

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The following whitepapers were published by think-tanks, universities, NGO's and various governmental agencies and have at the very minimum set the stage psychologically for the impending bio-terror induced pandemic. The simple fact that these whitepapers exists in mass confirms that an upcoming bio-terror attack is in the cards and may be played in a last ditch effort to regain political, economic and militarial control of society.

WHITEPAPERS: [Army War College](#) , [ASM \(American Society for Microbiology\)](#), [CATO Institute](#), [Center for a New American Security](#), [Center for Biosecurity of UPMC](#), [Center for Counterproliferation Research](#), [Chemical and Biological Arms Control Institute](#), [CRS \(Report for Congress\)](#), [GAO \(General Accounting Office\)](#), [Institute for National Strategic Studies](#), [Institute for Science and Public Policy](#), [Johns Hopkins University](#), [National Academy Of Engineering](#), [National Defence University](#), [PERI \(Public Entity Risk Institute\)](#), [RIS \(Research & Information System\)](#), [Terrorism Intelligence Centre](#), [The Federalist Society](#), [UNESCO \(United Nations\)](#), [University of Laussane](#), and the [WMD Center](#).

Title: Strategies Of Preparedness Against The Threat Of Biological Warfare And Bioterrorism In South-East Asia

Date: 2005

Source: [RIS](#) (Research and Information System for Developing Countries)

Abstract: Risks associated with deliberate use of biological agents to harm human health and the need for a strong public health system are well recognized. In spite of infrequent occurrences of such episodes, the potential use of selected biological agents, with or without genetic alterations, is mounting everyday especially with growing political dissidence as well as religious and resource conflicts in several countries.

Countries in the South-East Asia Region of WHO have considerable vulnerability because of dense susceptible populations, poverty, inadequate response capacity and large number of outfits having continuous low intensity conflicts with the established administrative system. Though the high prevalence of communicable diseases and frequent epidemics have stimulated national health authorities to strengthen their early recognition and response systems; these may not be adequate to combat a deliberate onslaught with biological agents. WHO has been sensitizing the countries with the need to integrate preparedness against biological weapons in their national disaster preparedness plans as well as strengthen their core competences in early detection of biological agents, mounting a quick response; strengthening public health and case management infrastructure; creating mechanism for risk communication and forging strong collaborations with other national agencies namely intelligence, defense sector and police ([RIS, 2005](#)).