

~~necessary to allow a category of chemical agents of lesser lethality the use of which as agents of weapons of war would be prohibited, but whose manufacture for legitimate civil uses would be permitted).~~

This shortcoming could be avoided if the treaty also prohibited materials which caused disability lasting more than a few days. However, the means of verifying this property of chemicals would be much more difficult than simple lethality, and at the present time non-lethal but permanently disabling chemical weapons are only a possibility.

The treatment of chemical weapons which cause temporary disability (incapacitating agents and irritant agents) is outside the scope of this paper; however, similar principles might be applicable in defining levels of incapacitating potency as have been proposed above for defining lethality, i.e., use of known incapacitating or irritant compounds as standards of comparison for tests with experimental animals or human subjects.