

**PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY
IN CASE OF ARMED CONFLICT**

**INFORMATION
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION
OF CULTURAL PROPERTY
IN CASE OF ARMED CONFLICT**

THE HAGUE 1954

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INTRODUCTION

Article 26, paragraph 2, of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, adopted at the Hague in 1954, stipulates that, at least every four years the High Contracting Parties "shall forward to the Director-General a report giving whatever information they think suitable concerning any measures being taken, prepared or contemplated by their respective administrations in fulfilment of the ... Convention and of the Regulations for its execution".

Reports were received by the Director-General in 1962, 1965-1966 and 1969-1970 and published in documents Unesco/CA/RBC/1/3 and Add. 1-6, SHC/MD/1 dated 19 May 1967 and SHC/MD/6 dated 30 April 1970 respectively.

In March 1977, the Director-General again invited the High Contracting Parties to forward to him the reports referred to in Article 26 of the Convention. The Director-General received reports from 19 High Contracting Parties.

These last reports of High Contracting Parties are published in the present document which also recalls chiefly the historical background of the Convention and describes the measures taken in connection with the implementation thereof.

I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Adoption of the Convention

1. The Convention and Protocol for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict were adopted by an intergovernmental conference, convened by the Executive Board of Unesco in pursuance of a resolution of the General Conference. At the invitation of the Netherlands Government this Conference met at the Hague from 21 April to 14 May 1954.

2. All the Member States of Unesco, together with a number of non-Member States, as decided by the Executive Board (33 EX/Decisions 8.3.1), were invited to send a delegation furnished with the necessary powers to enable it, if required, to sign international agreements. Of the 86 States thus invited, 56 were represented at the conference.

Signature

3. The Convention and Protocol remained open

for signature by all States invited to the conference, from 14 May to 31 December 1954. By this latter date, the Convention had been signed by 50 States and the Protocol by 40 States.

Entry into force

4. In accordance with the provisions of Article 33, the Convention entered into force on 7 August 1956, that is, three months after five instruments of ratification had been deposited. It enters into force, for each State which has ratified or acceded to it, three months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession; this is subject, however, to the provisions of Article 33, paragraph 3, which stipulates that ratifications and accessions shall take effect immediately when the States ratifying or acceding are Parties to a conflict such as that defined in the Convention.

States invited to accede

5. The Convention contains a clause stipulating that from the date of its entry into force it shall be open for accession by all States invited to the Hague Conference which have not signed it, as well as by any other State invited to accede by the Executive Board. Availing itself of this clause the Board adopted at its 53rd session a resolution inviting all States becoming members of Unesco which had not been invited to the Hague Conference in 1954 to accede to the Convention.

Ratification and accessions

6. As at 1 March 1979, 68 instruments of ratification or accession to the Convention and 58 to the Protocol had been deposited with the Director-General. A list of those States, together with the dates of deposit of the instruments, is annexed to this introduction.

II. MEASURES TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION (1970-1978)

International list of persons

7. Article 1 of the Regulations for the execution of the Convention stipulates that on the entry into

force of the Convention, the Director-General "shall compile an international list consisting of all persons nominated by the High Contracting Parties as qualified to carry out the functions of Commissioner-General for Cultural Property". In accordance with the terms of the same Article which foresees the periodic revision of this list, revised lists compiled as at 30 May 1973 and subsequently as at 31 May 1976 were transmitted to the High Contracting Parties.

International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection

8. Article 8 of the Convention provides that, subject to certain conditions "There may be placed under special protection a limited number of refuges intended to shelter movable cultural property in the event of armed conflict, of centres containing monuments and other immovable cultural property of very great importance" and that such special protection is granted by their entry in the "International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection". Article 12 of the Regulations for the execution of the Convention stipulates, moreover, that the Director-General shall maintain this Register and that he shall furnish copies to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the High Contracting Parties. Under Article 9 of the Convention, the High Contracting Parties undertake to ensure the immunity of cultural property entered in the Register by refraining "from any act of hostility directed against such property and, except for the cases provided for in paragraph 5 of Article 8, from any use of such property or its surroundings for military purposes". Article 13 of the above-mentioned Regulations provides that any High Contracting Party may submit an application for entry in the Register.

9. By letter dated 31 March 1972, the Government of the Khmer Republic⁽¹⁾ addressed to the Director-General an application for the entry in the Register of two centres containing monuments; a refuge and two other immovable cultural properties in the Province of Siem Reap. The Director-General informed High Contracting Parties on 25 April 1972 of this request, referring to Article 14, paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the execution of the Convention which stipulates that "Any High Contracting Party may, by letter addressed to the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, lodge an objection to the registration of cultural property". Within the time-limit for the receipt of such communications, foreseen in the same Article, the Director-General had received letters from four High Contracting Parties, namely Cuba, Egypt, Romania and Yugoslavia, in which they referred to the fact that the request for the registration of the cultural property in question had not been submitted by the authority which they considered to be the only government which had the right to represent the Khmer Republic. The Director-General did not proceed with the registration of the said cultural property.

10. On 21 July 1977, the Federal Republic of Germany transmitted to the Director-General a

formal request for the entry in the above-mentioned Register of a refuge for cultural property called the Central Refuge Oberrieder Stollen. Since no objection to the registration of the aforesaid refuge had been lodged by any High Contracting Party within the four months' time-limit prescribed by the Regulations for the execution of the Convention, the Central Refuge Oberrieder Stollen was entered in the Register on 22 April 1978 in accordance with Article 15 of the Regulations. A certified copy of the entry was sent on 26 June 1978 to the High Contracting Parties, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, at the request of the Federal Republic of Germany, to States which, while not Parties to the Convention, had been invited to attend the Intergovernmental Conference on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, and to all the other States invited by the Executive Board of Unesco to accede to the Convention.

Middle East

11. As reported in the introduction to document SHC/MD/6 dated 30 April 1970 which contained the previous reports received from High Contracting Parties, the control procedures laid down in the Regulations for the execution of the Convention was put into force following the Middle East conflict in 1967.

12. As provided in Article 2 of the Regulations, the High Contracting Parties in conflict appointed representatives for cultural property and Commissioners-General for Cultural Property were appointed to those Parties. The functions of the Commissioners-General as set out in Article 6 of the Regulations are to deal with all matters referred to them in connection with the application of the Convention in conjunction with the representatives of the Parties to which they are accredited; with the agreement of these Parties, they have the right to order investigations or to conduct them themselves. They communicate their reports to the Parties concerned, sending copies to the Director-General.

