

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: [India has three BSL 4 labs](#) entitled "All India Institute of Medical Sciences" in New Delhi, India, "Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology" in Hyderabad, India, and "High Security Animal Disease Laboratory" (HSADL) in Bhopal, India. Coincidentally, Bhopal is the same city which had the [world's largest "gas leak"](#) which killed and injured over half a million people in 1984. Based on recent bio-terror news and events, the government of India appears to be preparing its population for a major bio-terror pandemic. India is also home to a few highly publicized [monkey attacks](#) which may be scapegoated as the root cause of a future pandemic.

Title: Monkey Injures Several People In India

Date: November 13, 2007

Source: [Red Orbit](#)

Abstract: A wild monkey went on a rampage in a low-income neighborhood in the Indian capital, injuring several people, most of them children, police said Monday.

Police sub-inspector Gaje Singh told The Associated Press that the attacks started late Saturday in the Shastri Park area of New Delhi, adding that it was not immediately possible to give an exact tally of the injured. Local news reports said as many as 25 people were injured.

Singh said officers were patrolling the neighborhood in search of the rogue animal.

"But the monkey hasn't been spotted yet," Singh said.

People in Shastri Park often sleep outside their homes or on open roofs to escape the heat.

Neighborhood resident Naseema, who goes by one name, carried her 1-year-old daughter into her house in attempts to escape the animal. "The monkey followed me in and buried its teeth in my baby's leg," she told the Times of India newspaper.

As New Delhi's forest cover shrinks, rhesus macaque monkeys have overrun its government buildings, temples and residential areas, occasionally biting passers-by or snatching food from them. A government official died last month when he fell from his balcony during an attack by wild monkeys.

Part of the problem is that devout Hindus believe monkeys are manifestations of the god Hanuman and feed them bananas and peanuts, encouraging them to frequent public places.

Last year, the Delhi High Court reprimanded city authorities for not doing enough to stop the animals from terrifying residents.

City authorities have experimented with using langurs – a larger and fiercer kind of monkey – to scare or catch the macaques, but the problem persists ([Red Orbit, 2007](#)).

Title: India Prepares For Bioattacks At 2010 Commonwealth Games

Date: December 23, 2009

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Almost eight battalions of India's National Disaster Response Force have readied themselves with prophylaxis for anthrax and nerve gas antidotes in preparation for the 2010 Commonwealth Games that will take place in New Delhi.

Nearly 71 nations are expected to take part in the 2010 Commonwealth Games and the 8,000 personnel from the eight battalions will be at all stadiums to fight any eventuality created by terrorists looking to cause panic or create terror.

"The profile of terrorists is changing. Gone are the days when only uneducated unemployed youth got into terrorism," Alok Awasthi, Commandant of NDRF, told Mid Day. "Now well educated and techno-savvy youth are getting indoctrinated and hence we have to be ready to understand their mindset. Hence we have been asked to be on alert during the Commonwealth Games."

The NRDF's main areas of concentration during the games will be the possibility of bioterrorism, especially through anthrax attacks or chemical warfare agents such as nerve gas, mustard, phosgene, hydrogen cyanide and cyanogen chloride.

To combat the potential attacks, the NDRF will be equipped with Residual Vapour Detectors, Chemical Agent Monitors, Water Poisoning Detector kits and three color detector papers. Devices for decontamination from the agents will also be available.

"We will be carrying out mock drills in the venue of Commonwealth Games from January to create awareness among the people and also to test our teams," Awasthi said ([Bio Prep Watch, 2009](#)).

Title: Terror Attacks 'Likely' In India During Commonwealth Games

Date: 2010

Source: [Metro](#)

Abstract: Fears about the safety of competitors, together with concerns about sanitation in the athletes' village, prompted a number of teams to think carefully about taking part in Delhi.

The Scottish team has travelled to India despite security worries (PA)

All nations have now confirmed their participation, although stars such as [Geraint Thomas](#), Phillips Idowu and [Elena Baltacha](#) have withdrawn from the competition, which is set to get underway on October 3rd.

Although most athletes have been persuaded to compete, leading international security firm Control Risks has now warned that terrorists are likely to target India during the event.

