on this project. The project has been determined that the research program to be pursued under the budget proposed here will be pursued in a diligent and fruitful manner.

14. Budget

The MKULTRA program had a large budget and received financial support from the CIA for many years. Because the program was highly secret, its budget was not managed through normal public channels. Instead, the CIA used different organizations, research foundations, universities, hospitals, and laboratories to provide money for the project without attracting public attention.

When MKULTRA was approved in 1953 by CIA Director Allen Dulles, several subprojects immediately began to receive funding. Declassified CIA documents show that MKULTRA Subproject 6 received 5,000 dollars in June 1953. Other subprojects also received financial support during the same period. These early investments helped the program grow quickly and expand into different areas of research. As the number of subprojects increased, the budget of MKULTRA also grew. According to historians and declassified records, between 1953 and 1963 the CIA spent approximately 25 million dollars on MKULTRA and related projects. At that time this was an extremely large amount of money. The funding was used for research on human behavior, chemical substances methods, and other intelligence related studies during the Cold War.

One important feature of the program was the way money was distributed. Instead of openly funding research, the CIA often used grants, contracts, and front organizations. Because of this system, many researchers did not know that the CIA was supporting their work. Universities, hospitals, and private institutions often received funds without being fully aware of the connection to MKULTRA. Financial control over the program was very limited. Due to the classified nature of the project, many expenses were not reviewed through normal government procedures. This lack of transparency allowed the program to continue operating for years without significant public knowledge or oversight.

In 1973, many MKULTRA records were destroyed on the orders of CIA Director Richard Helms. Because of this, it is impossible to know the exact total cost of the program. However, the documents that survived show that millions of dollars were distributed across dozens of subprojects. These records demonstrate the large scale of MKULTRA and the importance that the CIA placed on psychological and behavioral research during the Cold War.

15. Key People

Sidney Gottlieb: An American chemist and intelligence chief who headed Project MKUltra, a mind control program and series of assassination attempts in the 1950s and 1960s.

Allen Dulles : Allen Welsh Dulles was an American lawyer and the first civilian director and longest-serving director of the Central Intelligence Agency CIA. While leading the CIA during the early stages of the Cold War, he directed numerous operations, including the 1953 Iran coup, the 1954 Guatemalan coup, the MKUltra mind control program, and the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion. Following the failed invasion attempt against Cuba, he was forced to resign by President John F. Kennedy and was succeeded by John McCone for the remainder of the Kennedy administration.

John A. McCone: John Alexander McCone was an American businessman and government official who served as Director of Central Intelligence from 1961 to 1965, during the height of the Cold War. McCone served on numerous commissions advising on a variety of issues, from civilian applications of military technology to the Watts Riots. He helped establish the Committee on Present Danger in the 1970s. In 1987, he was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Ronald Reagan.

Richard Helms: Richard McGarrah Helms was an American government official, intelligence officer and diplomat who served as Director of Central Intelligence DCI (Drum Corps International) from 1966 to 1973 and as United States Ambassador to Iran from 1973 to 1976.

William Raborn: William Francis Raborn, Jr. was Director of Central Intelligence of the United States from April 28, 1965, to June 30, 1966. William Francis Raborn, Jr. (June 8, 1905 - March 6, 1990) was Director of Central Intelligence of the United States from April 28, 1965, to Francis Raborn, Jr. ficer. William Francis Raborn, Jr. was Director of Central Intelligence of the United States from April 28, 1965, to Francis Raborn, Jr. (June 8, 1905 ficer.

John Gittinger: John Gittinger was an American psychologist who worked with the CIA during the Cold War. He created the Personality Assessment System (PAS), a system used to study people's personalities and behavior. Through this work, he became involved in research projects connected to MKULTRA. Gittinger believed that understanding a person's character could help predict how they might act in different situations. His work was used by the CIA to learn more about human behavior and to support intelligence activities.

Louis Jolyon West: Louis Jolyon "Jolly" West (October 6, 1924 - January 2, 1999) was an American psychiatrist who was a long time consultant and contractor.

George Hunter White: George Hunter White was an American federal narcotics agent who became involved in several covert operations connected to intelligence activities during the Cold War. Working with government agencies, he participated in secret experiments that focused on the effects of drugs and human behavior. White is particularly known for managing safe houses in New York and San Francisco where unwitting subjects were observed as part of government-sponsored research programs. His role has become one of the most controversial aspects of the MKULTRA program.

Henry Hecksher: Henry Hecksher was a CIA officer who worked in intelligence operations during the early years of the Cold War. He was involved in projects related to psychological warfare. As the United States increasingly focused on intelligence gathering and behavioral research, figures such as Hecksher contributed to the development of programs that explored new methods of information collection and interrogation.

Robert Lashbrook: Robert Lashbrook was a CIA chemist and one of Sidney Gottlieb's closest associates within the Technical Services Staff. He participated in several projects involving chemical substances and behavioral research. Lashbrook is most commonly connected with the case of Frank Olson, a U.S. Army scientist who died under controversial circumstances in 1953 after being unknowingly exposed to LSD. His presence during the events surrounding Olson's death later attracted significant public attention.

Merrill K. Wolfe: Merrill K. Wolfe was a psychiatrist whose research focused on hypnosis and human behavior. During the Cold War, he became involved in studies examining the possible use of hypnosis for intelligence and security purposes. His work reflected the growing interest among government agencies in understanding how psychological techniques could influence memory and making decisions.

Martin A. Orne: Martin A. Orne was a psychiatrist and researcher best known for his studies on hypnosis and human suggestibility. He conducted research that was supported through projects connected to the U.S. government and intelligence community. Orne's work helped shape scientific discussions about hypnosis and its practical limitations, while also contributing to broader Cold War research concerning human behavior and psychological influence.

John Marks: John Marks was an American author and former State Department official who played a major role in uncovering information about MKULTRA. Through the use of Freedom of Information Act requests, he obtained thousands of government

documents related to CIA activities. His book *The Search for the "Manchurian Candidate"* brought public attention to many aspects of the program and remains one of the most important sources on MKULTRA today.

James Jesus Angleton: James Jesus Angleton was a CIA officer who worked in counterintelligence during the Cold War. His job was to find spies and protect the CIA from foreign threats. He worked for the agency for many years and became an important figure in American intelligence. Although he didn't directly manage MKULTRA, he worked in the same period when many secret CIA programs were taking place.

Dwight Eisenhower: Dwight Eisenhower was the 34. President of the United States from 1953 to 1961. He was president during the Cold War, when there was strong competition between the United States and the Soviet Union. During his time in office, intelligence agencies received more support and money for secret activities. The early years of the MKULTRA program took place while Eisenhower was president who was making him an important figure in the history of the program.

John F Kennedy: John F. Kennedy was the 35th President of the United States and served from 1961 to 1963. He led the country during important Cold War events such as the Cuban Missile Crisis and the Bay of Pigs Invasion. Kennedy supported science, space exploration, and national security. Since MKULTRA was active during his presidency, the program continued to operate while he was in office. Kennedy was assassinated on 22 November 1963 in Dallas, Texas.

16. References

<https://www.cia.gov/>