



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY & JOINT SERVICES ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT GROUP
ROOM 101, BUILDING 5089, STOP 387
ENGINEER PROVING GROUNDS
FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA 22060-5387
November 16, 1992



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Director, Environmental Support Group
(AR)

Mr. William F. Russo
5342 42nd Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20015

Dear Mr. Russo:

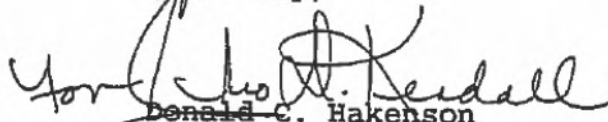
This responds to your request on behalf of Mr.
(b) (6) for herbicide information.

The extract sent to Mr. (b) (6) from the United States Army Combat Developments Command report documents the 1959 defoliation conducted at Camp Drum, New York, using "LNA" and "LNB" agents. This report also states that LNA is dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2, 4-D) and LNB is trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2, 4, 5-T). These are the same chemical components used in Agent Orange.

No records have been located that document the use of herbicides by the military in Panama.

We trust we have been of assistance to you.

Sincerely,


Donald C. Hakenson
Director

REC'D
MAY 17 2002
VA Regional Office
Spring, 3 New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY & JOINT SERVICES ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT GROUP
BUILDING 247, STOP 387
FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA 22060-5387



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

November 27, 1991

JDPP-ESG-AR (F91-0096)

(b) (6)

Dear Mr. (b) (6) :

This responds to your request concerning herbicide spraying at Camp Drum, New York, San Jose Island and in the Panama Canal Zone.

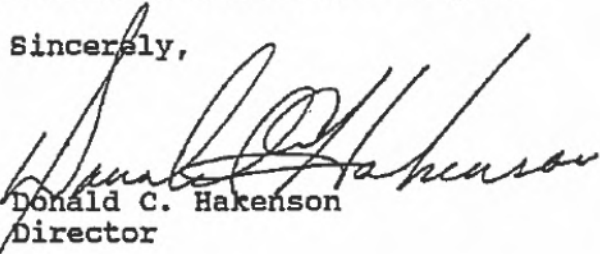
The mission of the U.S. Army & Joint Services Environmental Support Group (ESG) is to provide research in support of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) claims and to show the proximity of herbicide spray missions to unit base area locations in Vietnam. We do not provide general historical documentation nor copies of records for large periods of time without a specific incident.

Enclosed is an extract from the United States Army Combat Developments Command about testing of defoliants ... at Camp Drum, New York in the spring of 1959.

We are unable to document that herbicides were sprayed at San Jose Island and in the Panama Canal Zone.

We trust we have been of assistance to you.

Sincerely,


Donald C. Hakenson
Director

Enclosure



*Detrick-
Edgewood* Box #2

AD

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATION 33

INFORMATION MANUAL
FOR VEGETATION CONTROL IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Kent R. Irish
Robert A. Darrow
Charles E. Minarik

DECEMBER 1969

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Fort Detrick
Frederick, Maryland

file



b. (C) Testing of defoliants.

(1) Camp Drum, New York. ^{4/} In the spring of 1959 a vegetation control mission was conducted at Camp Drum, New York, Utilizing the anticrop agents LNA and LNB. Improvised dissemination equipment was used with the H-21 helicopter. Approximately 2,200 gallons of the defoliant were used to spray a 4-square mile area. It was noted that the defoliants were applied to the trees in the Camp Drum area 4 to 6 weeks later in the season than would have been selected by the technical advisors. Evaluations of the effectiyeness of the defoliants on the vegetation were made in the summer of 1960 and in October 1962. In 1960 no basal sprouts or signs of regrowth on treated species had occurred in the area which had been sprayed. Upon examination of the area in 1962, it was observed that maple trees, which are predominant in the area, appeared to be dead. Sprouting occurred in some species and, along the river, hawthorn trees appeared to have recovered from the effects of the chemicals. In general, however, trees throughout the area were dead and the resulting improvement in visibility was almost 100 per cent.



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