

Shultz Report.

4. Security and Arms Control: The Search for a More Stable Peace. Washington, D.C.: Department of State, June 1983, p. 52.
5. The Soviet rebuttals of the Haig and Shultz Reports appeared respectively as Letter to the Secretary-General, A/37/233, 21 May 1982, and Letter to the Secretary-General, A/38/85, 7 February 1983.
6. Statement of Prof. James R. Bamberg to the Hearing on Foreign Policy and Arms Control Implications of Chemical Weapons, Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs, House Committee on International Affairs. Washington, D.C., 13 July 1982, p. 219. Prof. Bamberg chairs the Department of Biochemistry at Colorado State University.
7. Shultz Report, p. 5.
8. H.B. Schiefer, The Possible Use of Chemical Warfare Agents in Southeast Asia, Conflict Quarterly, Winter 1983, p. 36. Dr. Schiefer's detailed work appeared earlier, as Study of the Possible Use of Chemical Warfare Agents in Southeast Asia: A Report to the Department of External Affairs, 1982 hereafter cited as Schiefer Report. This paper was circulated as UN Document A/37/308, 24 June 1982. All citations refer to A/37/308.
9. Khmer Rouge is the conventional name for the army led by Pol Pot and Ieng Sary which took power in Phnom Penh in 1975. Before the Khmer Rouge regiments were routed from Kampuchea in 1979, they murdered or starved hundreds of thousands if not millions of citizens. For many Kampuchean, "the fear that blanketed them during the Pol Pot years has not been fully lifted ... they see Chinese and Thai support for Pol Pot's forces along the Thai frontier as an unfriendly act - one which justifies the continued presence of Vietnamese troops". Emory C. Swank, The Land in Between: Cambodia Ten Years Later, Indochina Issues. Washington, D.C., April 1983, p. 4. Mr. Swank served as U.S. ambassador to Kampuchea from 1970 to 1973.
10. "In 1971 United States Central Intelligence Agency personnel supervised the training of irregular forces and other paramilitary groups (in Laos). The largest single contingent of irregulars was in Military Region II (northeast of the Laotian capital of Vientiane, around the Plaine des Jarres), under the command of Major General Vang Pao". Area Handbook for Laos. Washington, D.C. 1982, p. 272.
11. G.R. Humphreys and J. Dow, An Epidemiological Investigation of Alleged CW/BW Incidents in SE Asia. Hereafter cited as Humphreys Report. Ottawa: National Defence Headquarters, 1982.
12. Shultz Report, p. 7.
13. Incapacitating agents are intended to cause temporary disease or to induce temporary mental or physical disabilities whose duration exceeds the period of exposure.
14. Report on Possible Use of Chemical Warfare Agents in Southeast Asia: Refugee Interviews at Ban Vinai, 5 May 1982. Hereafter cited as DEA Report. Ottawa: Department of External Affairs, 1982.
15. DEA Report, p. 14.
16. A map in the Humphreys Report,