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RESTRICTION CODES

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- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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file Landmines

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 17, 1997

PRESS BRIEFING
BY
ROBERT BELL,
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
SENIOR DIRECTOR FOR DEFENSE POLICY AND ARMS CONTROL,
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

The Briefing Room

2:38 P.M. EDT

MR. MCCURRY: And now act two in our never-ending briefing. I want to thank Secretary Shalala and Bruce Reed for helping on the President's announcement concerning tobacco today. And I now have Bob Bell, who is the Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Defense Policy and Arms Control with the National Security Council, who can help you through the President's announcement on land mines.

Q On land mines, one part of the President's statement would indicate that by 2006 the United States unilaterally will abandon use of all land mines, but in another part of the statement he still refers to a 20- or 30-year extension for land mines associated with antitank mines. Can you clarify how absolute the unilateral ban on United States land mines, in effect, is under the President's Directive?

MR. MCCURRY: This and more.

Mr. Robert Bell.

MR. BELL: I will, because it is totally comprehensive. But why don't I just run through a few points and then start with you as the first question if I haven't explained it to your satisfaction by the time I finish. and I'll promise to be short.

Throughout the three-week negotiation in Oslo, the United States demonstrated considerable flexibility and a good-faith effort to find common ground with the other conference participants. We came to the negotiations seeking five improvements in the treaty to address fundamental underlying U.S. security concerns, five improvements that, had they been accepted, would have allowed us to sign the treaty.

In each case, in each of these five instances, we responded with flexibility. And in each case, we considered many alternative formulations, particularly in the last two or three days of the negotiations. We never said, "this wording is it, take it or leave it." It was a very dynamic negotiation through and past the 11th hour.

Let me just run through each of those five then. First was verification. We said that we needed to get improvements in the text to have a better verification regime in this treaty. After all, it's a treaty that will require a two-thirds vote of approval from a very conservative United States Senate on arms control matters. And, in fact, we succeeded. The treaty that was negotiated in Oslo does have an improved verification regime, including much more detailed

MORE

information on data exchanges and fact finding teams that could go verify compliance. So that was a success story.

Second, we sought in our original proposal a specific exemption to deal with Korea; an exemption for which there would have been no time limit in the treaty, per se. And in the counteroffer that we made, the package close-out proposal over the last weekend, we made a major change in that position. We said that we could accept a nine-year deadline for solving the problem in Korea.

Third is the issue of the right of withdrawal from the treaty, and I think there's been a lot of confusion on that point. The Ottawa treaty will have a withdrawal clause. That had been agreed and we supported it. A state can serve six months notice under this treaty and withdrawal for any reason -- that's there. But there was another provision which we found exceedingly odd. It was a paragraph that said, however, you may not withdraw if you're involved in a conflict. Now, it seemed to us that that's precisely when you might need it most.

And, furthermore, our review of recent arms control history -- whether it's the Chemical Weapons Treaty, the CTB, the NPT, the Start treaties, whatever -- 20 of the last 20 arms control treaties that we've been part of have withdrawal clauses that are not restricted in time of war.

So we sought to delete that restriction on a state's right to withdraw, and the conference would not move. So over the weekend we proposed a compromise, which was to say, all right, let that stand, but if you're in a conflict and you're the victim of aggression as defined under the United Nation's Charter, the restriction wouldn't apply and you could withdraw. That seemed to us to be fundamentally consistent with a state's inherent right to self-defense under international law.

That met resistance. I don't know if we could have solved that if everything else had been resolved, but, personally, I think we might have.

The fourth issue was transition period. And it's important to remember why we felt we needed a transition period. Point one is you can't turn a supertanker on a dime. We have been going in a certain direction with our defense posture for a long time -- with great success, I might add, as demonstrated in the Gulf War. And we rely on land mines, at least have up to now. And so to do something different, we needed to field alternatives to get a comparable military capability. And our best estimate was that that meant about nine years.

But it's also important to realize why we needed to get a comparable capability, and that is because while the Ottawa treaty is a great accomplishment, it's only a partial solution. There are many, many very important states in relation to this world land mines catastrophe that are not part of this treaty, or at least don't appear to be willing to join it -- Russia, China, India, Pakistan, Iraq, Iran, North Korea, Vietnam, Israel, just to name a few. So we faced the reality that we would have to prepare to operate with our military forces in a world in which we would not have land mines and many important states would. We felt we needed a transition period to get ready for that. And we went to the conference and proposed nine years from when the treaty enters into force. Now, to enter into force this treaty has to get 40 ratifications and then six months pass. So I would guess somewhere around the year 2000 it went into force.

At the conference we received a counterproposal for a nine-year transition period that would start upon signature this December. And we made the hard decision to say yes to that, even

though it meant we had two years less than we thought we needed originally to get ready for this kind of world.

Unfortunately, that counteroffer, even though we accepted it, failed to win majority support at the conference. The people that presented it to us hoped they could win support. We accepted it. They came back and reported, I think with great disappointment, that they could not deliver. Some states thought it was too long; other states thought it was too unqualified; some states wanted to restrict it just to Korea; some states wanted to restrict it in various kinds of conflict. So we didn't have agreement on that.

And then, fifth, the fifth issue is the one that the President elaborated on at some length in his remarks, and that was our simple insistence that a treaty designed to ban antipersonnel land mines not end up banning our principal antitank mines.

It's important to realize that when the states got to Oslo they were not starting with a blank slate. They had been working on this treaty for almost a year, certainly the last six months in earnest. And our European allies had already gotten into the treaty text an exemption -- there has been a lot of talk about U.S. exemptions -- there was an exemption in the treaty when we got to Oslo, an exemption for explosive devices that are designed to kill or injure people who try to disturb or remove an antitank mine.

Those of you who are military war-fighting experts here know that an antitank mine by itself is extremely vulnerable because someone can run up, pick it up and run away with it. It takes thousands of pounds of pressure to detonate it, or a large magnetic force. So all countries in the world have devices that are designed to kill or injure soldiers who are trying to remove or blow up the mine. And the way our European allies do it is to attach booby traps next to, in, or under their antitank mines. Then if the person disturbs it, they die -- they die in a very big way because the antitank mine goes off. And that gives them pause. But since you can get right on top of it, you could use a long pole, disturb it, blow it up -- now you have a hole that a tank can come through and you've defeated the purpose of the minefield barrier.

Our antitank mines are different. There's a reason that they're different -- that's because we are better at it. There's a reason that we have the preeminent force in the world with the best technology. We figured out through our own military history that you don't want the infantryman to get right on top of the mine, so we put these same little kinds of explosive devices that are designed to kill or injure someone who's going to get the mine -- the antitank mine, near the antitank mine with some trip wires so they can't get close enough to disturb it. And if they try to get close, they get blown up.

Now, the treaty exemption that we found on the table when we got to Oslo did not extend quite that far to capture the engineering design of our systems. And we proposed two words, two simple words added to that exemption. The words were "or near," so that a device placed near the antitank mine to protect it was exempted in the same way that the devices for our allies are being exempted, would fix that problem. And, unfortunately, as the President said, the conference wouldn't agree. And he could not, as he emphasized, allow our principal antitank munitions to be stripped from our inventory.

So at the end of the day, it came down to two sticking points. We asked for a reasonable period of time to transition to a world in which we had no antipersonnel land mines and banned all of them, and we could not get support for that. And we asked simply to have the same treatment for our antitank mines that our friends and

allies had already protected in the treaty with respect to their systems.

Let me stop there then and see if I answered your question.

Q No, you haven't, because my question is perspective now. Under the President's directive of today, where he, regardless of what happened in Oslo, is directing an end to U.S. use of land mines unilaterally by 2003 and then by 2006 in Korea -- my question is whether his ban, his unilateral ban, applies to those land mines that are positioned around antitank mines. Would he also get rid of them by 2006?

MR. BELL: His directive requires us, in the case of all the world except Korea, to end the use of antipersonnel land mines by 2003, and in Korea be ready with the alternatives by 2006. Now, what we are saying, what's fundamental to our argument in Oslo and fundamental to the answer to your question, is that these explosive devices that protect our antitank mines are not antipersonnel land mines. They are not being banned under the President's directive because they are not antipersonnel land mines.

These things are explosive devices, just like explosive devices that protect our allies' antitank mines. They are built into this munition. It's sealed at the factory. It's an integral unit.

Take, for example, the one that's delivered by an F16. It's called gator. The F16 flies over, drops a canister. In the canister, which is sealed at the factory, you have 72 antitank mines. And in that same canister you have 22 of these explosive devices that are designed to keep infantry off the antitank mine. When the devices hit the ground there's a tight pattern, about 100-yard field of antitank mines with these 22 antipersonnel munitions, submunitions to protect the mines. And they put out trip wires.

But it's integral to this package. You cannot, if your a field commander, open the package and take out these protective devices and go off and create a killing field somewhere for an antipersonnel minefield. They're only usable in this munition, and the munition is only used in a war. There's no placement of these things in the ground or on the ground in peacetime. And, beyond that, the whole unit, the antitank mines and the protective devices against infantry self destruct within two days. So there is nothing left, ever, even if there is a war, to threaten children or farmers or innocent civilians anywhere in the world.

So we don't consider those explosive devices in those canisters to be antipersonnel land mines for purposes of this treaty or for purposes of the President's directive today.

Q Well, couldn't you switch to the European system of defending our antitank --

MR. BELL: Yes, absolutely. Of course, you could do it. It's just a question of time and money. Why would you not want to do it? It's not as good. In warfare, with mines time is everything. What you're trying to do is simply buy a few minutes. This is not something you use at the DMZ from now until North Korea changes.

Imagine the Gulf War. Imagine General McCaffrey's 24th Mechanized Division with a left hook. He's out there with no protection on his flanks, maneuvering. And you see an enemy force coming in on his flank. You pick up the phone, call in an air strike. The aircraft comes over and drops this canister in front of the Republican Guard unit that's threatening his flank and puts down this field of antitank mines with their protective munitions as part of it. That's the concept of employment here.

Q Well, until you redefine these formerly called antipersonnel mines as something else, those are the only mines that the military uses now that are smart, antipersonnel mines.

MR. BELL: No, I'm sorry --

Q I mean, they say that they use very little of any APLs in any other way. So what does this --

MR. BELL: It's not true, unfortunately. We have munitions that are so-called pure, antipersonnel land mine munitions that are filled with smart antipersonnel land mines and no antitank mines.

Q But how much is that actually used anymore?

MR. BELL: Well, the reason that we have more of the combined munitions, the mixed munitions with a ratio of about four antitank mines in it for every device that protects against infantry is because the nature of warfare has changed.

Q But my question is how much --

MR. BELL: Let me just finish. The kinds of wars that we would fight now -- any imaginable war we would fight, except a guerrilla war, would be against a highly-mechanized or armored adversary. The North Koreans, Saddam Hussein -- you name them -- they're going to be coming at us with tanks and armored fighting vehicles. That's the nature of warfare. That's why the lion's share of our inventory is this munition that is mostly antitank, with protective devices built into it.

Q If the lion's share is that sort, what sort is -- how much of the inventory left over is not the sort used in the antitank mines?

MR. BELL: I think we have several different munitions that are designed to put down a pure antipersonnel land mine minefield, using the smart, self-destructing, self-deactivating systems. We have a substantial inventory of them, but they are going to be eliminated under the President's order today, by 2003. If we had signed the Oslo treaty, they would be eliminated under the Oslo treaty. The point I'm making is -- and I think there's been some confusion in reporting on this -- the U.S. did not propose in Oslo to exempt from the treaty smart antipersonnel land mines. We agreed that we would destroy all of our smart antipersonnel land mines. Our argument was that these explosive devices in our antitank mines were not antipersonnel land mines. They were antihandling, antitampering devices. And the Oslo treaty text had a paragraph in it whose purpose was to exempt from the treaty those kinds of devices. That bed was burning before we got in it.

Q What is the failure of the smaller antipersonnel mines that surround the antitank mines so that -- you say they will self-destruct within two days. But sometimes then they don't self-destruct.

MR. BELL: Well, the President talked about that two hours ago. They did a test where I think they used 3,200 of these things, and 3,199 of them self-destructed on time. There was one, out of 3,200, that was an hour late going off.

Now, what if it hadn't gone off? They all have a back-up feature where they turn themselves off after an additional period of time if they don't self-destruct. And the way they do that is they have a battery in it that has a certain lifetime, two weeks, and

no one in the history of mankind has ever built a battery that didn't run out at some point.

So if you take the combination of the technical reliability of the self-destruction, which is in excess of 99 percent, and you add to it the technical reliability of the self-deactivating feature, it is 99.9 to the sixth 9 that you could ever have one of these things that after a couple of weeks would represent a threat to anybody.

Q When you say they self-destruct, do they actually explode, or do they just --

MR. BELL: Yes.

Q They actually do explode?

MR. BELL: They are designed to explode. If they fail to explode, they're designed to turn themselves off. That is the feature that is built into the smart antipersonnel land mines that we would give up under the Oslo treaty -- will give up under the President's directive. It's the same feature that's built into the protective explosive devices that are in our antitank munitions.

Q Bob, let me ask you a nindsight question. You seem to be a little bit envious of the Europeans that -- their antitank mines. And then you arrive last month in Oslo and you tried to do the same for the U.S. and you don't succeed. Doesn't that speak to a failure of American diplomacy? Had you gotten into Oslo at an earlier stage might you then not have been in a better position to horse trade with the Europeans and say, if you want the exemption on your antitank mines you're going to have to give on ours? Wasn't the late entry a handicap then?

MR. BELL: Well, there are two issues there. First, we're not envious -- ours are different because they're better.

Q Envious of their exemption?

MR. BELL: Well, let me just make this point. Our combat engineers think they can penetrate those enemy defenses in two minutes or less. We don't think our antitank minefields can be penetrated in under 20 minutes, even with the best sappers trying to get through.

In warfare, if you're Barry McCaffrey out there maneuvering in the desert with the 24th Mech against the Republican Guard, 18 minutes is the difference between life and death. We are not envious of the Europeans' systems. We are better.

Now, what if we'd gotten in sooner? You have to ask, why weren't we in sooner; what were we doing during this period while Oslo was picking up speed. We were in Geneva, trying to do something different, and we thought, better. It was certainly well-intentioned. We said, if you're going to have a comprehensive response to this global catastrophe being caused by land mines, you've got to have a global solution. So we went in the front door. We said, let's get at a negotiating table with Russia, China, India, Pakistan, Iraq, Iran, North Korea -- sit down and negotiate a treaty where we all solve this problem.

That's why we went to the Conference on Disarmament -- because all of those states are at the negotiating table in that forum. And they had done it in the case of CTB; they had done it in the case of the Chemical Weapons Convention; they had done it in the case of the Biological Weapons Convention in the CD. And when we got to land mines, they couldn't get out of the starting block. And it's a great disappointment that the CD was inadequate to this task,

particularly since they don't have anything else to do there now that we've got all these other treaties done. So after six months of trying hard, we said, this is not going anywhere. And as the President promised in January, if six months after trying it doesn't work out we will go to plan B.

Now, why didn't we join Oslo in January? Because we didn't think that the Ottawa process was going to be a global solution. Remember, at that point there were only 40 states. So what happened? Well, one thing that happened was that Princess Diana focused the attention of the world on this problem in a way that no one else had done, even despite the best efforts of champions like Senator Leahy -- and the Ottawa process took off. And we recognized that; that was good. It was good that Ottawa got more and more -- and we recognized that. That was good. It was good that Ottawa got more and more and more members. So that when we got to Oslo, we had over 100 states. And with these two fixes, it would have all worked.

But there is still another step here. And that's even with Oslo being 100 states, it is missing Russia, China, India, Pakistan, Iraq, Iran, and North Korea. It's missing half of the world's population, half of the world's land area, half of the world's land mine producers. So you can't stop here.

That is why we're going to back to Geneva now. In addition to leaving our offer on the table for Ottawa, we're going to go back to Geneva, not try to take it all in one bite now, we're going to take it in steps. So our first goal, which the President emphasized today, is to get all of those states -- Russia, China, India, Pakistan, Iraq, Iran, North Korea -- to agree to a global treaty banning land mines exports. Then at least you're stopping the supply. The Ottawa treaty will eliminate a lot of the demand.

And if you add a third element, which is this protocol pending in the Senate, that Russia, China, India, everyone else has signed, that requires them to switch within nine years to the smart land mines -- between the three, I think Princess Diana would be quite proud.

Q Can you put a dollar figure on the 25 percent increase in de-mining?

MR. BELL: It's about \$15 million to \$20 million.

Q More than you had --

MR. BELL: To go into these additional countries that the President was announcing today, yes.

Q On the Princess Diana issue, how much pressure did the U.S. negotiators and the President feel over these past couple of weeks since her death to make these last-minute concessions in order to try to reach an agreement that would have allowed the U.S. to endorse the Oslo treaty?

MR. BELL: I think what Princess Diana did, in life and in death, was to increase the demand for a solution. And one effect of that, as I said, was that more countries came to Oslo. And that is good, to her credit.

I know the President feels that, in time he hopes that another consequence of Princess Diana's work is that countries that did not come to Oslo, their own people will be asking their governments, why didn't you go. So it may increase pressure over time for states that are on the sidelines to get involved. Maybe we'll see a benefit from that when we get to Geneva when they reconvene there.

But this was not an issue of us being pressured into concessions. As I said at the top, Wolf, we had five fundamental underlying concerns. We never said that our proposed language was the only way to solve it, but we were very clear, at the end of the day we need to find solutions to these five concerns. We came close -- I would say three out of five. And on the two where it didn't work out, there is no logical reason why it couldn't have. And that's where we ended up.

Q Are we going to go to Ottawa? And your use of language in the beginning was that these improvements, which obviously the other 100 delegates didn't think was the case. And also, we have signed treaties in the past, nuclear nonproliferation, where China wasn't a part of that and a lot of -- Israel, India and so forth. So that isn't really a taboo to us signing.

MR. BELL: Well, Helen, several points there. In the case of the Chemical Weapons Convention, we had a debate in the Senate over this exact point, where senators sought to hold our participation hostage to a universal solution. But there is a crucial difference here, and that's that in the Chemical Weapons Convention, because the people negotiating the treaty didn't trust that over time states out of good intention would join, they built into the Chemical Weapons Treaty sanctions, economic restrictions on countries that stayed out -- tried to stay out of the CWC. The reason the United States Senate, among others, ratified the CWC on April 28th was that they knew, if they hadn't, U.S. chemical industries would have come under trade sanctions.

Now, the land mines treaty that was negotiated in Oslo has no such mechanism. You can trust that over time these states will come to it, but it's not for sure.

Q What if the military fails to come up with a viable alternatives to land mines by 2006 for Korea? Is there some -- in whatever language he uses to propose this or to order this, is there some extension that they could then take?

MR. BELL: There is no extension in the President's directive. He has directed the military to get it done on this timetable. And our military is superb; when they are directed, they salute, take charge, and move out. And I'm sure, between the emphasis we'll put on this, the emphasis Secretary Cohen will put on this, the help that General Jones will bring to it, that we're going to get the job done.

MR. MCCURRY: Thanks, Bob.

END



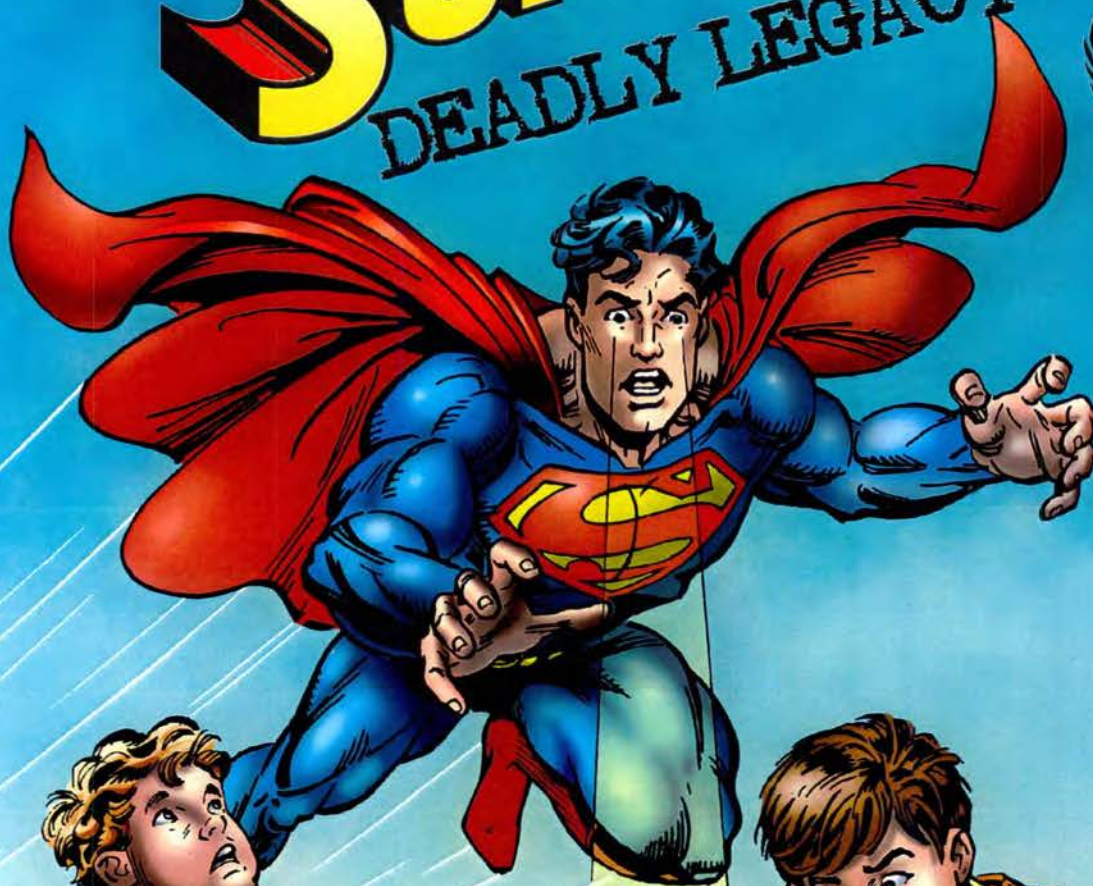
SUPERMAN

DEADLY LEGACY[®]



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ALBANIAN LANDMINE COMIC

ENGLISH SCRIPT

INSIDE FRONT COVER / STORY PAGE ONE

PANEL ONE: (ACTION IS CONTINUOUS FROM COVER IMAGE) SUPERMAN GRABS JOEY AND MIKE AND, IN ONE CONTINUOUS MOVEMENT DESCRIBED BY SPEED LINES, FLIES THEM OUT OF HARM'S WAY.

