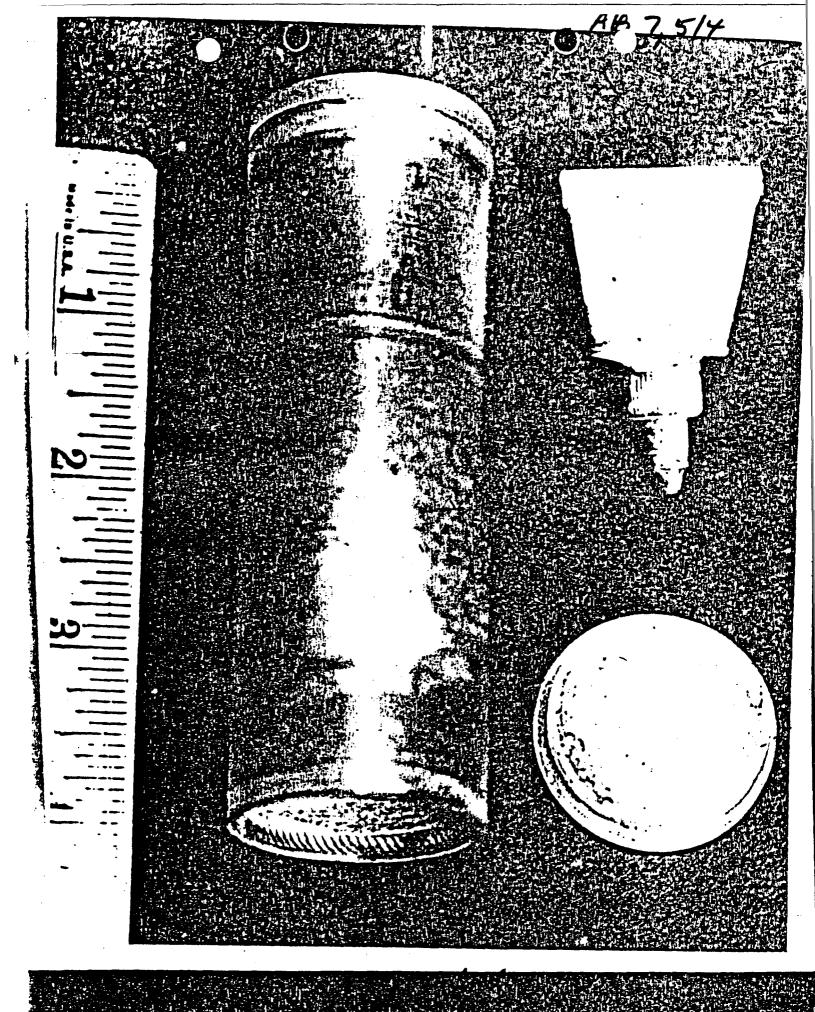
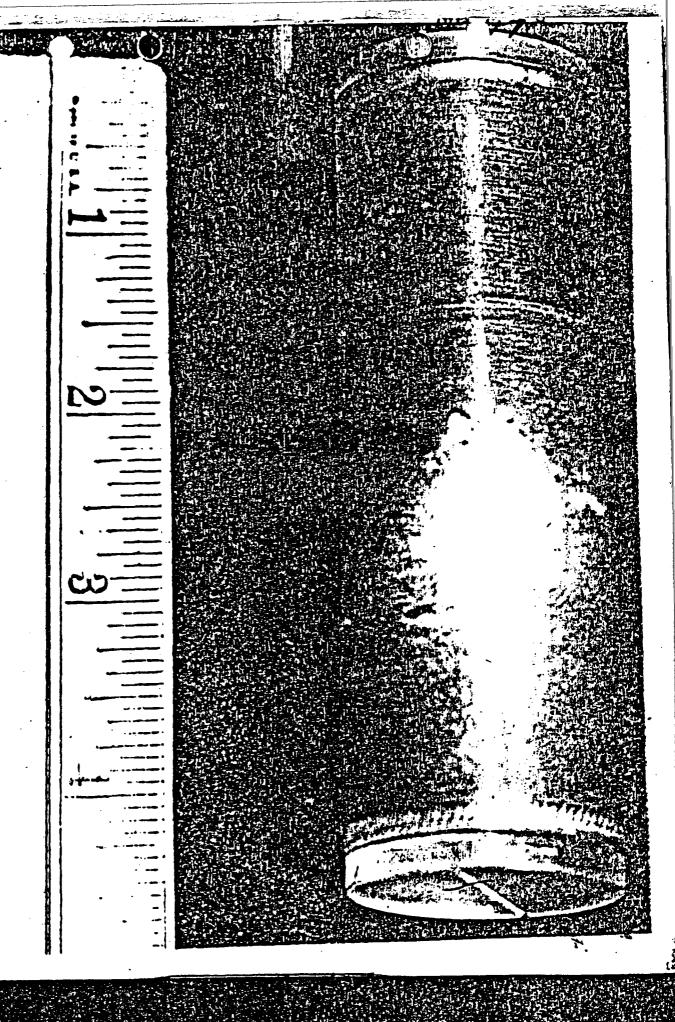


