

# Bio Terror Bible

## EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

**BIO TERROR BIBLE.COM:** Herbicidal bio-weapons are essentially undercover bio-weapons that are used on an unsuspecting population. In the Vietnam War, "Agent Orange" was used as an alleged defoliant that was used to allegedly break down the jungle thereby making it easier for U.S. troop operation. In reality, "Agent Orange" killed countless (likely millions) of Vietnamese as well as tens of thousands of U.S. soldiers. Herbicidal bio-weapons get into the water table, the food chain, and kill off people, plants and animals for generations. While normal bio-weapons are bad enough, herbicidal bio-weapons are a direct attack on nature and should be immediately banned. Any nation that supports global warming legislation but is silent on the real environmental threat of herbicidal bio-weapons has no genuine concern for the environment.

**Title:** Herbicidal Warfare

**Date:** 2012

**Source:** [Wikipedia](#)

**Abstract:** Herbicidal warfare is a form of [chemical warfare](#) in which the objective is to destroy the plant-based ecosystem of an area. In contrast to other forms, its use is not prohibited by international agreement. Its purpose is to disrupt agricultural food production and/or to destroy plants which provide cover or concealment to an enemy.

### History

Modern day herbicidal warfare resulted from [military research](#) discoveries of [plant growth regulators](#) in the [Second World War](#), and is therefore a technological advance on the [scorched earth](#) practices by armies throughout history to deprive an enemy of food and cover.

Work on military herbicides began in [England](#) in 1940, and by 1944 the [United States](#) joined in the effort. Even though herbicides are chemicals, due to their mechanism of action (growth regulators) they are often considered a means of [biological warfare](#). Over 1,000 substances were investigated by wars end for phytotoxic properties, and the Allies envisioned using herbicides to destroy [Axis](#) crops. British planners did not believe herbicides were logistically feasible against [Germany](#), and United States' plans for reducing [Japanese rice](#) crops for the invasion of [Japan](#) were rejected due to the similarity of the herbicide's name to the poison [cyanide](#).

The British first used herbicides against [Malaya's](#) insurgency in 1953 by using [2,4,5-T](#) that was intended to control rubber tree parasites. It was used to thin jungle trails to limit ambushes, and destruction of native [agriculture](#). The denial of food was considered a decisive weapon in countering the [insurgency](#), but was later judged to be ineffectual and contrary to other goals.

### Vietnam War

The first major use of herbicides against people in a conflict was by the [United States](#) in [Southeast Asia](#) during the [Vietnam War](#). Success with [Project AGILE](#) field tests with herbicides in South Vietnam in 1961 led to the formal herbicidal program [Trail Dust](#) (1961–1971). [Operation Ranch Hand](#), an [Air Force](#) program to use [C-123K](#) aircraft to spray herbicides over large areas was one of many programs under Operation Trail Dust. The aircrews charged with spraying the defoliant used a sardonic motto- "Only you can prevent forests"-a shortening of the U.S. Forest Services famous warning to the general public "Only you can prevent forest fires".

Initial operations from 1961-1962 were disguised as being under [South Vietnamese](#) command, to avoid conflicts with the [Geneva Accord](#) of 1954, which prohibited [chemical weapons](#). (The United States officially claims that herbicidal weapons and [incendiary](#) agents like [napalm](#) fall outside the Geneva definition of "chemical weapons"). Ranch Hand started as a limited program of defoliation of

border areas, security perimeters, and crop destruction. As the conflict continued, the anti-crop mission took on more prominence, and (along with other agents) defoliant became used to compel civilians to leave [Viet Cong](#)-controlled territories for government-controlled areas. It was also used experimentally for large area forest burning operations that failed to produce the desired results.

Defoliation was judged in 1963 as improving visibility in jungles by 30 - 75% horizontally, and 40 - 80% vertically. Improvements in delivery systems by 1968 increased this to 50 - 70% horizontally, and 60 - 90% vertically. Ranch Hand pilots were the first to make an accurate 1:125,000 scale map of the [Ho Chi Minh trail](#) south of Tchpone, [Laos](#) by defoliating swaths perpendicular to the trail every half mile or so.

Use of herbicides in Vietnam caused a shortage of commercial pesticides in mid-1966 when the [Defense Department](#) had to use powers under the [Defense Production Act of 1950](#) to secure supplies.

## Types of Herbicides

**Main article:** [Agent Orange](#)

The United States had technical military symbols for herbicides that have since been replaced by the more common color code names derived from the banding on shipping drums.

In 1966 the [United States Defense Department](#) claimed that herbicides used in Vietnam were not harmful to people or the environment. In 1972 it was advised that a known impurity precluded the use of these herbicides in Vietnam and all remaining stocks should be returned home. In 1977 the [United States Air Force](#) destroyed its stocks of [Agent Orange](#) 200 miles west of [Johnston Island](#) on the incinerator ship [M/T Vulcanus](#). The impurity, [2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin](#) (TCDD) was a suspected [carcinogen](#) that may have affected the health of over 17,000 [United States](#) servicemen, 4,000 [Australians](#), 1,700 [New Zealanders](#), [Koreans](#), countless [Vietnamese](#) soldiers and civilians, and with over 40,000 children of veterans possibly suffering birth defects from herbicidal warfare.

Decades later the lingering problem of herbicidal warfare remains as a dominant issue of [United States-Vietnam relations](#). In 2003, a coalition of Vietnamese survivors and long-term victims of Agent Orange [sued](#) a number of American-based and multinational chemical corporations for damages related to the manufacture and use of the chemical. A federal judge rejected the suit, claiming that the plaintiff's claim of direct responsibility was invalid ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

**Title:** [Rainbow Herbicides](#)

**Date:** 2012

**Source:** [Wikipedia](#)

**Abstract:** The Rainbow Herbicides are a group of chemicals used by the [United States military](#) in [Southeast Asia](#) during the [Vietnam War](#). Success with [Project AGILE](#) field tests with herbicides in South Vietnam in 1961 led to the formal herbicidal program [Trail Dust](#) (1961 - 1971). [Herbicidal warfare](#) is a form of [chemical warfare](#), in which the objective is to destroy the plant-based ecosystem of an agricultural food production and/or destroying plants which provide cover to an enemy.

**The Agents used in southeast Asia, their active ingredients and years used were as follow:**

1. [Agent Pink](#) (60% - 40% [n-Butyl](#): isobutyl [ester](#) of 2,4,5-T) used in 1961, 1965
2. [Agent Green](#) (n-Butyl ester 2,4,5-T) unclear when used but believed to be at the same time as Pink
3. [Agent Purple](#) (50% n-Butyl ester 2,4-D, 30% n-Butyl ester 2,4,5-T, 20% isobutyl ester 2,4,5-T) used from 1962 - 1965
4. [Agent Blue](#) (Cacodylic acid and sodium Cacodylate) used from 1962 - 1971 (in powder and water solution)
5. [Agent White](#) (acid weight basis:21.2% tri-isopropanolamine salts of 2,4-D and 5.7% picloram) used from 1966 - 1971
6. [Agent Orange](#) (50% n-Butyl ester 2,4-D and 50% n-Butyl ester 2,4,5-T) used from 1965 - 1970
7. Agent Orange II (50% butyl ester 2,4-D and 50% isooctyl ester 2,4,5-T) after 1969

In addition to testing and using the herbicides in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, the US military also tested the "Rainbow Herbicides" and many other chemical defoliants and herbicides in the US, Canada, Puerto Rico, Korea, India, Okinawa, and Thailand from the mid 1940s to the late 1960s ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).