JOEY: SUPERMAN!

SUPERMAN: WHEW! THAT was TOO CLOSE!

SUPERMAN (2): Don't you know this area's HEAVILY MINED?

PANEL TWO: CLOSEUP - SUPERMAN AND MIKE.

MIKE: Joey and I didn't SEE any mines! Only that rocket-propelled grenade!

MIKE (2): Lots of kids collect them. They're just duds!

SUPERMAN: I know they look like fun, but even if they haven't gone off, it doesn't mean they WON'T -- at any time!

PANEL THREE: SUPERMAN LANDS WITH JOEY AND MIKE ON ROAD.

SUPERMAN: You SHOULD keep an eye out for ROCKET-PROPELLED GRENADES and OTHER military DEBRIS -- but not to COLLECT! They're one of the FIRST signs of a DANGER AREA!

SUPERMAN (2): Unfortunately, just because a place LOOKS safe --

PANEL FOUR: INSET PANEL. CLOSEUP OF SUPERMAN USING HIS SUPER-BREATH.

SUPERMAN: -- doesn't mean it IS! LOOK!

SOUND: WHOOSH

PANEL FIVE: GRASS BENDING OVER WITH SUPERMAN'S BREATH, REVEALING AN ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE RIGHT NEXT TO THE ROCKET-PROPELLED GRENADE THAT MIKE WANTED TO PICK UP.

OFF-PANEL BALLOON: An anti-personnel mine! MIKE, You almost stepped right ON it!

((more))

PANEL SIX: THREE-SHOT OF SUPERMAN, JOEY AND MIKE. JOEY LOOKING
SCARED AT HIS CLOSE CALL.

SUPERMAN: Now that we're all SAFE, MIKE and JOEY, suppose you
tell me what you're doing out here in the first place?

JOEY: We're looking for LISA!

MIKE: The mine...I never even SAW it!

((END OF PAGE ONE))

((more))

PAGE TWO

PANEL ONE: SUPERMAN, JOEY AND MIKE STAND ON ROAD. JOEY POINTING TO
BLASTED, ABANDONED HOUSE IN BACKGROUND.

JOEY: She's my COUSIN. She was a refugee and just came back
a few days ago!

JOEY (2): That WAS her HOUSE before the war. I'm SURE she came
back HERE to SEE it again.

SUPERMAN: Maybe I can help, Joey. We'll all look for her
TOGETHER.

MIKE: Hey, GREAT! Wait until FRANK hears I hung out with
SUPERMAN!

PANEL TWO: TWO-SHOT - SUPERMAN AND MIKE.

MIKE: I'M only out here 'cause FRANK didn't show for soccer
-- he's the BEST PLAYER, so we can't play without him.

MIKE (2): FRANK says HE practices out here all the time! So why
can't WE be out here, too?

SUPERMAN: I know it's not FAIR...

PANEL THREE: MEDIUM-CLOSE SHOT OF SUPERMAN TALKING TO MIKE AND
JOEY.

SUPERMAN: ...but WAR never IS! It's peacetime NOW, but remains
of the war -- like the MINES -- are STILL here.

SUPERMAN (2): Your friend FRANK probably doesn't REALIZE the
TERRIBLE RISKS he's taking playing in an UNCLEARED
AREA!

JOEY: SUPERMAN, I'm REALLY worried about Lisa now! If I
didn't know that was a MINEFIELD, how will she?

PANEL FOUR: SUPERMAN BURNS A TRIANGULAR-SHAPED MINE WARNING SIGN INTO
TREE IN FOREGROUND. KIDS LOOK ON, AWED.

JOEY: There SHOULD be a WARNING SIGN!

SUPERMAN: You're RIGHT!

MIKE: Wow!

((END OF PAGE TWO))

((more))

PAGE THREE

PANEL ONE: SUPERMAN IN FOREGROUND USES HIS X-RAY VISION ON THE ABANDONED HOUSE. THREE BINOCULAR EFFECTS SHOW MINED AREAS INSIDE OF HOUSE. THE FIRST SHOWS A FRAGMENTATION MINE OVER A DOORWAY. THE SECOND SHOWS A RIGGED REFRIGERATOR. THE THIRD SHOWS A BOOBY-TRAPPED RADIO ON A TABLE. SPEECH BALLOONS APPEAR UNDER EACH OF THESE CUTAWAYS.

SUPERMAN: There are other DANGERS too. My X-RAY VISION tells me Lisa isn't in that abandoned house. That's a good thing. There are a lot of COMMON OBJECTS in there that look safe but are really BOOBY-TRAPPED!

SUPERMAN (2): There's a FRAGMENTATION MINE over the door...

SUPERMAN (3): ...a TRIP WIRE on the door of the refrigerator...

SUPERMAN (4): ...a RADIO left on a table with another TRIP WIRE attached.

PANEL TWO: CLOSEUP OF JOEY.

JOEY: The HOUSE might explode?! I almost went IN there!

JOEY (2): I've GOT to find LISA and tell her how to avoid all of these danger zones!

PANEL THREE: THERE'S AN EXPLOSION BEHIND THE HOUSE. SUPERMAN, MIKE AND JOEY REACT TO BLAST.

SOUND: BAROOM!

SUPERMAN: An ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE! From behind the HOUSE!

JOEY: NO!--

JOEY (2) [burst]: LISA!

((END OF PAGE THREE))

((more))

PAGE FOUR

PANEL ONE: JOEY AND MIKE RUN TOWARD HOUSE.

MIKE: We're COMING! Hang on!

OFF-PANEL BALLOON: WAIT!

PANEL TWO: FLYING SUPERMAN SCOOPS UP JOEY AND MIKE.

SUPERMAN: We'll help LISA BEST if we STAY CALM. PANIC can cause MORE accidents!

SUPERMAN: Keep a COOL HEAD -- and get an ADULT for help!

SOUND: SWOOP

PANEL THREE: SUPERMAN, JOEY AND MIKE LANDING IN BACK OF HOUSE.
WOUNDED DOG -- "WOLF" -- IN FOREGROUND. SMOKE FROM EXPLODED MINE.

JOEY: THAT'S not LISA!

MIKE: It's -- it's WOLF! I TOLD him to stay HOME -- he must have FOLLOWED me here ANYWAY!

SUPERMAN: Wait here and I'll get Wolf to safety!

PANEL FOUR: SUPERMAN, JOEY AND MIKE KNEELING OVER DOG ON CLEARED PIECE OF GROUND. SUPERMAN IS TREATING DOG. ABANDONED HOUSE IN DISTANCE. JOEY LOOKING OVER HIS SHOULDER AT MINE SIGN IN FOREGROUND.

MIKE: Wolf's ALWAYS hanging around the neighborhood, begging for scraps.

JOEY: Aw, WOLF -- if only you'd KNOWN the area was MINED!

SUPERMAN: I'm afraid this is the best I can do for him here.

PANEL FIVE: MIKE, SUPERMAN AND JOEY STANDING UP. MIKE IS CARRYING WOLF WHO HAS A BANDAGED LEG. SUPERMAN LOOKING SAD. JOEY IS IN FOREGROUND LOOKING APPREHENSIVE.

MIKE: Can we take him to a hospital?

SUPERMAN: I don't know if they'll take him, MIKE, but we'll try.

JOEY: This is the WORST! What if LISA'S stepped on a mine? --SHE could be at the hospital TOO!

((END OF PAGE FOUR))

((more))

PAGES FIVE AND SIX

NOTE: THIS IS A DOUBLE-PAGE SPREAD. PANEL 3 AND ITS CORRESPONDING INSET PICTURES TAKE UP MOST OF THE SPREAD.

PANEL ONE: SUPERMAN, FLYING OVER COUNTRYSIDE CARRYING MIKE AND JOEY. MIKE IS CARRYING WOLF.

SUPERMAN: JOEY, we'll do our BEST to FIND Lisa BEFORE that happens! Keep your eyes peeled!

MIKE: I wish Wolf could've read that SIGN...

PANEL TWO: CLOSER ON MIKE, WOLF AND SUPERMAN.

SUPERMAN: I know how you feel. It's terrible to see ANY creature in pain!

SUPERMAN (2): But even though WOLF can't read --

PANEL THREE: BIG PANEL. DOWNSHOT OF SUPERMAN CARRYING MIKE, JOEY AND WOLF FLYING OVER COUNTRYSIDE. THERE ARE INSET PANELS (AS IF MAGNIFYING THE COUNTRYSIDE BELOW) OF THE FOLLOWING: 1.) AN ABANDONED SCHOOL/MILITARY BUILDING. 2.) AN ABANDONED TRUCK DITCHED IN A TRENCH DUG ALONG A ROAD. 3.) UPSHOT OF A STONE BRIDGE OVER A RIVER. 4.) A BARBED WIRE FENCE RUNNING THROUGH SOME FORESTED COUNTRYSIDE SURROUNDED BY VARIOUS MILITARY DEBRIS. 5.) A JUNKYARD. SUPERMAN'S DIALOGUE BALLOONS WEAVE THROUGH THESE INSETS AS HE EXPLAINS MINE DANGERS TO KIDS.

SUPERMAN: -- YOU can!

SUPERMAN (2): Even where there ISN'T a posted sign, smart kids like you can "read" the other signs that tell you to STEER CLEAR!

SUPERMAN (3): Old CHECKPOINTS, BASES, and abandoned buildings with MILITARY MARKINGS may look like fun to explore --

SUPERMAN (4): -- but they're usually RIGGED to protect what's inside!

SUPERMAN (5): Watch out for former TRENCH LINES, FIRING LINES, and OTHER places with lots of MILITARY DEBRIS --

SUPERMAN (6): Those are automatic tipoffs that the area is dangerous!

SUPERMAN (7): Be careful of seldom-used BRIDGES and RIVER CROSSINGS! Mines can be hidden right where you step!

SUPERMAN (8): Don't let yourself be fooled! Even places that LOOK like no one's been there, like overgrown PATHS and OTHER open green areas, are often mined!

((more))

SUPERMAN (9): It's a terrible thing, but even the LEAST likely places, like junkyards and abandoned houses, can be rigged to go off when you play there!

PANEL FOUR: CLOSEUP OF MIKE, SUPERMAN AND JOEY.

MIKE: But, SUPERMAN, where are we SUPPOSED to play?

SUPERMAN: You SHOULD be able to play wherever you WANT, but right NOW, you need to stay where it's OFFICIALLY CLEARED!

JOEY: Superman, I don't see LISA ANYWHERE! And we're almost at the HOSPITAL...

((END OF PAGES FIVE AND SIX))

((more))

PAGE SEVEN

PANEL ONE: EXTERIOR HOSPITAL BUILDING. SMALL PANEL.

CAPTION: "I'm sorry, boys..."

PANEL TWO: SHOW SUPERMAN, MIKE AND JOEY IN HOSPITAL WARD WITH PATIENTS, NURSES AND BEDS. WOLF IS ABSENT. THE THREE LOOK SAD. DOCTOR IS SPEAKING TO THE THREE OF THEM. HOSPITAL WALLS LOOK BEAT UP FROM WAR.

SUPERMAN: ...even with my SUPER-SPEED, I don't think we got here in time for Wolf.

MIKE: Oh, no! Wolf...

JOEY: If that happened to WOLF, what about LISA?

DOCTOR: I know your cousin, but I haven't seen her here. I wish I could help...

PANEL THREE: MIKE REACTS IN HORROR AT SOMETHING HE SEES OFF-PANEL. SUPERMAN AND JOEY TURNING TO LOOK IN BACKGROUND.

MIKE: FRANK?

MIKE (2): FRANK, what are YOU doing here? Why didn't you meet us for SOCCER?

PANEL FOUR: A YOUNG BOY, FRANK, WEARING HOSPITAL GOWN AND HOOKED UP TO I.V., IN A WHEELCHAIR. HIS RIGHT LEG IS MISSING, THE STUMP BANDAGED. HIS HEAD IS WRAPPED IN BANDAGES. COTTON BANDAGE COVERS HIS RIGHT EYE. ABRASIONS ON HIS FACE. KID IS VERY SAD AND ANGRY. MIKE IS IN FOREGROUND SHOCKED.

FRANK: SOCCER? FORGET soccer! I won't ever play soccer AGAIN!

MIKE: ...your LEG! What HAPPENED?!

PANEL FIVE: CLOSEUP OF FRANK'S FACE.

FRANK: I THOUGHT that field was safe! It LOOKED fine! I wanted to practice my shots for the big game and...

FRANK (2): Well, you SEE what happened!

PANEL SIX: FRANK TURNING AWAY FROM MIKE, CRYING. MIKE LOOKING VERY SAD. SUPERMAN AND JOEY IN BACKGROUND LOOKING SAD.

((more))

FRANK: Stupid mine! If only I'd stayed on the playing field,
 this NEVER would have happened! Now I've lost
 EVERYTHING!

FRANK (2): Please, just leave me alone!

((END OF PAGE SEVEN))

((more))

PAGE EIGHT

PANEL ONE: CUT TO: SUPERMAN, CARRYING MIKE AND JOEY, FLYING TOWARD ROAD RUNNING THROUGH BLASTED BUILDINGS. THEY SEE LISA WALKING ALONG MIDDLE OF ROAD (WIDEN ROAD A BIT FROM ORIGINAL).

MIKE: Wolf AND Frank...it's not fair!

SUPERMAN: No, Mike, it's not.

JOEY: Hey--LOOK! It's LISA!

JOEY (2): LISA! LISA!

PANEL TWO: DOWNSHOT. LISA RUNNING TOWARD THEM. SHE'S ABOUT TO RUN INTO HEAVILY OVERGROWN FIELD ALONG ROAD.

LISA: JOEY! MIKE!

LISA (2) [burst]: SUPERMAN?!

PANEL THREE: MEDIUM SHOT - JOEY, SUPERMAN AND MIKE. THEIR FACES REGISTERING ANXIETY AND CONCERN. THEY'RE YELLING AT HER TO STOP. BURST BEHIND THEM.

JOEY [burst]: Lisa! No! Don't go into the GRASS!

MIKE [burst]: THERE COULD BE MINES!

PANEL FOUR: LISA SKIDS TO A HALT AT EDGE OF GRASS, KICKING UP DUST, RECOILING.

LISA: Uh-oh!

LISA (2): That's funny...I don't SEE any mines!

PANEL FIVE: SUPERMAN, MIKE AND JOEY LAND BESIDE LISA ON ROAD. SUPERMAN IS SCANNING THE HEAVY GRASS WITH HIS X-RAY VISION. BINOCULAR EFFECT ON GRASS SHOWING HIDDEN LANDMINES ON GROUND.

MIKE: Whew!

JOEY: It's a good thing we got to you in TIME!

SUPERMAN: That was very SMART of you to LISTEN to the warning, Lisa!

SUPERMAN (2): My X-RAY VISION shows that that field is FILLED WITH MINES!

((END OF PAGE EIGHT))

((more))

PAGE NINE

PANEL ONE: SUPERMAN AND MIKE POINTING TO GRASS AS BEWILDERED LISA LOOKS ON.

LISA: But there's no SIGN! I thought it was SAFE!

SUPERMAN: You don't need X-RAY VISION to know that it's dangerous!

MIKE: That's right! There are OTHER KINDS OF SIGNS --

PANEL TWO: REVERSE ANGLE. WE SEE WHERE SUPERMAN AND MIKE HAVE BEEN POINTING.

MIKE: -- like that SKELETON!

JOEY: It means some poor animal...like WOLF...already TRIPPED a MINE here!

PANEL THREE: ANGLE ON SUPERMAN, LISA, JOEY AND MIKE. FAVORING SUPERMAN AND LISA.

LISA: Superman, isn't there anything YOU can do?

SUPERMAN: People all over the WORLD need my help, Lisa...I CAN'T always be here.

PANEL FOUR: TWO-SHOT - SUPERMAN AND LISA.

SUPERMAN: I wish I could, but now at least I KNOW YOU'VE got the KNOWLEDGE to keep YOURSELVES SAFE and to WARN OTHERS!

PANEL FIVE: LONG PANEL ACROSS BOTTOM OF PAGE. HIGH ANGLE LONG SHOT OF SUPERMAN AND KIDS STANDING IN CENTER OF ROAD. THE ROAD WEAVES ITS WAY TO A TOWN IN THE DISTANCE.

SUPERMAN: We'd better head back to your town and to report this unmarked area!

((END OF PAGE NINE))

((more))

PAGE TEN

PANEL ONE: SUPERMAN, JOEY, MIKE AND LISA BACK IN TOWN.

SUPERMAN: Here we are, kids. Home at last!

MIKE: Thanks, SUPERMAN. That was a scary afternoon.

JOEY: Yeah...I'M going to tell all my friends what happened today so this NEVER happens to THEM.

LISA: They should put up more SIGNS. I didn't even know those mines were THERE!

PANEL TWO: SUPERMAN IN BACKGROUND AS ALL THREE KIDS RUN EAGERLY TOWARD OFFICIAL.

SUPERMAN: You're RIGHT! I wish EVERY area WERE marked.

SUPERMAN (2): But if you DO see an unmarked danger, you can TELL the authorities so they can mark it off!

MIKE: I'm gonna do that RIGHT NOW!

JOEY: Wait for ME!

PANEL THREE: SUPERMAN SPEAKING TO ADULTS IN TOWN. AN OLDER MAN SPEAKS UP.

OLDER MAN: Thanks, Superman! What these kids are doing is terrific!

SUPERMAN: Don't thank ME, thank THEM! I really have faith in them. They're great kids!

SUPERMAN (2): And now they have a BETTER CHANCE because of what they KNOW.

PANEL FOUR: SUPERMAN BEGINS TO TAKE OFF, WAVING TO TOWNSPEOPLE.

SUPERMAN: Maybe SOMEDAY the mines will be REMOVED -- MAYBE even GONE altogether -- but until that day, the children need to stay SMART and STRONG.

SUPERMAN (2): But they can STILL be HEROES, even WITHOUT superpowers.

PANEL FIVE: SUPERMAN FLYING AWAY AS KIDS AND TOWNSPEOPLE BELOW WAVE GOOD-BYE.

SUPERMAN: The only superpower they NEED is the power of KNOWLEDGE!

((more))

CREDIT BOX: WRITER: LOUISE SIMONSON

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LETTERER: KEN LOPEZ

COLORIST: GENE D'ANGELO

TRANSLATOR: DINA SIBER-JACO

SUPERMAN CREATED BY JERRY SIEGEL AND JOE SHUSTER

(NOTE: American names for the children were translated into Albanian
names: Joey=Ardi, Mike=Bardhi, Lisa=Lida, Frank=Alban.)

BACK COVER

TITLE: WARNING! HERE ARE SOME OF THE HIDDEN KILLERS!

CAPTIONS (READING ACROSS): 1.) ANTI-TANK MINES 2.) PROJECTILES 3.)
HAND GRENADES 4.) ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES 5.) FRAGMENTATION MINES
6.) INFANTRY AMMUNITION.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

May 23, 1997

NOTE FOR: Melanne Verveer

FROM: Robert G. Bell *RGB*

SUBJECT: Landmines

As you know, I have spoken with the First Lady on more than one occasion about our landmines policy. I thought you might be interested in the attached Defense Department Report on the status of DoD progress in implementating that policy, one year later. It was issued last week, on the anniversary of the President's policy announcement.

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file [signature]



REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ON THE STATUS OF DoD's IMPLEMENTATION OF THE U.S. POLICY ON ANTI-PERSONNEL LANDMINES

Office of the Under Secretary
of Defense for Policy
May 1997

file landmines

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 16, 1996

FACT SHEET

U.S. Announces Anti-Personnel Landmine Policy

People in 64 countries, mostly in the developing world, face a daily threat of being killed or maimed by the estimated 100 million landmines in place today. Anti-Personnel Landmines (APL) claim more than 25,000 casualties each year, obstruct economic development and keep refugees from returning to their homeland. As more than a million mines are still being laid each year, they will remain a growing threat to civilian populations for decades unless action is taken now.

The U.S. initiative sets out a concrete path to a global ban on APL but ensures that as the United States pursues this ban, essential U.S. military requirements and commitments to our allies will be protected.