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B Ap, 7, 5/6

September 15, 1951

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FROM

SUBJECT: Examination of unknown substance contained in metallic collapsible tube.

Exhibits: Three photographic negatives and four 8" x 10" photographic enlargements of the tube and container as submitted.

Two graphs entitled Curve 1 and Curve 2 representing ultraviolet absorption spectra of the unknown material.

Physical Description of the Unknown: See photos.

Sample as submitted consisted of a collapsible metallic tube contained in clear plastic cylinder.

Tube: The tube was about 2" overall and was composed of a body about l½" wide at the base, and a neck and tapering nozzle. The tube body was about an inch in length as received. Unrolled it measured about l½". The neck and nozzle were about 3/h" in length. The appearance of the outer surface of the tube body was dull white and appeared to have been painted. Its surface was soiled. It contained no labelling on its surface. Examination in ultraviolet light revealed no invisible marks or labelling. The tube as received was uncollapsed. The neck and shoulder contained a dried grey-white exudate. The nozzle opening was corroded and its bore was closed up with decomposed solid material.

Cylinder: The clear plastic cylinder is about 1 5/16" in diameter and about 1 1 is divided into two compartments, internally,

separated by a wall. Each end is capped with a precision ground friction cap. The cap of the smaller compartment end contains a minute bore through its center and centered through the wall separating the compartments so that a hypodermic needle may be inserted through the small compartment from the outside into the larger compartment. The rusted fragments of a needle were found in the small compartment, the sides of which were stained with brownish red smears. Scrapings of these smears were taken for possible analysis. They gave strong positive test for iron.

Examination and Analysis: Part 1. September 12-14, 1951

The unknown was opened, physically examined and photographed.

The nozzle was penetrated with a hypodermic needle and one droplet of the contents was removed by inversion and gentle pressure on the tube walls and was placed on a microscopic glass well-slide.

The droplet was a greyish white, somewhat viscous liquid suspension. It was odorless and apparently aqueous. Examination under low power microscope showed it to be heavily laden with particulate matter. A number of clusters of cellular matter with greenish cell walls were observed at low power. The particulate matter was insoluble in ethanol. Treatment with dilute sulfuric acid (10%) produced large numbers of crystals of calcium sulfate identified positively in polarized light. Slight warning of the slide produced effervescence.

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A second droplet was placed in a cuvette containing 2 ml. of distilled water and an ultraviolet absorption curve was made in the range of 220-350 mm. Samples of barbital and scopolamine were run and curves recorded; they show no absorption characteristics of the unknown. (for curves, see graph entitled curve 1.) The curve of the unknown is not characteristic

of any chemical or pharmaceutical known to the Laboratory.

