Endnotes Issue 11.1

CISR JOURNAL
Center for International Stabilization and Recovery at JMU (CISR)

Follow this and additional works at: https://commons.lib.jmu.edu/cisr-journal

Part of the Defense and Security Studies Commons, Emergency and Disaster Management Commons, Other Public Affairs, Public Policy and Public Administration Commons, and the Peace and Conflict Studies Commons

Recommended Citation
Available at: https://commons.lib.jmu.edu/cisr-journal/vol11/iss1/49

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Center for International Stabilization and Recovery at JMU Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction by an authorized editor of JMU Scholarly Commons. For more information, please contact dc_admin@jmu.edu.
The Mine Action Express, Barlow [from page 8]


2. The B-52 is a long-range, heavy bomber that deploys such weapons as gravity bombs, cluster bombs and nuclear weapons. The Patriot missile, also known as the MIM-104, defends against aircrafts and ballistic missiles.

3. The F-117 is a precision-strike aircraft that deploys such weapons as laser-guided bombs and air-to-ground missiles.


5. The F-15 is a variable-sweep jet aircraft that deploys such weapons as laser-guided bombs and air-to-ground missiles.

6. The F-16 is a long-range, lightweight jet aircraft that deploys such weapons as laser-guided bombs, laser-guided air-to-ground missiles and air-to-air missiles.


8. Open Burning and Open Detonation

9. Quantity and on Their Destruction

10. Open Burning and Open Detonation

11. Some organizations consider mines and ERW to be two separate entities, since they have different behavioral characteristics, and thus, the latter by CCW Protocol V). However, since mines are explosive devices that have similar effects to other ERW, 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 munitions, UXO, contaminated areas, and other explosive devices.


13. Primarily consists of multiblock chains containing bound by strong chemical bonds.


15. Europos. "Assessments and surveys refer to a multitude of documents that are based on the same or similar studies in the last five years for a variety of clients.

16. Editor’s Note: Some countries and civil society organizations are applying the term "mine-free" while others are applying the term "impact-free". Some countries consider "mine-free" zones where all landmines have been cleared, whereas the term "impact-free" refers to the conditions in which landmines no longer pose a threat to a community to innocent civilians.

17. Open Burning and Open Detonation

Explosive Remnants of War in Afghanistan, Bahamas, and Haiti [from page 20]


2. The B-52 is a long-range, heavy bomber that deploys such weapons as gravity bombs, cluster bombs and nuclear weapons. The Patriot missile, also known as the MIM-104, defends against aircrafts and ballistic missiles.

3. The F-117 is a precision-strike aircraft that deploys such weapons as laser-guided bombs and air-to-ground missiles.


5. The F-15 is a variable-sweep jet aircraft that deploys such weapons as laser-guided bombs and air-to-ground missiles.

6. The F-16 is a long-range, lightweight jet aircraft that deploys such weapons as laser-guided bombs, laser-guided air-to-ground missiles and air-to-air missiles.


8. Open Burning and Open Detonation

9. Quantity and on Their Destruction

10. Open Burning and Open Detonation

11. Some organizations consider mines and ERW to be two separate entities, since they have different behavioral characteristics, and thus, the latter by CCW Protocol V). However, since mines are explosive devices that have similar effects to other ERW, 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 munitions, UXO, contaminated areas, and other explosive devices.


13. Primarily consists of multiblock chains containing bound by strong chemical bonds.


15. Europos. "Assessments and surveys refer to a multitude of documents that are based on the same or similar studies in the last five years for a variety of clients.

16. Editor’s Note: Some countries and civil society organizations are applying the term "mine-free" while others are applying the term "impact-free". Some countries consider "mine-free" zones where all landmines have been cleared, whereas the term "impact-free" refers to the conditions in which landmines no longer pose a threat to a community to innocent civilians.

