

communication; in such a large company, being aware of company and patient needs in addition to staying informed on new technologies is an enormous task. By remaining focused on serving the community in the best way possible, Beacon should continue to thrive as a leading health care provider. Beacon's promise to enhance the well being of the community shines through in its effort to provide both exceptional health care and a quality work environment. The company continues to be a leader in the development of new medicines and technologies, while remaining a well-known health care provider for much of the area. By maintaining a positive image in the eye of the public, this company has become very successful in extending its outreach in order to develop and compound on the type of care expected in today's health care. It's commitment to open and honest communication promotes the kind of healthy environment needed to sustain and support its patients and community.

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The Psychological Torture of MK ULTRA

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the psychological abuse and maltreatment of a CIA mind control program. MK ULTRA was a CIA behavior control program which resulted from war - the Korean War and the Cold War. The CIA created this program out of fear. Because of this program, many lives were devastated. This paper explores numerous situations where the CIA experimented with drugs such as LSD on individuals who were unaware they were being experimented on or they were in very vulnerable situations. Several individuals were tortured through MK ULTRA. The program committed very serious, ethical violations in accordance to the American Psychological Association (APA) ethics code. This paper goes in depth into what ethical codes MK ULTRA violated.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL TORTURE OF MK ULTRA

Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) is a very potent psychoactive drug and was a popular drug of choice in the 1960s (Mashour, 2007). The first discovery of LSD was by Hoffman in 1943, who was a chemist at a Switzerland pharmaceutical organization (Ross, 2007). However, it was Beecher who would contribute the knowledge of psychedelics to the CIA (Mashour, 2007). Beecher was interested in the psychological subjective response to a drug, like LSD (Mashour, 2007). Beecher was also known as a member of the Harvard Medical School faculty who performed drug experiments, such as LSD, for the CIA (Mashour, 2007). The CIA had knowledge on LSD (from Beecher and other psychologists) and would later try to weaponize mind control with it (Mashour, 2007). The MK ULTRA program committed human rights violations by using drugs, torture, hypnosis, and sexual abuse (Wright, 2005). It involved children, unknowing individuals, and many others who did not give

consent to participate. This program run by the U.S. government had many negative effects on individuals.

In 1950, the CIA created a behavior control program called Operation BLUEBIRD which was later renamed Operation ARTICHOKE in 1951 (Calkins, 2010). These operations were formed as a result of the Korean War (Calkins, 2010). The prisoners of war (POWs) that were captured by the Korean and Chinese Communist organizations stated that they were forced into drug therapies combined with behavior modification techniques that would try to control their minds (Calkins, 2010). Thus, the U.S. acted out of fear and formed BLUEBIRD/ARTICHOKE. With their new operation, the CIA experimented with their new interrogation techniques with "sexual psychopaths" at U.S. penitentiaries using cannabis or LSD with or without hypnotism (Calkins, 2010). It also started testing on "willing subjects" such as the drug researchers themselves (Calkins, 2010). In one instance, Olson, a civilian employee of the U.S. Army, unknowingly received some LSD in his drink (Calkins, 2010). A couple of days later, Olson fell to his death or committed suicide from a hotel in New York City (Calkins, 2010). In 1957, Gamble, an Air Force Officer, thought he was signing up to test gas masks and other protective gear (Budiansky & Goode, 1994). However, he would later find out that he was administered LSD, along with 1,000 other soldiers (Budiansky & Goode, 1994). After being given LSD, Gamble started from suffering from depression, anxiety, violent behavior, and blackouts (Budiansky & Goode, 1994). Gamble attempted to commit suicide in 1960 but survived and lost his top-secret clearance (Budiansky & Goode, 1994). He later retired early in 1968 and when he found out in 1975, that he was given LSD without him knowing, he sought recompense (Budiansky & Goode, 1994). The Justice Department rejected him saying the statute of limitations had expired (Budiansky & Goode, 1994). During the Cold War, the CIA renamed BLUEBIRD/ARTICHOKE as MK ULTRA (Calkins, 2010). Between 1953 and 1964, MK ULTRA had at least 149 sub-projects that included administration of drugs, behavior modification, electroshock therapies, etc. (Calkins, 2010). In 1963, the CIA began dismantling MK ULTRA and finally terminated it in 1964 (Calkins, 2010). The whole concept of these programs was started out of fear, whether it would be the Cold War or the Korean War (Killen &

Andriopoulos, 2011). Brainwashing, or mind control, quickly rose to the top (Killen & Andriopoulos, 2011).