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Part 2

Analysis - Attempts to remove more of the sample than the 2 droplets, previously noted, were unsuccessful. After completely collapsing the tube, the neck and shoulders were carefully scraped to remove solid exudate. This material was taken up in Jml of methanol and labelled Sample 1.

The tube itself was cut open with a razor blade revealing a shirty brass colored surface in good state of preservation. Its lower extremity showed a thin coating of a black rubber-like tacky compound. Probably a seal for the folded bottom edge. There was no visible evidence of any material on the surface.

The inner surface of the tube was washed with successive portions of absolute methanol totalling several mililiters and the recovered liquid, a milky liquid, was labelled Sample 2.

Samples I and 2 were warmed on a steam bath, cooled to room temperature, centrifuged and alteraviolet spectra were made of each on the Cary Recording Spectrophotometer. Both exhibit absorption in the ultra-violet region of the spectrum but neither curve was characteristic of any chemical or pharmaceutical substance known to the analyst

The solutions were evaporated to dryness and an attempt made to produce a record of their infra-red spectra but the analyst reported to success for lack of sample.

Concluding Remarks - The analyst has emphasized that although certain data have been presented in this report giving absorption curves, the virtual lack of sample causes Him to present these data with reservations since it is not

certain in his view that the scrapings or residual droplets or washings represent the materials desired to be analyzed. The amount of material submitted makes identification impossible.

" De Alles 1. The needle is designed for injection to gage is not exactly the same as standard domestic real 2 The gage of the needle indicates that it would be used for venipuncture 3. Subject is bung Woumed The hub of the needle, which is mose of the brass, is a carefully produced instrument The wester is too bushy de composed to bester Ostose disminer The herble is wery slightly smaller than J. yes a 19 goge hipospirmie niedle etts outsid diameter is 040" (213 jerevent lingth is .792)". Hypolermic redles generally one prode in 1/4", 3/5", 1/2" \$8" 3/4", 1 and larger. Since the movimum lingth. He wistaner could a consider MONARD BAR L' Meder the sing

10: no. in uroopinion, and this ian be proved by metallagraphick examination, it is part or hub of the hypotermic need yes altho no quicher than annyecte given by Eyringe. Probably the design. was developed to prever avoid transfer or to disguise the injection. Injection and are generally put up in glass amone which are transferred to syringes. It is possible that without the needle the injection of medicine. also by this means an injects could be given without equipment other than a rulle. In all it is a crude method of pretury up a potentary, if that is what it was intended to Contain

The Container 1. no reason apparent to us 3. Water proof but could not with Sto hip stroppe heat wethout fusing. Could not be sterrlized lighest for examp y southnow. 6 none. proprietary or the 7 none Harmaloperial drug control drug in general use Lyg Physician's arma mentaria

The Collapsible Tube 1. aluminum (of spectro gram) 2 It Could have with Stood reasonable pressure. . (b) . no (c) yes. He tube is not fragile and would not spill its contents unless cut open Difficult to Say. They could have been made by hand by a Careful technician Liquids Fire prof but not heatproof. Probably not. If by this is meant: directions, no.

14. microscopic evanintion overes no hairs. The really not the and this linging to it with not mother thanks and cellular characteristies. 5. no. The manner in which it was supported is and appenent.

7: The Bore was Clogged with Dunwowied Mont) mot. Maximum My Scrapings of sust and alcomposed matter in the order of 10-25 mg. from the outside surface of the nuelle gavea positive test for blood with the Benzieline test. 8:49 This Should be muestiqued. I suggest. that an expert of the be interviewed H-BB Cenerally not this type Amily sewing type of age re rotters that for your than the rotters that he would have to described as the robust of the second of th Probably Streening your be forced thru whereas the Whicher gels This depends on the viscoes a 01.16.0 100 of the gel. 13 See 18493