

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: In the aftermath of man-made bio-terror generated pandemic, the government and media will be feeding the public any number of different scapegoats allegedly responsible for the pandemic that will likely kill millions.

While some scapegoats (see below) are indeed plausible, it is much more likely that the live pathogens or agents responsible for the pandemic will likely be dispersed via A) [chemtrails](#) by government [airplanes or drones](#), B) by the [U.S. Postal Service](#) via [Tide detergent samples](#), C) by the government and medical establishment via [tainted vaccines](#), or by D) the portable petri dish commonly known as the [Trojan condom](#).

Bio-Terror Scapegoats: [Africa](#), [Agriculture \(Food & Animals\)](#), [Airports & Air Travel](#), [Al Qaeda](#), [Bio Labs](#), [Bio-Terrorism Is Easy](#), [Bio-Terrorists \(Bio-Hackers\)](#), [Black Market](#), [Bugs & Insects](#), [Censorship / Lack Thereof](#), [Domestic Terrorists](#), [Exotic Animals \(Zoonosis\)](#), [Government Ineptitude](#), [Mail-Order DNA](#), [Mexico](#), [Missile Shield Failure](#), [Mutation](#), [Natural Disaster](#), [No Clinical Trials \(Vaccines\)](#), and [The Monkeys](#).

Title: Missile Defense System Fails Fourth Test

Date: March 7, 1997

Source: [FAS](#)

Abstract: An anti-missile missile being developed by Lockheed Martin Corp. failed its fourth test flight in a row yesterday, clouding the future of the \$17 billion program and illustrating anew the technical difficulties in the missile defenses envisioned by President Reagan in the 1980s.

The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO), the military command conducting the test, said it hasn't determined why the Theater High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) missile failed to hit its missile target at the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico.

"The interceptor took off fine and the radar worked," said Lt. Col. Rick Lehner, a BMDO spokesman. "It just didn't hit the target." Test operators then blew up both missiles by remote control, he said.

"Preliminary indications" are that an on-board computer that prevents the missile from shimmying malfunctioned, Lehner said.

The three previous failures had prompted mounting concern about the program inside the company and the Pentagon. Last month, Pentagon acquisition chief Paul Kaminski said another test failure in the near future would prompt a major restructuring of the project. "I don't think we're going to see funding for ballistic missile systems that aren't working," Kaminski told Aviation Week & Space Technology then.

Capt. Michael Doubleday, a Pentagon spokesman, said yesterday that "it's too early to tell" whether the latest setback endangers the program. But he added, "It certainly is not a result we had hoped for."

Lockheed Martin declined comment. Its shares fell \$1.75 to \$87 on the New York Stock Exchange.

The THAAD missile is designed to strike incoming missiles higher and earlier in flight than the Patriot missile, which was used by U.S. soldiers in the Persian Gulf War. THAAD is supposed to protect U.S. and allied forces from missile attack in a wide area -- the size of a country, say -- while the Patriot missile defends a zone the size of a large city. THAAD is scheduled to be deployed starting in 2004.

Critics of Pentagon weapons programs said the failure raises questions about the recommendation by Congress's Republican majority that new missile development and deployment be sped up. Democrats favor continued testing of various missiles before committing huge sums of money to production.

John Pike, space policy director for the liberal Federation of American Scientists, pointed out that since 1980 the Pentagon has conducted 14 tests of THAAD and similar systems that are supposed to hit enemy missiles at high altitude and only two destroyed their targets.

"That's a pathetic showing," Pike said. "You've got to see whether there's any water in the pool before you jump in the deep end," he added, referring to the GOP proposals for expedited deployment of the unproven missile defenses.

Every aspect of missile defense policy is a matter of debate. While the Army and Raytheon Co., maker of the Patriot, have defended that missile's performance in knocking Iraqi Scud missiles off course in the gulf war, critics in the Israeli military and in American peace groups said the Patriots were relatively ineffective.

But all sides agree that engineers at Lockheed Martin and Raytheon face a daunting task designing missile defenses -- what's known as "hitting a bullet with a bullet." Radar built into trucks is supposed to track an incoming missile hurtling through space at several thousand miles an hour. After the THAAD missile is launched, sensors in its nose must spot the enemy missile, then help guide the THAAD on its "hit-to-kill" mission.

