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As Minus Grew Old, King [from page 1]
1. For more information about these munitions, see the Mine Action Information Center’s “Minamata Reference.” Available at http://minact.org/ minaction_center/minamata/index.html.

2. “Aqui Reduces the process through which the initial area identified as contaminated is reduced to a smaller area, either by removing (removing) soil or by reducing (reducing) the area, which is surveyed with surveys which form part of the GAMA process) reduced to a smaller area.” International Mine Action Standards 04.10. Second Edition. 2006. http://www.minactionstandards.org/IMAS_archive/Draft/IMAS_9.50_1_Draft1.pdf. Accessed 15 November 2007.

3. “Cancalled Area: an area previously recorded as a hazardous area which subsequently is confirmed to be not contaminated; as a result, assume a risk from mines and EWP. This change in status will be the result of a review of information from technical surveys and, will normally only be authorized by the NMAA, in accordance with national policy. The updated status shall be noted together with a detailed explanation of the reason for the change in status.” International Mine Action Standards 04.10. Second Edition. 2006. http://www.minactionstandards.org/IMAS_archive/Draft/IMAS_9.50_1_Draft1.pdf. Accessed 15 November 2007.

Time to steady the Pendulum, Banks [from page 1]
4. For more information, see IMAS http://www.minactionstandards.org/.


7. “MISR’s area is normally estimated to be a single site. Each person is named who made the estimation. Before an area can be reduced, the area must be notified to the HMAA. While the area is notified, once these figures are modified the next layer is next on the list. The levels are defined for internal use only.” Iran-Iraq War took place from 1980 to 1988. For more information, visit the website of the United Nations. http://www.un.org/


Survey and Ordnance Disposal in the Polisario-controlled Areas of the Western Sahara [from page 1]


5. Editor’s Note: Some organizations consider mines and ERW to be two separate entities, since they are regulated by different legal documents (the former by the Ottawa Convention and Amended Protocol II of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, the latter by CCW Protocol V). However, since mines are explosive devices that have similar effects to other ERW and it is impossible to separate the two during clearance operations, some in the community have adopted a “working definition” (as opposed to a legal one) of ERW in which it is a blanket term that includes mines, UXO, abandoned explosive ordnance and other explosive devices.


8. Article 4 obligations refer to the responsibility of States Party to the Ottawa Convention to destroy stockpiled anti-personnel landmines.

Republic of Yemen, Haugan [from page 86]


2. The 2000 Landmine Impact Survey originally identified 18 of 19 governorates as impacted. As of 2000, new governorates have been added, bringing the current total to 21, including the capital of Sana’a.


DEMICHAIN: A New Concept of Mechanical Demining, Joekcle [from page 90]


3. ARTID: Association de Recherche de Techniques Innovantes en Démagnage humanitaire is a French association, set up in 2000 to find and develop new techniques for humanitarian demining. Most of its members are retired scientists or engineers. It is located in Saint-Louis, a small French city at the junction of the borders between France, Germany and Switzerland. One of its tasks is gathering and diffusing information about demining techniques. http://www.artid.org. Accessed 27 February 08.


5. On almost all the mechanical demining techniques (flails, rollers, tillers), the vehicle drives on the ground which has been previously cleared by one method. Normally, the survivability of this vehicle in case of an accidental explosion has to be tested. A second method has to be applied then in order to be sure to get a mine-free ground.

6. The DEMICHAIN concept is new and different from the other methods of mechanical demining. Since the aim of this paper is to simply present the concept, a detailed description of the tests performed up to now has not been provided by the author. To discuss the specifics, contact the author.

7. Maquis is a dense growth of small trees and shrubs in the Mediterranean area.

MineSweeper: Not Just a Game Anymore, Mack [from page 93]


3. Detection faults and false alarms refer to the inability of a metal detector to discern between scraps of metal (e.g., bullets or high concentrations of iron in the soil) and actual landmines. In order to determine the detected metal content, the human deminer must carefully probe the ground with a bayonet or similar tool to recognize the shape of the object and uncover it—a potentially dangerous and time-consuming task.

4. A standard EMI doesn’t have a high-resolution receiving end, but the conceptual Cornell MineSweeper EMI array will have one. In addition, ground-penetrating radar will potentially be incorporated to complement the array, by identifying and mapping distance and approximate shape of the object.


6. Crumple zones theory has been widely used and constantly tested in different applications, such as car-crash testing. So far Cornell MineSweeper has tested the design robot for falls and impacts but not yet for explosives.


Intelligent Robot Behavior for Landmine Detection and Marking, Bruemmer [from page 97]


12. Note that six landmines in a 50-meter section is considered a high mine concentration.

13. The mines have a diameter of 33.4 cm.

Lessons Learned from Field Tests in Croatia and Cambodia, Debenest [from page 103]


7. For more information each of these munitions, see the Mine Action Information Center’s “Munitions Reference.” Available at http://snipurl.com/munref. Accessed 20 Feb. 2008.