Chietigj Bajpae, a senior analyst for Control Risks, told the Observer: 'I think there is a relatively high likelihood of attacks taking place, but these attacks may not target the Games venues themselves.'

He advised that athletes should avoid using public transport or visiting tourist attractions and markets.

Mr Bajpae added that as Indian authorities planned to use most of their security resources guarding the venues, terrorists would find that other parts of Delhi were more vulnerable to attacks ([Metro, 2010](#)).

Title: Commonwealth Games Prepared For Bioterror

Date: July 30, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: There have been no specific threats leveled at the Commonwealth Games, which will be held in India in October, but intelligence agencies have said there is enough of a generic threat to require them to be prepared for all manner of attack, including bioterror.

To protect the games against such organizations as Al-Qaeda and the Pakistan-based Lashkar-e-Toiba, the games will utilize a four-layered security cover designed to fight all potential threats, EconomicTimes.IndiaTimes.com reports.

One Al-Qaeda commander, Ilyas Kashmiri, warned in February that foreign teams should stay away from the games. Thirty-three teams are currently scheduled to participate in the games. Lashkar-e-Toiba, experts have said, is believed to be planning terror acts against India.

The outer layer of security at the games involves the use of a massive police and paramilitary presence with perimeter fencing. Inner layers will use frisking and baggage checks for potential chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. Inside those security levels will be security officials tasked with keeping an eye on actions inside of venues.

In the event of an attack, foreign delegates have already been briefed on evacuation drills and contingency plans for the Games village and the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, which will hold the opening and closing ceremonies, EconomicTimes.IndiaTimes.com reports ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: India To Stage Chemical Emergency Exercise Event

Date: September 9, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A joint team comprised of the National Disaster Response Force and the Indian Army will represent India during an international chemical emergency exercise planned for October in Tunisia.

The exercise is planned by the Organization for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, which is comprised of a group of 15 countries that have signed a treaty to enable a coordinated response to any chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear attack, the Times of India reports.

J. S. Notay, an advisor for the National Authority for Chemical Weapons Convention, told the Times of India that he was excited about the upcoming exercise.

"While the upcoming exercise in Tunisia will be the third in the series of such events that is held once every five years, India will be participating for the first time considering that the NDRF came into existence in 2005," Notay said, the Times of India reports.

Participants got a sneak preview of what to expect during a demonstration this week in Talegaon, near Pune.

The demonstration simulated a scenario of a chemical bomb blast at a sports complex and an elaborate response by the Indian team to search out and rescue people trapped under the rubble and in the parking lot.

K.M. Singh, a member of the National Disaster Management Authority who was also on hand for the demonstration, told the Times of India that he believed it was important for all member-countries to know the kind of coordinated response they are supposed to mount in the event of a CBRN attack.

“The NDRF is equipped with some of the best available rescue equipment while the training and infrastructure needs too are being taken care of well,” Singh told the Times of India. “Two more NDRF battalions are to come up soon at Patna in Bihar and Vijaywada in Andhra Pradesh to add to the existing eight battalions. In the last three years, the NDRF teams have been summoned for search and rescue missions on 91 occasions involving calamities such as cyclones, earthquakes, building collapses and post-tsunami relief operation, among others. The force has saved or rescued close to 1.36 people, collectively for these occasions” ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: India To Take Part In OCPW Response Simulation

Date: September 16, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A joint team of the National Disaster Response Force and the Indian Army will represent India at an international chemical emergency exercise in Tunisia this October.

The exercise, dubbed ASSISTEX-3, is planned by the Organization for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the Times of India reports. The OPCW is comprised of a group of 15 countries, including the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Denmark, Switzerland and Italy, that have signed a treaty that enables a coordinated response to a CBRN attack on any of the member countries.

J.S. Notay, advisor for the National Authority for Chemical Weapons Convention, told the Times of India that this is the first time that India will take part in the exercise, which is held once every five years.

Notay, along with K.M. Singh, a member of National Disaster Management Authority, recently attended and reviewed a search and rescue demonstration by the joint team at the CRPF camp in Talegaon, near Pune, India.

The scenario was a simulation of a chemical bomb blast at a sports complex and featured an elaborate response by the Indian team to find and rescue people trapped under the rubble, the Times of India reports.