13. Mr. Karl Brunner (Switzerland) was appointed for the Arab Republic of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic and Mr. G. Reinink (Netherlands) for Israel, and both took up their duties as Commissioners-General on 1 December 1967. Following the death of Mr. Brunner in February 1972, Professor de Angelis d'Ossat was appointed Commissioner-General for Cultural Property accredited to Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic in September 1972.

14. In January 1977, Mr. Reinink informed the Director-General that, due to his state of health, it was impossible for him to continue exercising the functions of Commissioner-General for Cultural Property accredited to the Government of Israel and that he wished his term of office to be considered as terminated as of 1 February 1977. Professor de Angelis d'Ossat subsequently informed the Director-General that he would like to be relieved of his functions as Commissioner-General for Cultural Property accredited to the

(1) Since called "Democratic Kampuchea".

Governments of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic and that he wished his term of office to be considered as terminated as of 30 June 1977.

15. The Director-General notified the High Contracting Parties in conflict of the communications received from Mr. Reinink and Professor de Angelis d'Ossat and informed them of the procedure to be followed with respect to the designation of new Commissioners-General as stipulated in Articles 4 and 9 of the Regulations for the execution of the Convention.

16. In January 1978, the Permanent Delegates to Unesco of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic expressed the wish that Switzerland assume the functions of Protecting Power as provided for in Article 9 of the above-mentioned Regulations with a view to the appointment of a Commissioner-General for Cultural Property accredited to Israel. The Permanent Delegate of Switzerland informed the Director-General in February 1978 that Switzerland was ready to assume those functions. This information was communicated to the Permanent Delegates of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic as well as to the Permanent Delegate of Israel. At the same time these Delegates were informed that the Secretariat remained - within the limits of its competence - at the disposal of the parties concerned in connection with further steps to be taken.

17. In connection with the designation of a Commissioner-General accredited to Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, the Permanent Delegate of Israel informed the Secretariat in April 1978 that his Government had chosen Switzerland as the neutral State to undertake the functions of a protecting power referred to in Article 9 of the above-mentioned Regulations. The Permanent Delegate of Switzerland informed the Secretariat in May 1978 that Switzerland was ready to assume the functions of a Protecting Power with a view to the designation of a Commissioner-General accredited to the above-mentioned four States. In May 1978 the Permanent Delegates of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic were invited to proceed jointly with the Permanent Delegate of Switzerland to designate from the international list of persons compiled in accordance with Article 1 of the said Regulations a new Commissioner-General for Cultural Property accredited to the Governments of the four Arab States concerned.

18. At the time of preparation of the present document, negotiations were being carried out between all the parties concerned with a view to selecting the Commissioners-General from the above-mentioned list of persons.

Cambodia⁽¹⁾

19. In June 1970, the Government of Cambodia requested the Organization for technical assistance in organizing the protection of Khmer cultural property, within the terms of Article 23 of the Convention. The Director-General brought the above-mentioned request to the attention of

the Executive Board at its 84th session, and informed the Board that he had taken all the necessary measures to provide the assistance requested. The Executive Board, by resolution 4.3.3 adopted at that session, invited the Director-General "to establish contacts with all those concerned, in the spirit of the Hague Convention, with a view to preserving the monuments of Cambodia's cultural heritage from destruction, profanation and pillage".

20. In response to the request from the Government of Cambodia, the Director-General asked Mr. V. Elisseeff (France) to undertake a three-week mission to Cambodia. Mr. Elisseeff stayed in Cambodia from 22 June to 12 July 1970. The Director-General reported to the Executive Board at its 85th session on the application to Cambodia of the Hague Convention (document 85 EX/9), drawing on the communications received from Mr. Elisseeff. Among the measures reported were: the establishment of a Special Corps of personnel responsible for the protection of cultural property; the elaboration of plans for a concrete shelter intended to house valuable objects and documents; and the placing of distinctive emblems on several items of immovable cultural property. The report referred in addition, to certain practical measures of protection that had been recommended and set out several suggestions relating to future action.

21. In the light of the recommendations made by Mr. Elisseeff, two further consultant missions were sent to Cambodia in connection with the application of the Convention, with the following specific objectives: the first, undertaken in October 1970, to work out a long-term programme for the protection of cultural property and the second (October/November 1970), composed of three technical experts, in order to undertake the safe packaging and storage of valuable objects from Cambodian museums, for which special equipment had been provided. The reports of these two consultant missions were transmitted to the Government of the Khmer Republic in February 1971.

Cyprus

22. Following the outbreak of armed conflict in Cyprus, the Acting Director-General sent telegrams on 20 July 1974 to the Governments of Cyprus and of Turkey which had deposited their instruments of accession on 9 September 1964 and on 15 December 1965 respectively, drawing their attention to the obligations they had contracted to respect and apply the Convention and laying stress in particular on the terms of Article 4, paragraph 1, thereof; he also called their attention to the provisions of the Regulations for the execution of the Convention concerning the organization of control. Not having received any acknowledgement from the Government of Turkey the Acting Director-General sent a further telegram to that Government on 19 August 1974 recalling the terms of his previous telegram and expressing his concern with the fate of important archaeological and historical monuments

(1) Since called "the Khmer Republic" and then "Democratic Kampuchea".

and sites as well as other cultural property in areas controlled by the Turkish army; he also appealed to the Government of Turkey to do its utmost to safeguard this cultural property and referred again to Article 4, paragraph 1 of the Convention.

India- Pakistan

23. After the outbreak of hostilities, the Acting Director-General sent telegrams on 7 December 1971 to the Governments of India and Pakistan, both High Contracting Parties to the Convention, in which he drew the attention of the parties to the conflict to the obligations they had contracted

to apply the Convention, emphasizing in particular the terms of Article 4, paragraph 1 thereof; he called their attention, furthermore, to the provisions of the Regulations for the execution of the Convention concerning the organization of control. 24. The Foreign Secretary of Pakistan stated in his cable of 9 December 1971 addressed to the Acting Director-General that the Pakistan Government shared the latter's anxiety for the safety and protection of places of cultural importance and was fully cognizant of the obligations of the Convention; he proceeded to indicate that the Government had already taken the necessary measures to ensure the protection of cultural property.

CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY
IN THE EVENT OF ARMED CONFLICT
(The Hague, 14 May 1954)

List of States having deposited an instrument of ratification or accession
1 March 1979

<u>States</u>	<u>Convention</u>	<u>Protocol</u>
	Date of deposit of ratification (R) or accession (A)	Date of deposit of ratification (R) or accession (A)
Albania	20.12.1960 (A)	20.12.1960 (A)
Austria	25.03.1964 (R)	25.03.1964 (R)
Belgium	16.09.1960 (R)	16.09.1960 (R)
Brazil	12.09.1958 (R)	12.09.1958 (R)
Bulgaria	7.08.1956 (A)	9.10.1958 (A)
Burma	10.02.1956 (R)	10.02.1956 (R)
Byelorussian SSR	7.05.1957 (R)	7.05.1957 (R)
Cuba	26.11.1957 (R)	26.11.1957 (R)
Cyprus	9.09.1964 (A)	9.09.1964 (A)
Czechoslovakia	6.12.1957 (R)	6.12.1957 (R)
Democratic Kampuchea	4.04.1962 (R)	4.04.1962 (R)
Dominican Republic	5.01.1960 (A)	-
Ecuador	2.10.1956 (R)	8.02.1961 (R)
Egypt	17.08.1955 (R)	17.08.1955 (R)
France	7.06.1957 (R)	7.06.1957 (R)
Gabon	4.12.1961 (A)	4.12.1961 (A)
German Democratic Republic	16.01.1974 (A)	16.01.1974 (A)
Germany, Federal Republic of	11.08.1967 (R)	11.08.1967 (R)
Ghana	25.07.1960 (A)	25.07.1960 (A)
Guinea	20.09.1960 (A)	11.12.1961 (A)
Holy See	24.02.1958 (A)	24.02.1958 (A)
Hungary	17.05.1956 (R)	16.08.1956 (A)
India	16.06.1958 (R)	16.06.1958 (R)
Indonesia	10.01.1967 (R)	26.07.1967 (R)
Iran	22.06.1959 (R)	22.06.1959 (R)
Iraq	21.12.1967 (R)	21.12.1967 (R)
Israel	3.10.1957 (R)	1.04.1958 (A)

<u>States</u>	<u>Convention</u>	<u>Protocol</u>
	Date of deposit of rati- fication (R) or accession (A)	Date of deposit of rati- fication (R) or accession (A)
Italy	9.05.1958 (R)	9.05.1958 (R)
Jordan	2.10.1967 (R)	2.10.1957 (R)
Kuwait	6.06.1969 (A)	11.02.1970 (A)
Lebanon	1.06.1960 (R)	1.06.1960 (R)
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	19.11.1957 (R)	19.11.1957 (R)
Liechtenstein	28.04.1960 (A)	28.04.1960 (A)
Luxembourg	29.09.1961 (R)	29.09.1961 (R)
Madagascar	3.11.1961 (A)	3.11.1961 (A)
Malaysia	12.12.1960 (A)	12.12.1960 (A)
Mali	18.05.1961 (A)	18.05.1961 (A)
Mexico	7.05.1956 (R)	7.05.1956 (R)
Monaco	10.12.1957 (R)	10.12.1957 (R)
Mongolia	4.11.1964 (A)	-
Morocco	30.08.1968 (A)	30.08.1968 (A)
Netherlands	14.10.1958 (R)	14.10.1958 (R)
Nicaragua	25.11.1959 (R)	25.11.1959 (R)
Niger	6.12.1976 (A)	6.12.1976 (A)
Nigeria	5.06.1961 (A)	5.06.1961 (A)
Norway	19.09.1961 (R)	19.09.1961 (R)
Oman	26.10.1977 (A)	-
Pakistan	27.03.1959 (A)	27.03.1959 (A)
Panama	17.07.1962 (A)	-
Poland	6.08.1956 (R)	6.08.1956 (R)
Qatar	31.07.1973 (A)	-
Romania	21.03.1958 (R)	21.03.1958 (A)
San Marino	9.02.1956 (R)	9.02.1956 (R)
Saudi Arabia	20.01.1971 (A)	-
Spain	7.07.1960 (R)	-
Sudan	23.07.1970 (A)	-
Switzerland	15.05.1962 (A)	15.05.1962 (A)
Syrian Arab Republic	6.03.1958 (R)	6.03.1958 (R)
Thailand	2.05.1958 (A)	2.05.1958 (A)
Turkey	15.12.1965 (A)	15.12.1965 (A)
Ukrainian SSR	6.02.1957 (R)	6.02.1957 (R)
USSR	4.01.1957 (R)	4.01.1957 (R)
United Republic of Cameroon	12.10.1961 (A)	12.10.1961 (A)
United Republic of Tanzania	23.09.1971 (A)	-
Upper Volta	18.12.1969 (A)	-
Democratic Yemen	6.02.1970 (A)	6.02.1970 (A)
Yugoslavia	13.02.1956 (R)	13.02.1956 (R)
Zaire	18.04.1961 (A)	18.04.1961 (A)

AUSTRIA

Report to Unesco in Paris on the measures taken in Austria during the years 1970-1976 in the spirit of the Hague Convention of 1954 on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

Observation

The Convention Bureau of the Federal Department of Historical Monuments was set up by decree of 5 February 1968 of the former Federal Ministry of Education with a view to the application of The Hague Convention; since 1 June 1975, it has been directed by M. Farka. The former Director, H. Foramitti, continues to head the Photogrammetric Department.

The Bureau is now called the Documentation Centre and Convention Bureau of the Federal Department of Historic Monuments. Its sphere of competence has been extended by the executive of the Federal Department of Historic Monuments and it is now responsible for a central documentation, including documentation connected with inventories, as well as general information on the preservation of monuments and the protection of cultural property. These measures were taken in agreement with the Federal Ministry of Science and Research (document 31.925/1/33/76 of 6 February 1976). They meet current requirements and are in the interest of the protection of cultural property in Austria.

Articles 1 to 3

The inventory of movable and immovable cultural property has been methodically compiled and extended in certain spheres. The first three stages have been completed; work has recently begun on the fourth stage.

Priority lists A, B, C and D have been compiled by subject for the provinces of the Federation. They have been completed or are constantly being completed and updated with respect to the following cultural property: old towns, groups of buildings - castles, country seats, convents, abbeys, etc. - buildings, for example churches, houses, etc., historic gardens, archaeological

excavations, complete archives, libraries and museums (the complete collection or all the cultural property preserved is regarded as a single item of cultural property for protection). Bells, organs, stained glass windows, murals classified in accordance with the Austrian law on the protection of historic monuments and, lastly, natural caves, are also entered on these lists. The list of small monuments such as sculptures and civil and military memorials is in preparation; it forms the fourth stage of the work.

