

Victim Assistance Today, Boddington, [from page 4]

1. Author is referring to the Ottawa Convention. *The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, Oslo, Norway. 18 September 1997. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. <http://www.snipurl.com/otcon>. Accessed 20 May 2008.
2. Laos National Regulatory Authority, *Annual Report, 2006*, showing the results from three clearance organizations in Laos. Cost of removal varies per item of UXO removed from \$64 (67,275 items) through \$564 (2,625 items) to \$834 (2,958 items), with an average of \$113 (72,858 items).
3. *Explosive remnants of war* is a term used to describe unexploded ordnance that is left after a military conflict or engagement. For more information see "Explosive Remnants of War and International Humanitarian Law." *International Committee of the Red Cross*. <http://snipurl.com/28op4>. Accessed 13 May 2008.
4. "Chronology." *Landmine Survivor's Network*. <http://snipurl.com/28u1g>. Accessed 14 May 2008.
5. **Editor's Note:** The 2008 *Portfolio of Mine Action Projects* includes victim assistance projects with budgets totalling \$25,178,239, representing about 6 percent of the total for all the projects in the *Portfolio* (\$404,353,683). Woefully small as this amount seems, as a percentage of the funds requested through the *Portfolio*, this is actually an increase over 2005 and 2006. The *Landmine Monitor Report 2007* discusses these trends and the difficulties in sorting out the funding streams for victim assistance in its "Executive Summary" referenced above. *Portfolio of Mine Action Projects*: <http://tinyurl.com/5ylsdw>. Accessed 30 May 2008.
6. Author is referring to the elements of victim assistance adopted by the States Parties to the Ottawa Convention, originally listed as nine elements and now condensed to six. These are: data collection; emergency first aid and ongoing medical care; physical rehabilitation; psychological support and social reintegration; economic reintegration; and disability laws and policies. *International Campaign to Ban Landmines*. (Sub-articles: guiding principles). <http://tinyurl.com/3fabuj>. Accessed 28 May 2008.
7. **Editor's Note:** The Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation has been providing support (including rehabilitation, treatment and training) to mine and UXO victims in Cambodia since 1991. For more information about their programs, see "Profile: Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation." *Mine Action Information Center*. <http://snipurl.com/2bf99>. Accessed 29 May 2008.
8. Article 6 of the Ottawa Convention. See Endnote #1.

Still Seeking the Way, Fiederlein [from page 7]

1. **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 often 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.
2. *Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects*, Geneva, Switzerland, 10 October 1980. This Convention is also referred to as the CCW or CCWC. <http://snipurl.com/ccwxtx>. Accessed 14 May 2008.
3. Coupland, Robin M. and Hans O. Samnegaard. "Effect of Conventional Weapons on Civilian Injuries." *Journal of Mine Action* 3.3 (1999): 30–31. <http://tinyurl.com/4shlcz>. Accessed 2 May 2008.
4. *Survivor Corps*. <http://www.survivorcorps.org/>. Accessed 2 May 2008.
5. Information on the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Optional Protocol* can be found at <http://snipurl.com/28t0q>. Accessed 14 May 2008.
6. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, Oslo, Norway. 18 September 1997. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. <http://www.snipurl.com/otcon>. Accessed 14 May 2008.
7. Fiederlein, Suzanne L. "Victim Assistance: A Way Forward Emerges." *Journal of Mine Action* 6.3 (2002): 2–6. <http://tinyurl.com/4z972w>. Accessed 2 May 2008.
8. International Campaign to Ban Landmines. "Executive Summary: Landmine Casualties and Survivor Assistance." *Landmine Monitor Report 2007*. <http://tinyurl.com/4ek3p6>. Accessed 14 April 2008.
9. The 2008 *Portfolio of Mine Action Projects* includes victim assistance projects with budgets totalling \$25,178,239, representing about 6 percent of the total for all the projects in the *Portfolio* (\$404,353,683). As woefully small as this amount seems, as a percentage of the funds requested through the *Portfolio*, this is actually an increase over 2005 and 2006. The *Landmine Monitor Report 2007* discusses these trends and the difficulties in sorting out the funding streams for victim assistance in its "Executive Summary" referenced above. *Portfolio of Mine Action Projects*: <http://tinyurl.com/5ylsdw>. Accessed 30 May 2008.
10. Information on the Eighth Meeting of State Parties can be found at "Achieving the Aims of the Nairobi Action Plan: The Dead Sea Progress Report 2006–2007." <http://snipurl.com/28sww>. Accessed 14 May 2008.
11. Eighth Meeting of the States Parties to the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction*. Dead Sea, Jordan, 18–22 November 2007. <http://tinyurl.com/4q2h3k>. Accessed 15 May 2008.