International Ban - The United States will aggressively pursue an international agreement to ban use, stockpiling, production, and transfer of anti-personnel landmines with a view to completing the negotiation as soon as possible.

Korea Exception - The United States views the security situation on the Korean Peninsula as a unique case and in the negotiation of this agreement will protect our right to use APL there until alternatives become available or the risk of aggression has been removed.

Ban on Non-Self-Destructing APL - Effective immediately, the United States will unilaterally undertake not to use, and to place in inactive stockpile status with intent to demilitarize by the end of 1999, all non-self-destructing APL not needed to (a) train personnel engaged in demining and countermining operations, or (b) defend the United States and its allies from armed aggression across the Korean Demilitarized Zone.

Self-Destructing APL - Between now and the time an international agreement takes effect, the United States will reserve the option to use self-destructing/self-deactivating APL, subject to the restrictions the United States has accepted in the Convention on Conventional Weapons, in military hostilities to safeguard American lives and hasten the end of fighting.

Annual Report - Beginning in 1999, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff will submit an annual report to the President and the Secretary of Defense outlining his assessment of whether there remains a military requirement for the exceptions noted above.

Program to Eliminate - The President has directed the Secretary of Defense to undertake a program of research, procurement, and other measures needed to eliminate the requirement for these exceptions and to permit both the United States and our allies to end reliance on APL as soon as possible.

Expanding Demining Efforts - The Department of Defense will undertake a substantial program to develop improved mine detection and clearing technology and to share this improved technology with the broader international community. The Department of Defense will also significantly expand its humanitarian demining program to train and assist other countries in developing effective demining programs.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 16, 1996

FACT SHEET

U.S. Efforts to Address the Problem of
Anti-Personnel Landmines

The Administration is committed to addressing the humanitarian crisis caused by the indiscriminate use of anti-personnel landmines (APL). It is estimated that every year more than 25,000 people are maimed or killed by these weapons. To this end, the Administration has pursued a broad range of efforts to control the transfer and use of APL, as well as to protect civilians from those APL that have already been laid in the ground through mine awareness and mine clearance programs.

- Since 1992, the United States has observed an export moratorium on APL. The United States has urged other countries to adopt export moratoria as well. To date, more than 30 nations have joined us.
- In 1994, in his UN General Assembly address, President Clinton initiated the call for the eventual elimination of APL. Since then, the UN General Assembly has adopted annually by consensus a resolution supporting this goal.
- Also at the UN General Assembly, in 1994, the President proposed an international agreement to reduce the number and availability of APL. A first meeting on the program to restrict the production, stockpile and transfer of APL was held in June, 1995. Consultations on it continue.
- The United States pressed for tighter restrictions on APL use in the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW). At the conclusion of the CCW Review Conference on May 3, 1996, a number of important improvements to the CCW were adopted, including provisions that: all APL must be detectable, all non-self-destructing APL can only be used in marked and monitored areas, and self-destructing/self-deactivating APL must have a lifespan of no more than 120 days with a combined self-destruct/self-deactivate reliability rate of 99.9%. CCW parties also agreed that the new rules should be extended to internal armed conflicts.

- The United States contributes to demining programs around the world. In fiscal year 1996, the United States government will spend about \$32 million in cash and in-kind contributions to demining programs in fourteen countries: Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia, Cambodia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Laos, Mozambique, Namibia, OAS/IADB regional program in Central America (Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua) and Rwanda.
 - In Bosnia, the United States has led the effort to establish a Mine Action Center in Sarajevo, which coordinates mine information, education, and demining activities there. The United States provided the initial \$8.5 million for the Center.
- The Department of Defense is pursuing research and development of technology specifically designed for the needs of humanitarian demining operations. The FY97 request for this program is about \$7 million.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 16, 1996

FACT SHEET

U.S. Demining Program

The United States Demining Program currently involves 14 countries, including Bosnia-Herzegovina, and is designed to assist the governments of these countries to address the problem of uncleared landmines. The goal of the program is to establish indigenous, sustainable mine clearance and mine awareness training programs for countries suffering from the adverse effects of landmines.

The USG Demining Program concept calls for assisting the host country with development of various aspects of mine awareness and mine clearance operations short of physically removing mines and to develop a national indigenous demining capacity. The U.S. Government has developed the program in three general areas:

- Demining Training Programs: This USG Government program is to train the trainers, including equipping the host nations to sustain their own demining programs. The State and Defense Departments coordinate the funding and priorities to meet the demining needs of each individual nation. For Fiscal Year 1996, the total USG funding level, including in-kind contributions, was approximately \$32 million from State, DOD and AID and was programmed for the 13 countries shown in the attached Program Funds List. The 14th country assisted is Bosnia, with \$8.5 million to develop a Mine Action Center for coordination of demining programs.
- Mine Awareness: The USG program is designed to work with host governments, NGOs and international organizations to educate local populations about the dangers of landmines. Returning refugee populations and other displaced people suffer from mine detonations, and we are implementing information campaigns aimed at specific audiences. Each demining program currently funded has a mine awareness program element associated with it.
- Research and Development: The USG funding level for R&D in Fiscal Year 1996 was \$3 million and is projected to be \$7.7 million in Fiscal Year 1997. Over 100 new technologies were tested in the last year, of which 30 were selected for further development.

#

USG DEMINING PROGRAM FUNDS (US \$)

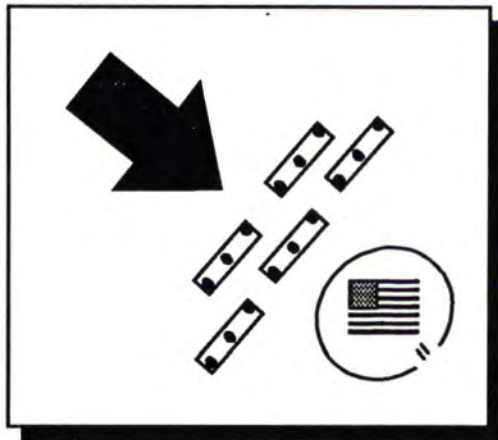
5/15/96

COUNTRY	SOURCES	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY96 Proposed	Source Total
Afghanistan (UNOCHA)	O & M	0	0	0	0	0
	FMF	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
	AID	0	3,400,000	1,800,000	0	5,200,000
	PRM (DOS)	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
	IO (DOS)	1,000,000	0	0	0	1,000,000
	Country Total	3,000,000	5,400,000	3,800,000	2,000,000	14,200,000
Angola	O & M	0	0	3,895,000	0	3,895,000
	FMF	0	0	1,170,000	2,000,000	3,170,000
	AID	0	0	1,467,000	4,844,000	6,311,000
	PRM (DOS)	0	0	0	0	0
	Country Total	0	0	6,532,000	6,844,000	13,376,000
Cambodia	O & M	0	1,269,000	2,100,000	900,000	4,269,000
	FMF	0	750,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	3,050,000
	AID	318,000	830,000	0	0	1,148,000
	PRM (DOS)	700,000	0	0	0	700,000
	Country Total	1,018,000	2,849,000	3,400,000	1,900,000	9,167,000
Eritrea	O & M	0	400,000	2,790,000	700,000	3,890,000
	FMF	0	200,000	460,000	400,000	1,060,000
	AID	0	0	0	0	0
	PRM (DOS)	0	0	0	0	0
	Country Total	0	600,000	3,250,000	1,100,000	4,950,000
Ethiopia	O & M	0	392,000	2,140,000	700,000	3,232,000
	FMF	0	300,000	300,000	400,000	1,000,000
	AID	730,000	0	0	0	730,000
	PRM (DOS)	0	0	0	0	0
	Country Total	730,000	692,000	2,440,000	1,100,000	4,962,000
Laos	O & M	0	0	80,000	1,500,000	1,580,000
	FMF	0	0	0	500,000	500,000
	AID	0	0	0	0	0
	PRM (DOS)	0	0	0	0	0
	Country Total	0	0	80,000	2,000,000	2,080,000
Mozambique	O & M	0	5,065,000	1,325,000	500,000	6,890,000
	FMF	0	400,000	0	200,000	600,000
	AID	4,000,000	0	0	0	4,000,000
	PRM (DOS)	0	500,000	500,000	0	1,000,000
	Country Total	4,000,000	5,965,000	1,825,000	700,000	12,490,000
Namibia	O & M	0	65,000	2,070,000	100,000	2,235,000
	FMF	0	0	270,000	400,000	670,000
	AID	0	0	0	0	0
	PRM (DOS)	0	0	0	0	0
	Country Total	0	65,000	2,340,000	500,000	2,905,000
OAS/ADB	O & M	0	10,000	513,000	300,000	823,000
	FMF	500,000	350,000	200,000	400,000	1,450,000
	AID	0	0	0	0	0
	PRM (DOS)	0	0	0	0	0
	Country Total	500,000	360,000	713,000	700,000	2,273,000
Rwanda	O & M	0	0	4,580,000	2,371,000	6,951,000
	FMF	0	0	270,000	400,000	670,000
	AID	0	0	0	0	0
	PRM (DOS)	0	0	0	0	0
	Country Total	0	0	4,850,000	2,771,000	7,621,000
Jordan	FMF	0	0	0	300,000	300,000
	Country Total	0	0	0	300,000	300,000
FY TOTALS		9,248,000	15,931,000	29,230,000	19,915,000	74,324,000

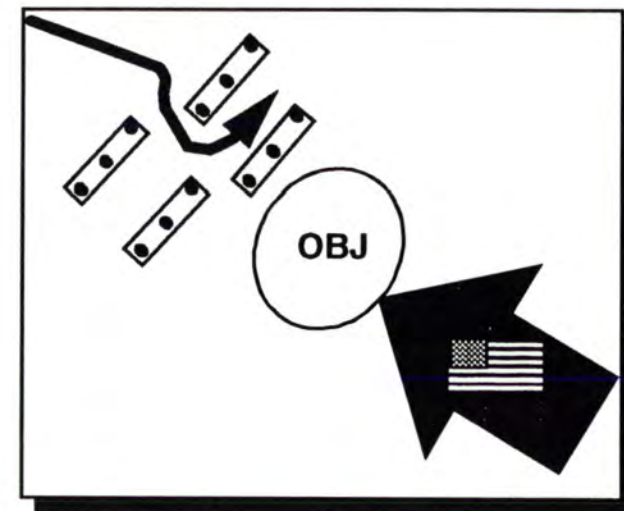




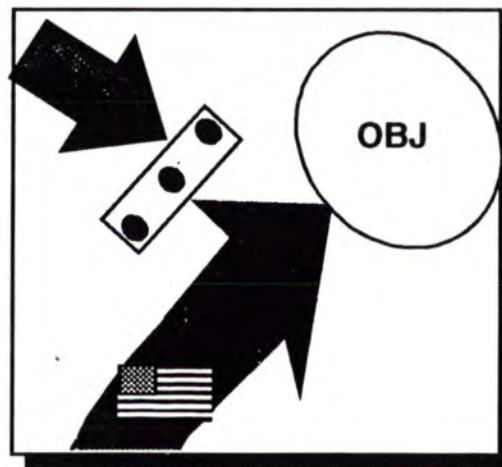
Force Protection



Shaping the Battlefield



Economy of Force





Non Self-Destructive “Dumb” Mines

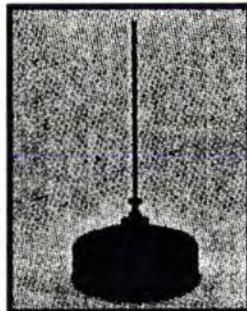
M14

**M14 / M16
Anti-Personnel
Landmines**
• Man-triggered



M15

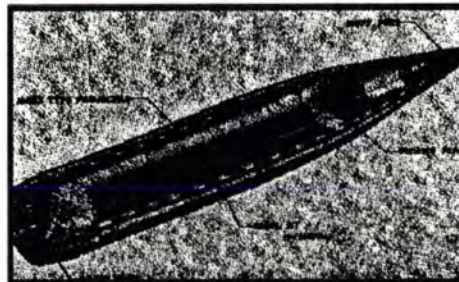
**M15 / M19 / M21
Anti-Tank Landmines**
• Machine-triggered



- Long-lived
- Static fields / Demilitarized zones
- Some are non-detectable

Self-Destructing “Smart” Mines

Area Denial Artillery Munition (ADAM)
• 36 Anti-Personnel Landmines in
155mm shell



Remote AntiArmor Mine (RAAM)
• 9 ATL in 155mm shell

- 99.5 - 99.9% Self-destructing “on time”/ remainder, battery dead in 90 days
- Anti-personnel Landmines protect Anti-Tank Landmines from tampering or breaching



- Immediately cease use and commence elimination of Non-Self-Destructing Anti-Personnel Landmines, except for defense of Korea and training**
- In conjunction with prompt international agreement to end use of Anti-Personnel Landmines, cease use and eliminate all Self-Destructing Anti-Personnel Landmines, except those needed for defense of Korea and training**
- CJCS submit an annual report to the Secretary of Defense and the President recommending whether the threat on Korean peninsula requires a continuation of the exception**



NEWS RELEASE

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
(PUBLIC AFFAIRS)

WASHINGTON, D.C. - 20301

PLEASE NOTE DATE

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 16, 1996

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**STATEMENT BY
GENERAL JOHN M. SHALIKASHVILI
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF**

I strongly endorse the US policy to pursue an international agreement that would effectively ban the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel landmines (APLs). I along with all responsible citizens, abhor the reckless and illegal use of anti-personnel landmines. Such practices have caused countless civilian casualties and incalculable human suffering.

At the same time, my first obligation must be to the safety and security of our men and women in uniform. It is they who must, day-in and day-out, go in harm's way and perform those missions our Nation asks of them. For years, the US military has responsibly employed anti-personnel landmines in accordance with the laws of land warfare. In recent years, this became even more important as US force levels declined and our military restructured.

With these issues in mind, I asked the Joint Staff to undertake a review of our use of APLs, taking into account my responsibility for protecting US forces, as well as the compelling humanitarian dimensions of this issue. In addition, I sought the views of the Joint Chiefs, our unified Commanders in Chief, as well as other experts.

The Chiefs and I concluded that with very limited exceptions, we could immediately terminate the US military's use of non-self-destructing APLs and work toward the ultimate goal of ending our reliance on all anti-personnel landmines.

The Joint Chiefs and I firmly believe that we have charted a prudent and responsible course that will lead to the elimination of all APLs, while continuing to protect American lives. We are convinced it is the right thing to do and there is no doubt the US military must be a leader in this global humanitarian effort.

-END-

INTERNET AVAILABILITY: This document is available on DefenseLINK, a World Wide Web Server on the Internet, at: <http://www.dtic.dla.mil/defenseink/>



GENERAL JOSEPH W. RALSTON **VICE CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF**

General Joseph W. Ralston is the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In this capacity, he is a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Nation's second highest ranking military officer. Sworn in on March 1, 1996, General Ralston was appointed by President Clinton and is the fourth officer to hold the position.

General Ralston was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on November 4, 1943. He is a 1965 graduate of Miami University (Ohio), and holds a Masters Degree in Personnel Management from Central Michigan University. The General has attended the Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; the National War College at Fort McNair in Washington, D.C.; and the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.



General Ralston entered the Air Force in 1965 through the Reserve Officer Training Program. His career includes operational command at squadron, wing, numbered air force and major command, as well as a variety of influential staff and management positions at every level of the Air Force. General Ralston is also a command pilot with more than 2,500 flying hours, including 147 combat missions over Laos and North Vietnam.

From June 1995 to February 1996 General Ralston was the commander of the US Air Force Air Combat Command at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, responsible for training and equipping all active Air Force, Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve combat wings and squadrons in the US and Panama. He was the Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Operations for Headquarters, US Air Force from July 1994 to June 1995. And from July 1992 to July 1994, he was at Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, as the commander of Alaskan Command, Alaskan North American Aerospace Defense Command Region, 11th Air Force and Joint Task Force Alaska. General Ralston has been closely involved with building the US Air Force of the 21st Century, holding a variety of positions related to the requirements and acquisition process since the grade of captain.

As the Vice Chairman, General Ralston serves as the Chairman of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council, Vice Chairman of the Defense Acquisition Board, and as a member of the National Security Council Deputies Committee and the Nuclear Weapons Council. In addition, he acts for the Chairman in all aspects of the Planning, Programming and Budgeting System to include participating in meetings of the Defense Resources Board.

General Ralston and his wife, the former Diane "Dede" Dougherty, have four children: Christopher, Paige, David and Sarah.

(As of March 1996)

file Landmines

Land Mines Call List for KH & TL

WAND

Peggy Kerry

Women's Commission on Refugee and Children

Catherine O'Neill

Rose Styron

Jurate K.

Jane Olsen

Nancy Rubin

IRC

Barbara Smith

Cora Weiss

Center of Concern

Maria Reilly

WEDO

Bella Abzug

Susan Davis

Mim Kelber

Interaction

Julia Taft

Suzanne K

Kari Hammerslag

Feminist Majority

Christine Onyango

file welfare reform

**Putting America Back to Work:
President Clinton's Fight for Real Welfare Reform
May 21, 1996**

"Bill Clinton can justifiably claim that he has indeed ended welfare as we know it."

Douglas Besharov, American Enterprise Institute, Business Week, May 20, 1996

Under President Clinton, America's welfare system has changed profoundly. The evidence of the President's leadership can be seen in both the evolving debate about national reform and in the positive changes that are now occurring under Administration-approved state demonstrations. Welfare caseloads are down while work and training activities among recipients are up. And child support collections have reached a record high.

A long-standing commitment to helping families move from welfare to work. President Clinton has granted 60 welfare reform waivers to 38 states allowing them to bypass existing welfare rules and set time limits on benefits, require recipients to work or stay in school, provide child care and give employers incentives to hire welfare recipients. By granting states these waivers, President Clinton is making work and responsibility a way of life for 75% of all welfare recipients.

Responsible welfare reform: Tough on work and fair to children. President Clinton has introduced a sweeping welfare reform legislation that:

- * Imposes time limits and requires work,
- * Provides adequate funding for child care to move people from welfare to work,
- * Strengthens child support enforcement and protects children.

The Wisconsin Plan: Supporting every serious effort to move people from welfare to work. Wisconsin has the makings of a solid, bold welfare reform plan. President Clinton has pledged to work with Wisconsin to make an effective transition to a new vision of welfare based on work, that protects children and does right by working people and their families. President Clinton's legislative proposal and the Wisconsin plan have a number of similarities. Each plan:

- * Replaces a system based on dependency with a system based on work.
- * Guarantees a job instead of a welfare check.
- * Guarantees health care and child care, so people can go to work and stay off welfare.
- * Supports a five-year lifetime limit, as included in the President's FY 97 budget.

We have made great progress.

- * **Food stamp rolls and welfare rolls are down.** Since President Clinton took office in January 1993, the welfare rolls have fallen by 1.3 million individuals, a decrease of nearly 10%. Welfare rolls are down in 42 states, some by as much as 30%.
- * **Child support collections are up.** Through partnerships with states, tougher enforcement, waivers and executive orders, the Clinton Administration has led an

unprecedented crackdown on child support enforcement. Child support collections have grown nearly **40% since 1992**, to \$11 billion.

- * **The Administration proposed the toughest child support enforcement measures ever**, including suspending drivers' licenses and tracking delinquent parents across state lines. In February 1995, President Clinton signed an executive order to ensure federal employees pay their child support.
- * **Rewarding work over welfare.** The Clinton Administration has provided tax relief for **15 million working families** by increasing the Earned Income Tax Credit to allow more families to qualify for tax rebates.
- * **Breaking the cycle of dependency, ending teen pregnancy.** In May 1996, the Clinton Administration took executive action to require teenage mothers to stay in school and sign personal responsibility contracts or lose their welfare benefits. The President continues to work with the community, business and religious leaders in the National Campaign to Reduce Teen Pregnancy.

Fact Sheet

file Landmines

U.S. Initiatives for Demining and Landmine Control

Anti-personnel landmines are the weapon of choice for many government and insurgent groups. They are cheap, easy to manufacture and use, difficult to detect, and expensive and dangerous to remove. Usually, landmines are not removed after armed conflict ends. They are left for populations and, more recently, peacekeepers to deal with. While the U.S. military employs landmines responsibly and in accordance with international law, others often use them in irresponsible and indiscriminate ways against civilian populations to generate fear, inhibit refugee repatriation, disrupt economic reconstruction, and generally create chaos in fragile governments.

Addressing the horrible toll in innocent civilian casualties caused by the irresponsible and indiscriminate use of anti-personnel landmines is a high priority of the Administration. In his address to the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in September 1994, President Clinton called on all nations to join with the U.S. to "conclude an agreement to reduce the number and availability" of anti-personnel landmines. Given the immediacy and the complexity of the problem, the U.S. has developed a comprehensive, four-track strategy.

Demining Initiatives. The U.S. currently assists demining programs in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Honduras, Costa Rica, Angola, Rwanda, Namibia, Cambodia, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and Mozambique. These follow five steps: landmine assessment, training in mine awareness, education and training in mine clearance, transition of responsibility for the program to the host government or other designated entity (e.g., an international organization or a private non-governmental organization), and follow-on assistance. There are significant landmine problems in

Somalia and Liberia as well, but unrest in those countries has prevented the implementation of U.S. assistance. The Administration hopes to expand the program to other countries.