The available priority lists currently cover 40,000 registered items of cultural property situated throughout the federal territory. For technical reasons, these detailed or priority lists have been grouped into collective priority lists, made out in alphabetical order of the localities in each province of the Federation. They include all the cultural property in a specific place. Collective lists running to 3,500 A4 pages have been compiled for all the provinces of the Federation. The list for Burgenland was published in 1976; the list for Upper Austria is in the press and should appear this year.

As we have stated, the collections of museums, libraries and archives on collective priority lists form an aggregate and are consequently regarded as a single item of property to be protected. For this reason, importance is attached to the catalogues and inventories already in existence in libraries, museums and archives. They can serve as priority lists for the protection of cultural property within collections. It has accordingly been recommended to those in charge of collections and museums that they classify the listed objects of the collections as priority A, B or C.

Alongside these measures, the collective priority lists of cultural property will be completed by the publication of a map of Austria for the protection of cultural property on the scale 1:50,000 and 1:200,000. Originally, 20 sheets of the map were published on the scale 1:50,000; since 1975-1976, about 40 sheets a year have appeared. Altogether, 84 sheets have been published; a further 44 are in press and should appear this year. These maps of cultural property are currently available for Burgenland, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Carinthia, parts of

Styria and Salzburg. Dark red symbols printed on the map of Austria on the scale 1:50,000 and on the outline map of Austria (Burgenland 1:200,000 with the layout of the roads) show the historic monuments in the different localities by categories (castles, country seats, churches, buildings, gardens, etc.) and indicate their priority (A, B, C or D) and their owner (State or local authority church or private person).

As appears from the report submitted in 1969, the summary inventories of Austrian cultural property for each province of the Federation have already been published in the *Dehio-Handbücher der Kunstdenkmäler* series. To date, only the handbooks on Vienna and Lower Austria have been revised. During the last two years, updated versions of the handbooks for Carinthia and Burgenland have been published.

As regards the scientifically compiled lists of Austrian artistic topography, attention may be drawn to the publication of six volumes (for Innsbruck, Oberwölz, Oberwart, the 3rd District of Vienna) and two volumes (churches and Kremsmünster).

The following inventories and documentation in respect of localities have been prepared alongside plans on the scale 1:1,000 and 1:2,000 indicating the age of buildings: the first volume of the atlas of protected areas in Austria published in 1970; topographical plans of 167 communes showing characteristic façades, the graphic demarcation of the protected areas, distinguishing between the architectural and historic value of buildings, and an aerial photograph and brief description of each classified area. For the second volume of the atlas on Vienna, the capital, all the plans of the protected areas have been passed for press. Two-thirds of the other topographical plans of the districts of old towns in Austria have reached a very advanced stage. The third volume of the atlas should come out in about two years' time.

With the aim of compiling photogrammetric documentation on cultural property, an inventory has already been made of 250,000 sq. m. of façade surfaces and 3,500 photographs have been taken, 1,100 items of photogrammetric material have been archived; documents on some 99,000 sq. m. of surface have been processed. The archives contain more than 50,000 plates. The Photogrammetric Department works in 20-44 communes each year. Within the context of the aid given by Austria to regions hit by earthquakes (such as Friuli in Northern Italy), photogrammetric work at Gemone, Venzona, Colloredo di Montalbano, Artegna, Spilimbergo, etc. has provided an opportunity to try out the use of these methods in the event of a disaster. The collection of aerial photographs of the most important classified regions has been increased to 160 photographs; it is enlarged by around 12 aerial photographs a year.

The Photographic Department and the Central Photographic Archives have 130,000 negatives and 180,000 prints of items of cultural property, interiors and exteriors, details and the most characteristic features of streets and views of specific places. Also the regional curators of the Federal

Department of Historic Monuments have their own photographic archives and plans relating to cultural property, which contain a vast wealth of information.

Both the Photogrammetric Department and the Central Photographic Department have recently been modernized or had new facilities installed. The Photogrammetric Department has moved into spacious new premises. Its equipment is among the most modern of its kind in the world. Further expansion is planned with the aim of facilitating the protection of cultural property.

The plan archives of the Federal Department of Historic Monuments house around 6,000 plans and drawings of old towns and monuments, including façades and foundation plans, etc. This Department has also been modernized and an inventory has been made of its documentation.

Various scientific tools are available to aid the systematic documentation and scientific appraisal of Austrian cultural property, including the central index for monuments of artistic value containing 57,000 entries, the collection of 5,500 old illustrations with a topographical index, the indexes for castles, country seats and ruins containing 2,000 entries, and the collection of copies of mediaeval paintings. The central index on cultural property to be protected has also been enlarged. This emergency index, which was referred to in the 1969 report, consists of 13,200 cards containing essential data on each item of cultural property to be protected. It is easy to handle and transport.

The Documentation Centre and the Convention Bureau attached to the Federal Department of Historic Monuments have compiled a general card index for the Federal Department of Historic Monuments. It contains all available information on each item of cultural property. After the initial development phase, this general index will contain around 400,000 items of data. With a view to facilitating the protection of cultural property, efforts are being made to set up or improve a bibliographical card index, archives of plans relating to the Convention (1,300 geographical maps, maps relating to the protection of cultural property, etc., 415 inventoried numbers), a collection of slides on themes such as the "protection of cultural property", "protection against disasters", "cultural property", "military protection of cultural property", etc. (around 1,000 copies), film archives (11 films on the protection of cultural property, the restoration of works of art, etc.), tape archives for texts (132 cassettes) and microfilm archives. It is planned to combine the advantages of the existing microfilm installation with those offered by a computerized system so as to achieve speedier and more effective use of data on the protection of cultural property and obtain a greater degree of clarity in programming.

Article 2

In addition to the measures taken or planned with a view to protecting cultural property on Austrian soil against the foreseeable effects of an armed conflict, an educational campaign has been stepped up at all levels of the Austrian Federal Army to

inculcate the idea that cultural property should be respected. Seminars, courses and competitions, military games and practical exercises relating to the protection of cultural property are organized at the military schools and barracks.

The fundamental idea that cultural property should be respected is embodied in the overall defence strategy of the country. It is disseminated through courses and lectures, and through the publications of organizations such as the civil defence organizations, the police, the fire brigade, etc.