THAAD's first intercept test failed 15 months ago because a software error prompted the missile to make an "errant maneuver" that in turn caused it to run out of fuel as it scrambled through space to resume course toward the target, military officials said.

A malfunction in the separation of the missile's booster caused a test failure last March. The THAAD failed four months later because of an electronic glitch in the missile's seeker "eye," which overloaded the on-board computer that processes information about the target's flight path.

Military officials expressed disappointment in the latest test but took heart in the fact that the three previous failures were blamed on unrelated causes, suggesting there is no inherent breakdown.

BMDO spokesman Lehner urged Pentagon planners considering THAAD's fate to keep matters in perspective. "How many weapons systems in development haven't had technical and bureaucratic problems?" he said.

The THAAD Missile:

What It Is

Theater High Altitude Area Defense missiles are designed to intercept targets high in the air or in space, detonating the incoming missiles' nuclear, biological or chemical warheads. That way, debris would fall farther from the defended area than with the Patriot missile defense system. THAAD missiles can reach altitudes of 50 miles and destroy a target by force of impact.

How Would It Work

THAAD radar receives data on an enemy missile launch, with updates on direction. Guided by computers

in Humvees on the ground, the THAAD heads for its target. As the THAAD closes in, an infrared seeker in its nose takes over ([FAS, 1997](#)).

Title: Clinton Wants \$60BN Missile Defence System To Fail Test

Date: July 7, 2000

Source: [Guardian](#)

Abstract: Senior officials in the state department, the Pentagon and the White House itself are opposed to a planned \$60bn missile defence system and are privately hoping that a crucial test planned for late tonight will end in failure.

The test involves launching a rocket from a Pacific island and hitting an incoming mock warhead in space. If it succeeds, President Bill Clinton will come under heavy political pressure to give the national missile defence (NMD) scheme a green light before the November election - despite the concerns of some of his top advisers that the system is unworkable and destabilising.

"I think you have to say this is a dilemma, to say the very least," a political aide in the White House said. "And certainly it is possible to argue that a failure, or a mixed outcome, would be politically easier to handle at this time."

President Clinton, a reluctant convert to the NMD project after coming under heavy Republican attack for being soft on defence, had been hoping to pass on a decision on the scheme to his successor.

"He doesn't want to go down in history as the president who violated the ABM [anti-ballistic missile] treaty," said Chris Hellman, an analyst at the Centre for Defence Information thinktank in Washington.

But according to new Pentagon estimates, a decision has to be taken before the election on whether to go ahead with a key radar installation on Alaska's Aleutian islands, for it to be ready by the administration's self-imposed goal of having a basic network with 20 interceptors up and running by 2005.

By that time, NMD proponents argue, North Korea could be ready to launch a long-range missile at the US, armed with a nuclear, chemical or biological warhead. Other "rogue states" could catch up technologically soon afterwards.

But White House, Pentagon and state department officials have dissented from an intelligence report laying out the North Korean threat. They argue that it focuses purely on the communist nation's technological potential, and not enough on political, economic or social factors.

They also believe that the US faces a far greater threat from terrorists carrying a nuclear, chemical or biological bomb into the country in a suitcase. And there are considerable doubts among defence experts and scientists over whether the scheme will work.

Critics of the scheme say its Pentagon backers and contractors have rigged test results to hide the fact that the rocket-launched interceptors have serious problems distinguishing warheads from decoys ([Guardian, 2000](#)).

Title: Missile Defense Test Aborted When Target Fails

Date: December 12, 2009

Source: [PHYSORG](#)

Abstract: The Missile Defense Agency says a planned test of a ground-based missile defense system in Hawaii was aborted because the target missile failed.

The agency said in a statement Friday that a C-17 airplane successfully deployed the target [missile](#) but the target's [rocket motor](#) didn't ignite.

A missile interceptor fired from the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense system at the Pacific Missile Range Facility on Kauai was supposed to shoot down the target. But it didn't launch when the target missile didn't ignite.

The agency says it's investigating why the target missile failed.

The Terminal High Altitude Area Defense system is designed to shoot down ballistic missiles in their last stage of flight ([PHYSORG, 2009](#)).