Efforts To Strengthen the Convention on Conventional Weapons—CCW (particularly Protocol II which governs the use of landmines). The Senate gave its advice and consent to, and the U.S. deposited its instrument of ratification for, the CCW on March 24, 1995. This ensures that the U.S. will be a full party at the September Review Conference in Vienna, where the U.S. is committed to strengthening the landmine protocol. U.S. proposed changes include making the treaty applicable to internal conflicts, restricting the use of long-lived anti-personnel landmines (the type of mine which poses the greatest threat to the civilian population), requiring that all mines be detectable, and developing effective verification provisions.

Moratoria on Landmine Transfers. In October 1992, the U.S. adopted a unilateral export moratorium on anti-

personnel landmines. This moratorium was extended in 1993 for three years. In 1998 and 1994, the UNCA adopted U.S. resolutions calling for moratoria on exports of landmines that pose a grave risk to civilians. The 1994

Further Information

For further information see the 1994 Report to the U.S. Congress, *Hidden Killers: The Global Landmine Crisis*, released by the Department of State in January 1995. For hard copy, contact the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, tel. 202-647-6968. The report also is available through the Department of State Foreign Affairs Network (DOSFAN) on the Internet by pointing your gopher client to dosfan.lib.uio.edu and selecting Global Affairs, Arms Control. The report is in U.S. Foreign Affairs on CD-ROM, a quarterly subscription sold by the Government Printing Office. To order, call 202-512-1800 or send a fax to 202-512-2250. A one-year subscription (4 discs) is \$80 (domestic) and \$100 (foreign). □

Anti-personnel Landmine Facts

- There are between 85 and 110 million uncleared landmines in 64 countries around the world. More than 65 million mines were laid in the last 15 years.
- Landmines cause more than 500 deaths or injuries worldwide each week. Most of these are innocent civilian casualties.
- About 10 million landmines are in Afghanistan; 9-20 million in Angola; 7-9 million in Cambodia; and 4 million in Iraq.
- It costs between \$150 and \$1,000 to remove one landmine.

- The U.S. allocated nearly \$18 million to demining projects in FY 1994; more than \$46 million will be spent in FY 1995.
- There are more than 30,000 amputees in Cambodia and more than 70,000 in Angola, according to International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) estimates. Most are victims of mines.
- In 1991, the ICRC made almost 8,000 artificial limbs and 11,000 orthopedic appliances for mine victims in 14 countries. □



resolution contained additional language calling for the eventual elimination of anti-personnel landmines. To date, about 25 countries have declared formal moratoria. The U.S. again will sponsor an anti-personnel landmine resolution at the 51st UNGA this fall.

Establishment of an International Anti-personnel Landmine Control Program. The export moratoria are only temporary measures. The U.S.

and U.K. have developed a proposal for an anti-personnel landmine control program that would reduce both reliance on landmines that threaten civilian populations most and the overall availability of anti-personnel landmines. The ultimate goal is the eventual elimination of anti-personnel landmines. We can move most effectively toward that goal as viable and humane alternatives are developed. As

a first step, the control program would impose restrictions on the production, stockpiling, and transfer of anti-personnel landmines. Over 30 countries attended a meeting in Budapest June 29-30 to discuss the joint U.S.-U.K. proposal. A second meeting will be held this fall after the CCW Review Conference. ■



Department of Social Development and World Peace

3211 4th Street N.E. Washington, DC 20017-1194 FAX (202) 541-3339 E-Mail (SDWP@AOL.COM)



file Landmines

April 17, 1996

The Honorable Anthony Lake
National Security Advisor
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Lake:

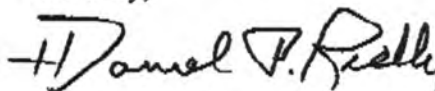
Once again, I write to you on behalf of the U.S. Roman Catholic Bishops on land mines. A few weeks ago, you met with a group of Catholic leaders on the vital issue of banning these indiscriminate and deadly weapons. We welcomed the serious and positive tone of that meeting and the subsequent announcement of the Pentagon review of military policy in this area. I enclose a copy of the letter our Bishops' Conference sent to Secretary Perry applauding the review and offering our perspectives on this topic.

I write now to express our hopes and concerns about the important choices now facing the Administration. Given the deep convictions of the Catholic community in the United States and around the world, we hope the Administration will offer strong, unmistakable and convincing leadership in the effort to ban anti-personnel land mines. The United States should move quickly and unambiguously to ban the production, sale and use of anti-personnel land mines. A decision to ban land mines at some date beyond this decade fails to reflect adequately the moral urgency and human stakes in the continued use of land mines. Now is the time to provide leadership in the essential effort to ban these indiscriminate and terrible weapons. To postpone into the next century a U.S. ban on land mines could hurt the cause we share and reduce the credibility of the U.S. in the global struggle to ban land mines. A number of our allies have already banned these weapons. Significant U. S. military leaders have publicly urged a ban. The Congress has adopted a moratorium on strong bi-partisan vote. Now is not the time for delay, but for strong and clear leadership.

We urge the Administration to act boldly on this vital moral and human question. We will not relax our intense and ongoing efforts to ban these indiscriminate weapons. We stand ready to support strong U.S. leadership to end the use and rid the world of these terrible weapons --not in some distant future, but before we begin a new century. With strong leadership and moral

urgency, our nation can approach the millennium with a commitment that anti-personnel land mines will not maim and kill children, scar the earth and threaten our military forces. This requires U.S. action now, not in the next century. We ask you to convey our strong convictions on this issue to the President as he makes these important choices.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Daniel P. Reilly". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "D" and "R".

Most Reverend Daniel P. Reilly
Bishop of Worcester
Chairman, International Policy Committee

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 16, 1996

FACT SHEET

U.S. Demining Program

The United States Demining Program currently involves 14 countries, including Bosnia-Herzegovina, and is designed to assist the governments of these countries to address the problem of uncleared landmines. The goal of the program is to establish indigenous, sustainable mine clearance and mine awareness training programs for countries suffering from the adverse effects of landmines.

The USG Demining Program concept calls for assisting the host country with development of various aspects of mine awareness and mine clearance operations short of physically removing mines and to develop a national indigenous demining capacity. The U.S. Government has developed the program in three general areas:

- Demining Training Programs: This USG Government program is to train the trainers, including equipping the host nations to sustain their own demining programs. The State and Defense Departments coordinate the funding and priorities to meet the demining needs of each individual nation. For Fiscal Year 1996, the total USG funding level, including in-kind contributions, was approximately \$32 million from State, DOD and AID and was programmed for the 13 countries shown in the attached Program Funds List. The 14th country assisted is Bosnia, with \$8.5 million to develop a Mine Action Center for coordination of demining programs.
- Mine Awareness: The USG program is designed to work with host governments, NGOs and international organizations to educate local populations about the dangers of landmines. Returning refugee populations and other displaced people suffer from mine detonations, and we are implementing information campaigns aimed at specific audiences. Each demining program currently funded has a mine awareness program element associated with it.
- Research and Development: The USG funding level for R&D in Fiscal Year 1996 was \$3 million and is projected to be \$7.7 million in Fiscal Year 1997. Over 100 new technologies were tested in the last year, of which 30 were selected for further development.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 16, 1996

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

The Old Executive Office Building

4:27 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Please sit down. I want to thank the members of the Veterans organizations who are here. General Jones, thank you for your presence. All the members of the administration and, especially, I'd like to thank Secretary Perry and the Joint Chiefs who are here, not only for their presence and their help on this policy, but for their determination to go forward with this announcement on this very difficult afternoon for all of us.

I want to begin with a word about Admiral Mike Boorda, our Chief of Naval Operations, who died this afternoon. His death is a great loss, not just for the Navy and our Armed Forces, but for our entire country. Mike Boorda was the very first enlisted man in the history of our country to rise to become Chief of Naval Operations. He brought extraordinary energy and dedication and good humor to every post he held in a long and distinguished career. From Southeast Asia to Europe, he devoted his life to serving our nation.

I am personally grateful for the central role he played in planning our mission in Bosnia, both when he commanded our forces in Southeastern Europe and later when he came here to Washington. He was known for his professionalism and skill. But what distinguished him above all else was his unwavering concern for the welfare of the men and women who serve the United States in our Navy. We will all remember him for that, and much else.

Our hearts and prayers go out to his family -- to his wife, Betty, and his children, David, Edward, Anna and Robert. And I'd like to ask everyone to just join me now in a moment of silence in memory of Admiral Mike Boorda.

(A moment of silence was observed.)

THE PRESIDENT: Amen.

Today I am launching an international effort to ban anti-personnel land mines. For decades the world has been struck with horror at the devastations that land mines cause. Boys and girls at play, farmers tending their fields, ordinary travelers -- in all, more than 25,000 people a year are maimed or killed by mines left behind when wars ended. We must act so that the children of the world can walk without fear on the earth beneath them.

To end this carnage, the United States will seek a worldwide agreement as soon as possible to end the use of all anti-personnel land mines. The United States will lead a global effort to eliminate these terrible weapons and to stop the enormous loss of human life. The steps I announced today build on the work we have done to clear mines in 14 nations, from Bosnia to Afghanistan, from Cambodia to Namibia. They build as well on the export moratorium on land mines we have observed for four years -- an effort that, thankfully, 32 other nations have joined.

MORE

To pursue our goal of a worldwide ban, today I order several unilateral actions. First, I am directing that effective immediately, our Armed Forces discontinue the use of all so-called "dumb" anti-personnel mines. Those which remain active until detonated are cleared. The only exception will be for those mines required to defend our American troops and our allies from aggression on the Korean Peninsula and those needed for training purposes. The rest of these mines, more than 4 million in all, will be removed from our arsenals and destroyed by 1999.

Just as the world has a responsibility to see to it that a child in Cambodia can walk to school in safety, as Commander-in-Chief, my responsibility is also to safeguard the safety, the lives of our men and women in uniform. Because of the continued and unique threat of aggression in the Korean Peninsula, I have therefore decided that in any negotiations on a ban, the United States will and must protect our rights to use the mines there. We will do so until the threat is ended or until alternatives to land mines become available.

Until an international ban takes effect, the United States will reserve the right to use so-called "smart mines" or self-destructing mines as necessary, because there may be battlefield situations in which these will save lives of our soldiers.

Let me emphasize: These smart mines are not the hidden killers that have caused so much suffering around the world. They meet standards set by international agreement. They destroy themselves within days, and they pose virtually no threat to civilian life once a battle is over. But under the comprehensive international ban we seek, use of even these smart anti-personnel mines would also be ended.

We're determined that lands around the world will never again be sown with terror. That is why I will propose a resolution at the 51st United Nations General Assembly this fall, urging the nations of the world to support a worldwide ban on land mines. I have instructed Ambassador Albright to begin work now on this resolution.

Third, while the exceptions I have mentioned are necessary to protect American lives, I am determined to end our reliance on these weapons completely. Therefore, I am directing the Secretary of Defense to begin work immediately on research and development of alternative technologies that will not pose new dangers to civilians.

Fourth, as we move forward to prevent the mine fields of the future, we must also strengthen the efforts to clear those that still exist today. At this moment, unbelievably, some 100 million mines still lie just beneath the Earth, in Europe, in Asia, in Africa and in Central America.

To help end the anguish they cause, the Department of Defense will expand its efforts to develop better mine detection and mine-clearing technology for use in the many countries that are still plagued by mines. We will also strengthen our programs for training and assisting other nations as they strive to rid their territory of these devices. For these efforts, as well as those to develop alternatives to anti-personnel mines, we will assure sufficient funding. I will personally work with Congress on this issue.

Many have worked to bring us to this moment. I especially want to say a word of thanks to Senator Patrick Leahy of Vermont. Although I know he has differences with our approach, his dedication and his moral leadership on this issue have played a vital role in alerting the conscience of our nation to the suffering that land mines cause. I also want to thank the many non-governmental

organizations that have worked so hard to put this issue at the top of the international agenda.

As we turn to the task of achieving a worldwide ban, we must work together, and we will be successful. Let me say, again, I greatly appreciate the time and the energy that General Shalikashvili and the Joint Chiefs have devoted to this important issue over the last few months. It may take years before all the peoples of the world feel safe as they tread upon the earth, but we are speeding the arrival of that day with the decisions announced today. I will do everything I can to implement them all -- including the international agreement to ban all anti-personnel mines -- as quickly as possible.

Now, I think it is important to turn the microphone over, first to Secretary Christopher and then Secretary Perry to finish the presentation.

END

4:35 P.M. EDT

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001. list	re: Land Mine Policy Briefing Attendants List [partial] (1 page)	05/17/1996	b(6)

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rc1610

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P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Land Mine Policy Briefing Attendants List

Women's Commission on Refugee and Children

Catherine O'Neill
Nancy Rubin

CARE

Marianne Leach

Interaction

Julia Taft
Peter Shiras
Carolyn Reynolds

Feminist Majority

Christine Onyango
Jennifer Jackman
Hamet Trudell
Ingnol Drake

World Vision

Thomas Getman

Church Women United

Ann Delorey

International Human Rights Law Group

Lea Browning

Amnesty International

Patricia Ringel

Peace Groups

Cora Weiss

Department of State

Jeff Meer

American Red Cross

Elizabeth Morley

(b)(6)

[001]

(b)(6)

Also:
John Carr - US Catholic Conference

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 16, 1996

FACT SHEET

U.S. Efforts to Address the Problem of
Anti-Personnel Landmines

The Administration is committed to addressing the humanitarian crisis caused by the indiscriminate use of anti-personnel landmines (APL). It is estimated that every year more than 25,000 people are maimed or killed by these weapons. To this end, the Administration has pursued a broad range of efforts to control the transfer and use of APL, as well as to protect civilians from those APL that have already been laid in the ground through mine awareness and mine clearance programs.

- Since 1992, the United States has observed an export moratorium on APL. The United States has urged other countries to adopt export moratoria as well. To date, more than 30 nations have joined us.
- In 1994, in his UN General Assembly address, President Clinton initiated the call for the eventual elimination of APL. Since then, the UN General Assembly has adopted annually by consensus a resolution supporting this goal.
- Also at the UN General Assembly, in 1994, the President proposed an international agreement to reduce the number and availability of APL. A first meeting on the program to restrict the production, stockpile and transfer of APL was held in June, 1995. Consultations on it continue.
- The United States pressed for tighter restrictions on APL use in the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW). At the conclusion of the CCW Review Conference on May 3, 1996, a number of important improvements to the CCW were adopted, including provisions that: all APL must be detectable, all non-self-destructing APL can only be used in marked and monitored areas, and self-destructing/self-deactivating APL must have a lifespan of no more than 120 days with a combined self-destruct/self-deactivate reliability rate of 99.9%. CCW parties also agreed that the new rules should be extended to internal armed conflicts.

- The United States contributes to demining programs around the world. In fiscal year 1996, the United States government will spend about \$32 million in cash and in-kind contributions to demining programs in fourteen countries: Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia, Cambodia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Laos, Mozambique, Namibia, OAS/IADB regional program in Central America (Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua) and Rwanda.
 - In Bosnia, the United States has led the effort to establish a Mine Action Center in Sarajevo, which coordinates mine information, education, and demining activities there. The United States provided the initial \$8.5 million for the Center.
- The Department of Defense is pursuing research and development of technology specifically designed for the needs of humanitarian demining operations. The FY97 request for this program is about \$7 million.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 16, 1996

FACT SHEET

U.S. Announces Anti-Personnel Landmine Policy

People in 64 countries, mostly in the developing world, face a daily threat of being killed or maimed by the estimated 100 million landmines in place today. Anti-Personnel Landmines (APL) claim more than 25,000 casualties each year, obstruct economic development and keep refugees from returning to their homeland. As more than a million mines are still being laid each year, they will remain a growing threat to civilian populations for decades unless action is taken now.

The U.S. initiative sets out a concrete path to a global ban on APL but ensures that as the United States pursues this ban, essential U.S. military requirements and commitments to our allies will be protected.

International Ban - The United States will aggressively pursue an international agreement to ban use, stockpiling, production, and transfer of anti-personnel landmines with a view to completing the negotiation as soon as possible.

Korea Exception - The United States views the security situation on the Korean Peninsula as a unique case and in the negotiation of this agreement will protect our right to use APL there until alternatives become available or the risk of aggression has been removed.

Ban on Non-Self-Destructing APL - Effective immediately, the United States will unilaterally undertake not to use, and to place in inactive stockpile status with intent to demilitarize by the end of 1999, all non-self-destructing APL not needed to (a) train personnel engaged in demining and countermining operations, or (b) defend the United States and its allies from armed aggression across the Korean Demilitarized Zone.

Self-Destructing APL - Between now and the time an international agreement takes effect, the United States will reserve the option to use self-destructing/self-deactivating APL, subject to the restrictions the United States has accepted in the Convention on Conventional Weapons, in military hostilities to safeguard American lives and hasten the end of fighting.

Annual Report - Beginning in 1999, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff will submit an annual report to the President and the Secretary of Defense outlining his assessment of whether there remains a military requirement for the exceptions noted above.

Program to Eliminate - The President has directed the Secretary of Defense to undertake a program of research, procurement, and other measures needed to eliminate the requirement for these exceptions and to permit both the United States and our allies to end reliance on APL as soon as possible.

Expanding Demining Efforts - The Department of Defense will undertake a substantial program to develop improved mine detection and clearing technology and to share this improved technology with the broader international community. The Department of Defense will also significantly expand its humanitarian demining program to train and assist other countries in developing effective demining programs.

fill landmines

Global Humanitarian Demining 2010 Initiative

Fact Sheet

Objective

To accelerate global humanitarian demining operations, as well as landmine survivor assistance, to eliminate the threat of landmines to civilians by the year 2010.

The Problem

Tens of millions of landmines in over 60 countries threaten innocent civilians, inflicting an estimated 26,000 casualties every year. Having dedicated more than \$150 million to humanitarian demining programs over the past five years, the United States expects to spend over \$80 million in FY 1998 alone in demining programs in some 19 countries. However, if the global effort at humanitarian demining were to continue at present levels, it could take decades to remove the threat of landmines to economic and social development in the poorest areas of the world, extending landmine casualties well into the next century. To respond to this critical humanitarian cause and bring it to a much earlier conclusion, the United States is proposing a coordinated global campaign to eradicate the threat of landmines to civilians by the year 2010. We believe that a concerted international effort, building on the success of the Ottawa Convention and the momentum of new global attention to the scourge of landmines, can make this a reality.

The President's Initiative

The President's 2010 Initiative on Global Humanitarian Demining aims to create an effective international coordination mechanism to ensure that sustained public and private resources for demining are directed, in an organized and rational manner, to programs in the mine-affected countries. To promote this effort, the United States will host a conference in Washington in May 1998, bringing together the key donor governments, international organizations, and regional organizations representing mine-affected countries to define the elements of an international coordinating mechanism for global humanitarian demining, landmine survivor assistance, and research and development of demining technology. The State Department publication, "Hidden Killers," is being updated and expanded to help provide a better baseline of information for the international demining community.

The President and Secretary of State have appointed Ambassador Karl F. Inderfurth as their Special Representative for Global Humanitarian Demining to lead this effort. The Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense are working in partnership to realize the following goals:

- ensure that global humanitarian demining is an international priority supported by adequate resources and action;
- increase the pace and effectiveness of demining operations;
- bring global investment, both public and private, in humanitarian demining to the level of \$1 billion per year and to direct additional resources into landmine survivor assistance;
- develop mechanisms for matching needs and resources more effectively, with special focus on creative public-private partnerships;
- coordinate R&D initiatives and share new demining technologies and data bases;
- create sustained assistance to landmine survivors and communities.

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UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION of the United States of America



TENTATIVE ITINERARY UNA-USA LANDMINE CLEARANCE INSPECTION TOUR APRIL 24-MAY 3, 1998

FRIDAY, APRIL 24

Depart New York (JFK), flight BA 178, 9:05AM (British Airways).
 Arrive London, 9:00PM.
 Depart London, flight BA 55, 10:05PM.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25

Arrive Johannesburg, 9:55AM.
 BAC 1-11 to Maputo, Mozambique.
 Orientation and briefings in Maputo/ Overnight in Maputo.

SUNDAY, APRIL 26

Briefings in Maputo.

MONDAY, APRIL 27

Early morning departure for Massinger Dam Project (Humanitarian Demining Initiative).
 Late afternoon departure/ (BAC 1-11) to Luanda, Angola.
 Overnight in Luanda.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28

Briefings in Luanda.
 Overnight in Luanda.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29

Site visit to Huambo.
 Late afternoon flight to Eritrea/ Overnight in Asmera.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30

Briefings and site visits in Asmera.

FRIDAY, MAY 1

Early morning flight to Kigali, Rwanda.
 Site visits.
 Overnight in Kigali.

SATURDAY, MAY 2

Morning briefings in Kigali.
 Afternoon departure to Nairobi, Kenya.
 Depart Nairobi, flight BA.2068, 10:25PM (British Airways).

SUNDAY, MAY 3

Arrive London, 6:15AM.
 Depart London, flight BA 2173, 10:45AM.
 Arrive New York, JFK, 2:25PM.