Article 3

In relation with the principles of overall defence of the country, a reasoned approach has been developed in favour of the notion of general protection of Austrian cultural property.

The protection of Austrian cultural property has been organizationally combined with the preservation of historical monuments. Should the occasion arise, the Documentation Centre and the Convention Bureau of the Federal Department of Historic Monuments will take on the responsibility for co-ordination, co-operation with the national authorities and the institutions responsible for the protection of cultural property, and for representation or support in relation to a protecting power or international commissioner-general. In the Federal Provinces, the regional curators will be responsible for co-ordination and practical co-operation with the regional departments, military commands and other competent departments or institutions. They will have to report to the central office for the protection of cultural property, i. e. the Documentation Centre and Convention Bureau. On the basis of discussions with all those concerned, data and instructions have been built up on the content and application of The Hague Convention, and on the opportunities for joint action. Furthermore, all the competent departments have been supplied with the collective priority lists of cultural property and all the index cards for the map relating to the protection of cultural property in Austria, in the form of a working/planning document.

We should like to mention a measure which we consider to be of fundamental importance: the integration of the protection of cultural property and, consequently, The Hague Convention, in the planning and design of the overall defence strategy of the Republic of Austria. Questions concerning the alarm to be given in the event of a crisis have also been resolved in this context.

In the sphere of civil defence, working parties take on practical responsibility for the protection of cultural property. The protection of cultural property is also included in civil-defence disaster plans and in the directives of the Austrian Federal Association of Professional Firemen. Since more frequent natural disasters are recorded in Austria than in other countries, an alarm system for regional curators has also been arranged. Co-operation between the competent departments and the bodies responsible for the protection of cultural property is of the utmost importance in the

event of a crisis. The working parties of the Austrian civil-defence meet twice a year to discuss questions concerning co-operation and the application of the Convention and make relevant recommendations. Discussions are currently centred on the question of depositing copies of documents relating to the protection of cultural property and the possibility of establishing a place to which the Documentation Centre and Convention Bureau could be transferred in the event of a crisis. Other matters currently under discussion are rescue plans and applications relating to rescue operations and the transport of movable cultural property.

The collective priority lists of cultural property and the maps relating to its protection are furnished by the departments of the regional governments concerned to the regional planning departments. Accordingly, within the framework of the development of the territory, they form a body of documentation for planning at local and higher levels.

In terms of the "moral" defence of the country, the school subjects "history and social realities" and "artistic training" are aimed at inculcating an awareness of the need to protect cultural property. In 1975, the European Competition for Schoolchildren was launched on the theme "the protection of historic monuments". A large number of Austrian pupils won prizes. This aspect is also dealt with in detail, in the context of the "moral" defence of the country, in information for teachers.

Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Convention and 20 and 21 of the Regulations for the execution of the Convention

In the spirit of the Convention, cultural property has been distinctively marked to date in approximately 1,400 communes in Austria. More than 12,000 enamelled international emblems, together with the approved document drawn up in nine languages, attestations of the various interested parties and information on the progress of the campaign have been distributed through the town halls to the owners or persons in charge of cultural property. To date cultural property has been distinctively marked, as specified, in six of the nine provinces of the Federation. Relevant information is also forwarded to the regional administrative authorities.

The central refuge at Alt Aussee enjoys special protection; it has been suitably identified and entered in the International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection. An initial consignment of arm-bands bearing the emblem of the Convention has been acquired. These arm-bands are intended to be used by persons responsible for guarding cultural property and personnel engaged in the protection of cultural property in the event of crisis.

Article 7

The Hague Convention now features in the training programmes of the Austrian Federal Army

and Austrian military policy. Other instructions and provisions aimed at ensuring the observance of the Convention are in preparation. On the practical side, the manoeuvres and tactical exercises of the Austrian army regularly include arrangements for the protection of cultural property and particularly for ensuring respect for cultural property. It is regarded as essential to familiarize officers and other military personnel, in peace-time, with the opportunities, aims, implications and obligations involved in the protection of cultural property. A number of reserve officers have attended "specialist" training courses. In the event of a crisis, they will be responsible for co-operation with the civil authorities, primarily through the Documentation Centre and Convention Bureau.

Article 8

A list of 21 items of cultural property of very great importance has been drawn up with the assistance of the Convention Bureau, the regional curators and the Federal Ministers concerned. It is proposed that these items should be placed under special protection. This list and the annexed documents are at present considered within the framework of the overall defence of the country. The central refuge at Alt Aussee will receive movable cultural property which is accorded the highest priority.

Within the framework of the future regional network of refuges set aside for each province, a gallery has already been fitted out at Graz in Styria. Other regional refuges are currently being selected.

At the same time, a survey is being carried out on the establishment and extension of collective or individual refuges, if possible in a single building. Such a building would house movable cultural property. Lastly, an almost complete list of natural caves is available. Some of these caves could serve as refuges.

Articles 12 and 13

The assistance of the Austrian Federal Army, particularly the Anti-Aircraft Defence School, facilitates the safe transfer of cultural property, as was seen when the so-called "Ephesus" collections were moved from the Museum of the History of Art in Vienna to the new exhibition rooms at the Neue Hofburg.

Article 15

It is planned to revise and, if possible, extend the current list of persons who may be made responsible for the protection of cultural property, and to conduct a detailed survey in this connection. These matters fall within the general competence of the Federal Ministries concerned, the church authorities, the persons in charge of galleries, libraries and archives, and other administrative bodies. The assistance of the Austrian Federal Army in the event of an emergency has also been considered in this context. Various

legal, technical and financial questions and questions relating to equipment still have to be resolved.

Articles 25, 29

With a view to making known the aims of The Hague Convention, an educational campaign was conducted among the population, schools, experts and the Austrian Federal Army during the years 1970-1976. It involved lectures, exhibitions and use of the media to familiarize the general public, school pupils, university students and members of the armed forces with The Hague Convention.

The protection of cultural property is now an essential feature of public life in Austria. To give an example, the Documentation Centre and the Convention Bureau has sent the collective priority lists (around 250,000 pages) to numerous persons and bodies including regional curators, offices responsible for dealing with disasters, civil defence and safety attached to the provincial governments, the Federal Chancellery, the Federal Ministries of the Interior, of Defence, the military commands, federal and national associations of firemen, tourist bureaux, administrative departments of the districts and regional planning departments.