Central Vietnam, Perlstein and Matthee [from page 10]

1. **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 often 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.
2. **Authors' Note:** The term *accident* has been avoided throughout this article for two related reasons: Use of the word is not considered good practice in injury epidemiology because it suggests that an event occurred by chance and could therefore not have been prevented; furthermore, it seems especially inappropriate in the context of ERW—there is nothing accidental about a device manufactured to harm people that is transported long distances and operates as designed. **Editor's Note:** This definition is different than the International Mine Action Standards' definition. See <http://tinyurl.com/3vzbw5>. Accessed 2 June 2008.
3. International Campaign to Ban Landmines, *Landmine Monitor Report 2007: Toward a Mine-Free World*, Vietnam. (Mines Action Canada, October 2007). <http://snipurl.com/29y31>. Accessed 21 May 2008.
4. United Nations Mine Action Service, *United Nations Inter-Agency Mine Action Strategy: 2006–2010*, (May 2006). <http://snipurl.com/2be87>. Accessed 29 May 2008.
5. Khan MT, Husain FN, Ahmed A. "Hindfoot Injuries Due to Landmine Blast Accidents." *Injury* 2002; 33: 167–171.
6. Andersson N, Palha da Sousa C, Paredes S. "Social Cost of Landmines in Four Countries: Afghanistan, Bosnia, Cambodia and Mozambique." *British Medical Journal* 1995; 311: 718–721.
7. Ascherio A, Biellik R, Epstein A, Snetro G, Gloyd S, Ayotte B, Epstein PR. "Deaths and Injuries Caused by Landmines in Mozambique." *The Lancet* 1995; 346: 721–724.
8. Wennerstrom M, Baaser S, Salama P, Brennan M, Woodruff BA, Bilukha OO. "Injuries Associated with Landmines and Unexploded Ordnance—Afghanistan," 1997–2002. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. 2003; 52(36): 859–862.
9. Data provided to *Landmine Monitor* (see endnote #3) by Clear Path International.
10. Handicap International, "Circle of Impact: The Fatal Footprint of Cluster Munitions on People and Communities," *Handicap International*, May 2007.

Progress, Challenges and Best Practices, Lundquist [from page 14]

1. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, Oslo, Norway. 18 September 1997. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. <http://www.snipurl.com/otcon>. Accessed 6 February 2008.
2. *Landmine Monitor Report, 2006*. International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://snipurl.com/1z3x9>. Accessed 6 February 2008.
3. Kidd, Richard. "Victory in Our Time: The Future of Mine Action." *Journal of Mine Action*, 9.1 (2005). <http://snipurl.com/1z3yc>. Accessed 6 February 2008.
4. Ressler, Daniele. "Perspectives on Capacity Development: Sara Sekkenes." *Journal of Mine Action* 11.1. (2007): 42. <http://snipurl.com/1z9rn>. Accessed 8 February 2008.

Cultivating a Broader Base, Warmus and Emery [from page 17]

1. These six countries include Colombia, Vietnam, Ethiopia, Uganda, Honduras and Guatemala. For more information see "Coffee and Landmines," *Coffeelands Landmine Victims' Trust*, <http://tinyurl.com/4xpw7x>. Accessed 13 May 2008.
2. *Kiva.org* is a Web-based, peer-to-peer microfinance organization: <http://www.kiva.org>. Accessed 13 February 2008.

Basra, Iraq, Prosthetics Project, Young [from page 20]

1. **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 often 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.
2. "Iraq." *Landmine Monitor Report, 2006*. <http://tinyurl.com/4kju2p>. Accessed 3 June 2008.
3. "Basra, Iraq Prosthetics Project." *Rotary International*. <http://tinyurl.com/2ypue7>. Accessed 11 August 2008.
4. Ridgley, Jaime. "Rotary Prosthetics Project Helps Iraqi Amputees." *Montgomery Village News* 37.24 (December 2007): 17.
5. Smythe, Linda. "Rotary Partnership for the Basra Prosthetics Project." *Safe Passage* (Summer 2007): 2. <http://tinyurl.com/6e7vpj>. Accessed 11 August 2008.
6. E-mail correspondence with Linda Smythe. 3 June 2008.

Pioneering Prosthetics, Nelson [from page 22]

1. Fictional names have been used for the protection of those mentioned in this article.
2. **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 often 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.

AIMCA-OAS: Enhancing Aid , Vera [from page 25]

1. **Editor’s Note:** The conflict noted here was between the Sandinistas and U.S.-backed Contras. The Sandinistas, of the *Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional*, were a leftist political organization in Nicaragua that overthrew the Somoza dictatorship in 1979 and established a government with assistance from Cuba and its leader, Fidel Castro. The U.S.-supported insurgent groups, known as Contras, violently battled the Sandinistas until the latter stepped down from power in 1990.
2. Figures from the AICMA office in Managua, Nicaragua.
3. **Editor’s Note:** The Colombian government alleges a connection between such groups and narcotics traffic because landmines have been found around illegal drug laboratories and plantations.
4. The Colombian political structures of *departments* are comparable to *states* found in the United States.
5. Figures are according to the Colombian *Programa Presidencial para la Acción Integral contra Minas Antipersonal*, or PPAICMA, which is the presidential program for mine action in the country.

Surveys to Achieve Quality of Life, Muminova [from page 27]

1. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, Oslo, Norway. 18 September 1997. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. <http://www.snipurl.com/otcon>. Accessed 22 May 2008.
2. *Ending the Suffering Caused by Anti-personnel Mines: Nairobi Action Plan 2005–2009*. Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, 2004. <http://tinyurl.com/2rtz3y>. Accessed 23 January 2008.
3. *Landmine Victim Assistance in 2005: Overview of the Situation in 24 State Parties*, 2nd ed. International Campaign to Ban Landmines, 2005. <http://tinyurl.com/4ks8by>. Accessed 16 May 2008.
4. The *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* can be found at <http://tinyurl.com/3lt5s2>. Accessed 12 June 2008.