Title: On Heels Of Failed Intercept Test, Missile Defense Leader Excoriates Contractors

Date: February 2, 2010

Source: [NTI](#)

Abstract: Just one day after the Missile Defense Agency failed to achieve an intercept in a major flight test of its Ground-based Midcourse Defense system, its executive director took broad aim at defense contractors for chronic quality-control lapses.

"I'm not going to name names today, but I'm going to tell you we continue to be disappointed in the quality that we are receiving from our prime contractors and their subs -- very, very disappointed," David Altwegg, the MDA executive director, told reporters at a budget briefing yesterday.

He stopped short of blaming quality control for the problems during Sunday's flight test, which began at about 3:40 p.m. local time when a dummy target missile was launched from the Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands. Roughly six minutes later, a silo-based interceptor was fired from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California, but it failed to hit the target.

The agency [said](#) both the interceptor and target missile "performed nominally after launch" and instead identified a radar system as having malfunctioned.

A Missile Defense Agency spokesman said this week the target missile was intended to mimic the kind of technology that a nation like North Korea or Iran could develop that might someday threaten the United States.

In six of 16 GMD intercept flight tests since 1999, the missile has failed to hit its target. There have been eight such tests that ended with a successful intercept. In another two, target or missile-decoy failures made it impossible for the main test objectives to be met.

Prior to this weekend, the most recent intercept attempt occurred in December 2008. An intercept was achieved but decoys failed to deploy, according to officials.

Altwegg said he had "no clue" yet whether poor quality was a factor in this weekend's test failure, but his indictment of contractor performance was so sweeping that such a conclusion down the road might come as little surprise. Quality in manufacturing is widely regarded as important for ensuring that weapons and support systems function as designed.

The MDA executive was specifically asked about his agency's past complaints about quality problems affecting defense contracting giant Raytheon in its Exoatmospheric Kill Vehicle -- a device designed to smash into incoming ballistic missiles as part of the GMD system.

In response, Altwegg took to task virtually every agency contractor "across the enterprise" for "quality design issues, but more in quality of products delivered."

Faulty missile defense components have led to an enormous amount of "rework" that costs taxpayer money -- "the unfortunate aspect," said Altwegg, the agency's No. 3 official. The GMD program carries an estimated \$35.5 billion price tag, [according](#) to the Government Accountability Office.

"I am excusing no one from this conversation," he said, speaking at the Pentagon. "We have problems with all of our [contracting] primes."

A common reason for quality failures across dozens of missile defense efforts has been a "lack of attention to detail," said the official, as he took questions about President Barack Obama's fiscal 2011 budget request for missile defense. "Missilery is all about detail."

One recent example of a quality-control lapse was an early-December test of the Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense system, in which an intercept did not occur because of a target failure, Altwegg said. A Pentagon failure-review board "disclosed a big-time quality problem" as the root cause, he said.

Quality control has been an issue for military procurement for decades and is not unique to the missile defense organization, according to the retired rear admiral.

Asked whether MDA officials bear responsibility for the persistent setbacks, Altwegg said the agency has improved its focus on quality during the nearly eight years he has served there. "We are working this problem assiduously" through MDA personnel monitoring production on-site at contractor plants, but the issue persists, he said.

The Government Accountability Office will meet with MDA leaders about the quality control problems this Thursday, according to Altwegg.

Another Test

Altwegg said it is too early to know what caused Sunday's flight test failure. An MDA news release said the Sea-Based X-band radar -- built by Raytheon for Boeing, the agency's prime contractor -- "did not perform as expected," but the MDA leader declined to elaborate.

A significant amount of data was gathered from the test and it is expected to take months before officials are certain what went wrong, he said.

The agency will conduct an "extensive investigation," according to the MDA statement. A second, independent team will also review the test failure data, which should offer agency officials high confidence in their conclusions, Altwegg told reporters.

Once the organization has determined the cause of the failure and how to rectify it, MDA officials will probably seek to repeat the flight test, he said.

"Our intent, I believe, would be to do it over again when we are ready," he said, noting this would be as "soon" as possible during the current fiscal year, which ends Sept. 30. To pay for a retest, the agency would likely request congressional consent for reallocating an as-yet unspecified amount of 2010 funds from elsewhere in the GMD program, Altwegg said.

In general, though, Missile Defense Agency leaders do not appear to be reconsidering their plan for conducting just one GMD flight test per year through at least 2010, despite repeated calls both in the

Pentagon and on Capitol Hill for more frequent trials of the system under more realistic and challenging conditions.