PRIORITY

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INCOMING

ACTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ARA/NEA REARCSPAGE 01 LUANDA 01389 300139Z
ACTION: SAF (04)

009078

S056018

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INFO: SRA (01) MILT (01)

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DEPARTMENT FOR A/S INDERFURTH, LYMAN, AND RICE

SECDEF FOR USDP-DSSA/HA-D, USDP-ISA/AFR AND CHAIRS

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: MOAP, MASS, MARR, PREL, UN, AO

SUBJ: ANGOLA: GROUND-BREAKING VISIT OF UNA/USA
DEMINEING DELEGATION

1. A 22-PERSON DELEGATION FROM THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION (USA) VISITED ANGOLA, APRIL 27 TO 29, TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE LANDMINE PROBLEM IN ANGOLA AND TO CONSIDER SUPPORT FOR A VARIETY OF NEW AND EXISTING PROGRAMS. THE DELEGATION DEFINED THE TERM, "REAL TROOPERS." ON APRIL 27, THEY SAT THROUGH A TWO-HOUR BRIEFING ON THE LOCAL LANDMINE PROBLEM FROM EMBASSY, UNICEF AND UNDP OFFICIALS UNTIL LATE IN THE EVENING, THIS AFTER A FULL-DAY'S PROGRAM IN MOZAMBIQUE AND TRAVEL ACROSS THE CONTINENT. ON APRIL 28, THEY TRAVELLED BY HELICOPTER TO THE RURAL REGIONS OF UIGE AND KWANZA NORTE PROVINCES TO SEE USAID- AND U.N.-SPONSORED PROGRAMS IN DEMINEING, MINE AWARENESS, AND MINE DEMARCATION/MAPPING, ACCOMPANIED BY THE GRA MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR DEMINEING. ON APRIL 29, THEY VISITED THE GRA/UNDP DEMINEING SCHOOL AND ICRC MINE-ACCIDENT SURVIVOR CENTER IN VIANA AND MET WITH NGO'S AND POTENTIAL CORPORATE DONORS PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR ERITREA.

2. THE DELEGATION WAS CHAIRED BY MICHAEL SONNENFELDT OF EMMES AND COMPANY (A VETERAN OF MANY UNA/USA MISSIONS, INCLUDING ONE THAT VISITED ANGOLA IN 1995 TO REVIEW PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS) AND WILLIAM ROUHANA OF WINSTAR COMMUNICATIONS. IT INCLUDED A WIDE MIX OF U.S. ENTREPRENEURS, NGO OFFICIALS, AND MEDIA/COMMUNICATIONS REPRESENTATIVES. AMONG THE CONCRETE PROPOSALS EMERGING FROM THE VISIT WERE THE FOLLOWING:

0 PRODUCTION BY DC COMICS OF UP TO 500,000 COMIC BOOKS IN PORTUGUESE ON MINE AWARENESS FOR

DISTRIBUTION TO MINE AWARENESS PROGRAMS IN ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE AND GUINEA-BISSAU, IN COLLABORATION WITH UNICEF AND CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND

0 INCLUSION OF ANGOLA IN THE INNOVATIVE, "ADOPT A MINEFIELD" PROGRAM, THROUGH WHICH CORPORATE DONORS WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEMINEING EFFORTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

0 SUPPORT FOR CONTINUATION OF A UNICEF PROGRAM UNDER WHICH ISRAELI VOLUNTEERS ARE ENGAGED IN MINE AWARENESS PROGRAMS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

0 ANGOLA'S INCLUSION IN A POTENTIAL PROGRAM WITH THE NBA BASKETBALL PLAYERS ASSOCIATION TO HIGHLIGHT THE PROBLEMS OF LANDMINES

3. COMMENT: THIS VISIT WAS A PLEASURE. THE DELEGATION WAS REMARKABLY FLEXIBLE, COOPERATIVE, AND DEDICATED TO LEARNING ABOUT THIS PROBLEM AND DOING SOMETHING ABOUT IT. BASED UPON THE EXCELLENT PROGRAM PUT TOGETHER FOR THEM IN MOZAMBIQUE, THEIR VISIT HERE, AND THEIR FORTHCOMING VISITS IN EAST AFRICA, WE BELIEVE THEY WILL CONSTITUTE A DEDICATED CONSTITUENCY FOR ENHANCED ENGAGEMENT IN THE AREAS OF MINE AWARENESS, MINE MAPPING, TRAINING OF DEMINEERS, PROSTHETICS FOR LANDMINE ACCIDENT SURVIVORS, AND OTHER PROGRAMS. KUDOS TO THE ORGANIZERS OF THIS VISIT, INCLUDING STATE DEPARTMENT COORDINATOR MATT LORIN. STEINBERG

UNCLASSIFIED

file landmines

THE DEMINING 2010 INITIATIVE FACT SHEET

CONCEPT

Greatly accelerate global humanitarian demining operations and assistance efforts to end the plague of landmines posing threats to civilians through a U.S.-led initiative to develop, marshal, and commit the resources necessary to accomplish this goal by the year 2010.

SITUATION

An estimated 100 million landmines in over 60 countries cause about 26,000 casualties each year. The United States has committed over \$153 million in humanitarian demining programs since 1993 (leading the world in this respect) and will spend nearly \$80 million in FY 1998. However, at present levels of international effort, it will take at least several decades to remove these non-self destructing landmines from the mine-affected countries of the world, further hampering economic development and extending mine casualties long into the next century. To respond to this global humanitarian catastrophe, the United States is calling for and will lead a global campaign, the "Deminig 2010 Initiative," to eradicate all landmines which threaten civilian populations by the year 2010. This Presidential initiative does not compete with, but complements, ongoing international efforts to assist landmine victims.

MISSION STATEMENT

The objective is to accelerate global humanitarian demining efforts and our goal is to increase roughly by a factor of five--to \$1 billion a year--the public and private resources devoted worldwide to identifying and clearing landmines posing threats to civilians by the year 2010. The Demining 2010 Initiative, through U.S. leadership, will seek to coordinate these efforts. This goal will be achieved by bringing together donors, demining experts, and assistance recipients to make tangible commitments to expand substantially operational demining and related programs of assistance, to agree on mechanisms to enhance the exchange of demining information and demining technology, and to optimize the use of worldwide demining resources to achieve our goal of the eradicating landmines by the year 2010.

APPROACH

Special Representative: The Clinton Administration has asked Ambassador Karl F. Inderfurth to serve as the U.S. Special Representative of the President and the Secretary of State for Global Humanitarian Demining to lead the "Demining 2010 Initiative." The Special Representative will bring together donors, deminers, and the mine-affected; governments, international organizations, non-governmental participants, and the private sector; to expand substantially and to make more effective the global humanitarian demining effort. The Special Representative will provide leadership and a locus of coordination for the global demining effort. He will not manage a global program--responsibility for managing each demining program falls properly to those closest to the problem in each country.

Advisory Board: The Administration will appoint a panel of distinguished American leaders to provide policy advice and help to garner national and international support, including financial support, for the initiative.

Consultations: The Special Representative will begin immediately to consult with other donor countries, mine-affected countries, international organizations, involved non-governmental organizations, and the private sector, to generate support for the "Demining 2010 Initiative."

Washington Conference: The U.S. will host a Washington Conference on the "Demining 2010 Initiative" to bring together donors, recipient nations, international demining organizations, and NGO's. At this meeting the participants will: make firm commitments for additional demining support; develop mechanisms to better coordinate demining operations; and develop a global strategy to remove all land mines that pose threats to civilians by 2010. In addition, the conference will develop mechanisms to improve sharing and access to demining information and demining technology and R&D developments.

U.S. National Program: The United States will continue to expand and enhance the U.S. Humanitarian Demining Program. Current plans are to increase funding from the previously budgeted level of \$68 million to \$77 million in Fiscal Year 1998. We will seek to further expand our commitment in 1999 and beyond.

10/31/97
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Spokesman

For Immediate Release
As Delivered
97/190

October 31, 1997

REMARKS BY
SECRETARY OF STATE MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT
AT USAID CONFERENCE
ON
PROMOTING DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND REINTEGRATION
IN POST-CONFLICT SOCIETIES

Renaissance Washington Hotel
Washington, D.C.
Excerpts on "2010 Initiative"

Finally, one of the cruelest legacies of conflict in our era is ground made deadly by the presence of land mines. Today, an estimated 100 million mines lay scattered around more than five dozen countries -- each mine a threat to life and limb, each an obstacle to economic recovery and the return of refugees, each a reminder that the costs of war continue long after the guns of war are silent.

During the past several years, I have met with mining victims on four continents. I have watched little children without legs propel themselves on wagons through the streets; seen old men fitted with prosthetic limbs; and watched mothers tether their children to trees to prevent them from straying into nearby mine-infested fields.

Like other Americans, I have been heartened by the recent dramatic increase in support for protecting civilians from the danger of land mines. I am appreciative of the contributions made to this cause by leaders such as Senators Patrick Leahy and Chuck Hagel, and by the Nobel Prize-winning International Campaign to Ban Land Mines. And I am proud that today, America is the leader in humanitarian de-mining.

Since 1993, we have devoted \$153 million to this purpose. Our experts are helping to remove mines in 14 nations. They have trained and equipped about one quarter of those engaged in de-mining around the world; and we are continuing to increase our commitment. But still, there is much more that we, and others in the international community, can and must do.

Accordingly, I am pleased that later today I will join Secretary of Defense William Cohen in announcing a major new Presidential initiative. The purpose of that initiative will be to ensure that civilians in every country on every continent are secure from the threat of land mines by the end of the next decade.

Our premise is that the best way to protect civilians from land mines in the ground is to pull them out like the noxious weeds that they are. But given the scale and urgency of the problem, we need a massive increase in global resources devoted to identifying and clearing mines. We need to intensify research into better methods of de-mining; for in this era of technological miracles, the most common tool we have for detecting land mines is still a stick attached to a person's arm. And we need to expand efforts to heighten awareness among vulnerable populations, so that when we achieve our goal of eliminating land mines that threaten civilian populations, the children of the world will be there to witness it.

The initiative we are announcing today is intended to increase public and private resources devoted to de-mining worldwide by approximately five-fold to \$1 billion a year. The initiative will be coordinated by Assistant Secretary of State Karl F. "Rick" Inderfurth, who, because of his dedication to this case and cause has agreed, in addition to his duties as Assistant Secretary of State for South Asia - a region that has Afghanistan in it, with a lot of land mines in it - has today been asked to serve as the US Special Representative of the President and Secretary of State for Global Humanitarian De-mining.

Thirty-six years ago, President Kennedy set for our nation the goal of enabling a man to walk on the moon. Today, President Clinton is reaffirming the goal of enabling people everywhere to walk safely on the Earth.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 13, 1999

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Dear Friends:

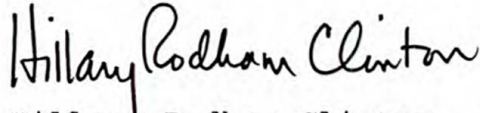
I am pleased to have this opportunity to send greetings to each of you attending the International Conference on Prosthetic Rehabilitation of Landmine Survivors.

I am grateful for individuals like each of you gathered today who are dedicated to advancements in medical and prosthetic rehabilitation for landmine survivors. In its children resides each nation's greatest treasure. As we nurture and protect that treasure, we ensure the world's future. I commend you for your hard work, your compassion and your dedication.

Each of us can make a difference in the life of a child or young person if we are willing to take the time to reach out to him or her. We must all work together to make sure that every child has the opportunity to live up to his or her God-given promise. I encourage your continued commitment to this important cause.

Please accept my best wishes for a productive conference and my thanks for your continued support as President Clinton and his Administration work to reach the goal that we all share -- a mine-safe world by the year 2010.

Sincerely yours,


Hillary Rodham Clinton

MELANNE VERVEER

Katy, Can you
ask Alice if
she ever sent
this group a
message for the

Conference. Remem-
ber we had gotten
all kinds of background
info. The only thing
in her is HRC's request
etc.]

Jody-

I don't remember
this - did you
guys ever get info
from Melanne for
a greeting?

Katy



International Institute for Prosthetic Rehabilitation
of Landmine Survivors (IPRLS),
Tufts University School of Medicine

136 Harrison Ave., Boston, MA 02111, (617) 636-5038



Prosthetic Rehabilitation of Landmine Survivors

IPRLS Second International Conference

July 13, 1999

**New England Sinai Hospital
and Rehabilitation Center**

150 York St., Stoughton, MA 02072



sponsored by

**New England Sinai Hospital and Rehabilitation Center
Tufts University School of Medicine
Ohio Willow Wood Company**



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THE WHITE HOUSE

June 23, 1999

Mark Pitkin, Ph.D.
Director, IPRLS
Tufts University School of Medicine
136 Harrison Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02111

Dear Dr. Pitkin:

Thank you for your letter inviting me to address the International Conference on Prosthetic Rehabilitation of Landmine Survivors on July 13th. I am unable to attend because of a previous commitment, but do appreciate your interest and send best wishes for a successful conference. In the meantime, I will share your materials and proposal with appropriate staff for consideration.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,



Hillary Rodham Clinton

cc: Melanne Verveer, Chief of Staff
Patti Solis Doyle, Director of Scheduling



EDWARD M. KENNEDY
MASSACHUSETTS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2101

June 22, 1999

International Institute for Prosthetic Rehabilitation
of Landmine Survivors
136 Harrison Avenue
Boston, MA 02111

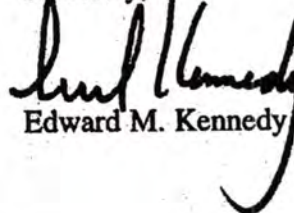
Dear Friends,

Although I cannot join you personally due to my Senate obligations, I would like to welcome all of you to the Second International Conference on Prosthetic Rehabilitation of Landmine Survivors.

The importance of providing support for those who have been harshly affected by landmines should never be downplayed. Through the efforts of the International Institute for Prosthetic Rehabilitation of Landmine Survivors, innovative techniques for aiding suffering children have been developed. The need for a Prosthetic Rehabilitation Center for Children is being addressed by this humane organization, and their tireless efforts are to be applauded. The Second International Conference brings together many experts who have generously dedicated their time to address the issues of landmines and those who have been victimized by landmines. The IPRLS, New England Sinai Hospital and Rehabilitation Center, and the Ohio Willow Wood Co. are to be commended for their sponsorship of such an important event. Please know that you are all bringing hope and smiles to children that have been touched by tragedy.

With my best wishes,

Sincerely,



Edward M. Kennedy

2400 John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Government Center
Boston, MA 02203



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Michael P. Scharf

Executive Director:
Melissa Phillips

23 June 1999

To organizers and participants of the Second IPRLS Conference on Prosthetic Rehabilitation of Landmine Survivors

We at the United Nations Association of Greater Boston would like to extend our greetings to the Second International Conference on Prosthetic Rehabilitation of Landmine Survivors. We congratulate you on the hard work you have invested into the cause of landmine survivors' rehabilitation and we hope to see you continue to succeed in this area in the future. With the number of amputees and landmine survivors who are currently waiting for prosthetic rehabilitation increasing every month, your efforts to contribute to the betterment of the methods employed for their recovery are timely and well advised.

We would like to express our support for the objectives established by the IPRLS and the "U.S.-Russian Prosthetic Bridge" to ensure equal access to prosthetic services for patients with medical complications and limited financial resources. We trust that this conference will enable you and your colleagues to evaluate the programs conducted by the IPRLS and its approach to medical and prosthetic rehabilitation of the landmine survivors, and to develop new means to accelerate the effective delivery of prosthetic services to affected countries. Since many amputees due to landmine trauma are children, we support enthusiastically your efforts to establish a new International Center for Rehabilitation of Children Amputees in St. Petersburg, Russia.

The United Nations Association of Greater Boston thanks you for your dedication and wishes you a productive and enjoyable meeting.

Sincerely Yours,

Janice G. Hunt
President



ANNUAL REPORT

July 1999

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PROSTHETIC REHABILITATION OF LANDMINE SURVIVORS

Mark Pitkin, PhD, Director

The International Institute for Prosthetic Rehabilitation of Landmine Survivors (IPRLS), Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, USA, was founded in April 1998 with the aim of contributing to international efforts in rehabilitating amputees - landmine survivors all over the world, especially civilians, many of whom are children. The uniqueness of the Institute's mission is in its efforts to assist amputees who would otherwise be unable to receive adequate prosthetic management due stump complications as a consequence of the landmine trauma.

To accomplish its goal, the IPRLS designed a special program designated the "US-Russian Prosthetic Rehabilitation Bridge." This program provides highly qualified personnel in Russia with US manufactured advanced prosthetic components and technologies to improve the outcomes of medical and prosthetic rehabilitation of landmine survivors. It accomplishes this at a significantly lower cost than could be accomplished if the care was provided in the United States.

The IPRLS emerged as a result of a successful research project sponsored by the National Institutes of Health on a new Rolling Joint Prosthetic Foot and Ankle conducted in collaboration with the Ohio Willow Wood Company and New England Sinai Hospital and Rehabilitation Center, Stoughton, MA, a teaching affiliate of the Tufts University School of Medicine. Positive outcomes of the prosthetic study allowed the investigators to link the advanced US manufactured prosthetic components with the international problem of landmine survivors-amputees.

The second component of its success is a professional partnership with St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics, Russia, where the Russian counterpart is a subject of the educational program, and admits a number of severely wounded amputees - landmine survivors, whose stump must be surgically revised before a prosthesis can be applied.

Since its establishment a year ago at the First International Conference of Landmines on June 04, 1998, the IPRLS has come a long way. "The US-Russian Bridge," introduced for the first time at the conference, has become operational. Its first seven patients underwent a complete rehabilitation process under the program. Among them were two veterans of the war in Afghanistan, Arsen Kardanov and Alexei Balakhontsev, a veteran of the Russian Army, Sergei Burlakov, and most notably, three children, the 14 and 15 years old Mazurchik brothers and a 12 year old victim of the war in Chechnia, Gennady Mordvinov.



In a period of a year, the IPRLS was able to raise funds to sponsor the surgical operations, the prosthetic components and the rehabilitation process which follows the operation. It supplied its Russian colleagues with the prostheses and biomechanical equipment, and provided training for the Russian prosthetists and researchers.

Currently, the funds raised by the IPRLS are directed into two key spending areas, the rehabilitation process in Russia, which includes transportation to the St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics, reconstructive surgery, 8-12 weeks hospital stay, physical therapy, prosthetic components, manufacture of prostheses, and biomechanical evaluation and totals from \$3,500 to \$5,000 dollars per patient, and operational costs of the IPRLS in the US (\$8,500 primarily spend for monitoring process, biomechanical equipment upgrades, and supplies).

Although, the IPRLS has been moving steadily and successfully toward its goals, the top issue facing it now, is the need for financial support. Its current supporters are Tufts University School of Medicine under the auspices of which the IPRLS was created, the New England Sinai Hospital, which provided support for the First and Second International Conferences and for the training of Russian specialists, Ohio Willow Wood Company, which supplies the prosthetic components for the "US-Russian Bridge" patients and participated in training of a Russian prosthetist. The IPRLS is also grateful to the Liberty Technology company for providing prosthetic components, to Sandia National Laboratories for considering the Tufts/IPRLS's portion in its grant requests, to Michael and Helen Schaffer Foundation and Maritime Alpha for their financial support, and to Tekscan, Inc., for allowing IPRLS a discount on the F-scan measurement system, and the United Prosthetics, Inc., for their participation in the study on the Rolling Joint Foot and Ankle, and for the training of the Russian prosthetists.

The IPRLS would like to thank its sponsors and supporters and to express its dedication to continuing its efforts in the future.