“It is crucial for all member-countries to know the kind of coordinated response they are supposed to mount in the event of any member country calling for help to deal with CBRN emergencies,” Singh told the Times of India ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Commonwealth Games 2010: Athletes Warned Of Rising Terrorism Threat

Date: September 25, 2010

Source: [Guardian](#)

Abstract: Athletes and business leaders planning to attend the Commonwealth Games in Delhi have been privately warned to expect terrorist attacks on tourist sites and public spaces across [India](#), the *Observer* has learned.

After a week in which the Games appeared to be [in serious danger of cancellation](#), some athletes have now started to arrive in Delhi. The first representatives of England arrived on Thursday, while Scottish and Welsh competitors were due to fly in yesterday.

But a risk analysis provided to a number of national teams – believed to include some from the UK – and major corporations has highlighted the terrorist threat overshadowing the event.

The alarming assessment, by one of the world's leading security firms, helps explain why the Commonwealth Games Federation president, Michael Fennell, warned yesterday that there was still great concern about the security and safety of athletes and officials.

In a damning indictment of Delhi's ability to protect visitors, the UK-based firm Control Risks warned that the diversion of security resources to protecting the main stadiums left India without the capacity or capability to protect soft targets, with local police not up to the job.

The firm has advised its clients to stay away from tourist attractions, public places and government buildings, and not to travel by public transport.

Chietigj Bajpae, the company's south Asia senior analyst, told the *Observer* that Control Risks had advised clients to expect terrorist attacks on soft targets around India in the days running up to the Games and during the Games themselves, from 3 to 14 October.

"I think there is a relatively high likelihood of attacks taking place, but these attacks may not target the Games venues themselves," he said.

"We have advised against using public transport, advised against going to certain areas, advised against going to tourist attractions in the weeks leading up to and during the event, given that security resources will be concentrated on securing the Games themselves, so other parts of the city and the country will be vulnerable.

"We have also advised that if you are a team participant you may be more vulnerable than a tourist. We have advised avoiding areas around government buildings or anything that could be considered a soft target, such as marketplaces."

The advice was vindicated when two Taiwanese tourists were shot outside the Jama Masjid, one of the largest mosques in India, in the heart of Delhi last Sunday. Initial attempts by the police to deny terrorist involvement were met with widespread disbelief and officials later pointed the finger at the Indian mujahideen, which had claimed responsibility and promised further attacks. One report, citing police sources, suggested the group had hired gunmen to attack westerners on sight.

The security warnings come at the end of a terrible week for India in which several national teams threatened to withdraw from the competition, voicing dismay at [the ramshackle condition of the Games village](#), the collapse of a footbridge to the main stadium and the tourist shooting.

To add to visitors' concerns, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors has now expressed serious misgivings about the quality of the stadiums. The institution's head in India, Sachin Sandhir, warned of serious shortcomings in the public and sporting infrastructure, despite the estimated £6.3bn spent on the Games.

"The last-minute dash to complete most venues has resulted in huge compromises on quality of projects, bypassing of clearances, and exploitation of workers," he said.

He said structures caving in or showing signs of damage so soon after being built – a ceiling within the main stadium also collapsed last week – "raise serious concerns on the structural quality, viability and safety of venues, and are indicative of the gross violations of building codes and regulations and the level of adherence to ethical professional practices".

Sandhir criticised the Games as a wasted opportunity for India to showcase its talents, blaming rampant corruption, inefficiency, a lack of trained and qualified professionals, and the allocation of construction works to ill-suited agencies. "The absolute disregard to the use of standard material and equipment has also seriously jeopardised safety of venues," he said.

In a verdict which will do little to reassure those heading for Delhi, he added: "We can now only wait and watch and be hopeful that not all the venues were subjected to this lackadaisical approach to development and, in fact, some of these will actually deliver to international standards."

Some athletes have now started to arrive in Delhi, but while organisers believe that their swift reaction to international protests – which included the prime minister, Manmohan Singh, taking personal charge – may have helped turn a corner, many parts of the city and its key Games-related projects still resemble a badly drained building site.