Azerbaijan’s Victims: Realities and Challenges, Bent and Safikhonov [from page 30]

1. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, Oslo, Norway. 18 September 1997. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. <http://www.snipurl.com/otcon>. Accessed 16 January 2008.
2. *The Nairobi Summit on a Mine-Free World* in 2004, which was held from 29 November to 3 December, is the name given to the First Review Conference of the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Antipersonnel Mines and on Their Destruction*. The summit, a gathering of various high-ranking political representatives throughout the international community, focused on the examination of the problems caused by anti-personnel mines and the appropriate actions needed to address the landmine situation across the globe. Participants of the summit included five heads of state/government, six vice presidents/deputy heads of government, and 20 ministers. For summit highlights: <http://tinyurl.com/4w84sx>. Accessed 19 June 2008.
3. Historical currency conversion completed for mid-2006.
4. Article 6 of the Mine Ban Convention discusses how State Parties, “have the right to seek and receive assistance where feasible, from other States Parties to the extent possible,” in so they may be able to meet their obligations and responsibilities outlined by the Convention. Full text of Article 6 and the entire Mine Ban Convention available at <https://www.icbl.org/treaty/text>. Accessed 19 June 2008.

Discrimination Against Persons With Disabilities, Miller [from page 35]

1. The Center for International Rehabilitation. “International Disability Rights Compendium 2003.” <http://www.wda.org.au/discompendium1.pdf>. Accessed 15 May 2008.
2. The *United Nations Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities*. <http://tinyurl.com/6cefst>. Accessed 15 May 2008.
3. The Center for International Rehabilitation. *Center for International Rehabilitation 2006 Annual Report*. <http://tinyurl.com/67fnhk>. Accessed 15 May 2008.
4. For Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities information, see <http://snipurl.com/28t0q>. Accessed 2 June 2008.
5. Nations that ratify the Convention are referred to as “States Parties.” Unlike signatories, the States Parties take on a legal obligation to enforce the treaty. www.RatifyNow.org. Accessed 20 May 2008.
6. *The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Titles I and V*. <http://www.eeoc.gov/policy/ada.html>. Accessed 20 June 2008.

Yemen Association for Landmine and UXO Survivors, Capelle [from page 37]

1. ICBL. *Landmine Monitor Report 2006: Towards a Mine-Free World*. New York: International Campaign to Ban Landmines, 2006.
2. The Landmine Survivors Network is now the Survivor Corps.
3. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, Oslo, Norway. 18 September 1997. <http://snipurl.com/otcon>. Accessed 18 June 2008. The document was opened for signature in

Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, commonly known as the Ottawa Convention.

4. *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*, U.N. General Assembly, New York. 13 December 2006. <http://snipurl.com/28t0q>. Accessed 18 June 2008. The Convention was adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on 13 December 2006 and opened for signature on 30 March 2007, entering into force with the 20th ratification on 3 May 2008.
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 often 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.
6. The National Mine Action Committee in Yemen was established by Prime ministerial decree; it is responsible for formulating the integrated national mine-action plan and directing the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre to conduct mine-action operations. <http://tinyurl.com/52xz6d>. Accessed 11 August 2008.

Developing Medical Capacity in Lao PDR , Lewis and Bruinooge [from page 40]

1. *Living with UXO. Final Report: National Survey on the Socio-Economic Impact of UXO in Lao PDR*. Handicap International, 1997.
2. Founded in 1951 to meet the needs of the educationally disadvantaged, World Education provides training and technical assistance in informal education across a wide array of sectors. World Education contributes to individual growth, strengthens the capacity of local partner institutions, and catalyzes community and national development.
3. The War Victims Assistance Project was one specific USAID-funded project that World Education implemented from 1996 through 2004 for medical and emergency services upgrading in Xieng Khouang and Houaphan provinces. However, World Education has implemented numerous other projects (including current projects) involved in medical training and survivor assistance with funding from several sources.
4. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s assessment noted the lack of infrastructure, training and equipment.
5. For all donated equipment, training is provided on how to use the equipment, as well as how to provide routine maintenance, cleaning and repair. Several months after an initial training, World Education ensures there is follow-up training to provide necessary additional support. Additionally, WE provides training on the use and care of equipment that has been donated to hospitals by the U.S. Department of Defense.
6. This includes project, annual, and quarterly plans. The most comprehensive plans are for training, in which the government staff select priority topics for training and then choose the trainers, students, and venue.
7. The Ministry of Health is sometimes also referred to as the Department of Health. In reality, there is one Ministry of Health, based in Vientiane, and each province, as well as each district, has an overall Department of Health. In this context, the authors were referring to the provincial departments of health.
8. The UXO Awareness and Education curriculum uses a teaching methodology based on activity-based, child-centered learning. Teachers are trained using model lessons to teach students about the dangers of UXO through drawing posters, songs and creating story books. World Education also works with student puppetry teams who present shows on UXO awareness in their communities.

Expanding Economic Opportunities in Lebanon, WRF/Lebanon Team [from page 43]

1. WRF programs for Lebanon: www.wrf.org.lb. Accessed 15 Aug 2008.

Rehabilitation Training in Bosnia, Prvulov and Miller [from page 46]

1. An intergovernmental organization is an organization constituted of governments, such as the World Bank and the OECD.
2. “A Note on Disability Issues in the Middle East and North Africa.” Human Development Department for Middle East and North Africa Region. *World Bank*. 30 June 2005. <http://tinyurl.com/2abjh4>. Accessed 25 June 2008.

Azerbaijan Mine Victim Association, Nwolisa [from page 48]

1. On 18 September 2000, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 55/2, the United Nations Millennium Declaration. At the United Nations Millennium Summit, world leaders agreed to a set of time-bound and measurable goals and targets for combating poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation, and discrimination against women. Placed at the heart of the global agenda, they are now called the Millennium Development Goals. The Summit’s Millennium Declaration also outlined a wide range of commitments in human rights, good governance and democracy. See <http://snipurl.com/devgoal>. Accessed 15 May 2008.
2. “Refugees and IDPs.” *The Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations*. <http://snipurl.com/2ni54>. Accessed 12 May 2008.
3. “Landmine Impact Survey: Republic of Azerbaijan.” *Electronic Mine Information Network*. <http://tinyurl.com/5yvuer>. Accessed 12 May 2008.
4. “Azerbaijan.” *Landmine Monitor Report 2007: Toward a Mine-free World* (October 2007). <http://snipurl.com/2nhwu>. Accessed 12 May 2008.
5. “International Mine Action Standards.” *Mine Action Standards*. <http://tinyurl.com/4v6bdb>. Accessed 12 May 2008.
6. “Group II” and “group III” are designations given to disabled persons when considering their eligibility for pensions. Each country sets specific guidelines for classification and

compensation, although a “group I invalid” classification is generally given to lesser disabilities and “group III” to greater disabilities.

Local NGOs and Firms in Mine Action , Filippino and Paterson [from page 50]

1. Afghanistan appears to be an exception, with most mine action conducted by “local NGOs,” some of which are very large (up to 2,000 staff). In practice, these “NGOs” are extremely dependent on the U.N. Mine Action Programme, and in some important ways can’t be viewed as independent organizations.
2. In most donor countries, NGOs also have more stringent rules for financial reporting than most firms. This additional transparency also enhances trust.
3. Reference ICNL documents: <http://tinyurl.com/4etk7z>. Accessed 25 June 2008.
4. “Local Organisations: A Study of Local Organisations in Mine Action.” *GICHD*. No. 28 (November 2004): <http://tinyurl.com/42yb4u>. Accessed 11 August 2008.

IMCO, Voegel [from page 53]

1. “Iraq.” *Landmine Monitor Report 2007* <http://www.icbl.org/lm/2007/iraq.html>. Accessed 29 December 2007.
2. Phone interview with Dennis Hadrack, Program Manager, DOS-PM/WRA. 1 July 2008.
3. “Iraq.” *World Report 2007*. Human Rights Watch. <http://tinyurl.com/3wmhax>. Accessed 16 June 2007.
4. Phone interview with Daniel Bowen, Middle East Regional Manager, RONCO Consulting Corporation. 24 June 2008.
5. Commonly called the Green Zone, this is the center of the international presence in Baghdad, Iraq.
6. E-mail from Dennis Hadrack, Program Manager, DOS-PM/WRA. 30 June 2008.
7. E-mail interview with Zahim J. Mutar, Director of IMCO, with the assistance of Lance Malin of the RONCO Consulting Corporation. 12 December 2007
8. PowerPoint presentation delivered at the U.S. Department of State, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) by Zahim J. Mutar, Director of the Iraq Mine UXO Clearance Organization, 9 October 2007.
9. E-mail interview with Kent Paulsson, Senior Mine Action Advisor, UNDP-Iraq, 30 January 2008.

Adnan Al Aboudi, Young [from page 57]

1. **Editor’s Note:** While Landmine Survivors Network recently changed its name to Survivors Corps, the name of its branch in Jordan, Landmine Survivors Network–Jordan, remains the same.
2. Information for this article was received via e-mail correspondence with the author. 7 April 2008.
3. The full title for this committee is the U.N. Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities.
4. “Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.” *U.N. Enable*. <http://snipurl.com/2w7z3>. Accessed 10 April 2008.

The Supreme Choice, Cox [from page 59]

1. **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 often 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.
2. The International Food Aid Conference took place 14–16 April 2008, in Kansas City, Missouri.
3. “Mine Action Programs.” *The Humpty Dumpty Institute*. <http://tinyurl.com/2zkljv>. Accessed 23 July 2008.

Cluster Munitions: Should They be Banned?, Dowlen [from page 61]

1. Cluster Munition Coalition, “Cluster Munitions: Key Facts for Media” (February 2007): 1
2. This article was written before the Dublin conference. However, this article has been updated to reflect recent changes.
3. “Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of a Convention on Cluster Munitions.” 28 May 2008. Dublin Conference. <http://snipurl.com/2s903>. Accessed 1 July 2008.
4. GICHD, “A Guide to Cluster Munitions” First Edition, GICHD, Geneva, (November 2007): 14, 16, 24–28, 83. <http://tinyurl.com/585xrp>. Accessed 11 August 2008.
5. Landmine Action. “Out of Balance: The UK Government’s Efforts to Understand Cluster Munitions and International Humanitarian Law.” *Landmine Action*. (November 2005): <http://tinyurl.com/5el9wl>. Accessed 11 August 2008.
6. Rappert, B. Moyes, R. “Failure to Protect: A Case for the Prohibition of Cluster Munitions.” *Landmine Action*. (August 2006): 8, 13, 22, 27. <http://tinyurl.com/6p84wl>. Accessed 11 August 2008.
7. U.S. General Accounting Office. Cost and Performance of the Aircraft and Munitions in ‘Desert Storm,’ Appendix IV GAO/NSAID-97-134 Washington, D.C.: General Accounting Office, 1997.
8. King (2001). *Explosive Remnants of War: A Study on Sub-munitions and Other Unexploded Ordnance*, ICRC, Geneva. p.19.
9. Moyes, R. “Cluster munitions in Kosovo: Analysis of Use, Contamination and Casualties” *Landmine Action*. (February 2007): 2–3.

10. “Off Target,” New York: Human Rights Watch, (2003).
11. Store, J. Minister of Foreign Affairs of Norway “Cluster Munitions: Special Comment” *Disarmament Forum*. 4, (2006).
12. Borrie, J. Cave, R. “Cluster Munitions: The Humanitarian Effects of Cluster Munitions: Why Should We Worry?” *Disarmament Forum*, 4 (2006): 5, 7. <http://tinyurl.com/55g8me>. Accessed 11 August 2008.
13. Hiznay, M. “Operational and technical aspects of cluster munitions.” *Disarmament Forum* 4, (2006): 15,21,23.
14. Handicap International “Circle of Impact: The Fatal Footprint of Cluster Munitions on People and Communities” (May 2007) *Handicap International* (ASBL-VZW): 41, 138–139.
15. Human Rights Watch, 2006, “Survey of Cluster Munition Policy and Practice, Memorandum for Delegates to the Fourteenth Session of the CCW Group of Governmental Experts,” June, 20–21.
16. Duncan, H. “United Kingdom Permanent Representation to the Conference on Disarmament.” Statement by H.E. Ambassador John Duncan, Ambassador for Multilateral Arms Control and Disarmament Convention on Conventional Weapons: ERW. Geneva, 13 November 2006.
17. Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom – Meeting of the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)19–22 June 2007 [Online] Available at: <http://snipurl.com/2luku>. Accessed 2 November 2007.
18. ICRC. “Humanitarian, Military, Technical and Legal Challenges of Cluster Munitions” Montreux, Switzerland (18–20 April 2007 p.66–68, 74) <http://tinyurl.com/5cn85h>. Accessed 11 August 2008.
19. United States, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics), Unexploded Ordnance Report, transmitted to the U.S. Congress 29 February 2000, p. 2.
20. Office of Weapons Removal & Abatement, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, U.S. Department of State. *To Walk the Earth In Safety*, 7th Edition, (June 2008), 55. <http://tinyurl.com/5qrew2>. Accessed 24 July 2008.
21. Pacific Centre for Military Law, 2005. *Report on States’ Parties’ Responses to the Questionnaire on International Humanitarian Law & Explosive Remnants of War*. Thirteenth Session, Geneva, 6–10 March, 2006, Item 7 of the Agenda, Explosive Remnants of War, Working Group on Explosive Remnants of War. Prepared by the Asia Pacific Centre for Military Law, presented at the request of the Coordinator on ERW
22. UNMAS, 2007. “Safety & occupational health - Protection of the environment.” International Mine Action Standard, United Nations Mine Action Service, draft published 19 April 2007.
23. Lauritzen, K. “2006 Industrial Ammunition Stockpile Recovery: Saving Energy and Resources and Protecting the Environment.” *Journal of Mine Action* 10.2 (2006). <http://tinyurl.com/6bks5x>. Accessed 11 August 2008.
24. Torres Nachon, C. 2005. Environmental Aspects of Landmines. International Campaign to Ban Landmines. Available at <http://snipurl.com/2lulu>. Accessed 5 October 2007.
25. Moyes, R. “Explosive Remnants of War: Unexploded ordnance and post-conflict communities.” *Landmine Action* (March 2002). <http://tinyurl.com/6mbl28>. Accessed 11 August 2008.
26. Mannion S.J. “Potential health hazards of cluster bombing in the Shomali Valley, Afghanistan” Presentation by Mr. Mannion, Consultant Orthopaedic & Trauma Surgeon, Blackpool Hospital. November 2001.
27. International Committee of the Red Cross, “Cluster Bombs and Landmines in Kosovo: Explosive Remnants of War:” 2000 (revised 2001), <http://tinyurl.com/6fgpkg>. Accessed 8 July 2008.
28. Cave, R. Lawson A. and Sherriff A. “Cluster Munitions in Albania and Lao PDR: The Humanitarian and Socio-Economic Impact.” UNIDIR Publications (September 2006).
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Medical Support to Demining in Sudan, Wyper [from page 70]

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 2. South Sudan is referred to independently from Sudan because the nation is now semi-autonomous.
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 5. Cerebral Malaria "involves the clinical manifestations of *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria that induce changes in mental status and coma." For more information see "Cerebral Malaria." *Brown University*. <http://snipurl.com/28zqh>. Accessed 15 May 2008.
 6. **Onchocerciasis**—An ocular infection from contact with the bacteria *Onchocerca volvulus*. Heavy infections usually result in one or more of the three conditions; dermatitis, eye lesions and/or subcutaneous nodules. The most serious cases can result in blindness.
- Guinea Worm Disease**—An infection that affects poor communities in remote parts of Africa that do not have access to safe water. Skin lesions caused by the worm develop secondary bacterial infections, which exacerbate the pain, causing incapacitation to weeks or months—and in some cases disabling complications, such as locked joints and even permanent crippling.
- Schistosomiasis**—A disease that results from contact with the schistosomes of a certain type of snail. Children who are repeatedly infected can develop anemia, malnutrition and learning difficulties. After years of infection, the parasite can also damage the liver, intestines, lungs and bladder.
- Kala Azar**—A serious parasitic disease characterized by fever, weight loss and an enlarged spleen and liver, which is also known as visceral *leishmaniasis*. If untreated visceral *leishmaniasis* can lead to death.
- Trypanosomiasis**—A disease spread by the parasitic tsetse fly in Africa that is also known as sleeping sickness. When spread to the central nervous system, *Trypanosomiasis* can cause progressive confusion, personality changes, slurred speech, seizures, and difficulty in walking and talking. If left untreated, infection worsens and death will occur within several weeks or months.

Tuberculosis—A disease that primarily affects the lungs. TB can also affect other parts of the body, such as the brain, the kidneys or the spine. If left untreated, TB can cause death.

Leprosy—A disease caused by the *bacillus Mycobacterium leprae*, which attacks skin cells. If left untreated, leprosy can cause permanent nerve, skin and limb damage.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases—Diseases spread by sexual contact, which include HIV, Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, HSV, etc. Some STDs, such as HIV, are incurable and can lead to death.

Ebola Virus—A virus that causes Ebola hemorrhagic fever, a severe, often-fatal illness characterized by the onset of fever, headache, joint and muscle aches, sore throat, and weakness, followed by diarrhea, vomiting and stomach pain. There is currently no standard treatment for Ebola HF.

Buruli ulcer—A disease that occurs when *Mycobacterium ulcerans* enter the human body. It can cause extensive damage to skin and soft tissue with the formation of large ulcers usually on the legs or arms. If not treated early, disabilities such as restriction of joint movement can occur.

For more information about these and other infectious diseases, see "Diseases and Conditions." *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*. <http://www.cdc.gov/diseasesconditions/>. Accessed 15 May 2008.

7. "Sudan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey." *UNICEF*. <http://snipurl.com/2ex5k>. Accessed 9 May 2008.
8. Rotary and fixed wings are military terms used to refer to helicopters and planes, respectively.
9. Level Two and Three hospitals are the ratings the United Nations Mission in Sudan gives to its hospitals based on the facilities available. The mission of a Level Two medical facility is to provide second-line health care, emergency resuscitation and stabilization, limb and life-saving surgical interventions, basic dental care and casualty evacuation to the next echelon. Level Three hospitals are the highest level of medical care provided by a deployed U.N. medical unit. It combines the capabilities of Level One and Two units, with the additional capability of providing specialized in-patient treatment and surgery, as well as extensive diagnostic services. It is important to note that a Level Three unit is rarely deployed, and that this level of support is generally obtained from existing civilian or military hospitals within the Mission area or in a neighboring country.
10. "Safety and Occupational Health—Medical Support for Demining Operations." *IMAS 2004*. <http://snipurl.com/2835d>. Accessed 9 May 2008.
11. The *Quick Reference Pocket Guide* can be obtained by contacting the author.

Review of Geneva Call's Action, 2000–2007, Bongard [from page 73]

1. While only states can sign the Ottawa Convention, non-state actors can sign the *Deed of Commitment for Adherence to a Total Ban on Anti-personnel Mines and for Cooperation in Mine Action* through Geneva Call. Geneva Call engages NSAs to respect and adhere to humanitarian norms, starting with the anti-personnel mine ban. For more information, see <http://www.genevacall.org/home.htm>.
2. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, Oslo, Norway. 18 September 1997. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. <http://www.snipurl.com/otcon>. Accessed 4 June 2008.
3. Geneva Call. "Engaging Armed Non-State Actors in a Landmine Ban: The Geneva Call Progress Report (2000–2007)." *Geneva Call. 2007*. <http://tinyurl.com/57aq8q>. Accessed 4 June 2008.
4. Bongard, Pascal. "Engaging Armed Non-State Actors in a Landmine Ban: An Assessment of Geneva Call's Performance (2000–2007)." Internal document 2007. The assessment entailed face-to-face interviews with about 40 representatives of states, NSAs, United Nations agencies and NGOs. In addition, 18 people replied in writing to questionnaires. Geneva Call's senior staff members were also consulted and the organization's archives were thoroughly researched. The assessment benefited from the support of the governments of Italy and Switzerland, as well as from the United Nations Mine Action Service.
5. Sjöberg, Anki. "Armed Non-State Actors and Landmines. Volume II: A Global Report of NSA Mine Action. Geneva Call and the Program for the Study of International Organization(s), 2006." <http://tinyurl.com/35cgea>. Accessed 4 May 2008.
6. Since the publication of the report, a 35th group, has signed the "Deed of Commitment." For a full list of signatories: <http://tinyurl.com/5xux63>. Accessed 11 August 2008.
7. As stated by Martin Barber, former director of UNMAS: "It is clear from conversations with senior officials of the government that they would not have felt able to ratify the [Ottawa] Treaty if the SPLM/A had not already made a formal commitment to observe its provisions in the territory under its control." Qtd. in Sjöberg, Anki, "Armed Non-State Actors and Landmines. Volume I: A Global Report Profiling NSAs and their Use, Acquisition, Production, Transfer and Stockpiling of Landmines." Geneva Call and the Program for the Study of International Organization(s), 2005. <http://tinyurl.com/3ysnx5>. Accessed 04 June 2008.

Technology Supporting Munitions-risk Education, Vosburgh [from page 75]

1. Vosburgh, Allan, "The War Goes On," *Journal of Mine Action* 9.2 (2006): 25. <http://tinyurl.com/6c9j2k>. Accessed 6 June 2008.
2. Vosburgh, Allan, "Mine Risk Education and the Amateur Scrap Metal Hunter," *Journal of Mine Action* 10.2 (2006): 30. <http://tinyurl.com/5sjrnu>. Accessed 6 June 2008.
3. "Partnership for Development in Southeast Asia." *Mines Advisory Group's Annual Review 2007*. <http://tinyurl.com/4ku9e7>. Accessed 11 August 2008.
4. Morgan, Tom, "LAOS: Blow it Up and Give it Back," *Mines Advisory Group*, 2006. <http://tinyurl.com/5s65cc>. Accessed 6 June 2008.

5. Vietnam News, "Wartime Bombs, Landmines Still Plaguering Central Provinces," 25 January 2008. <http://tinyurl.com/5s65cc>. Accessed 6 June 2008.
6. Hess, Roger, "Explosive Harvesting Program," *Journal of Mine Action* 10.2 (2006): 90. <http://tinyurl.com/5ja7vs>. Accessed 6 June 2008.
7. "Cambodia." *Landmine Monitor Report 2007: Toward a Mine-Free World*. International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://tinyurl.com/6o2slp>. Accessed 21 July 2008.
8. For this example we assume the rounds are U.S. M-107 HE projectiles (TNT filled). The weight of the M107 is 95 lbs minus 14.6 lbs of TNT = 80.4 lbs steel/2.2 lbs = 36.36 kg x \$0.20 per kg = \$7.27 each round. Two rounds are worth \$14.62, or about VND234,000. We pay over market price, so we will pay Mr. Hung US\$15 or about VND240,000.
9. Gary Elmer notes that in Vietnam, only the military can transport explosives and military personnel will have to be integral members of the teams.
10. According to the U.N. glossary, low-order techniques are specific EOD techniques that use a small explosive charge to disrupt UXO without initiating the main charge." <http://tinyurl.com/3njlg2>. Accessed 15 Aug 2008.
11. Deployed in Mozambique, Azerbaijan, Angola and Cambodia, pending in Vietnam in partnership with Project RENEW.

Geneva Diary, Mansfield [from page 79]

1. Baba-Ali, Ibrahim, Twana Bashir, Chris Clarke, Leonard Kaminski, Andy Kervell, Hannah Gardner, David Rowe. *Land Release: A Guide for Mine- and ERW-Affected Countries*. Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, 2007. <http://tinyurl.com/4g435s>. Accessed 25 June 2008.
2. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, Oslo, Norway. 18 September 1997. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 December 1997, commonly known as the Ottawa Convention. <http://www.snipurl.com/otcon>. Accessed 25 June 2008.
3. Article 5 of the Ottawa Convention requires that signatories identify all mined or mine-suspected areas; ensure these areas are marked, monitored and protected to protect civilians; and destroy or ensure destruction of all mines in these areas as soon as possible and no later than 10 years after the Convention's entry into force.
4. United Nations Mine Action Service (2003). *International Mine Action Standards*. New York: UNMAS. IMAS online: <http://snipurl.com/intmas>. Accessed 21 March 2008.
5. *Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects*, Geneva, Switzerland, 10 October 1980. This Convention is also referred to as the CCW or CCCW. <http://tinyurl.com/5twcss>. Accessed 11 August 2008.
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Total Quality Management in Mine Action, Eriksson [from page 80]

1. Hutchins, David. *In Pursuit of Quality*. London: Pitman, 1990.
2. Rudd, Colin. "An Introductory Overview of ITIL." Version 1.0a, Reading: itSMT Ltd, 2004. <http://snipurl.com/22ri4>. Accessed 27 June 2008.
3. Loxton, Charles. "Quality Management in Demining Organisations." *Journal of Mine Action* 11.1 (2007): 75-76. <http://snipurl.com/22rfs>. Accessed 27 June 2008.
4. Deming, W.E. *Out of Crisis*. Cambridge, Mass. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Center for Advanced Engineering Study, 1986.
5. There have been two updated editions of IMSMA since v.3 was released. According to the author, these new editions of the software are no longer referred to as "versions." Instead the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, who developed the software, has decided to refer to newer updates program solely by its name, IMSMA.
6. ISO is an international nongovernmental organization that is known as the world's largest developer of International Standards. The organization, which has national standard institutes in 157 countries, is involved in the development of industrial and commercial standards for businesses that operate in those national markets. According to the organization's Web site, the ISO's 9001:2000 system creates generic standards for a quality management system where an organization: a) is required to show its ability to continually provide products that meet regulatory requirements, and b) strives to enhance customer satisfaction through the system. More information on the ISO: <http://www.iso.org>.

The HALO Trust and HSTAMIDS, Boshoff and Cresci [from page 86]

1. For more information each of these munitions, see the Mine Action Information Center's "Munitions Reference." Available at <http://tinyurl.com/5fwbor>. Accessed 14 July 2007.

New UXO Detector with Metal-discrimination Option, Braunstein, et. al. [from page 90]

1. For more information each of these munitions, see the Mine Action Information Center's "Munitions Reference." Available at <http://tinyurl.com/6hwz2f>. Accessed 31 July 2008.

Improved Landmine Discrimination, Freese, et. al [from page 93]

1. J. Pawlowski, R. Lewis, T. Dobush and N. Valleau, "An Integrated Approach for Measuring and Processing Geophysical Data for the Detection of Unexploded Ordnance," Proceedings of the Symposium on the Application of Geophysics to Engineering and Environmental Problems, Orlando, Florida, USA. April 1995.
2. A. J. Schoolderman, F. J. de Wolf and L. Merlat, "On Depth Information Extraction from Metal Detector Signals," Proceedings of the International Conference on Requirements and Technologies for the Detection, Removal and Neutralization of Landmines and UXO, Brussels, Belgium. September 2003.

3. P. Druyts, L. Merlat and M. Acheroy, "Modeling Considerations for Imaging with a Standard Metal Detector," Proceedings of SPIE Vol. 4038, Detection and Remediation Technologies for Mines and Minelike Targets V, Brussels, Belgium. April 2000.
4. D. Guelle, A. Smith, A. Lewis and T. Bloodworth, *Metal Detector Handbook for Humanitarian Demining*. European Communities, Publication EUR 20837, 2003.
5. F. B. Paca, C. D. Hoover and R. M. Ess, "Simulant Mines (SIMS)," Scientific and Technical Report, Mines, Countermine and Demolitions (Countermine Division) Fort Belvoir, Virginia, USA, 1998.
6. E. F. Fukushima, et al., "Teleoperated Buggy Vehicle and Weight Balanced Arm for Mechanization of Mine Detection and Clearance Tasks," Proceedings of the IARP International Workshop on Robotics and Mechanical Assistance in Humanitarian Demining, Tokyo, Japan. June 2005.
7. M. Freese, S. P. N. Singh, E. F. Fukushima, S. Hirose, "Bias-Tolerant Terrain Following Method for a Field Deployed Manipulator," Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation, Orlando, Florida, USA. 2006, 175-180.
8. M. Freese, E. F. Fukushima, S. Hirose, W. Singhose, "Endpoint Vibration Control of a Mobile Mine-Detecting Robotic Manipulator." Proceedings of the American Control Conference, New York, USA. 2007.
9. For more information on Gryphon, please reference "Lessons Learned from Field Tests in Croatia and Cambodia" in *Journal of Mine Action*, 11.2. Available online at <http://tinyurl.com/6nbpoy>. Accessed 5 August 2008.
10. J. Ishikawa, M. Kiyota and K. Furuta, "Evaluation of Test Results of GPR-based Anti-personnel Landmine Detection Systems Mounted on Robotic Vehicles," Proceedings of the IARP International Workshop on Robotics and Mechanical Assistance in Humanitarian Demining, Tokyo, Japan, 2005, 39-44.
11. J. Ishikawa, M. Kiyota, N. Pavkovic and K. Furuta, *Test and Evaluation of Japanese GPR-EMI Dual Sensor Systems at Benkovac Test Site in Croatia*, technical report JST-TECH-MINE06-002, Japan Science and Technology Agency, Tokyo, Japan, 2006.

Stresses Induced by Wheels Below the Surface of a Soil Road, Renwick [from page 100]

1. Stiff, Peter. *Taming the Landmine*. Johannesburg, South Africa: Galago, 1986.
2. Fernando, E.G. *Evaluation of the Effects of Tire Size and Inflation Pressure on Tire Contact Stresses and Pavement Response*. Project Summary Report. 0-4361-S. College Station, Texas. Texas Transportation Institute, 2006.
3. Saarihlaiti, M. *Survey on Tyre Contact Area and Ground Pressure Models for Studying the Mobility of Forest Tractors*. U. of Helsinki, Dept. of Forestry Resource Management, May 2002. <http://tinyurl.com/3w6jtv>. Accessed 28 May 2008.
4. Boussinesq J.V. *Application of Potential to the Study of the Equilibrium and Movements in Elastic Soil*. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1885.
5. Transport and Road Research Laboratory. *Soil Mechanics for Road Engineers*. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1952.
6. Von Mises stresses describe the yield criteria for ductile materials. Finite element analysis results are represented by this measure. <http://tinyurl.com/5ev2z4>. Accessed 4 June 2008.
7. Young's modulus (E), or modulus of elasticity, the ratio of stress to strain, is the measure used to describe the elasticity of materials. <http://tinyurl.com/5u2osh>. Accessed 4 June 2008.

Testing the Effectiveness and Survivability of the Mini MineWolf, Sponfelder [from page 106]

1. Due to the extreme danger of working with a large number of live AP mines, as well as their scarcity due to the effectiveness of the Ottawa Convention ban on AP landmine stockpiling and production, simulated AP mines were used for the test.
2. "CEN Workshop Agreement, Test and Evaluation of Demining Machines," CWA 15044, July 2004. <http://tinyurl.com/5ld7cw>. Accessed 29 July 2008.
3. "Mini MineWolf Test and Evaluation, August-September 2007; German Army (Bundeswehr) Technical Center for Weapons and Ammunition (WTD 91)," Summary. <http://tinyurl.com/5rs9u9>. Accessed 18 June 2008.
4. For more information each of these munitions, see the Mine Action Information Center's "Munitions Reference." Available at <http://snipurl.com/munref>. Last updated 27 July 2007. Accessed 5 August 2008.

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