"We find [that] with the pre-mission analysis that goes on and the post-flight analysis -- to have that done thoroughly and prepare the round and correct things that we discovered on the previous flight test, one year is about the limit and it certainly is a challenge financially," Altwegg said.

A major congressionally mandated review of missile defense -- released yesterday along with the new budget figures -- suggests that increasingly realistic test scenarios are in the offing.

"Before new capabilities are deployed, they must undergo testing that enables assessment under realistic operational conditions," according to the Ballistic Missile Defense Review [report \(NTI, 2010\)](#).

Title: Missile Interceptor Fails In Mock Attack

Date: February 3, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A malfunction in a radar built by Raytheon Co., caused a U.S. attempt to shoot down a missile mimicking an Iranian attack to fail, the Defense Department has announced.

The \$150 million test, which took place over the Pacific Ocean, followed a Pentagon report noting that Iran's expanded ballistic missile capabilities posed a significant threat in the Middle East to both U.S. and allied forces.

The Pentagon released a review of ballistic missile defense on Monday, which revealed that Iran had developed and acquired ballistic missiles that had the capability to strike targets from the Middle East to Eastern Europe.

This was the first time that a test of the United States' long range defense against a simulated Iranian attack has been performed, though similar tests have been done involving North Korean missiles.

Both the target missile and the interceptor in this weekend's test performed correctly, reports have said, but the Sea-Based X-band radar did not perform correctly according to reports on the Missile Defense Agency's website.

The SBX radar, as it is commonly known, is a major part of the United States' ground based midcourse defense, which is the only response to long range missiles that could be tipped with biological, chemical or nuclear warheads ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Missile Defense System Fails Second Test In A Row

Date: December 16, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The sole U.S. defense against long-range ballistic missiles that could carry chemical, biological or nuclear warheads recently failed its second test in a row, according to officials from the Department of Defense.

"The Missile Defense Agency was unable to achieve a planned intercept of a ballistic missile target during a test over the Pacific Ocean today," Richard Lehner, an agency spokesman, said in an e-mailed statement, according to Reuters.

Lehner declined to give a preliminary explanation for the cause of the failure of the Boeing-produced system. The recent setback brings the ground-based midcourse defense's record to eight hits out of 15 attempts, according to the Missile Defense Agency.

"This is a tremendous setback for the testing of this complicated system," Riki Ellison, the head of the Missile Defense Advocacy Group, a booster organization, wrote in a statement, according to Reuters.

Ellison is concerned that the failure raised a cloud of doubt over the deployment of the approximately 30 missile interceptors based in Alaska and California.

The critical test was a repeat of a failed January 31 exercise in which an advanced sea-based radar system did not perform as the DOD had hoped, according to Reuters.

During the December 15 test, an intermediate-range ballistic missile target launched from the Marshall Islands flew successfully, so did a long range interceptor launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.

The sea-based X-Band radar system functioned properly and the interceptor was capable of launching its kill vehicle, designed to collide with the ballistic missile target. The collision never took place and officials will now work to find the cause of the failure. The next test will not occur until the problem is fully identified.

The United States has spent over \$10 billion per year to fund missile defense programs. A team led by Lockheed Martin Corp. and Raytheon are in competition to oust Boeing for the ground-based missile defense program. The contract is valued at \$4.2 billion over the next seven years ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Mystery Missile: Launch Of Unknown Missile Caught On Tape In California

Date: November 9, 2010

Source: [ABC](#)

Abstract: Military officials are still unclear as to what caused the "[mystery missile](#)" contrail spotted off the Southern California coast last night, but the most likely theory appears to be that an airplane was responsible.

Some experts believe the "mystery missile" is an optical illusion involving atmospheric conditions and the contrails of a plane flying off in the distance.

Military officials have spent all day trying to determine who or what may have been responsible for what seemed like a mysterious missile launch caught on tape Monday night by a news helicopter off the Southern California coast.

There has been much speculation that the mysterious contrail may have been caused by a missile, a plane or an optical illusion of a plane's contrails.

Defense Department officials say that though there is nothing conclusive, it appears that a plane may have caused the mysterious contrail.