The first members of Team England to arrive have been staying in a five-star hotel after shocked officials deemed accommodation in the Games village unacceptable. Craig Hunter, England's chef de mission, said he was glad to see the work was being done to improve conditions in the village, but added "we are in a phase of looking at the detail, making sure that fire and safety equipment and procedures are in place and that the apartments are clean and safe. Our next wave of athletes arrives on Sunday and a lot still needs to happen before then. So more and swift action is required."

Yesterday, Fennell said there had been considerable improvements but that there was still a lot to do if the Games were to go ahead as planned. "What is of great concern is the safety and security of athletes and officials," he said.

About 7,000 athletes from 71 countries were expected to travel to Delhi, but several have pulled out, citing security fears, concerns over the accommodation and the ongoing dengue fever problem – worsened by large pools of stagnant water that have proved a breeding ground for mosquitos – as reasons enough to stay at home.

Australia's world discus champion, Dani Samuels, said the mosque shooting had led to her decision to pull out.

English diver Peter Waterfield, a previous gold and silver medal winner, said he was putting his family first and would not put himself at risk by travelling.

"I have a wife and two young children who were very concerned about me attending the event and this decision is one that we have made as a family. I hope that people will understand and respect this," he said.

Among the potential banana skins India must still negotiate are a court verdict due out on Tuesday on the hugely contentious Hindu-Muslim dispute involving the religious site at Ayodhya, in Uttar Pradesh, which has claimed thousands of lives in recent years. Security forces around the country have been placed on alert as a ruling is delivered on whether a Hindu temple or Muslim mosque can be built there.

The task of keeping order will be made more difficult by the decision to assign at least 40% of police in the capital to Games security, including inspectors in charge of anti-terrorism squads.

But Delhi's police commissioner, YS Dadwal, said that he was completely satisfied with security arrangements. "I assure international athletes that there is foolproof security for the Commonwealth Games," he said. "There is no doubt over it" ([Guardian, 2010](#)).

Title: WikiLeaks: India Faces Bioterror Threat, Said Cable

Date: December 17, 2010

Source: [NDTV](#)

Abstract: US diplomats were concerned that India could be the target of a biological terror attack, with fatal diseases such as anthrax being released into the country before spreading around the world,

according to diplomatic cables released by WikiLeaks.

The confidential cables revealed that a senior Indian diplomat told the US in 2006 that concerns about biological weapons were "no longer academic", adding that intelligence suggested terror groups were increasingly discussing biowarfare, the Guardian reported on Friday.

"(Diplomat) YK Singh reported that Indian intelligence is picking up chatter indicating jihadi groups are interested in bioterrorism, for example seeking out like-minded PhDs in biology and biotechnology," a cable from the US embassy in New Delhi sent to Washington said.

"He compared the prospects for nuclear terrorism ('still in the realm of the imaginary') to bioterrorism ('an ideal weapon for terrorism ... anthrax could pose a serious problem ... it is no longer an academic exercise for us')."

Another cable warns that "advances in the biotech sector and shifting terrorist tactics that focus on disrupting India's social cohesion and economic prosperity oblige the (Government of India) to look at the possibility of terror groups using biological agents as weapons of mass destruction and economic and social disruption".

It also warns terrorists could easily find the material they need for bioterrorism in India and use the country as a base for launching an international campaign involving the spread of fatal diseases.

"The plethora of indigenous highly pathogenic and virulent agents naturally occurring in India and the large Indian industrial base - combined with weak controls - also make India as much a source of bioterrorism material as a target," diplomats warned.

"Release in an Indian city could facilitate international spread ... Delhi airport alone sees planes depart daily to numerous European, Asian, Middle Eastern and African destinations, as well as non-stop flights to Chicago and Newark.

"Terrorists planning attacks anywhere in the world could use India's advanced biotechnology industry and large biomedical research community as potential sources of biological agents.

"Given the strong web of air connections Delhi shares with the rest of the world and the vulnerabilities that might be exploited at airports, a person wittingly or unwittingly could easily take hazardous materials into or out of the country."

Though its author admitted the chance of such an attack was slim, the cable referred to Indian government intelligence, passed to the US, indicating that Islamic extremist groups were "seeking to recruit or employ biology/biotech PhD holders from within India".

The cable focused particularly on the lack of preparedness of Indian authorities for such an attack, assessing Indian government assurances that the country could defend itself against bioterrorism to be "unconvincing".