Among its other publications, the Federal Department of Historic Monuments has created a Documentation Centre and Convention Bureau series. Six titles have already appeared:

"The Protection of Cultural Property - Practical Recommendations"

Volume 1: background, documentation;

Volume 2: threats to cultural property from arms and fires;

Volume 3: arrangements for the protection of movable and immovable cultural property;

Annex: register.

"The Protection of Fragile Cultural Property during Transport".

"Technical Measures to Protect Historical Monuments against Earthquakes".

"The Transfer of Buildings of Massive Construction".

"Technical Safety and its Application in relation to the Protection of Cultural Property".

"The Restoration and Preservation of Books, Archive Materials and Engravings".

The following works are also in preparation: measures for air-conditioning in refuges; documentation on the districts of the old towns; a booklet intended for owners or persons in charge of cultural property dealing with preservation, identification, and the importance and rights of owners and persons in charge of cultural property in the event of danger. A series of collective priority lists is being prepared for internal use in the different provinces; it is published in parts as soon as they become ready by the Documentation Centre and Convention Bureau of the Federal Department of Historic Monuments. Lastly, with a view to completing these two series, the Documentation Centre and Convention Bureau have set up an information department to pursue the study of problems which arise in connection

with the protection of cultural property and the preservation of historical monuments, put forward solutions, and collect and classify appropriate studies, intended for the persons and bodies concerned. To date, the information department has published short information bulletins and leaflets; it is contemplating the publication of bibliographical information and a digest of newspaper headlines and articles.

Lastly, the Documentation Centre and Convention Bureau has sought to rationalize and facilitate the collection and processing of the information received, by developing a new card index system, which combines the advantages of the visual card index and the punched card. It has also devised various thesauri and codes for the classification of the correspondence of the Federal Department of Historic Monuments, for bibliography, the addresses and the central card index relating to the protection of cultural property, and the development of a microfilm system. The microfilm code, developed for computer handling by Mr. Farka at the instigation of Unesco-ICOMOS in Paris, is at present being translated in England.

For practical purposes connected with the protection of cultural property, a glossary has been prepared in German, English, French, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Serbo-Croat, Hungarian and Czech covering the most important types of cultural property (over 1,900), arranged under the decimal system. Four films have been made in addition to the collection of slides on the protection of cultural property, aimed at publicizing the Convention. The archives hold a total of 12 films. The subjects dealt with range from the theft of art objects and the security measures to be taken to the protection of cultural property in the event of war, the use of microfilm in connection with the protection of cultural property, and the moral defence of the country within the framework of its overall defence policy. Another film is being made on the general protection of cultural property in relation to military protection.

The Convention is disseminated among the civilian population:

through the arrangement of lectures within the framework of the overall defence of the country and courses on the protection of cultural property, such as those given at the school of civil defence, etc., through lectures and papers, during meetings, working parties and seminars of the Federal Chancellery, Federal Ministries, dependent departments, and the army, within the framework of conferences of the leaders of the Federal Provinces and mayors, and also through exhibitions organized with the assistance of the Federal Department of Historic Monuments in Vienna and of the Documentation Centre and Convention Bureau, and by the Federal Ministry of the Interior. These activities serve to remind the public about the protection of cultural property several times a year. The protection of cultural property will also be one of the subjects of a travelling exhibition on the overall defence of the country which is currently in preparation;

it is also included in the curriculum for the

conservation and protection of historic monuments at the Vienna Technical University and the Academy of Fine Arts, as part of the training course for restorers;

in the curricula of the State technical schools (secondary) and the higher education courses, the protection of cultural property forms part of the subjects "history and social realities" and "artistic training" as we have already mentioned. The participation of Austrian pupils in the 1975 European Competition of Schoolchildren and the information sheets on the moral defence of the country intended for teachers should also be recalled. The "Schools Day", a day of joint action involving the school and the army, which has been successfully organized on several occasions, focuses on the protection of cultural property within the framework of the overall defence of the country. Co-operation between the different provincial governments and regional administrations and the civil-defence organizations is assuming increasing importance;

through the mass media - television broadcasts and newspaper articles on general questions relating to the Convention or explanations connected with voluntary action, surveys, etc.; through various publications and commentaries in the specialized publications of museums, archives, the police force and the civil-defence organizations, etc.

In the army, the Convention is disseminated as follows:

by the publication of the text of the Convention with comments for information purposes, for all the members of the army - a large public wall bulletins and posters in barracks. Other instructions are in the course of preparation; seminars and courses on the general and military protection of cultural property, the ways in which cultural property can be respected in the event of a crisis, and co-operation between military and civil authorities. These courses are supplemented by regular excursions organized by the Documentation Centre and Convention Bureau of the Federal Department of Historic Monuments and the School of Anti-Aircraft Defence. Representatives of the general staff and the military commands, and officers who have received special training in the protection of cultural property - reserve officers - have attended these courses and seminars. Training continues to be given to officers and other ranks.

A special competition is arranged for soldiers for the purpose of observing their behaviour in different simulated crisis situations and promoting knowledge of the Convention and the protection of cultural property;

courses on the protection of cultural property at the National Defence Academy and the preparation of courses at the Military Academy; specific questions concerning the respect for cultural property are dealt with in practical and tactical exercises;

information on the activities of the Federal Army in connection with the protection of cultural

property is provided by the military services, the Austrian radio and television and the press.

Article 26

The text of the Convention has been published in German in the Official Gazette and is distributed in roneoed form to all persons concerned.

Articles 1 and 4 of the Regulations for the execution of the Convention

Messrs. Helfgott (Federal Minister of Science and Research), Thalhammer (Chairman of the Federal Department of Historic Monuments), Frodl, Foramitti, Machatschek and Colonel Schlauss have been nominated for possible appointment as commissioners-general and for entry on the international list.

Article 7

Within the framework of the registration of personnel responsible for the protection of cultural property, inspectors have been chosen in peace-time; a number of experts have been appointed.

Records

The identification of cultural property is carried out on the basis of the collective priority lists, the above-mentioned inventories, available photographs and photogrammetric material, and information in the relevant literature.

To conclude, it should be recalled that in Austria the execution and application of The Hague Convention of 1954 involves the co-operation of the Federal Ministry of Science and Research (Federal Department of Historic Monuments - Documentation Centre and Convention Bureau), the Federal Chancellery/Overall Defence of the Country, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Federal Ministry of Finance, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Ministry of Defence, Federal Ministry of Education and Federal Ministry of Construction and Technical Affairs.