After World War II ended, the CIA was very concerned that the Russians were going to buy the whole world's LSD supply (Ross, 2007). Thus, in 1953, the CIA signed a \$400,000 contract with Eli Lilly Company, a major manufacturer and distributor of LSD in North America (Ross, 2007). This contract was signed under the MK ULTRA program (Ross, 2007). The MK ULTRA documents have stated that contractors could have top clearance in the program (Ross, 2007). The CIA was also interested in how LSD had the potential to change a person's behavior and even had the potential to control an individual's mind (Wright, 2005). The first individuals to take LSD were psychiatrists, and CIA and military personnel (Ross, 2007). It has been documented that around 80 institutions were involved with MK ULTRA (Requarth, 2015). MK ULTRA began with experiments in the laboratory on "willing" volunteers such as drug researchers, but thought they needed to see the effects of LSD on unknowing individuals (Sententia, 2003). Civilians were usually introduced to LSD by psychiatrists, who would give them LSD in experiments or treatment (Ross, 2007). In one instance, a man from Kentucky was administered LSD for 174 consecutive days (Requarth, 2015). In another case, Bender, a child psychologist, gave LSD to homeless children, ages 5 to 10 years old (Ross, 2007). This so-called experiment happened at New York's Creedmore State Hospital in the 1950s and 1960s (Ross, 2007). Children were popular candidates for mind-control because they are more responsive to the restructuring of the mind than an adult (Wright, 2005). The findings of these experiments on children were even presented at established conferences, which were sometimes funded by the CIA (Ross, 2007). In another case in the 1950s, individuals who were visiting a brothel in San Francisco, were unknowingly dosed with LSD as CIA operatives watched behind a one-way mirror (Ornes, 2008). This operation was called Operation Midnight Climax, which was acting under MK ULTRA (Ornes, 2008). Many times, the MK ULTRA program was administering drugs like LSD to oblivious individuals.

As one can see, there are ethical dilemmas with the MK ULTRA program. Many individuals who participated in the MK ULTRA program as

either psychologists, doctors, researchers, etc. have claimed that since the program was in the midst of the Cold War, it was in a different time period of ethical standards (Ross, 2007). However, the MK ULTRA program violated many ethical codes such as the Hippocratic Oath, the Nuremberg Code, the Helsinki declarations, etc. (Ross, 2007). Generally, experiments were intended to improve medical treatments or find different circumstances surrounding medicine (Ross, 2007). The goal of the MK ULTRA program did not consist of better improving medicine but rather better improving war techniques such as torture, interrogation, and brainwashing by the U.S. government (Ross, 2007). In many cases, there was also no informed consent or no attempts to provide the unknowing individuals with information (Ross, 2007). Many individuals who have been victims of the MK ULTRA program have come forward to talk about their experiences and trauma. One individual, DeNicola, became involved with MK ULTRA experimentation when she was just 4 years old (Wright, 2005). The experiments lasted from 1966 to 1976 by a man named "Dr. Greene" at Kansas City University (Wright, 2005). DeNicola states that:

Dr. Greene had electrodes on my body, including my head. He used what looked like an overhead projector and repeatedly said he was burning different images into my brain while a red light flashed aimed at my forehead. In between each sequence, he used electroshock on my body and told me to go deeper and deeper, deeper. While repeating each image would go deeper into my brain and I would do whatever he told me to do. I felt drugged because he had given me a shot before he started the procedure. (Wright, 2005, p. 211)

During the time that DeNicola was experimented on, she was forced through hypnosis, drugs, electroshock, and joint dislocations (Wright, 2005). Looking back at the trauma she endured, she believed that Greene was trying to control her mind and make her into a spy assassin - which would be consistent with CIA documents (Wright, 2005). DeNicola also remembers being trained to resist interrogation (Wright, 2005). Between the ages of 10 to 14, DeNicola states that she was kept in a cage near Greene's office and sometimes would be able to sneak into his office to look at documents which included material on the CIA (Wright,

2005). DeNicola had to go to therapy for 12 years as she described herself as having multiple personality disorder and experiencing constant mental, physical, and emotional pain (Wright, 2005). In 1952, Rutz was subjected to the MK ULTRA experiments at 4 years old (Wright, 2005). During that time, she was placed in a cage hanging from a ceiling while also being deprived of food, water, and clothes (Wright, 2005). At one point, she recalls being told that an hourglass with sand would start every single time she talked about MK ULTRA (Wright, 2005). Then, when the sand had run out, Rutz was told she would have to kill herself to prevent her from telling anyone about MK ULTRA (Wright, 2005). Over many years, Rutz has gone to therapy to work through her trauma and even started publicizing MK ULTRA to reach out to other victims (Wright, 2005). She has come a long way on the road to recovery.

Mind control experimentation victims face many challenges in their recovery, especially recovering memories that have been lost (Wright, 2005). In experiments, individuals were often drugged which would confuse the individual's experience and lead to forgetting which then leads to credibility problems (Wright, 2005). However, many individuals have similar experiences and therefore, similarities of their experiences of electrodes, medical equipment, dislocation of limbs, abuse, etc. have come out to the public (Wright, 2005). This signifies how true their stories are. Survivors of the MK ULTRA program who share their stories and seek out help, or even have gone through such terrible experiences are brave and courageous.