Submitted by

Mark Pitkin, Ph.D.
Director, IPRLS



Conference Program

Medical Rehabilitation

The Role of the United Nations in Assisting Child Amputee Landmine Victims

Tehnaz Dastoor, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Focal Point, Landmines, Emergency Programmes

Landmines: A World-Wide Scourge on Health and Human Life

Jane Schaller, MD, Karp Professor of Pediatrics, Tufts University School of Medicine; Adjunct Professor of Diplomacy, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy; President-elect, International Pediatric Association

Preserving the Knee Joint in Transtibial Amputation Due to Severe Trauma

John Bowker, MD, Professor of Orthopaedics and Rehabilitation, University of Miami, Miami, FL; Director, Diabetic Foot and Amputee Services, Jackson Memorial Medical Center, Miami, FL

Landmine Victims' Rehabilitation: Indian Scenario

Pradip D. Poonekar, MD, Vice-Chairman ISPO-India

Military Medical Care in Recent Operations of the Royal Netherlands Army

Wim Wertheim, MD, LTC, Royal Netherlands Army

Reconstructive Surgery and Prosthetic Management in Amputees After Landmine and Gunshot Trauma

Alexandr Boldyrev, MD, Director, Amputee Clinic, St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics
Valery Kudryavtsev, MD, Director of Biomechanics, St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics
Konstantin Shcherbina, MD, Director of Prosthetics, St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics
(presenter)

Prosthetic Components and Technologies

R & D Response to Landmine Amputee Demand

Mark Pitkin, PhD, Director, International Institute for the Prosthetic Rehabilitation of Landmine Survivors; Assistant Professor, Tufts University School of Medicine; Director, Center for Human Performance, New England Sinai Hospital

Economical Prostheses for Upper Extremities

William Hanson, Managing Director, Liberty Technology, Hopkinton, MA

Prosthetic Solutions for the Landmine Survivor

Craig Steffen, Director of Marketing, Ohio Willow Wood Company, Mt. Sterling, OH



Prosthetic Components and Technologies (continued)

Postoperative and Pre-prosthetic Care of Transtibial and Syme's Amputations Using Removable Rigid Dressing

Yeongchi Wu, MD, Director of Research, Center for International Rehabilitation, Chicago (presenter)

William K. Smith, MD, President, Physicians Against Land Mines (PALM); Director, Center for International Rehabilitation, Chicago

Hector Casanova, BSPO, Director of Rehabilitation, Center for International Rehabilitation, Chicago

Amputee Perspective

Appropriate vs. Low Cost Prosthetic Technologies

Peter Thomas, Esq., General Counsel, National Association for Advancement in Orthotics and Prosthetics (NAAOP)

Beyond Politics: Role of Peer Support in Coping with Limb Loss; an International Perspective

Jerry White, Director, Land Mine Survivors Network, Washington, DC

Politics and Economics

The Legislative Assembly of St. Petersburg: Addressing the Social and Legal Issues of Landmine Survivors Within Today's Russian Federation

Mikhail Brodsky, PhD, Member of Legislative Assembly, St. Petersburg, Russia

Aleksey Liverovsky, PhD, Director, Institute of Legislation, St. Petersburg Academy of Finances and Economics (presenter)

Prevention of Nuclear Proliferation and Development of Advanced Lower Limb Prostheses

Morton Lieberman, PhD, Distinguished Member of the Technical Staff, Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM



US-Russian Prosthetic Rehabilitation Bridge

First Year Experience of the US-Russian Prosthetic Rehabilitation Bridge Program

Anatoly Keyer, MD, SciDr, Director St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics, Chair, ISPO-Russia (presenter)

Ludmila Smirnova, PhD, Senior Scientist, St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics, Russia

Mark Pitkin, PhD, Director, International Institute for the Prosthetic Rehabilitation of Landmine Survivors (IPRLS), Boston, MA

Children Amputees, War Victims: A Proposal for Prosthetic Rehabilitation Center for Children in St. Petersburg, Russia

Valery Kudryavtsev, MD, Director of Biomechanics, St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics (presenter)

Anatoly Keyer, MD, SciDr, Director, St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics, Chair, ISPO-Russia

Alexandr Koryukov, MD, Director, Children Amputee Clinic, St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics, St. Petersburg, Russia



AUTHOR BACKGROUND INFORMATION

John Bowker, MD*

Professor of Surgery, Director of Amputee Clinic, University of Miami, Miami, Florida

Dr. Bowker is Professor of Orthopaedics and Rehabilitation at the University of Miami School of Medicine and is Director of Diabetic Foot and Amputee Services at Jackson Memorial Medical Center in Miami. He has a keen interest in promoting improved quality in amputation surgery through education and has recently participated in amputation surgery/prosthetic courses sponsored by ISPO in Hanoi, Vietnam and San Salvador, El Salvador. Dr. Bowker has developed an approach to amputation surgery following severe lower limb trauma designed to save the knee and has specialized in reconstruction of residual limbs which are difficult to fit because of inadequate primary amputation surgery.

Alexandr Boldyrev, MD*

Director, Amputee Clinic, St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics, St. Petersburg, Russia

As director of the Amputee Clinic, Dr. Boldyrev supervises the clinical management of patients. He received his MD from the First Medical Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia and a doctorate in Prosthetic Rehabilitation from the St. Petersburg Institute for Prosthetic Research.

Mikhail Brodsky, PhD*

Member, Legislative Assembly of St. Petersburg, Russia

Professor of Economics, St. Petersburg Academy of Finances and Economics

Dr. Brodsky holds advanced degrees in economics from St. Petersburg University and St. Petersburg Academy of Finances and Economics as well as an MBA in International Economics from the University of Marseilles, France.

Hector Casanova, BSPO

Director of Rehabilitation Programs, Center for International Rehabilitation, Chicago

Hector Casanova has over 12 years of experience in the design and implementation of integrated rehabilitation programs. He served as Coordinator and Rehabilitation Advisor to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Mission in El Salvador and was recognized for his role in the establishment of the field of prosthetics in El Salvador. He was responsible for the management of a \$15.5 million portfolio targeting services for civilians and ex-combatants with disabilities. A graduate of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School with a degree in Prosthetics and Orthotics, he has devoted his career to the establishment and development of low-technology prosthetics in Central America.

Tehnaz Dastoor*

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Focal Point, Landmines, Emergency Programmes

Tehnaz J. Dastoor (Ph.D) is currently the UNICEF's global coordinator for landmines. As the United Nations Children's Fund's major concerns with lie in the areas of advocacy, mine awareness education and victim assistance, she has been at the forefront of the agency in trying to promote wise concepts globally. Since 1994, she has represented UNICEF at all the meeting on the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) and the Ottawa Treaty Process and continues to advocate against the production, use, stockpile and transfer of anti-personnel mines. In fulfilling UNICEF's commitments as the UN Focal Point for Mine Awareness Education, she has played a pivotal role in drafting the International Guidelines on Landmine and Unexploded Ordnance Education, which was launched at the Meeting of the First Review of States Parties in Mozambique, earlier this year. Additionally, she continues to promote the provision of assistance to mine victims, ensuring that UNICEF supported programmes are low-cost, sustainable and meet the needs of children affected by mines. Having recently returned from the Balkans, where she set up programmes in Macedonia, Albania and Kosovo for mine awareness education, Ms. Dastoor hopes to work closely with international and non-governmental organizations to ensure the care and protection and the availability and access to services for mine victims.



William Hanson*

Managing Director, Liberty Technology

Mr. Hanson has been with Liberty Technology, a manufacturer and distributor of prosthetic and orthotic devices for adult and children with emphasis on upper-extremity powered prosthetics, since 1976. Previously he served as Director of Research Operations for the Liberty Mutual Research Center and Director of the Acoustics Research Department and Engineering Support Group, focusing primarily on acoustical engineering for noise and vibration problems in industry. He holds a bachelor of science degree from the University of Hartford and a master of science in management science and engineering from Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Anatoly Keyer, MD, Sci.Dr*

Director, St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics

Chair, ISPO-Russia (International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics)

Dr. Keyer is a graduate of St. Petersburg Medical Military Naval Academy and served as a naval physician in the Soviet Union Navy. He completed his post doctoral thesis in orthopaedics at St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics to obtain a doctorate of sciences in orthopaedics working at St. Petersburg Institute of Urgent Surgery. Today he combines an active surgical practice with his teaching and administrative duties at the St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics.

Valery Kudryavtsev, MD, PhD*

Director of Foot Biomechanics & Orthopedic Shoes Department, St. Petersburg Institute for Prosthetic Research

Dr. Kudryavtsev holds an MD in orthopaedics from the St. Petersburg State Medical Academy and a PhD in Prosthetic Rehabilitation from the St. Petersburg Institute for Prosthetic Research where, in his current position, he supervises twelve researchers, engineers and technicians and has complete responsibility for the research, development and evaluation of orthopedic products.

Alexandr Koryukov, MD

Director, Children Amputee Clinic, St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics, St. Petersburg, Russia

Dr. Koryukov graduated from the Medical Academy of Pediatrics, St. Petersburg Russia. His post-doctoral studies concentrated in the advanced surgical technique for reconstruction of residuum in upper extremities. These operations enable amputees, especially children, a greater degree of freedom in using prostheses, as well as enhancing performance.

Morton Lieberman, PhD*

Senior member of technical staff, Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM

Dr. Lieberman, who holds bachelors, masters, and doctoral degrees from the Illinois Institute of Technology, served as a senior chemist at Corning Glass Works before joining Sandia where he currently is a distinguished member of the technical staff working on special projects. In 1995 he was on temporary assignment at the National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research, National Institutes of Health.

Aleksey Liverovsky, PhD*

Director, Institute of Legislation, St. Petersburg Academy of Finances and Economics

Dr. Liverovsky holds an master's and doctoral degrees in mathematics and a masters in law from St. Petersburg University. Prior to becoming a director at the Institute of Legislation, St. Petersburg Academy of Finances and Economics, he was an associate professor of mathematics at St. Petersburg radio and Electricity Institute and most recently as a member of the Legislative Assembly in St. Petersburg served as Chair of the Legislation Committee.



Mark Pitkin, PhD*

Director, International Institute for the Prosthetic Rehabilitation of Landmine Survivors-IPRLS; Assistant Professor of Rehabilitation, Tufts University School of Medicine; Director, Center for Human Performance, New England Sinai Hospital and Rehabilitation Center

After graduating from St. Petersburg University in applied mechanics, Dr. Pitkin, defended his thesis in prosthetics at St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics. He served as the Institute's Director of Foot and Biomechanic Laboratory until 1989 when he came to MIT with visiting scientists as a post doctoral fellow from the National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research. He is the inventor of the rolling joint prosthetic foot.

Pradip Poonekar, MD*

Vice-Chairman ISPO-India (International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics)

Dr. Poonekar received his medical degree in general surgery from the University of Poona, and later completed a fellowship in orthopaedic rehabilitation at the University of Miami, Miami, FL. He currently is with the non-profit, state-funded, Artificial Limb Center in Pune, India providing surgical cover related to limb salvage, amputation surgery, prosthetics and orthotics, and mobility rehabilitation with challenging cases referred from all over India. The Limb Center is a teaching affiliate of the University of Pune, and in his academic responsibilities, Dr. Poonekar works with medical students, general and orthopaedic residents, and prosthetic and orthotics students.

Jane Schaller, MD*

Karp Professor of Pediatrics, Tufts University School of Medicine; Adjunct Professor of Diplomacy, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy; President-elect, International Pediatric Association

Dr. Schaller has been a leader of children's rights programs at the American Academy of Pediatrics (Founding Executive Committee, Section on International Child-Health), Physicians for Human Rights (Founding President), and Human Rights Watch (Chairman, Advisory Committee, Children's Rights Project). She has worked with the Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children of the International Rescue Committee (member of the Founding Executive Committee). She is the Representative to UNICEF of the American Academy of Pediatrics; has served as a Special Consultant on Children and War and Children's Rights to the International Pediatric Association; and as a technical advisor to the United Nations Study on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Children. Dr. Schaller has traveled extensively as an academician and as an advocate for children in Africa, Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, and Asia.

Konstantin Shcherbina, MD, PhD*

Director, Low Limb Prosthetics Department; Senior Researcher, St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics

Dr. Shcherbina received his medical degree in orthopaedics from The First Medical Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia and his Ph.D. in Prosthetic Rehabilitation from the St. Petersburg Institute for Prosthetic Research, where today he supervises the prosthetic management at the Institute's Amputee Clinic.

Ludmila Smirnova, PhD

Senior Researcher, St. Petersburg Institute for Prosthetic Research, Russia

At the St. Petersburg Institute for Prosthetic Research, Dr. Smirnova currently is responsible for the evaluation of prosthetic and orthopedic products. During her career, she has served as an engineer with the Center for Development of Aviation in St. Petersburg and as an engineer with the Russian Center for Medical-Laboratory Equipment, also in St. Petersburg. She holds masters degree in control devices from the St Petersburg Shipbuilding Institute and a doctorate degree in prosthetic design from the St. Petersburg Institute for Prosthetic Research. In 1998, she visited the Center for Human Performance at New England Sinai Hospital, Stoughton, MA for training in Teckscan technology



William K. Smith, MD

President, Physicians Against Land Mines (PALM); Director, Center for International Rehabilitation

Dr. Smith completed medical school at Georgetown University and a residency at Northwestern University and the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago. He is a physiatrist and a trained prosthetist, who has focused his practice on prosthetics and the care of amputees. He is co-principal investigator of the Rehabilitation Engineering Research Center on Improved Technology Access for Land Mine Survivors funded by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research. He has been extensively involved in disability issues through his work with Very Special Arts, The National Organization on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and The Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation.

Craig Steffen*

Director of Marketing, Ohio Willow Wood Company, Sterling, OH

Mr. Steffen holds an undergraduate degree from Antioch University and a masters degree from McGregor School Antioch University. At Ohio Willow Wood, a manufacturer of lower limb prosthetic systems and components, he is responsible for all the sales and marketing at Ohio Willow Wood including all international initiatives.

Peter Thomas, Esq*

Principal, Powers, Pyles, Sutter & Verville, Washington, DC

General Counsel, National Association for the Advancement of Orthotics and Prosthetics (NAAOP)

Mr. Thomas has a federal law and legislative practice in the areas of health care reform, managed care, reimbursement policy, Medicare and Medicaid, and rehabilitation research appropriations. He recently served on the President's Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the Health Care Industry where he chaired the Subcommittee on Consumer Rights, Protections and Responsibilities, the subcommittee that developed the Patient's Bill of Rights. He currently serves on the National Advisory Council of the Agency for Health Care Policy, Research and Evaluation of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and as a member of the Quality Forum Planning Committee, a public-private partnership to create the structure for a national organization focusing on health care quality improvement. Mr Thomas also is the cochair of the Health Task Force of the Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities, a Washington-based working coalition of over 100 national disability-related organizations; a board member of Physicians Against Landmines (PALM); and board member of the Center on Disability and Health. Mr. Thomas has personal experience with physical disability, using bilateral leg prostheses since the age of 10. A member of the New York ad District of Columbia bar, he is a graduate of Boston Boston College and Georgetown University Law Center. He is the coauthor of *The Americans with Disabilities Act: A Guidebook for Management and People with Disabilities*.

Wim Wertheim, MD, LTC, Royal Netherlands Army*

Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Netherlands Army; Rehabilitation Department, Rotterdam Academic Hospital

Dr. Wertheim has been a medical officer in the Royal Netherlands Army since receiving his medical degree from Gemeentelijke University, Amsterdam. He began his service as a medical officer in the 42st Infantry Battalion, and since then his military career has included serving as a senior medical officer in Lebanon, Germany and the former Yugoslavia. He was part of The Netherlands surgical contingent during the Gulf War and currently is part of The Netherlands Armed Forces Humanitarian Aid Operation in Zaire. Since 1997, Dr. Wertheim has been a member of the Rehabilitation Department of the Rotterdam Academic Hospital.



Jerry White*

Director, Landmine Survivors Network, Washington, DC

Jerry White is co-founder and director of Landmine Survivors Network (ILS), an international organization headquartered in Washington, DC. Before founding LSN in 1995, Mr. White Project on Nuclear Arms Control and editor of the Risk Report, an award-winning publication and electronic database that tracks the spread of weapons of mass destruction. A graduate of Brown University, he serves on the Amputee Coalition of America Board of Directors. He was a student at Hebrew University in Jerusalem when he stepped on a mine in April 1984. He has testified before the United Nations and the US Senate, interviewed extensively in mass media and published articles and op-eds in the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Wall Street Journal* and *New Republic*.

Yeongchi Wu, MD*

Director of Research, Center for International Rehabilitation, Chicago, IL

After graduating from Kaohsiung Medical College in 1968, Dr Wu underwent three years of orthopedic surgery training in Taiwan. Later, he received his training in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation and Prosthetics at the Northwestern University, Chicago. As an attending physician, he held positions of the director of amputation rehabilitation and acting director of research at the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago. Currently he is working on a prosthetic research project funded by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR), Department of Education.

*attending conference



**GREETINGS FROM
NEW ENGLAND SINAI HOSPITAL AND REHABILITATION CENTER
AND TUFTS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE**

Donald Goldberg

President, New England Sinai Hospital and Rehabilitation Center

Mr. Goldberg received his bachelor's degree from Harvard university and holds a masters in public health from the University of Pittsburgh. He has been involved in hospital administration for over 30 years, and has been with new England Sinai since it opened in Stoughton in 1976. He is one of the founders and the first president of NALTH, National Association of Long Term Hospitals, a position he held for eight consecutive terms.

John Harrington, MD

Dean, Tufts University School of Medicine

Dr. Harrington was appointed Dean of Tufts University School of Medicine in 1996 having formerly served as dean for academic affairs and dean ad interim. Before his appointment at Tufts he was the chief of medicine at Newton Wellesley Hospital. A magna cum laude graduate of Holy Cross College and a cum laude graduate of Yale University School of Medicine he completed post graduate training in internal medicine at North Carolina Memorial Hospital and in nephrology at New England Medical Center (NEMC). An internationally recognized nephrologist, he is a sought after lecturer and prolific writer, who counts among his accomplishments the development of hemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis and renal transplant programs at NEMC and along with colleagues from Boston University and Massachusetts General Hospital, the development of the first US Multicenter, randomized clinical treatment trial in nephrology. He is also credited with the creation of "Nephrology Forum" a monthly installment in *Kidney International*, the most widely recognized and highly respected nephrology update in the world.



The Role of the United Nations in Assisting Child Amputees Landmine Victims

Tehnaz Dastoor

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Focal Point Landmines, Emergency Programmes

The following is UNICEF's approach to victim assistance which is the focus of Ms. Tehnaz Dastoor's presentation:

The United Nations Children's Fund has been mandated by the United Nations Secretary-General to provide appropriate guidance for all mine awareness programmes, liaising closely with all concerned partners to ensure comprehensive rehabilitation of landmine victims through psychosocial counseling, physical rehabilitation, including the provision of prosthetics, orthotics and other assistive devices, and vocational training for those with disabilities.

Additionally, UNICEF continues to be an active advocate for the promotion of a total ban on antipersonnel landmines and the Ottawa Convention.

Celebrating the Tenth Anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child



Landmines: A World-Wide Scourge on Health and Human Life

Jane Schaller, MD

Karp Professor of Pediatrics, Tufts University School of Medicine;
Adjunct Professor of Diplomacy, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy;
President-elect International Pediatric Association

Landmines have lately been party of our daily news as one of the evil and dangerous consequences of the war in Kosovo, hampering the safe return of refugees, killing and maiming innocent civilians. The issue of landmines is worldwide today; an estimated 70 million landmines remain scattered over the ground in at least 68 countries of the world. Every two minutes of every day a person is maimed or killed by a landmine. The majority of victims are civilians, including children. Antipersonnel landmines are no friend of the military either; one third of the American casualties in the Vietnam War were the result of landmines, and the majority of casualties to NATO forces in Bosnia were caused by landmines. Mines prevent the return of refugees, the re-establishment of agriculture and commerce, and the re-establishment of normal civilian life long after wars have ended. Mines cause complicated injuries which require intensive medical care and prolonged rehabilitation, often difficult or impossible to provide. Removing landmines is an expensive, labor intensive, dangerous, and painfully slow process.

This presentation will illustrate the scope of the landmine problem today, and emphasize the importance of prevention in the form of support for an adherence to the new international treaty which bans the production, stockpiling, export, and use of landmines.



Preserving The Knee Joint In Transtibial Amputation Due To Severe Trauma

John Bowker, MD,
Professor of Orthopaedics and Rehabilitation, University of Miami, Miami, FL;
Director, Diabetic Foot and Amputee Services,
Jackson Memorial Medical Center, Miami, FL

In preserving the knee joint following trauma which has made a transtibial amputation inevitable, it is of utmost importance to preserve all viable, uninfected tissue at the primary debridement, regardless of its configuration, for use in later reconstruction. This method will save maximum tibial length as well as sufficient muscle and skin for coverage of the bone with a stable soft tissue envelope. The practical application of this approach will be illustrated by a series of cases selected for their differing patterns of tissue loss. Patients may also present with healed transtibial stumps which are difficult to fit prosthetically for a variety of reasons. The possible surgical solutions to these problems will be discussed as the last portion of this paper.



Land Mine and Related Injuries: Rehabilitation in the Indian Scenario

Dr. Pradip D. Poonekar,
Vice-Chairman ISPO-India

War is fought by the will of the government, competence of the armed forces, and support of the nation. The aftermaths include the injured who have to be rehabilitated in various parameters. Landmine injuries in India are most often as part of the politico-military conflicts with some neighboring countries and restricted to specific areas along the north-eastern and north-western borders. Peacekeeping activities in Sri Lanka during 1988-89 lead to some special type of landmine injuries due to the changing "hardware" used by the terrorists/freedom fighters.

Relatively very few landmine injuries are seen as accidents during military training events or during defusing the landmines/related devices in field conditions. Landmine victims can have one or more injuries from a wide spectrum of injuries ranging from minor soft tissue/bony injury to foot to trans-femoral amputation(s)-and rarely death. This is in keeping with the changing "philosophy" of modern warfare.

Prompt and principled surgical approach coupled with periodic P&O services are the main keystones to effective long-term rehabilitation. Interfaced at various stages are the important inputs from psychological, social and vocational rehabilitation to get the victims to continue and progress in their original jobs or for alternative prospects.

"Sports and related activities" is an important media for rehabilitation as it infuses unmatched degree of self-confidence, self-esteem and direction. These may take the form of regional, national or international competitive sports events.

The rehabilitation parameters are fairly adequately met with on various platforms for the landmine victims in the Indian scenario with a positive and progressive modality using "appropriate technology".



Military Medical Care In Recent Operations of the Royal Netherlands Army

Wim Wertheim, MD, LTC, Royal Netherlands Army (presenter)

Henk van der Rijst, MO, Royal Netherlands Army

After the Cold War, a new security situation came into being, and participation in crisis management operations and peace operations became more than ever an integral part of the task of the Royal Netherlands Army's.

Besides the traditional task of the defence of national or allied territory against direct aggression, a contribution to international crisis operations has become important in the new security situation. In this respect, the armed forces must be capable of participating in several peacekeeping operations at the same time. It has been decided that all active units of the Dutch armed forces are in principle available for UN operations. In the following table, some of the recent operations are listed;

Lebanon	UNIFIL	1979-1985
Middle-east (Sinai)	MFO	1982-1995
Angola	UNAVEM	since 1991
Turkey/Iraq	Provide comfort	since 1991
Bosnia-Herzegovina	UNPROFOR / IFOR/SFOR	since 1992
Former Yugoslavia	UNPF/ECMM	since 1992
Cambodia	UNTAC	1992-1993

Individuals or small groups of military personnel have also been deployed in a variety of peace missions in, for example, Georgia and Namibia.