BELGIUM

Within the framework of the provisions of Article 26 of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, no new measure has been taken by the Ministry of Flemish Culture during the past four years.

The publication of an exhaustive inventory of the property held by museums is being contemplated. This project, which may be regarded as the first important step towards ensuring effective protection, has already been approved in principle by the Minister.

The installation of sophisticated storage facilities for the Royal Museums of Fine Arts in Brussels and Antwerp may also be regarded as a protective measure in terms of Article 26.

However, the most important work remains

to be done in connection with museums which do not come under the central authority.

BYELORUSSIAN SSR

Soviet legislation is called upon to play an active part in improving the protection and utilization of monuments of history and culture, and in further strengthening the existing legal machinery in this field.

The monuments of history and culture of the peoples of the USSR are an integral part of the world cultural heritage and attest the enormous contribution of the peoples of our country to the development of world civilization.

Lenin's injunction that we should preserve and protect the cultural property of the past, make it fully accessible to the people and use it for the benefit of science and the building of a communist society, is devoutly heeded and fulfilled in our country. Clear confirmation of this is the Law of the USSR on the protection and utilization of monuments of history and culture, adopted by the fifth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet (ninth convocation) on 29 October 1976, and the Law of the Byelorussian SSR on the protection of monuments of culture, adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian SSR on 26 December 1969.

Control in the area of cultural construction is provided by the Union Republic system of organs. In this connection, the legislation on protection of monuments of history and culture constitutes an area of joint management by the USSR and the Union Republic. With such a legal structure, questions of principle are settled on the basis of the interests of the State as a whole, while at the same time full regard is had to the special features of the national cultures concerned.

Article I of the Law of the Byelorussian SSR on the protection of monuments of culture stipulates that "All monuments of culture situated in the Byelorussian SSR that are of historical, scientific or artistic interest and are the property of the State, of collective farms, of other co-operative organizations or their combines, of social organizations or of individual citizens, shall be catalogued and protected by the State". The Law also makes it an indictable offence to infringe laws and regulations regarding the protection and utilization of monuments of history and culture.

In the Byelorussian SSR there are over 6,000 monuments of history and culture under State protection. Great scientific and artistic interest attaches to the memorial groups represented by the "Brest hero fortress", "Khatyn", "Glorious Kurgan", the "Victory monument" and ancient constructions in Minsk, Vitebsk and Brest.

The Byelorussian Academy of Sciences is drawing up a seven-volume inventory of monuments situated in the Republic. Considerable funds from the State budget are allocated to the protection and restoration of monuments. It is no secret that during World War II, the monuments of history and culture in Soviet territory temporarily

occupied by the Nazi invaders, including the Byelorussian SSR, suffered colossal damage at the enemy's hands.

Active assistance in State measures to restore and protect monuments of history and culture is provided by the Byelorussian Voluntary Association for the protection of monuments of history and culture, which has a membership of over 1.7 million. The Association carries out a great deal of educational work among the population and organizes public lectures on history, archaeology and ethnography. It also publishes a bulletin entitled "Monuments of history and culture".

The Soviet people are brought up in a spirit of consideration for monuments of history and culture. Article 68 of the Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stipulates that "Concern for the preservation of historical monuments and other cultural values is a duty and obligation of citizens of the USSR".

In the United Nations, Unesco and other international organizations, the Byelorussian SSR speaks out in support of demands for the return of cultural property removed by the Nazis and also by colonizers, to its rightful owners. At the thirtieth session of the United Nations General Assembly, for instance, the Byelorussian delegation supported the resolution on "Restitution of works of art to countries victims of expropriation". At sessions of the United Nations General Assembly and the General Conference of Unesco, the Byelorussian delegations have supported demands to condemn the criminal acts of the Israeli occupation authorities, which have destroyed or pillaged cultural property in Jerusalem, Quneitra and Rafid and on the Golan Heights.

It should also be pointed out that on 12 December 1977 the Byelorussian SSR signed the additional protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, concerning protection of the victims of international armed conflicts, Article 53 of which contains rules for the protection of cultural property.

These particulars relating to the Byelorussian SSR were prepared in conformity with the terms of paragraph 2 of Article 26 of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, signed in The Hague on 14 May 1954 and ratified by Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian SSR on 18 March 1957.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

As a State Party to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, Czechoslovakia is taking the following measures for its application:

In Czechoslovakia, the execution of this Convention falls within the competence of the Ministries of Cultural Affairs. The measures taken are identical in the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic.

"Cultural property" means all movable and immovable monuments, items of museum and gallery collections and library stocks.

In Czechoslovakia, the competent institutions regard the systematic and appropriate registration of all such cultural property not merely as a means of ensuring that the property is looked after, but also as a way of helping to prevent theft. The description of the cultural property for purposes of identification is supplemented by photographic documentation. A decision has also been made as to what cultural property, in the event of an armed conflict, will be transported in safety to special refuges and protected by means of a system of identification and security which is regularly inspected.

Immovable cultural property is registered on the list of immovable cultural property, which is also supplemented by photographic documentation. As far as the Ministries of Cultural Affairs are aware, no item of movable or immovable cultural property has yet been included on the international list (Article 8 of the Convention) for special protection; however, this matter is currently under consideration.

With a view to ensuring the application of the programme set out under the aforesaid Convention, the Ministries of Cultural Affairs are preparing instructions for the personnel responsible for carrying out this programme.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

On 30 August 1973, the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic made a decision concerning the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 1954 which necessitated a series of concrete measures to ensure that the Convention is observed by all the State bodies. The texts of the Convention, of the Regulations for its execution and of the annexed Protocol were published in the Official Gazette, within the framework of a public announcement by the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic concerning accession by the GDR to the aforesaid Convention. The legal prescriptions relating to the State bodies competent in this sphere have taken this into account.

The instrument of ratification concerning the German Democratic Republic's accession to the Convention has been deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The German Democratic Republic has nominated the undermentioned persons as Commissioners-General for Cultural Property: Prof. Ludwig DEITERS, Curator-General of the GDR;

Prof. Eberhard BARTKE, Director-General of the State Museums of Berlin;

Mr. Harri OLSCHESKI, Deputy Curator-General of the GDR.

The aims of the Convention have been taken into account in amendments to legislation such as

the Law on the Protection of Monuments and Sites, the Decree on State funds for museums and others.