Many victims of the MK ULTRA program have never received an apology from the U.S. government nor have they received compensation for their trauma and experiences (Wright, 2005). The federal statute of limitations states that when prosecution based on physical or sexual abuse against a child under 18 is not time-barred until that child is 25 years old (Wright, 2005). However, since the 50s and 60s, the children are now past 25 years old (Wright, 2005). With the Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA), individuals who have suffered because of the actions by individuals working under the U.S. government can ask for compensation (Wright, 2005). However, the FTCA still may have some complications. Wright (2005) states that victims of MK ULTRA only have two years

after their first knowledge of their experimentation experiences to look into what had happened. They also must clarify their memories and decide whether legal action is an option which may cause struggles as victims only have a brief two years to do all of this (Wright, 2005). In many ways, this is unfair to victims as many never receive compensation - only a few of individuals have received compensation or won legal battles against the U.S. government (Wright, 2005).

The American Psychological Association (APA) first published an ethics code in 1953 during which MK ULTRA was being formed from BLUE-BIRD/ARTICHOKE (APA, 2017). The psychologists who participated in the MK ULTRA program violated many ethical codes and standards per the 2017 APA Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct. There are five General Principles, which are guidelines for psychologists, by the APA (APA, 2017). The MK ULTRA program violates three of the General Principles. Principle A: Beneficence and Nonmaleficence states that psychologists should do no harm but instead protect those with whom they work with (APA, 2017). Principle D: Justice states that justice individuals are entitled to benefit from psychology and the experiments being done (APA, 2017). Principle E: Respect for People's Rights and Dignity states that a psychologist respect all individuals and their rights in any scenario (APA, 2017). The APA has ten Standards that psychologists must follow (APA, 2017). The MK ULTRA program also violates many Standards. Standard 3.02 states that psychologist do not partake in sexual harassment, while 3.03 explains that any other harassment should not happen (APA, 2017). 3.04 states that a psychologist must avoid harming their research participants, patients, etc. and to minimize harm if it is unavoidable (APA, 2017). As of January 2017, the APA also added to 3.04 that psychologists do not partake in torture in any way, whether it be mental or physical (APA, 2017). 3.10 explains that psychologists should have informed consent from participants in research, therapy, assessments, etc. (APA, 2017). It is clear that the MK ULTRA program and psychologists partaking in this program did not follow ethical codes or standards. As for the APA ethical codes being updated, the MK ULTRA program would not follow the APA ethical codes today. Gottlieb was the former chief of the CIA during the 50s and 60s and managed MK ULTRA (Bart, 1999). Gottlieb stated before a Senate human

resources subcommittee in 1977 that the use of drugs in the programs were needed as they were used to better understand how other countries were using drugs in the Cold War (Bart, 1999). He acknowledged the MK ULTRA program and stated that most of the experiments done were of barely any value to the U.S. (Bart, 1999). So, was all of this for nothing?

In conclusion, the MK ULTRA program has had tremendous negative effects on the individuals who were subjects in the experiments. This program was a psychological torture on many individuals. Many of these individuals never knew what was happening to them nor did they give consent to participate. Children were affected greatly as several grew up to have mental disorders and illness. These children never deserved to have their lives negatively changed from a government-run program. The psychologists who participated in this program did it entirely unethical. As for the scientists and other government operatives, they also participated in this unethically. For individuals to run a whole program while torturing and causing harm to individuals and in the long run to have it come to almost no value is a heartless act.

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A Working Model: IU South Bend Business Cohort Sets Standards for Retention and Student Success

Stephen M Salisbury

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this project was to provide a companion qualitative study to a quantitative project I had completed the previous semester on positive and negative experiences that affected student confidence toward retention and graduation at IU South Bend. While that study focused on first-year, first semester students and was randomized to the greatest possible degree, selecting subjects from three disparate programs designed to increase student success in the transition to college and timely graduation, this study analyzes a very specific subset of students from that group who were in their fourth semester of one of those programs that had been developed by the Judd Leighton School of Business and Economics. Namely, the Business Cohort Model, a response to a mandate given by the Leighton Foundation, as part of the naming gift for the school to the university, to establish a program designed to increase student retention within the business school itself. I had served as a Peer Advisor all four semesters for which this program had been in place and when this research was conducted. The students I observed and interviewed were the first to complete the cycle. Included are a detailed participant observation analysis, five student interview excerpts, and recommendations developed in response to the research conducted.

INTRODUCTION

In the Fall of 2015, I began the process of analyzing the retention efforts on our campus. My academic disciplines include Economics and Sociology, so I am concerned, as a researcher, with assessing the financial