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FOIA Request
Commander, INSCOM
ATTN: IAMG-C-FOI
2600 Ernie Pyle Street
Fort Meade, MD
20755-5995

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACT OFFICE
2600 ERNIE PYLE STREET
FORT MEADE, MD, 20755-5995
May 19, 2023

Freedom of Information/
Privacy Office

This is in response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of February 28, 2022, and supplements our letter of March 8, 2022.

We have completed a mandatory declassification review of the INSCOM information in accordance with Executive Order (EO) 13526. As a result of our review, information has been sanitized that would result in an unwarranted invasion of the privacy rights of the individuals concerned. This information is exempt from the public disclosure provisions of the FOIA pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(3) and (b)(6). Exemption (b)(3) pertains to information that is exempt by statute. The applicable statute is 50 U.S.C. § 3024 (i), which protects intelligence sources and methods.

The withholding of the information described above is a partial denial of your request. This denial is made on behalf of Major General Michele H. Bredekamp, Commander, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, who is the Initial Denial Authority for Army intelligence investigative and security records under the Freedom of Information Act and may be appealed to the Secretary of the Army. If you decide to appeal at this time, your appeal must be post marked no later than 90 calendar days from the date of our letter. After the 90-day period, the case may be considered closed; however, such closure does not preclude you from filing litigation in the courts. You should state the basis for your disagreement with the response and you should provide justification for an additional reconsideration of the denial. An appeal may not serve as a request for additional or new information.

An appeal may only address information denied in this response. Your appeal is to be made to this office to the below listed address for forwarding, as appropriate, to the Secretary of the Army, Office of the General Counsel.

Commander
U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
Freedom of Information/Privacy Office (APPEAL)
2600 Ernie Pyle Street, Room 3S02-B
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755-5910

If you have any questions regarding this action, feel free to contact this office at 1-866-548-5651, or email the INSCOM FOIA office at: usarmy.meade.usacic.mbx.inscom-foia-service-center@army.mil and refer to case #0148F-22. You may contact our FOIA Public Liaison, Ms. Crystle Poge, for any further assistance and to discuss any aspect of your request at 571-515-0306 or at her email address: usarmy.belvoir.hqda-oaaahs.mbx.rmda-foia-public-liaison@army.mil. Additionally, you may contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration to inquire about the FOIA mediation services they offer. The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, email at ogis@nara.gov, telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,

HEATON.MICH Digitally signed by
HEATON.MICHAEL.TODD.
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Michael T. Heaton
GG-15, Director
Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Office

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FOREIGN MATERIEL EXPLOITATION MEMO RPT.

FSTC CR-20-37-66
ARROW POISONS, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
MCN-26414 THRU MCN-26416 (U)

AST-1600X-37-66

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SI-3-51 897

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U.S. ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
MUNITIONS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20315

REFERENCE SET ✓

28 March 1966

FOREIGN MATERIEL EXPLOITATION
MEMORANDUM REPORT

ARROW POISONS, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
MCN-26414 THRU MCN-26416 (U)

1. CONCLUSIONS.

(U)
a. ~~(S)~~ The "Yagueli" sample (MCN-26414) was the most toxic, with one of two mice dying at doses of 10 mg/kg and 20 mg/kg. These dosages produced no deaths with either "Mogouga" (MCN-26415) or "Mokoula" (MCN-26416). There was no evidence of strychnine or other convulsant toxicity in any case.

(U)
b. ~~(S)~~ The "Yagueli" sample showed six components, one similar to Ouabain and four others apparently of the strophanthin type. The "Mogouga" sample contained at least 11 components, one of which appears to be K-strophanthin; other possible components are Echitamine (a curare - like substance) and a variety of alkaloids. The "Mokoula" contained at least 12 components, one of which appears to be K-strophanthin; other possible components are at least two indoles, one of which tested as Echitamine. No strychnine or Brucine were detected in any of the samples.

(U)
c. (U) This report is related to Foreign Materiel Exploitation Memorandum Report SI-5-79,324 (C), dated 26 July 1965, subject: "Poisoned Arrows, MCN-24880, and Arrow Poisons, MCN-24881, Central African Republic (U)".

2. (U) DESCRIPTION.

a. About 5 grams each of three arrow poison fractions were received in dried powder form in separate bottles.

b. The "Yagueli" poison is a coarse to fine brown-gray powder, the "Mogouga" a coarse brown-red powder, and the "Mokoula" a coarse red-coral powder.

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Downgraded at 12 year intervals;
Not automatically declassified

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(U)

3. ~~(G)~~ EXPLOITATION DATA.

a. Chemical Analysis.

(1) The arrow poison fractions were analyzed by means of thin layer chromatography.

(2) The "Yagueli" sample showed six components, one of which had R_f and colorimetric properties similar to Ouabain and four others appeared to be of the strophanthin type. No strychnine, Brucine, alkaloids or indoles were detected.

(3) The "Mogouga" sample contained at least eleven components, one of which appeared to be K-strophanthin. Other possible components are Echitamine (a curare-like substance) and a variety of alkaloids. No strychnine or Brucine were detected.

(4) The "Mokoula" sample contained at least twelve components, one of which appeared to be K-strophanthin. Other possible components are at least two indoles, one of which tested as Echitamine. Some indication of alkaloid components was obtained but could not be further resolved. No strychnine or Brucine were detected.

(5) The "Mogouga" and "Mokoula" appeared to be grossly similar to one another but different from the "Yagueli".

b. Toxicity Tests.

(1) Intravenous mouse toxicity tests were run on all three samples. The compounds were diluted with polyethylene glycol-200, to a concentration of 10 mg/ml (and 3.2 mg/ml for lowest doses). All materials appeared to be in solution or a fine state of suspension.

(2) Yagueli. One out of two animals tested at 20 mg/kg and 10 mg/kg died. Toxic signs in the surviving mice were: decreased activity, decreased rearing and preening, slow and deep respiration, low posture and loss of ability to hold on to a horizontal wire and to descend a vertical rod. At 3.2 mg/kg, there were no grossly observable toxic effects.

Project 6372-91

FSTC-CR-20-37-66

(3) Mokoula. There were no deaths at 20 mg/kg, the highest dose used. Principal signs at 20 and 10 mg/kg were: decreased locomotor activity and decreased rearing and preening. There were no grossly observable effects at 3.2 mg/kg.

(4) Mogouga. There were no deaths at 20 mg/kg; toxic signs were the same as reported for Mokoula. There were no grossly observable effects at 10 mg/kg.

(5) Of the three samples, Yagueli appeared to be the most toxic, and all depressed activity. There was no evidence of strychnine or other convulsant toxicity. Some types of strophanthin-like activity cannot be excluded but do not appear to be probable.

The data contained herein were derived by examination and testing of the physical specimen by Edgewood Arsenal under FSTC Project 6372-91.

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