The changed perspective in which the Dutch armed forces operate, does have its implications for the medical care supplied to the troops.

In the Cold War era huge numbers of casualties could be expected in the battlefield zone. The quality of medical care given in these situations would have been negatively influenced by that fact. Now, the army staff committed itself by stating that the quality of medical care given in a out-of-area operation, should be of the same level as in the civilian situation in the Netherlands.

In the Korean war (in the early fifties), the last 'conventional' war in which Dutch troops participated, 120 Dutch combatants were killed. Keeping in mind that only 3.150 Dutch soldiers served in Korea, the losses were extensive. From 1978 to 1985 8.000 thousand Dutch military personnel served in the Unifil peace keeping operation in Lebanon, of whom eight died, half of them in traffic accidents.

Since 1992 19.000 Dutch troops participate in peace keeping operation (UN/NATO) in the former Yugoslavia, six of them died. The Gulf war, and the recent NATO-operation in Kosovo showed a minimum of personnel losses on the allied site. So we can conclude that military (peace keeping) operations became pretty save, at least when you are on the right site.

Instead of coming home with somatic trauma's, now somatisation disorders are increasingly prevalent among our veterans. The 'Gulf War Syndrome' and the 'Jungle Syndrome' in Dutch soldiers who served in Cambodia (1992-1993) are the modern varieties of 'shell shock' and 'soldiers heart'.

How about land mines? In the seven years that 19.000 Dutch troops participated in the former Yugoslavia, only four of them were wounded by land mines, all of them lost a leg. So, for our military surgeons in out-of-area operations, treating land mine injuries is mostly confined to casualties in the local population.



Reconstructive Surgery and Prosthetic Management in Amputees after Landmine and Gunshot Trauma

Alexandr Boldyrev, MD, Director, Amputee Clinic
Konstantin Shcherbina, MD, Director of Prosthetics
Valery Kudryavtsev, MD, Director of Biomechanics

St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics, St. Petersburg, Russia

Purpose of the study

This presentation is to provide a statistical evidence on a considerable needs for reconstructive stump surgery in landmine and gunshot survivors prior they could be prosthetically fitted.

Stump Problems to be Treated Surgically

A need for reconstructive surgery in amputees due to landmine and gunshot trauma results from both specific mechanism of the injury and unavoidable delay in the first professional aid after the accident. The mechanism of landmine and gunshot trauma gets its characteristics from a deep propagation of destructive shock waves into the skeletal structures and soft tissues. Amputation technique and wounds treatment for these patients may be focused on a life saving rather than on the further prosthetic management.

Typical stump problems which prevent a landmine or gunshot survivor from using prostheses are presented in **Table 1**¹.

Table 1.

Stump Problems	Lower extremities %	Upper extremities %
Painful scars	76	62
Osteomyelitis	13	77
Osteophytis	15	9
Cone bone's end (children)	21	17
Ulcers and infections of soft tissues	55	5
Excess of soft tissues	6	-

Prosthetic Management after Reconstructive Surgery

Two sets of case studies with prevalence of problems in upper extremities and lower extremities stumps will be demonstrated. Methods of operations, follow up management and prosthetics approaches will be shown.

¹ Archive of St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics

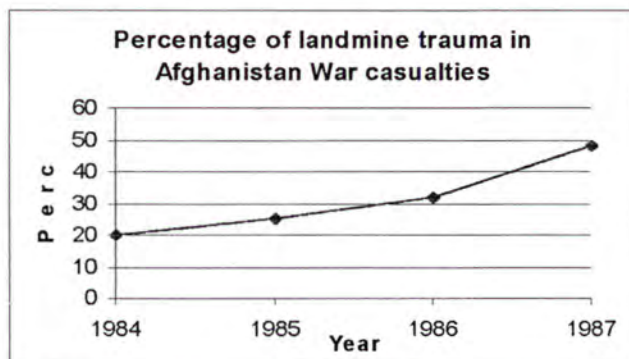


Figure 1.

Strategy of medical intervention depends on whether an explosion was of "contact" or "non-contact" type. Such determination is of special importance for combined (upper + lower extremities) injuries, which constitute about 60% of all landmine and gunshot trauma cases. Among combined injuries, 42.6% refer to "contact" type, and 58% - to "non-contact" type.

Applicability of Reconstructive Surgery

In a conflicts lasting several years, a number of persons injured by land mines increases each year dramatically as it shown in a chart (Fig. 1)². Among the landmine and gunshot trauma incidents (100%), an anatomical localization is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Anatomical Localization of Landmine Trauma during Afghan War³

Localization	Year of admission			
	1984	1985	1986	1987 (6 months)
Head, neck, spine	13.9	16.6	15.1	14.4
Chest, stomach, pelvic	14.3	16.3	14.9	13.8
Upper extremities	28.5	36.4	41.2	47.7
Lower Extremities	43.3	36.4	41.2	47.7

Conclusions

1. Contemporary military conflicts cause a high share of landmine and gunshot injuries.
2. Ap to 50% of landmine and gunshot injuries affect lower extremities and 30% - upper extremities.
3. Ap to 60% of landmine and gunshot injuries are combined trauma of upper and lower extremities.
4. Mechanics of landmine and gunshot injuries leads to primary operations which may result in a stump shape and conditions inappropriate for prosthetic management.
5. Reconstructive surgery in 43-58% of cases of stump complications create adequate conditions for successful prosthetic rehabilitation.

² Adopted from: Report on casualties during Afghan War, Medical Military Academy of Russia, St. Petersburg. 1998..

³ Adopted from: Proceedings, Conference on Landmine Trauma, Kabul, 1987.



R & D Response to Landmine Amputee Demand

Mark Pitkin, Ph.D.

International Institute for Prosthetic Rehabilitation of Landmine Survivors (IPRLS)
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Center for Human Performance, New England Sinai Hospital, Stoughton, MA

During gait, the amputee's stump transfers the loads to the prosthetic leg through the socket. These loads deform the prosthesis, especially in stance period. The prosthesis resists to the deformation. Pattern of that resistance (moment of resistance to deflection or resistive moment) determines the forces applied backwards to the amputee's stump from the prosthesis by its socket.

Excessive forces applied to the stump cause discomfort, fatigue, pain, skin and tissues complications.

When area of contact between socket and stump is increasing, the negative effect of excessive force is decreasing, and the pressure (ratio force/area) becomes lower. Thus, the pressure appears to be a characteristics which actually matters to the patient in terms of his/her comfort. A problem of lowering of the pressure is quite complex because the pressure should not be evenly applied to the stump. It has to be applied rather properly, based on different sensitivity of stump's zones due to anatomy of residuum and the outcomes of the surgery.



Fig. 1. Application of the F-socket sensor (Tekscan, Inc.)

In our study, a link between stump-socket forces and resistive moment in prosthetic ankle was hypothesized. The pattern of resistive moment seen in normal ankle was chosen as a target and has been produced by the cam rolling structure of the prosthetic Rolling Joint Foot (**RJ Foot**) [1-2]. Several prototypes of the RJ Foot prosthesis were manufactured and tested by the Ohio Willow Wood Company during the NIH/Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) supported study, 1997-1999 [3-4].

Twenty (20) subjects - below knee amputees participated two times in the gait study aimed to compare subjects' existing prostheses with the **RJ Foot**. Among adults, there were 12 males with average age of 46.4 years (max - 77, min - 25), and 5 females with average age of 48.8 (max - 58, min - 37). One girl of 15 years of age, and two boys of 15 and 16 years of age also participated in the study. Data were collected and analyzed with the **PEAK Motus** Motion Analysis system hardware and software, Peak Performance Technologies, Inc., Englewood, CO.

Recording of forces applied to the stump during gait was conducted using the F-socket measurement system, Tekscan, Inc., South Boston, MA. Paper-thin sensor with 240 independent resistive cells was placed between stump and socket as it shown in

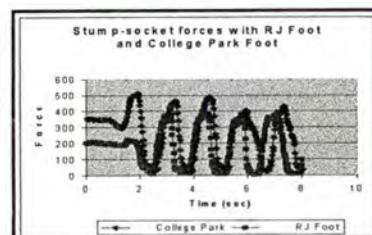


Figure 3. Forces applied from the socket to stump of the subject # 10 with anterior placement of the F-socket sensor, Tekscan, Inc. (see Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. After recording the data during gait with subject's existing prostheses, the certified prosthetist was installing the **RJ Foot** without changing the position of the F-sensor. Second recording was compared with the first one. Typical comparison for one patient who came to the trial with his **College Park** foot is presented in **Fig. 2**. As it seen from the **Fig. 2**, gait with **RJ Foot** was associated with less forces applied to anterior surface of stump compared to **College Park Foot**.

A link between stump-socket forces and moment of resistance in prosthetic ankle is demonstrated by the charts in **Fig. 3**. "Moment - angle of dorsiflexion" dependencies for the **RJ Foot** the **College Park foot**, are plotted with those obtained for the normal subject. Data were produced by the **Peak Motus** Motion Analysis system after processing video images of subjects' gait. Analysis of the curves should be focused on their areas corresponding to the weight bearing event. During that period, the ground reaction reaches its first maximum, as well as the forces and pressures applied to the stump. The weight bearing events are marked with the circle on each of three curves in **Fig. 3**. It is seen from the charts, that the value of the moment of resistance in **RJ Foot** is lower during the weight bearing, than in the **College Park**.

Conclusion.

Preliminary biomechanical results suggest the more compliant ankle zone in the **RJ Foot** [5] decreases the interface forces between stump and socket, resulting in greater comfort for the amputees, which might benefit the patients with stump complications due to landmine trauma.

Acknowledgments

The research and development on the **RJ Foot** was made possible due to support from the Ohio Willow Wood Company, Mt. Sterling, OH; United Prosthetics, Inc., Boston, MA; New England Sinai Hospital and Rehabilitation Center, Stoughton, MA; Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM; Peak Performance Technologies, Inc., Tekscan, Inc., and the NIH/SBIR Grant # 5 R44AR43290.

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Economical Prostheses for Upper Extremities

William J. Hanson

Managing Director, Liberty Technology, Hopkinton, MA

Upper-limb prosthetic devices range from simple cosmetic prostheses to elaborate multi-function systems. Each of these has a purpose and may be appropriate depending on the needs of the patient and the environment in which they are to be used.

Upper-limb prostheses generally serve two purposes; 1) functionality and 2) appearance. In some situations, rehabilitation of the patient is the most important goal. This may enable them to perform various tasks and thus regain their independence. Properly designed prosthetic systems can substantially improve the user's functionality and allow them to perform the common activities of daily living required to live independently. In some cases, these prosthetic devices can also enable the wearer to perform tasks required for hobbies or to return to work.

Functional devices range from simple body-powered prosthetic systems to externally-powered electric or myoelectric systems and even sophisticated microprocessor-based systems. In settings where adequate technical support is not available, these complex systems should be avoided. In these cases, body-powered systems offer the greatest hope for a successful outcome and because they are relatively simple mechanisms, it is usually possible to locate someone with a good mechanical aptitude to service them.

The other primary goal is "cosmetics". Some patients with an upper-limb amputation are more concerned about their appearance than their ability to perform tasks. In these cases, the focus should be on the cosmetic features of a prosthetic system. Passive prosthetic hands and arms are available which closely resemble the patient's sound-side limb. These cosmetic prostheses usually consist of a foam form that resembles the shape of the patient's hand/arm and a vinyl or silicone glove. Production gloves are available in 11 colors, thus enabling practitioners to match the patient's skin tone. Passive hands have little functional benefit.

In addition to body-powered prosthetic devices there are externally-powered systems: 1) hybrid and, 2) electric or myoelectric. These are more expensive than the body-powered systems and they require more technical support. In addition, they are generally not suitable for wet or dirty environments that could contaminate the electronics or affect the mechanisms. If technical support is available, these systems could be considered.

Hybrid systems employ both mechanical and electronic devices. They are most frequently used with trans-humeral patients consisting of an electric terminal device combined with a mechanical elbow or electric elbow with a mechanical terminal device.

Electric or myoelectric prosthetic systems are the most sophisticated of these devices. They consist of electric motors and circuits that operate hands, elbows, wrists, etc. They are often controlled by the users own muscle signals. Again, these systems should be reserved for those patients who: need this level of technological solution, have the funding to obtain it, have access to technical support, and will use it in an appropriate environment.



Prosthetic Solutions for the Landmine Survivors

Craig Steffen

Director of Marketing, Ohio Willow Wood Company

A bilateral leg amputee founded the Ohio Willow Wood Company in 1907. Over the past 92 years the company has evolved through the incorporation of technological advancements, and has become dedicated to improving the lives of amputees worldwide through innovative solutions.

OWW has a special concern for Landmine Survivors, and with them in mind, strives to meet a hierarchy of needs, specifically addressing Comfort, Performance, and Appearance. OWW continues to develop products such as Carbon Copy Feet, Alpha Liners, and now the Rolling Joints Foot to produce successful outcomes for Landmine Survivors. The challenging difficulties presented by variations in residual limb shape and size become less of a barrier due to the proven success of Alpha Liners.

This presentation will highlight OWW's commitment to excellence and successful outcomes through a more in depth look at how their prosthetic components work together to achieve the ultimate success.



Postoperative and Pre-prosthetic care of Transtibial and Syme's Amputations using a Removable Rigid Dressing

Yeongchi Wu, M.D****, William K. Smith, M.D****, Hector Casanova*
Center for International Rehabilitation*, and
Northwestern University Medical School**, Chicago

Proper management of residual limbs improves the functional performance of the prosthesis. At Northwestern University Medical Center, elastic stockinette and removable rigid dressing (RRD) have been used for care of all residual limbs after amputation. More specifically, elastic stockinette is used for residual limbs without bony prominence while RRD is used when bony prominences are present, such as in transtibial and Syme's amputation.

The RRD for patients with transtibial amputation consists of four components: (a) prosthetic socks, (b) plaster cast, (c) suspension stockinette, and (d) supracondylar suspension cuff. The principles that have made the RRD procedure effective are:

- 1) use of non-expandable plaster cast to prevent edema,
- 2) use of supracondylar suspension to make the cast removable,
- 3) ability to inspect the wound condition,
- 4) ability to add stump sock socks to facilitate shrinkage,
- 5) immobilization of soft tissue to secure wound healing and control residual limb pain,
- 6) prevention of further trauma from falls,
- 7) use of cotton spacer in casting procedure to avoid excessive pressure over bony areas thereby preventing skin breakdown often seen in elastic bandage, and,
- 8) the possibility of graded weight bearing.

As a routine, a mid-thigh plaster cast is applied upon the completion of transtibial amputation. This cast can be removed for wound inspection or when it becomes loose and is then replaced by the RRD. The RRD is continuously worn except for periodic wound inspection, hygiene and monitoring of skin condition. A few days after surgery, the patient may exert limited distal weight bearing pressure using the RRD in combination with a strap attached to the wheelchair armrests. After the wound is healed, usually 14 days post surgery, standing on a padded car jack may be used for progressive weight bearing. Bilateral amputees practice weight bearing using a tilt table with the degree of weight stress controlled by the inclination of the table and the duration of standing. The RRD can be easily removed to monitor the skin's response to weight bearing. Prosthetic or tube socks can be added to accommodate stump shrinkage.

Fabrication and application of the Syme's RRD is similar to that for transtibial amputation. As in bulbous shaped residual limbs, the concave areas are filled with cotton padding before the cast is made. This is to assure easy removal and re-application of the RRD.

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A video entitled "Postoperative and preprosthetic management of residual limbs", English version, is available through the office of Center for International Rehabilitation, 351 E. Huron, Suite 225, Chicago, IL 60611, U.S.A. For further inquiry, please contact www.banmines.org, telephone: (312) 926-0030 or facsimile: (312)-926-7662.



Appropriate versus Low Cost Prosthetic Technologies

Peter Thomas, Esq.

Counsel, National Association for Advancement in Orthotics and Prosthetics (NAAOP)

The presentation will focus on the difference and/or similarities between low cost, low technology prostheses in comparison to more highly functional and expensive prosthetic devices. The discussion will focus on whether there is, in fact, a false comparison and how this discussion might change in an international context, such as in developing nations where higher percentages of amputees are unable to access prosthetic care.



Beyond Politics: Role of Peer Support in Coping with Limb Loss; an International Perspective

Jerry White

Director, Landmine Survivors Network, Washington, DC

Landmine Survivors Network (LSN) is the first and only international organization created by and for survivors. LSN links survivors and other amputees in mine-affected countries to a range of rehabilitative services, provides peer counseling and direct assistance, and promotes social and economic reintegration. LSN strives to protect future generations from the scourge of landmines by advocating that governments ban and destroy antipersonnel mines and offer relief to wounded populations.

In recognition of the psychosocial benefits of survivors helping other survivors, LSN is developing amputee support networks in Bosnia, Jordan, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Mozambique. LSN employs local landmine survivors and amputees as "outreach workers" trained to educate and help others who have experienced limb loss. LSN arranges hospital and home visits to assess needs, offers psychological and social support, and educates families about the effects of limb loss. With support from USAID, LSN is currently developing educational pamphlets addressing issues related to limb loss including amputation surgery, residual limb care, prostheses and physical rehabilitation, exercises, feelings about limb loss and return to work.

Replacing a missing limb with an artificial one is important, but, by itself, a prosthesis is no cure-all. Follow-on care is needed to ensure full recovery. A comprehensive continuum of care, as outlined in the *ICBL Guidelines for the Care and Rehabilitation of Survivors*, should include emergency and continuing medical care, physical rehabilitation, psychological and social support and employment and economic integration. As affirmed in the Mine Ban Treaty now signed by 135 countries, States "shall provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration of mine victims."

LSN is currently conducting research on how people become "survivors" instead of remaining "victims" of landmines or other traumatic injury. LSN is developing a theory of the coping strategies and resilience characteristics of people who find the strength and resources to resume full, productive lives after a traumatic limb loss. LSN will incorporate its research findings into program elements to strengthen each network overseas.



**THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ST. PETERSBURG:
ADDRESSING THE SOCIAL AND LEGAL ISSUES OF
LANDMINE SURVIVORS WITHIN TODAY'S RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

**Mikhail Brodsky, Ph.D., Sci.Dr.,
Member of Legislative Assembly, St. Petersburg, Russia,
Professor, St. Petersburg Academy of Finances and Economics
and**

**Aleksey Liverovsky, Ph.D.,
Director, Institute of Legislation, St. Petersburg
Academy of Finances and Economics**

1. A new state structure in Russia.
 - a. Decentralization of Russia.
 - b. The creation of legislation for a Subject of Russian Federation.
2. Economic laws of St. Petersburg as a Subject of Russian Federation.
 - a. Making a favorable investments climate in St. Petersburg.
 - b. The law of St. Petersburg "The Charter of St. Petersburg."
 - c. Ratification of the Program of Small Enterprises' Support and its application to orthopaedics and prosthetics.
3. Social laws of St. Petersburg as a Subject of Russia.
 - a. St. Petersburg laws on social aid to war-disabled persons and veterans.
 - b. Norms and regulation with regard to past and present wars.
4. The deputies' activities.
 - a. Specific problems of communication with the voters.
 - b. Rendering of individual aid.
 - c. Creation of St. Petersburg Regional Public Movement "Scientists against mines."
5. The political role of St. Petersburg Legislative Assembly.
 - a. The coordinators' group of St. Petersburg international relations.
 - b. Legal patterns for St. Petersburg international economics relations practice.
 - c. Control over the St. Petersburg Administration's investment activities.
6. Contacts with the International Institute for Prosthetic Rehabilitation of Landmine Survivors (IPRLS).
 - a. Assistance to war victims.
 - b. Establishment of the International Center for Prosthetic Rehabilitation of Children at the St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics.



Prevention of Nuclear Proliferation and Development of Advanced Lower Limb Prostheses

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Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM

An objective of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and its laboratories is to diminish the risk of nuclear proliferation. The dissolution of the Soviet Union has given rise to many concerns and opportunities related to this subject. While the control of weapons and nuclear material are of concern, so too are the people issues. Consequently, nuclear proliferation activities include providing employment for weapon scientists and engineers in their home countries in subjects of civilian, rather than military, need. Because of the great international need for prosthetics and the recognition that the technologies required for prosthetics development are available in weapons development laboratories, we have encouraged the support of prosthetics development at weapons laboratories as a nonproliferation activity. A project on the development of the Rolling Joint Foot and Ankle, cosponsored by DOE/NN and NIH/NCMRR, was initiated in 1997. This project complemented prior research on the subject sponsored by NIH/NCMRR and included the following participating organizations: Sandia National Laboratories (SNL), Tufts University School of Medicine, Ohio Willow Wood Company (OWW) and Chelyabinsk-70 (C-70). The Russian weapons facility C-70 has performed research on improving the spring subassembly. Advanced design using spaceage materials, complemented by stress analyses and mechanical testing, in cooperation with a local prosthetics facility, have yielded prototypes for US testing and evaluation. The development is ongoing. Another project, on the development of an advanced electronic knee prosthesis, has recently commenced. This project, sponsored by DOE/NN as a Thrust 2 activity, includes matching support from the US commercial partner, OWW. Collaborators on this project are SNL, OWW and C-70. This activity utilizes the C-70 ability to advance the development of a titanium knee housing, and explore potential manufacturing options in Russia, and the Sandia expertise in robotics to be applied to the hydraulic mechanism. OWW is to provide requirements guidance and overall assessment of furnished prototypes. Additional projects, dealing with prosthetics and other disability issues, are under active development.