Scientists attached to the US embassy had been shown photographs taken by a senior Indian army officer from "frontline field laboratories for diagnostics of infectious diseases" which "demonstrated a host of poor laboratory security and safety practices, including families sleeping in labs and disposable gloves being washed for re-use or being disposed of as non-hazardous biological waste", the cable reported.

The dispatch is one of many dealing with the threat of terrorism in India sent by diplomats in New Delhi both before and after the 26/11 Mumbai attacks that were carried out by the Pakistan-based Lashkar-e-Toiba (LeT) group in November 2008.

Earlier cables focused more on the radicalisation of Muslims within India.

One is optimistic. "India's over 150 million Muslim population is largely unattracted to extremism. India's growing economy, vibrant democracy, and inclusive culture, encourage Muslims to seek success and social mobility in the mainstream and reduces alienation," it said.

Though the Muslim community in India "suffers from higher rates of poverty than most other groups in India, and can be the victims of discrimination and prejudice ... the vast majority remain committed to the Indian state and seek to participate in mainstream political and economic life", the cable said.

"Only a small number of young Muslims have ... gravitated toward pan-Islamic and pro-Pakistan organisations, which sometimes engage in acts of violence" ([NDTV, 2010](#)).

Title: Man Falls To Death From Rooftop After Monkey Attack

Date: February 22, 2011

Source: [Times of India](#)

Abstract: After two elephants injured a [Korean couple](#) at Amber, it was the turn of monkeys on Monday to create a ruckus. A 42-year-old businessman fell from the third floor of his house after being attacked by a group of monkeys in Galta Gate area in the morning. He died on the spot.

According to the police, the deceased, Giriraj Prasad Gupta, was a resident of Raghunath Colony in Galta Gate and owned a shop in Surajpole. He used to take a stroll on the rooftop of his third floor along with his wife every morning, said his father [Brij Bihari Gupta](#).

At around 6 am, Giriraj asked his wife to go down and get tea for him.

"She had taken a few steps down the stairs when a group of monkeys jumped to the rooftop from another house and attacked Giriraj," said a police officer.

His wife told police that while trying to scare away the monkeys, Giriraj asked her to run for safety.

"As his wife climbed down the stairs, she saw the monkeys attacking Giriraj," said the officer adding that the he fell head-on to the ground. "Giriraj's brother, who was in his room on the second floor, heard a loud thud and peeped out of the window. He saw Giriraj and rushed outside. But he had died on the spot," said the officer.

Nevertheless, the victim was rushed to [SMS Hospital](#) by family members, but declared brought dead. The hospital informed the police following which a post-mortem was conducted.

"We have handed over the body to the family members. A physical verification of the spot will be conducted on Tuesday," said the officer.
([Times of India, 2011](#)).

Title: Anthrax Found In 26 Drinking Wells In India

Date: January 10, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A group of students from Palamur University in Andhra Pradesh, India, found deadly anthrax bacteria in the ground water of more than 26 habitations during research for a project.

Pawan Kumar, the head of the department of microbiology, sent the students to nearby villages to obtain water samples of colored water from open water bodies to test in the laboratory. After examining the water, Kumar suspected that the samples contained *Bacillus anthracis*, the bacteria that causes anthrax. The Center for Cellular and Molecular Biology confirmed his fears, the [Deccan Herald](#) reports.

"The water has *Bacillus anthracis* bacteria which causes anthrax, a zoonotic disease that is transmissible

to humans through handling or consumption of contaminated animal products," Kumar said, according to the [Deccan Herald](#).

The water samples were collected from Kodangal, Midjil, Papireddyguda, Khillaghanapuram, Atmakur, Aamanagallu, Lingala, Devarakonda and Alampur. The water had been contaminated from raw sewage, animal and blood products.

"The villagers in these places, even in a tourist spot such as Alampur, drink this water day in and day out," Venkat Reddy, a student, said, the [Deccan Herald](#) reports. "They are suffering from unknown diseases, many with ulcers so we want to go further and seek protected water for our people."

Humans can become infected with anthrax by handling products or consuming undercooked meat from infected animals. Infections can also occur from inhaling spores in contaminated anthrax products or in the intentional release of spores during a bioterrorist attack ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).