

Another example, actually belonging under the heading of biotoxins, is the mycotoxin, T-2, about which much has been written in recent years and which is more lethal when administered together with lipopolysaccharides from Salmonella typhimurium, an ubiquitous bacterium. Such lipopolysaccharides can be considered an endogenous component of the gastrointestinal tract; thus there is a great potential for interaction with trichothecenes, even in the absence of a systemic bacterial gram-negative infection (Tai and Pestka, 1988).

At this point, one has to conclude that science and technology will continue, knowingly or unknowingly, to produce novel means for waging chemical warfare (see also Chapter 8, Developments in Chemical and Biological Weapons, in Murphy et al., 1984).

With respect to the "rolling text" of the CWC and its definitions and schedules, the following statements can be made:

1. it is likely that novel chemicals, suitable for warfare purposes, will be developed; and
2. such novel chemicals may not appear on any schedule of the CWC.

Since Article II is essentially a blanket statement, in relation to allegations of use, it may not be worthwhile to worry too much about what is on which schedule. Instead, one should turn to the question of how to identify hostile use of any toxic agent. This will be discussed in Section 5, Methodology.