First Year Experience of the "US-Russian Prosthetic Rehabilitation Bridge" Program

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* St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics, St. Petersburg, Russia

** International Institute for Prosthetic Rehabilitation of Landmine Survivors (IPRLS),
Tufts University, Boston, MA, USA

First Year Objectives

1. The first year objectives of the program 'US-Russian Prosthetic Rehabilitation Bridge' to assist landmine survivors with stump complications, after its announcement in June, 1998, and receiving the initial financial support, were to:
2. Provide training of prosthetists and researchers from the St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics (SPIP), Russia, to allow them to work with American prosthetics technologies and conduct adequate biomechanical studies.
3. Set up a biomechanical laboratory at the SPIP able to generate US-compatible data.
4. Set up a financial mechanism for transfer of funds for the service from IPRLS to SPIP.
5. Identify patients who might benefit mostly from the program.
6. Arrange transportation, reconstructive surgery, hospital stay, physical therapy and prosthetic management at SPIP.
7. Supply SPIP with prosthetic component required.
8. Conduct biomechanical studies on each of the patients to assist in development of a plan for surgery, and to verify outcomes of medical and prosthetic rehabilitation.

Results of the Program

All objectives established for the first year have been fulfilled. Seven patients, four children and three adults were successfully rehabilitated under the Program. The illustrations will be provided on each of seven cases including reports on medical, technical and scientific activities.

American prostheses, including a new Rolling Joint Prosthetic Foot and Ankle, Ohio Willow Wood, Co., Mt. Sterling, OH, were applied to the patients. Objective verification was performed using a Tekscan Pressure Measurement System, Tekscan, Inc., Boston, MA. A unique protocol for comparison of different prosthetic components was developed utilizing the Tekscan data. Data have been electronically transferred to the IPRLS Center for Human Performance located at the New England Sinai Hospital and Rehabilitation Center, Stoughton, MA, for analysis and creation of a database. A proposal for establishment of a Prosthetic Rehabilitation Center for Children, SPIP, Russia, has been developed and submitted to the UNICEF, United Nations, NY, NY.

Acknowledgments

The list of supporters of the program includes but is not limited by: New England Sinai Hospital and Rehabilitation Center; Tufts University School of Medicine; Ohio Willow Wood Co., United Prosthetics, Inc., Tekscan Inc., Liberty Technology, Peak Performance Technologies; Michael and Helen Schaffer Foundation.



Children Amputees, War Victims: A Proposal for Prosthetic Rehabilitation Center For Children in St. Petersburg, Russia

Valery Kudryavtsev, MD, Director of Biomechanics
Anatoly Keyer, MD, Sci.Dr, Director
Alexandr Koryukov MD, Director, Children Amputee Clinic
St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics, St. Petersburg, Russia

Purpose of the study

The study was conducted to provide a statistical analysis on children amputees due to landmine trauma, and justify the establishment of a Prosthetic Rehabilitation Center for Children. A proposal for such a Center is presented for discussion.

Children injured by land mines

Available data on landmine casualties will be presented and discussed. According to data from Medical Military Academy of Russia, 45.6% of military personnel injured in recent war zones, such as Afghanistan and Chechnya, were affected by land mines. Among civilians, that percentage is higher and reaches of 78% , while 68% are adults and 38% are children. Only 32% of children injured by land mines survive, while 62% die.

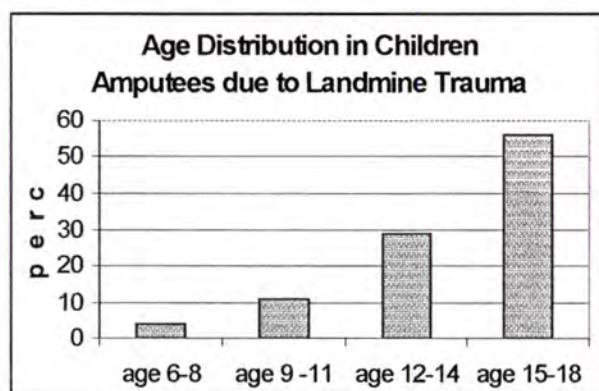


Figure 4.

Age distribution of children landmine survivors is shown in Fig. 1. according to the records of St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics, where 140 children landmine survivors were medically and prosthetically rehabilitated. A need for reconstructive surgery in pediatric amputees due to landmine trauma appears in more than 70% of children. Typical stump problems which prevent children amputees from using prostheses are presented in Table 1⁴.

Table 1.

Stump Problems	%
Painful scars	92
Contractures and ankyloses	35
Osteophytis	6
Cone bone's end penetration and skin consolidation	67
Ulcers and infections of soft tissues	19

⁴ Archive records of St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics on 140 cases.



Proposal for establishment of the Prosthetic Rehabilitation Center for Children (PRCC)

Due to war in Afghanistan, and military conflicts in Nagorny Karabakh, Chechnya, Abkhazia, and other regions of the former Soviet Union, many thousands of amputees, landmine and gunshot survivors are currently waiting for prostheses in Russia. Amputees, who became refugees as native Russians, moved from Chechnya to neighboring regions. The amputee population includes military personnel, and civilians, most of whom are children. There are prosthetic facilities in some areas (Stavropol, Vladikavkaz) neighboring the war zones, but because of high demand it is difficult to get the service over there.

The International Institute for Prosthetic Rehabilitation of Landmine Survivors (IPRLS), Tufts University, Boston, MA, is proposing to establish a Prosthetic Rehabilitation Center for Children in St. Petersburg, Russia. This effort will be a part of a program "US-Russian Prosthetic Rehabilitation Bridge" between Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, USA, and St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics (SPIP), St. Petersburg, Russia.

Objectives for the Prosthetic Rehabilitation Center for Children (PRCC)

1. The new PRCC will provide an integrated medical/prosthetic rehabilitation for children amputees - landmine and gunshot victims. The plan for the PRCC's setup includes training of local prosthetists and surgeons who will treat amputees with stump complications and other medical problems. The following is a list of objectives for the PRCC.
2. Establish a facility to manufacture and maintain lower and upper limb prostheses.
3. Capacity of the PRCC since initiation of operations is estimated:
 - a. Year 1 - 50 new amputees with surgery;
 - b. Year 2 - 75 new amputees with surgery;
 - c. Year 3 and later on - 100 new amputees per year with surgery.
 - d. Outpatient prosthetic management - up to 1300 patients per year.
4. Train two prosthetists for the Year I of operations and one more in Year 2.
5. Train two surgeons from local hospitals to support medical rehabilitation of amputees with complications in their stump and with special medical needs.
6. Identify the first 50 patients to be prosthetically managed at the PRCC.
7. Supply the PRCC with components and materials for rehabilitation of 50 children.
8. Develop a survey of children amputee-landmine survivors in Russia
9. Organize a mobile trainers' team of surgeons and prosthetists to teach personnel at (for) prosthetic centers in zones and countries affected by land mines.

Conclusions

1. Children at the age of 12-18 constitute 85% of all Children landmine survivors.
2. In 91% of landmine trauma in children, there are multiple (37%) or combined (63%) injuries.
3. More than 70% of children amputees due to landmine trauma need reconstructive surgery to be able to wear prostheses.
4. Establishment of the Prosthetic Rehabilitation Center for Children at the St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics will provide service for up to 1,300 children per year.



"Humanitarian Mine Action: Reaffirming our Commitment"

**Ambassador Donald K. Steinberg, Special Representative of President Clinton
and Secretary of State Albright for Global Humanitarian Demining**

July 1999

More than 60 million landmines now planted in some 70 countries pose not only a humanitarian threat to individuals -- 300,000 of whom have been disabled from landmine accidents -- but a threat as well to political, economic, and social stability in mine-affected countries. Landmines pose a constant barrier to peace, democracy, and national reconciliation; they prevent refugees and other displaced persons from returning to their homes after conflict; and they hinder the transition from relief to recovery and development. This why the United States Government is strongly committed to mobilizing resources needed to achieve a mine-safe world by the year 2010 -- a goal we are facilitating within the President's Demining 2010 Initiative.

A Menu of Humanitarian Mine Action

Our Government has dedicated more than \$300 million to humanitarian mine action since 1993, and President Clinton recently announced that we will provide more than \$100 million in the year 2000. These programs are detailed below. But, it must be stressed that no government, international agency, or private group on its own has the capacity to make more than a small dent on the problem. We must work together.

Further, there are no quick fixes or single solutions to the humanitarian problems caused by landmines. The landmine problem is a moving target: even as countries and regions strive to make themselves "mine-safe," new conflicts in Angola, Kosovo, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia and Sudan are leading to the planting of new minefields, especially by insurgency movements. Thus, the best approach involves a comprehensive menu of actions that can be tailored to the needs of each mine-affected country.

This year, we are providing \$35 million in State Department assistance to 25 countries around the world. These funds are helping demine the most dangerous minefields, training foreign deminers, teaching children and their parents how to identify and avoid these weapons, and creating detailed surveys of landmines and the socio-economic problems they cause. These programs are taking place on every continent except Antarctica, from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe. Our largest programs over the past five years have been in Bosnia, Afghanistan, Mozambique, Angola, Cambodia, Rwanda, Laos, and Central America. We also have a special \$14 million program for the Slovenia Trust Fund for demining in the Balkans.



Our Defense Department is training foreign deminers and promoting mine awareness. About one-fourth of all the world's deminers have been trained under this program, which will reach about \$20 million this year.

We are also devoting \$26 million to bring to bear the best scientific and technical talents in this country and abroad on the problem of mine detection and clearance. This involves adapting military technologies to humanitarian demining, encouraging private research, establishing standardized testing centers, supporting basic scientific research at more than a dozen universities throughout the United States, and even applying space age technologies to the problem. At NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, for example, scientists are excited about a project to apply the same techniques they are using to detect life on Mars to protect life on earth.

Under the Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund, the US Agency for International Development is providing \$12 million in assistance this year for the victims of war, mostly landmine survivors, in a dozen countries around the world. Its programs provide artificial limbs as well as medical, social, vocational and psychological assistance for rehabilitation and reintegration of survivors of landmine accidents. The Department of Education's National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research is also providing funding for landmine survivor assistance, with an ongoing project devoted to the development of low-cost prosthetics.

And we are reviewing how we can help destroy stockpiles of mines in countries requesting this help, thus eliminating the threat of an estimated 250 million landmines before they ever enter the ground.

Success Stories in the Making

The true measure of success in this fight is not just the number of mines removed from the ground, but the improvement of socio-economic conditions in mined countries. In this sense, the situation is not as hopeless as it is sometimes portrayed. Working with the U.N. and other foreign donors, for example, we have helped Cambodia cut its landmine accident rate by 90 percent since 1992 -- down from 500 per month to 50 per month now. In Afghanistan, despite continuing instability, tens of thousands of hectares of previously mined farmlands have been put back into cultivation, and in Mozambique, 4,000 miles of roads have been cleared, allowing hundreds of thousands of refugees to return to their homes. In these countries one can bear witness to how quickly people return to their homes, replant their fields, and regain their personal dignity after being informed that their village is mine-safe.

We are working with others to multiply these results elsewhere. We are supporting the U.N. Mine Action Service, UN Development Programme country projects, and UNICEF. We are strengthening mine action centers and thereby the indigenous capacity of mine-affected countries, helping maintain databases through the Geneva International Center and James Madison University, working with the European Union and others to identify a global network of facilities to assess promising demining technology, and cooperating with the 44 nations of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council to coordinate new humanitarian demining. We are reviewing



assistance we can provide to help destroy stockpiles of mines in countries requesting this help, eliminating the threat of hundreds of millions of mines before they enter the ground.

Public-Private Partnerships

Here in the United States, a number of groups have come together with community-led initiatives to address this global tragedy. We are also working with private partners to pool our creative talents and resources to develop imaginative approaches:

- The U.N. Association of the USA and the Humpty Dumpty Institute have joined to sponsor the "Adopt a Minefield" program, which is working with the U.N. to help demine Afghanistan, Bosnia, Cambodia, Croatia, and Mozambique. Already, groups in a dozen states around the U.S. have raised or pledged \$25,000 or more each to support U.N. and host country efforts to demine the most dangerous mine fields in these nations.
- DC Comics, the Defense Department, and UNICEF are producing mine awareness comic books for Bosnia and Central America, in which Superman and Wonder Woman teach children and their parents to identify and avoid contact with these weapons. An Albanian language version for Kosovo is going from concept to distribution within just 2 months. Another project underway is a Portuguese-language version for Mozambique and Angola.
- The Marshall Legacy Institute has initiated a "Canine Corps" program to expand the use of explosive-sniffing dogs in mine detection around the world. This project is supported by the Humane Society, UNDP, DC Comics and the State Department. The Humane Society is engaged, in part, because landmines kill hundreds of thousands of animals around the world each year.
- The U.N. is working with a consortium of international NGOs led by Vietnam Veterans of American Foundation to produce standardized surveys for a dozen highly mined countries. This program -- also supported by Ted Turner's U.N. Foundation and the Canadian Government -- will provide a framework for planning new strategies, minimizing the impact of landmines, and providing criteria for measuring the success of mine action projects.

We are also working with several organizations to meet the needs of landmine survivors. Two organizations which have recently launched programs are Landmine Survivors Network, which is providing essential peer counseling that only fellow landmine survivors can offer, and Physicians Against Landmines, which is developing low cost prosthetics and orthotics and rehabilitation programs.

Finally, we are also working to raise U.S. public awareness on landmines. Fortunately, landmines are far removed from the everyday lives of Americans, but they can draw us into a deeper appreciation of the rest of the world. For example, the Los Angeles school system observed Memorial Day this year by giving information on landmines to teachers for use in lesson plans and supporting the public-private partnerships described above. These efforts draw on humanitarian impulses and the natural ties between school children in the US and those in their



places of origin, such as Central America, Southeast Asia, and Africa. These efforts are being replicated throughout the country. Similarly, the Rockefeller Foundation is leading a group that is producing a comprehensive CD-ROM on landmines, to be distributed to schools, civic organizations, the media, and other public outlets throughout the United States and abroad.

U.S. Policy on Anti-Personnel Landmines

We want to conclude with a few words about our anti-personnel landmine policy. Our Government welcomes the international commitment to eliminate the humanitarian crisis caused by anti-personnel landmines. Still, we have not signed the Ottawa Convention because of the President's concern for the safety and security of our men and women in uniform and our unique responsibilities around the world for the security of friends and allies, including in the defense of South Korea. In negotiations on the Convention, we sought two changes that would have allowed us to sign. First, we sought an adequate transition period to allow us time to identify and field an alternative to anti-personnel landmines. Second, we sought to protect our mixed anti-tank systems, which include an element banned under the Convention. Regrettably, these changes were not accepted.

Nonetheless, the United States will sign the Convention by 2006 if we succeed in identifying and fielding suitable alternatives to our anti-personnel landmines and mixed anti-tank systems by then. We are aggressively pursuing such alternatives, and are planning to spend more than \$80 million in 1999 and 2000 in this effort.

Further, since 1996, the United States has destroyed 3.3 million non-self-destructing anti-personnel landmines -- all our long-lived APL except those needed for defense in Korea and training. We will end the use of all anti-personnel landmines outside Korea by 2003. In 1997, the President permanently banned the export or transfer of anti-personnel landmines, and we are seeking to universalize such a ban in the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva.

We greatly welcome the Senate's historic and bipartisan ratification on May 20 of the amended Mines Protocol to the Convention on Conventional Weapons, which contains key restrictions on landmine use and will capture a number of important APL producing and exporting countries that have not signed the Ottawa Convention

While many Americans would have our Government take a different course on the question of adhering to the Ottawa Convention, disagreement over this question must not deter us from our common vision of eliminating the threat of landmines around the world by the year 2010. Working together with mine-affected countries, international agencies, private groups and foreign donors, we can meet this challenge. We owe the next generation of world citizens nothing less than the right to walk the earth without fear.



ADDENDUM: KOSOVO

Over the past few months, much work in the US Government has been concentrated on creating the conditions in Kosovo that will allow for the safe return of the refugees with respect to the problem created by land mines, unexploded ordnance (UXO) and booby-traps. Below is a review of the situation in Kosovo and US Government initiatives and priorities for addressing this problem.

First, while the picture of conditions on the ground is only now emerging, it is clear that the combination of extensive Serb mine fields planted along virtually the whole southern border, and KLA, Serb and NATO unexploded ordnance -- including cluster bombs, and mines and booby-traps laid by the Serb and KLA military and paramilitary forces -- have made Kosovo among the world's most dangerous real estate. To put this in perspective, the United States has programs in about 30 countries around the world to assist mine clearance, mine awareness, and survivors' assistance. In the space of a few months, Kosovo has risen to the top of our agenda.

Despite warnings to the contrary, including from President Clinton himself, many refugees took the entry of NATO forces into Kosovo as a sign that it is safe to return. In the refugee camps on the borders of Albania and Macedonia, in speaking with the Kosovar people, and despite the fact that they said that they understood the need to be patient and prudent and let NATO and private deminers secure the terrain, it was clear that they were returning very quickly. And, indeed, about 250,000 of them have already returned.

There are four requirements for ensuring the safe return of the Kosovars: First, until security conditions allow the international community to proceed with full demining, a key focus has to be mine awareness, so that the returnees know exactly what they are facing when they go home and how they should react. With US Government funding assistance, UNICEF has blanketed the region now with a million posters and pamphlets. NATO and the UNHCR are using radio messages, and even Superman is about to get into the act, through 500,000 copies of an Albanian-language mine-awareness comic book that DC Comics has developed in partnership with and funded by the US Department of Defense (such comic books have already been successfully used in Bosnia, in Serbo-Croatian, and Central America, in Spanish).

Regrettably, we estimate that mines and unexploded ordnance will be an everyday fact of life for the Kosovar people for some 3 to 5 years. Because of that, all the children, and even their parents, must be empowered to protect themselves, through radio messages, school curricula, theater groups and other means. In Angola, which has long been one of the most mine-infested countries in the world, every school child sings songs about land mines, learns about them in school, plays games, sees dance troops, theater groups, puppet shows, et cetera. Unfortunately, the reality in Kosovo will have to be the same.

Second, at the same time, NATO has begun to clear mines and unexploded ordnance on major roads, bridges and other sites that they need for their deployment. A large number of demining groups funded by a variety of countries, including Norwegian Peoples Aid, Mines Advisory Group, Help, Halo Trust, and others, have transferred personnel to the region to add to NATO's



efforts by providing emergency demining throughout Kosovo. The State Department has let a contract with Ronco Corporation, an experienced civilian demining contractor, to provide six experienced and well-equipped mine clearance teams, including detection dogs and handlers. This will total some 75 deminers and support staff, including 12 dogs and handlers, medics, and technicians. This is going to start as soon as NATO gives the green light that the security conditions have stabilized in specific regions of the country.

Third, we need to demine quickly, but we also need to demine smartly. We need to focus emergency clearance on those areas through which the refugees will be returning, and we need to focus on schools, marketplaces, water supplies and other areas critical to socioeconomic recovery.

For this reason, a leading British demining group, called Halo Trust, entered Kosovo literally when the NATO forces first entered, on June 13, and they are completing an initial study to help define demining priorities. Preliminary results from their work will be available in July. The US will also be supporting a more comprehensive survey headed by the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation. This survey will assess the socioeconomic impact of the land mine/UXO problem and aid in prioritizing programs over the long term. Fortunately, Serb forces have provided a number of maps to describe where their minefields are. NATO and the UN are now studying these.

All of these efforts are being well-coordinated within the international community, and it is important to highlight the leadership that the United Nations Mine Action Service is providing, including the setting up now of a coordinating center in Pristina.

Finally, there will be more land mine accidents; we know that. And regrettably, this will be a situation that is going to plague that area for quite some time. Today, even a relatively minor accident in Kosovo could be fatal. Because of this, the US Agency for International Development and the State Department are supporting emergency mobile medical facilities with trauma care capability as a temporary measure until health facilities can be established.

In summary, the conditions for the safe return of refugees to much of Kosovo do not exist at present. There is no clearer demonstration of that fact than the recent tragic deaths of the British peacekeepers in an accident with unexploded ordnance. Still, we know that the refugees are returning anyway, and we are committed to working with the United Nations, other bilateral donors, NATO and the Kosovar people themselves to ensure that the tragedy already suffered by the Kosovars is not multiplied by the tragedy of numerous land mine accidents.

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Name	Presentation Content	Presentation delivery	Presentation Aids and Materials	Additional Comments
1. Medical Rehabilitation				
Dastoor	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	_____
Schaller	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	_____
Bowker	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	_____
Poonekar	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	_____
Wertheim	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	_____
Kudryavtsev	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	_____
2. Prosthetic Components and Technologies				
Pitkin	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	_____
Hanson	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	_____
Steffen	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	_____
3. Amputees' Perspective				
Thomas	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	_____
White	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	_____
4. Politics and Economics				
Brodsky	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	_____
Liverovsky	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	_____
Lieberman	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	_____
5. US-Russian Prosthetic Rehabilitation Bridge				
Keyer	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	5 4 3 2 1 0	_____
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