

APPENDIX VI

Suggestions for Verification Procedures

1.0 Diagnosis and verification of alleged cases of chemical warfare are always difficult, but the following avenues of approach could be applied to facilitate these tasks:

- Establish, in each country with a certain level of scientific expertise, a task-force that could activate existing manpower and facilities according to a master plan. In the case of Thailand, the Chemical Department of the Army could play the role of the coordinator. This department has the basic field test kits for conventional chemical warfare agents, and could activate other departments with respect to further laboratory investigations, provided there is access to Mass Spectrometer data books, current literature, etc.
- Establish, in highly developed countries, mobile test units which are equipped with some basic essential instruments and are staffed by trained scientists and technicians. These units could be flown into countries when needed, and they could utilize existing facilities whenever possible, using much the same approach as the first option.
- The least satisfactory option is to send specialists on reconnaissance missions and have them obtain samples which are shipped into their home countries. This may cause friction with local authorities, feed-back may be slow, and international doubts as to the impartiality of the specialists may be hard to squelch.

The flow-chart on the following page could be used as a guide on how to proceed from a given sample if mycotoxins are suspected.

2.0 Suggestions for Improvement of Interview Techniques

The writer of this report is not a professionally-trained interviewer, but believes that the interview techniques could be improved by the following methods: