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## Endnotes

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**An Alternative Perspective, Weitzel [ from page 10 ]**

1. Gilbert Laurin, "Should the Ottawa Convention Banning Anti-personnel Landmines Be Fully Implemented? Pro," *International Debates: Vol 2 (4)*, April 2004, p. 112.
2. We are also drawn to the issue by the impassioned pleas of high-profile celebrities such as the late Princess Diana. Of course, the celebrities who lend their endorsements are compassionate people who believe they are doing what they can to help. All the same, nothing about being celebrities *per se* gives them any insight into international relations, military necessity, the daily lives of those affected by mines, or the logistics involved in improving their living conditions in the long run. An occupational hazard of fame is that it makes people think that they are competent to judge complicated matters when they are no more competent than the rest of us. Imagine if those who advocate some uses of landmines looked to celebrity endorsements as well. What would result is a popularity contest where the only winners are the celebrities themselves.
3. Kenneth R. Rutherford, "The Evolving Arms Control Agenda: Implications of the Role of NGOs in Banning Anti-personnel Landmines," *World Politics* 53.1 (2000): p. 91.
4. For example, Rutherford quickly dismisses policies advocated by those who believe responsible use in the present and future is compatible with recognizing the problems with landmines that persist from past conflicts as "incoherent." See Rutherford, p. 105.
5. Rutherford, p. 89. Rutherford offers numerous examples of inflated statistics.
6. Laurie H. Boulden, "A Mine Field, Statistically Speaking: The Dangers of Inflating the Problem," *Washington Post*, February 8, 1998.
7. Consider, for example, how confident you would be about lung cancer research funded and carried out by tobacco corporations. Why should the concerns about accuracy and neutrality not apply here as well? Is it because people who care about landmines are "good" and because tobacco corporations are "evil"?
8. International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://www.icbl.org/>. Accessed March 13, 2006.
9. International Campaign to Ban Landmines. *The Solution*. <http://www.icbl.org/problem/solution>. Updated Feb. 8, 2005. Accessed March 13, 2006.
10. UNICEF. *Landmines: A Catastrophe for Children*. <http://meltingpot.fortuncity.com/lebanon/254/grant.htm>. Accessed March 13, 2006.
11. Graeme R. Goldsworthy and Dr. Frank Faulkner. Oct. 13, 2003. "Armed Non-state Actors and the Ban on Anti-personnel Mines." *The Journal of Humanitarian Assistance*. <http://www.jha.ac/articles/a124.htm>. Accessed March 13, 2006.
12. Dino Bulsuladzic. *Minefields of Sarajevo*. Demining Research at the University of Western Australia. <http://www.mech.uwa.edu.au/jpt/demining/countries/balkans/sara3.html>. Updated February 2000. Accessed March 13, 2006.

**A Firm Foothold, Lundberg [ from page 13 ]**

1. One kilometer is equal to 0.62 miles.

**Opening Roads to Angola's Future, Kempf [ from page 15 ]**

1. Kuito is the provincial capital of Bie and Menongue is the provincial capital of Cuando Cubango, the southern province on the border with Namibia.
2. *Funge* is a cooked porridge-like dish made from corn or yucca flour mixed with water and seasoned with salt. It is a staple of the Angolan diet in the region the author visited.
3. Information provided by HALO Trust in an e-mail interview with Helen Gray, April 23, 2006.

**Mines Awareness Trust, Howard [from page 18 ]**

1. Mines Awareness Trust has a mission to inform, save and aid those who live in environments infested with mines. MAT focuses primarily on children and utilizes entertaining and amusing ways such as puppet shows or performances in order to educate a younger generation.
2. A submunition is similar to a cluster munition (aka cluster bomb unit). It is a piece of ordnance that is discharged from a larger "carrier." Whereas cluster bombs are generally regarded as being dispersed from aircraft, submunitions are delivered via other means, such as a mortar. The M79 is a small submunition that is "carried" in a mortar. There are 60 M79 submunitions "carried" in a 120-mm mortar. The mortar is fired and at the pre-determined height, the submunitions are dispensed. The submunition has a cotton loop to the rear; when this is disturbed by the air resistance, it then arms the device.
3. Comic Relief is a nonprofit organisation based in the United Kingdom. The mission of Comic Relief is to contribute to organizations battling social injustices and aiding poorer countries.
4. As of 10 May 2006, £50,000 equals US\$88,665.
5. Ground appreciation is a military term indicating the ability to visualize a map into "real" terrain. Therefore, an individual will look at a map, analyse the information and begin to "appreciate" the terrain that he or she is about to cover. In a mine-action sense, it indicates that the individual was able to plan movement better by understanding the topography of an area.
6. Uganda signed the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction* on 3 Dec. 1997, ratified on 25 Feb. 1999, and became a State Party to the Convention on 1 Aug. 1999. For more information on the Convention, see [http://www.un.org/Depts/mine/UNDocs/ban\\_trty.htm](http://www.un.org/Depts/mine/UNDocs/ban_trty.htm). Accessed 11 April 2006.
7. To view the International Mine Action Standards see <http://www.mineactionstandards.org/imas.htm>. Accessed 15 Feb. 2006.
8. "Seconded" means that they are effectively "on loan" to the Ugandan Mine Action Centre. At some point the military hierarchy will request them back.
9. "Life support" means that the Ugandans have to provide vehicles for their newly trained personnel, ambulances, and medical staff for demining and EOD teams, funding for food, water, and fuel for their personnel when they are deployed on operations.
10. This situation requires a very delicate diplomacy because MAT does not "own" the Programme. MAT staff is there purely in an advisory capacity. So in theory, the Ugandan Command structure could ignore MAT's advice and do whatever they wanted. MAT is trying to help them develop but also insists that they work to the required safety standards.
11. The continued opposition to Joseph Kony's Lord's Resistance Army has caused over 1.4 million Ugandans to become internally displaced persons. They are forced to move into IDP settlements. Rebels continue to terrorize IDPs even though they are living in these settlements.

**Picking the Right Tool for the Right Task, Frehsee [ from page 21 ]**

1. USSR-manufactured stake mine with six rows of fragments. For more information, visit <http://www.eng.warwick.ac.uk/DTU/pubs/wp/wp48/appendixcminesandordnance.html>. Accessed March 24, 2006.
2. American-manufactured plastic AP mine. For more information, visit <http://www.eng.warwick.ac.uk/DTU/pubs/wp/wp48/appendixcminesandordnance.html>. Accessed March 24, 2006.
3. Common and virtually undetectable AP mine. For more information, visit <http://thirdangle.com/viewphoto.asp?perpage=200&area=-1&CurrPage=9&pid=1794>. Accessed March 24, 2006.
4. Chinese-manufactured, hard-to-detect AP mine. For more information, visit <http://www.eng.warwick.ac.uk/DTU/pubs/wp/wp48/appendixcminesandordnance.html>. Accessed March 24, 2006.
5. Circular, steel anti-tank mine. For more information, visit <http://science.howstuffworks.com/landmine3.htm>. Accessed March 24, 2006.
6. USSR-manufactured anti-tank mine that can have an anti-handling device. For more information, visit <http://www.eng.warwick.ac.uk/DTU/pubs/wp/wp48/appendixcminesandordnance.html>. Accessed March 24, 2006.
7. Chinese-manufactured bounding AP mine. For more information, visit <http://members.iiinet.net.au/~pictim/mines/messages/69.html>. Accessed March 24, 2006.
8. Griffiths, A. "Machines Can Get the Job Done Faster." *Journal of Mine Action*. Issue 8.2, November 2004. 105-107. Also available online at <http://maic.jmu.edu/journal/8.2/rd/griffiths.htm>. Accessed March 24, 2006.

**Mine Action in Mauritania, El Hacen [ from page 23 ]**

1. "Mauritania." *Landmine Monitor Report*. November 2002. International Campaign to Ban Landmines. <http://www.icbl.org/lm/2002/mauritania.html>. Accessed March 31, 2006.
2. Sometimes known as M-51, a small plastic circular-shaped mine that comes in two types: no metal-content and minimal content.
3. Anti-tank and lightweight landmine. Originally from France, made from pressed sheet metal.
4. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, Ottawa, Canada. Sept. 18, 1997; <http://www.icbl.org/treaty/text>. Accessed March 28, 2006.
5. The five Ottawa Convention pillars are clearance, mine-risk education, stockpile destruction, victim assistance and advocacy.
6. This mine/UXO clearance was achieved with the help of the following partners: the Mauritanian government and HAMAP deminers (2003-2004).
7. Editor's Note: Some countries and mine action organizations are urging the use of the term "mine free," while others are espousing the term "mine safe" or "impact free." "Mine free" connotes a condition where all landmines have been cleared, whereas the terms "mine safe" and "impact free" refer to the condition in which landmines no longer pose a credible threat to a community or country.

**Roots of Peace: Angola Project, Wertz [ from page 24 ]**

1. Through the Pro-Rural model program, World Vision and Roots of Peace are striving for farmers' food prosperity instead of simply farmers' food security by carefully marketing farmers' produce and generating more high-value crops. Another goal the two organizations hope to achieve through the Pro-Rural program is HIV/AIDS awareness and increased involvement of women and young people.

**Survivor Assistance, Stanton and Reisinger [ from page 27 ]**

1. Category I is the highest level of training for prosthetic and orthotic professionals recognized by International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics, equivalent to a Bachelor of Science in prosthetics and orthotics. Category I professionals have the title of Prosthetist or Orthotist.
2. Jacobs, N., ed. (1995). "Report of ISPO Consensus Conference on Appropriate Orthopaedic Technology for Developing Countries." ISPO: Phnom Penh.
3. Hughes, J., ed. (2001). "Report of ISPO Consensus Conference on Appropriate Orthopaedic Technology for Low-Income Countries." ISPO: Moshi, Tanzania.
4. More information on the RERC is available online at <http://rerc.cirnec.org>. Accessed Feb. 10, 2006.
5. This work was partially funded by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research of the U.S. Department of Education under grant number H133E030017.
6. "USAID Global Initiatives: Prosthetics and Orthotics Training and Technologies." Last updated May 5, 2005. [http://www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/humanitarian\\_assistance/the\\_funds/lwvf/tatoc.html](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/the_funds/lwvf/tatoc.html). Accessed Feb. 13, 2006.
7. "Tanzania." *Landmine Monitor Report*. October 2004. <http://www.icbl.org/lm/2004/tanzania>. Accessed Feb. 10, 2006.
8. Hughes, J., ed. (2003). "Report of ISPO Workshop on Prosthetics and Orthotics Training Institutes in Non-Industrial Countries." ISPO: Copenhagen.

**Sudan Launches NMAA, Tariq [ 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 Sept. 1997; [http://www.un.org/Depts/mine/UNDocs/ban\\_trty.htm](http://www.un.org/Depts/mine/UNDocs/ban_trty.htm). Accessed 26 April 2006. The document was opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada, 3 Dec. 1997, and thus is commonly known as the Ottawa Convention.
2. After 23 years of civil war, a *Comprehensive Peace Agreement* was signed on 9 Jan. 2005 between the government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Army/Movement. As a result of the CPA, two governments were formed in Sudan, the Government of National Unity, which governs the whole country in terms of foreign policy, defense and trade, and the Government of Southern Sudan, which governs 10 of the 26 states of Sudan with a semi-autonomous status. Presently Sudan is one country but with two governments and the President of the GOSS works as the First Vice President of the Republic of Sudan. The CPA has a six-year mandate, after which there will be a referendum. This referendum will decide the status of Southern Sudan either to remain with Sudan or separate from it.
3. Dr. Kai-Kai is the Chief of the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Department of United Nations Mission in Sudan. He spoke on behalf of Mr. Manuel