A defense official says the Pentagon has determined there were no scheduled or inadvertent [missile launches](#) off the California coast last night and that U.S. Northern Command has confirmed that there was no foreign military launch off the coast.

In a statement earlier today, Northern Command said they were continuing to investigate the origin of the apparent missile launch, but said they had determined "that there is no threat to our nation, and from all indications this was not a launch by a foreign military."

The contrail of what appears to be a missile streaking into the California sunset was captured on video by a KCBS-TV news helicopter flying above Los Angeles at around 5 p.m. Pacific time.

The crew aboard the helicopter estimated the contrail was approximately 35 miles west out to sea, north of Catalina Island.

U.S. Military Says It Did Not Launch Mystery Missile

The video drew more attention when local news stations were told by Navy and Air Force officials that they did not launch a missile Monday night.

Because the video shows what appears to have been a missile launch at sea, there was speculation that a Navy vessel, perhaps even a submarine, might have launched a missile off the California coast. However, Navy officials determined that none of their vessels had fired a missile.

Vandenberg Air Force Base, north of Los Angeles, is a regular launch point for missile tests, but Air Force officials confirmed that they had no missile activity either on Monday night.

Ivan Oelrich, with the Federation of American Scientists, screened the KCBS-TV video for ABC News and said he could not be certain about what the video shows because it shows characteristics of both a missile launch or perhaps an optical illusion involving a plane's contrail.

Oelrich said it could be a jet contrail because if "it's horizontal goes a long, long distance, almost to the horizon, (then) it looks vertical." But he also said that a plane would have had multiple separate contrails that do not seem to appear on the video.

He speculated that a glint of light seen at the top of the contrail might be the exhaust from a rocket engine, but it "doesn't appear earlier, which is unusual, because if it were a rocket, you would see that continuously."

That could mean the glint of light might be the sun's reflection off the top of a plane, "up high, still in the sunlight while you're down below in the darkness so that could be sun glint."

Oelrich said he does not believe it could have been a secret missile test.

"If they were going to do that and make it secret, they wouldn't launch it 35 miles from Los Angeles, they would launch it in the South Pacific or something, and so it's difficult to conger up some story where that makes sense," he said.

U.S. Military Says It Did Not Launch Mystery Missile

There has been speculation that if the military was not behind the apparent missile firing caught on tape, that it may have been a commercial venture. The U.S. Defense Department said Tuesday it was trying to determine if a missile was launched Monday off the coast of Southern California, and if so, who might have fired it. **Close**

However, even private commercial testing requires coordination with federal aviation and maritime agencies to ensure no civilian aircraft or boats enter a maritime splash or launch area.

The Federal Aviation Administration said it did not approve any commercial launches around the Los Angeles area on Monday.

To add to the mystery of what's on the videotape, the FAA said a radar replay of a large area west of Los Angeles did not reveal any fast moving unidentified targets in that area.

The FAA also said it did not receive any reports of any unusual sightings from pilots who were flying in the area on Monday afternoon ([ABC, 2010](#)).

Title: US Officials Warn Failed North Korea Missile Launch Paves Way For Future Tests

Date: April 16, 2012

Source: [Fox News](#)

Abstract: The very public failure of North Korea's latest missile launch lays the groundwork for more testing and potentially more provocative acts by the budding regime of Kim Jong-un, U.S. officials told Fox News.

The rocket tested last week failed about a minute after it was deployed.

Kim Jong-un, in his first public speech, went on to declare that his "first, second and third" priorities are to strengthen the military -- as the regime unveiled a huge display of weapons in a Pyongyang military parade including a purportedly new missile.

"The botched rocket launch is clearly a setback for the North Koreans," one U.S. official told Fox News, while warning that the regime probably will not be deterred.

"The acknowledgment of failure was unprecedented, but it lays the groundwork to say more testing is needed to validate research. We probably haven't seen the last North Korean provocation," the official said.

The public display on Sunday was seen by regional observers as another example of the importance North Korea's leaders place on their weapons-development program, though it's unclear whether the missile on display was real.

Significantly, U.S. officials are not denying that preparations have begun for a third nuclear weapon test. They do not deny that activity had been picked up through satellite imagery -- that shows North Korean workers digging tunnels into the existing mines that were used for tests in 2006 and 2009 ([Fox News, 2012](#)).