

Use of Herbicides in Thailand Continued MACV Directive 525-1, Military Operations, Herbicide Operations and

USMACTHAI/JUSMACTHAI Regulation 500-5, Arming of U.S. Military Personnel and Rules of Engagement codified their use.



On May 7, 1963, crop destruction was included for the first time when the State Department issued new guidelines for both defoliation and crop destruction.



On August 7, 1966, the Ambassador to the Republic of South Vietnam received authority to expand crop destruction.

On May 18, 1966, General William Westmoreland received approval from Ambassador Sullivan, the Ambassador to Laos for permission to use herbicides for crop destruction.

In 1966, Ranch Hand sorties were flown out of Nakon Phanom RTAFB and Takhli RTAFB against Laos.

General Westmoreland proposed defoliation in and immediately south of the southern half of the DMZ to Ambassador Lodge.

On November 26, 1966, the message was transmitted for the authorized defoliation operations in the southern portion of the DMZ, subject to the restrictions imposed in the May 7, 1963 guidelines.

The first mission inside the DMZ took place on February 5, 1967.

Monsoon Season

On June 12, 1967, the State Department granted the necessary approval authority to the American Ambassador in Saigon for General Westmoreland's requested authority to conduct selective defoliation within the northportion of the DMZ as well as adjacent infiltration routes inside North Vietnam.

Use of Herbicides in Thailand Continued
On July 26, 1968, Udorn RTAFB, Thailand
was attacked by sappers. On November
11, 1968, Ranch Hand aircraft flew sorties
against Laos from Udorn RTAFB,
Thailand.

In January 1969, Ranch Hand aircraft flew sorties against Laos from Ubon RTAFB, Thailand. On July 28, 1969, Ubon RTAFB, Thailand was attacked by sappers.

On August 31, 1969, Ranch Hand deployed five aircraft to Udorn RTAFB, Thailand. The mission used Agent Blue and flew twenty-eight sorties over seven days.

On November 1, 1969, USMACTHAI/
JUSMACTHAI Memorandum Mission
Policy on Base Defense was published,
specifically authorizing use of herbicides
in Thailand.



On January 13, 1970, Ubon RTAFB, Thailand was again attacked by sappers.

On January 7, 1971, the last herbicide mission was flown by a fixed-winged aircraft.



On May 1, 1971, a Presidential directive ended all US herbicide missions.

On August 18, 1971, the President permitted the resumption of chemical defoliation until December 1, 1971, after mines killed eight and injured seven Army personnel who were trying to clear vegetation by hand from wire entanglements and fields of fire.

On November 26, 1971, the President authorized continued use of herbicides and set no termination date.



Use of Herbicides in Thailand

Back View of Kennel Run Udorn 1969

Documented evidence concludes that herbicides were used to clear vegetation at Nakon Phanom between 1966 and 1972.

Documented exidence concludes that herbicides were used at Korat RAFB and U-Tapao RTNAB, Thailand beginning in June 1972 with permission from the US Ambassador, Thailand.