17. Open Burning and Open Detonation

Explosive Remnants of War in Afghanistan, Bahamas, and Haiti [from page 20]


2. The B-52 is a long-range, heavy bomber that deploys such weapons as gravity bombs, cluster bombs and nuclear weapons. The Patriot missile, also known as the MIM-104, defends against aircrafts and ballistic missiles.

3. The F-117 is a precision-strike aircraft that deploys such weapons as laser-guided bombs and air-to-ground missiles.


5. The F-15 is a variable-sweep jet aircraft that deploys such weapons as laser-guided bombs and air-to-ground missiles.

6. The F-16 is a long-range, lightweight jet aircraft that deploys such weapons as laser-guided bombs, laser-guided air-to-ground missiles and air-to-air missiles.


8. Open Burning and Open Detonation

9. Quantity and on Their Destruction

10. Open Burning and Open Detonation

11. Some organizations consider mines and ERW to be two separate entities, since they have different behavioral characteristics, and thus, the latter by CCW Protocol V). However, since mines are explosive devices that have similar effects to other ERW, 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 munitions, UXO, contaminated areas, and other explosive devices.


13. Primarily consists of multiblock chains containing bound by strong chemical bonds.


15. Europos. "Assessments and surveys refer to a multitude of documents that are based on the same or similar studies in the last five years for a variety of clients.

16. Editor’s Note: Some countries and civil society organizations are applying the term "mine-free" while others are applying the term "impact-free". Some countries consider "mine-free" zones where all landmines have been cleared, whereas the term "impact-free" refers to the conditions in which landmines no longer pose a threat to a community to innocent civilians.

17. Open Burning and Open Detonation

Explosive Remnants of War in Afghanistan, Bahamas, and Haiti [from page 20]


2. The B-52 is a long-range, heavy bomber that deploys such weapons as gravity bombs, cluster bombs and nuclear weapons. The Patriot missile, also known as the MIM-104, defends against aircrafts and ballistic missiles.

3. The F-117 is a precision-strike aircraft that deploys such weapons as laser-guided bombs and air-to-ground missiles.


5. The F-15 is a variable-sweep jet aircraft that deploys such weapons as laser-guided bombs and air-to-ground missiles.

6. The F-16 is a long-range, lightweight jet aircraft that deploys such weapons as laser-guided bombs, laser-guided air-to-ground missiles and air-to-air missiles.


8. Open Burning and Open Detonation

9. Quantity and on Their Destruction

10. Open Burning and Open Detonation

11. Some organizations consider mines and ERW to be two separate entities, since they have different behavioral characteristics, and thus, the latter by CCW Protocol V). However, since mines are explosive devices that have similar effects to other ERW, 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 munitions, UXO, contaminated areas, and other explosive devices.


13. Primarily consists of multiblock chains containing bound by strong chemical bonds.


37. “Amine Risk Education and the Amateur Scrap-metal Hunter, Vosburgh [from page 32]” Mike Fisher


Background

1. the “war” in Lebanon and northern Israel, occurring from July 12 to August 14, 2006.
2. Israeli government vs. Hezbollah (Lebanon-based Islamic militant group).
4. Israel withdrew from Lebanon and there are allegations Hezbollah used cluster bombs in Israel.
5. Cluster bombs were used in many wars before this, including in Afghanistan, Iraq, Kosovo and Vietnam as well as previous conflicts in Lebanon.

How cluster munitions work

Small bomblets called “cluster munitions” are submunitions designed to explode, maim and kill as they scatter across a target area from the air and hit the ground.

Developed by the Germans in World War II to increase efficiency of aerial attacks against “soft” targets (personnel), first one called the “butterfly bomb.”

Unsought munitions deployed by aircraft, rocket launcher or artillery and containing—depending on type—from anywhere from two to 2,000 submunitions.

Wide area of effect (about that of two football fields).

Almost always leave behind unexploded submunitions, 2–40 percent failure rate (range and variations due to factors such as type and age of munition, environmental condition, deployment technique and testing conditions).

Different kinds of cluster munitions are produced by about 30 countries.

Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS)

Multiple Launch Rocket Systems were used in the 2006 Israel-Lebanon conflict.

The cluster munitions used were the multi-lobal shell model, which can deploy high numbers of cluster munitions very quickly, spreading submunitions over a large area.

Track- or tire-carried mobile rocket-launching platforms with 12 rockets.

Can send rockets up to 20 miles away.

In one minute, 12 M20 rockets can be fired, each containing 644 M77 submunitions (U.S.).

Total ≤ 27,288 submunitions in one minute.

Reported failure rates for M77 submunitions range from 5–25 percent, which means hundreds or thousands of potential duds left after each MLRS launched.

Cluster munitions and their effects in Lebanon

Most of the submunitions were dropped in final 72 hours of conflict “when we knew there would be an end” (source: Jan Egeland, U.N.-Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and head of UN Humanitarian Coordinator).

It is estimated that up to 4,000 submunitions may have been dropped and scattered (source: Handicap International).

Over 830 cluster munition strike sites with up to one million unexploded submunitions are estimated, covering over 52 million square meters (7,950 acres) as of December 14, 2006 (source: United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre - South Lebanon).

Up to 250,000 displaced Lebanese cannot return due to danger from UXO as of November 1, 2006 (source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees).

Discussions continue on further steps to take in order to restrict use of cluster munitions and decrease failures (duds) rate.

Third CCWM Review Conference was held November 7–15, 2006, and during that time efforts were made to address cluster munitions and the threat unexploded submunitions hold for civilians. The conference failed to reach a deal to restrict the use of cluster munitions, instead agreeing again to keep talking about the issue.

After failing to reach an agreement within the framework of the CCWM, civil society actors and countries (by law) have called for a new international agreement separate from the CCWM that would control or ban cluster munitions.

Two U.S. senators, Dan K. Inouye (D-HA) and Patrick Leahy (D-VT), tried to stop U.S. production of cluster bombs, but the measure was defeated on September 14, 2006, by a narrow 50-49 vote.

Lebanon’s National Demining Office in partnership with the Mine Action Coordinating Centre of South Lebanon is collecting information and coordinating the response to cluster munitions.

Concerns expressed by many individuals and organizations including the Lebanon Army, United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon, and groups contracted under the United Nations Mine Action Service: MAG, Swedish Rescue Services Agency and BACTEC.

UNICEF is supporting the National Demining Office to implement mine risk education.

Along with many other ideas, USAID humanitarian assistance to Lebanon is being provided.

http://www.usaid.gov/locations/asia_near_east/middle_east/

Fact Sheet: Recent Use of Cluster Bombs in Lebanon

 cluster munitions.

Armored vehicles and take in order to restrict use of cluster munitions and decrease failures (duds) rate.

Third CCWM Review Conference was held November 7–15, 2006, and during that time efforts were made to address cluster munitions and the threat unexploded submunitions hold for civilians. The conference failed to reach a deal to restrict the use of cluster munitions, instead agreeing again to keep talking about the issue.

After failing to reach an agreement within the framework of the CCWM, civil society actors and countries (by law) have called for a new international agreement separate from the CCWM that would control or ban cluster munitions.

Two U.S. senators, Dan K. Inouye (D-HA) and Patrick Leahy (D-VT), tried to stop U.S. production of cluster bombs, but the measure was defeated on September 14, 2006, by a narrow 50-49 vote.

Lebanon’s National Demining Office in partnership with the Mine Action Coordinating Centre of South Lebanon is collecting information and coordinating the response to cluster munitions.

Concerns expressed by many individuals and organizations including the Lebanon Army, United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon, and groups contracted under the United Nations Mine Action Service: MAG, Swedish Rescue Services Agency and BACTEC.

UNICEF is supporting the National Demining Office to implement mine risk education.

Along with many other ideas, USAID humanitarian assistance to Lebanon is being provided.

http://www.usaid.gov/locations/asia_near_east/middle_east/