Following the accession to the Convention by the German Democratic Republic, the competent State bodies have, for their part, taken additional measures aimed at ensuring the effective application of the provisions of the Convention. These measures are:

- the registration and classification of the extremely large cultural heritage held by the State; the preparation and gradual implementation of appropriate measures regarding the cultural property of religious communities and social organizations;
- the development of plans and documentation relating to the protection of cultural property and the creation of refuges for selected items of cultural property;
- preparation for the identification of immovable cultural property and places containing cultural property and places with very numerous items of cultural property which are known as "monumental centres";
- the creation of personnel conditions needed for the application of the provisions of the Convention and the arrangement of the necessary training for the personnel engaged in the protection of cultural property;
- the provision of the material and financial resources needed to continue the preparation and implementation of a wide range of measures to protect movable and immovable cultural property;
- the incorporation of the general provisions of the Convention in the basic documentation of the civil-defence organizations.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

1. Ratification and entry into force

The Federal Republic of Germany has approved the Convention of 14 May 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict as well as the Protocol to the Convention by law of 11 April 1967, published in the Bundesgesetzblatt (Federal Law Gazette), Part II, p. 1233, amended by law of 10 August 1971, published in the Bundesgesetzblatt, Part II, p. 1025. In accordance with Article 33 (2) the Convention and the Protocol entered into force for the Federal Republic of Germany on 11 November 1967, the instrument of ratification having been deposited with the Director-General of Unesco on 11 August 1967.

2. Dissemination of the Convention

2.1 In the civilian sector

In accordance with Article 25 of the Convention, the Bundesamt für Zivilschutz (Federal Office for the Protection of the Civilian Population) published in 1966 a German translation of the text of the Convention, of the Regulations for its execution, and of the Protocol (115,000 copies), of which a

second revised edition (75,000 copies) appeared in 1973. The copies were distributed to the competent federal, land, and local authorities, to schools, universities, museums, art galleries, churches, press organs, and other interested groups.

2.2 In the armed forces sector

2.2.1 The obligation to disseminate the text of the Convention in the military sector was met by printing the Convention and the Regulations for its execution, as well as the Protocol, in full in the Central Service Regulations issued by the Federal Ministry of Defence on 16 July 1959 under the title "International Law in the Event of War - Collection of Agreements and Conventions".

The operative part of the Convention was, in addition, made known to the members of the forces by a leaflet issued on 1 September 1966 entitled "The Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict" and by a poster bearing the inscription "Cultural Property to be Saved and Protected" which was distributed and exhibited.

2.2.2 The subject "protection of cultural property" is included in the curricula for legal instruction at the Federal Armed Forces academies and schools and also in the curricula for instruction on international law in Federal Armed Forces units. Additional teaching and learning aids regarding this subject are being centrally prepared.

2.2.3 A detailed survey of the contents of the Convention giving historical examples is contained in the special Central Service Regulation of 15 July 1964 entitled "The Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict" which makes particular reference to experience during the Second World War. This is a textbook to be used primarily for the instruction of officers and officer cadets on international law. It can moreover help every member of the Federal Armed Forces to inform himself thoroughly about the Convention.

In addition, there are two other Central Service Regulations dealing with important requirements of the protection of cultural property. A collection of cases giving pertinent solutions in order to convey a realistic picture of the practical protection of cultural property contains examples of the distinction between "cultural property" and "military target" and of the meaning of the distinctive emblem for cultural property. Illustrated primers and series of diapositives have been distributed as teaching aids.

As teaching aids for superiors and in order to ensure a uniform level of knowledge in all armed forces units, model lessons were worked out in 1968 which summarize specific subjects in clear and comprehensive form by giving examples, questions and answers. One of these models (Part II of Guideline Instruction No. 47/3 for all branches of the army) goes into the details of the protection of cultural property.

Another service regulation gives a list of provisions on cultural property protection of special relevance in land warfare.

A service regulation entitled "Legal basis for the conduct of field operations", issued in June 1975 contains the most important provisions on cultural property protection.

Finally, for years now numerous relevant draft military service regulations have included references, where necessary, to the protection of cultural property.

Educational films have proved of particular value in forces' training. Thus, in 1972 a 25-minute coloured film was produced for the purpose of international law instruction, its title being "Quarter will be given". It shows, in trick and real photos, monuments of architecture and works of art in all parts of the world, their vulnerability in the event of war, as well as measures that have been or are capable of being taken to safeguard them under the Convention. In conjunction with the film, which has been synchronized in English and French, there is a pamphlet containing illustrated examples, comments and references.

Various periodicals serving the training and further training of servicemen, some of which are addressed to a wider circle of readers also, deal with the protection of cultural property.

3. Implementation of safeguards

In the Federal Republic of Germany, owing to its federal structure, the implementation of safeguards is mainly the responsibility of the Federal Laender. A general administrative regulation is in preparation determining in detail the content and extent of safeguards in order to ensure their uniform implementation. It will contain provisions for the listing of movable and immovable property to be protected, for the protection of immovable cultural property from fire, collapse, splinters, etc., for the procurement of data for the rebuilding of immovable cultural property, should it have been destroyed or damaged, for safe areas and refuges for movable property, and for the safekeeping of films of valuable archives, manuscripts and incunabula.

In February 1975, the Federal Ministry of the Interior published a "Provisional list of cultural property worthy of protection". The loose-leaf work was amended in August 1976.

At present the Federal Government is considering how the listing of cultural property to which it attaches particular importance can be continued.

The safekeeping of films of valuable archives has been practised in the Federal Republic of Germany for many years. So far, about 200 million microfilms have been produced. The films are kept in special cylinder-shaped steel containers in a former mine drift equipped for this purpose. Entry of the refuge in the International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection in accordance with Article 8 of the Convention has been applied for.

4. Identification of cultural property

The marking of cultural property by an emblem

as provided for in Article 16 of the Convention is most important. The Federal Republic of Germany is trying to develop a system which will ensure that cultural property is marked on the largest possible scale.

5. Cultural property map

In order to facilitate respect for cultural property by the forces, preparations have been made for the issue of a map showing all important immovable cultural objects in the Federal Republic of Germany.

6. Specialized military personnel

The provision of specialized military personnel has so far been the responsibility of the district recruiting offices which work together with the civilian authorities concerned with the protection of cultural property.

7. General Commissioner for Cultural Property

Pursuant to Article 1 of the Regulations for the execution of the Convention, the Federal Government has nominated for the office of a General Commissioner for Cultural Property, Professor Karl Döhring, Max-Planck Institute for Foreign Public Law and International Law, Berliner Str. 48, 6900 Heidelberg 1, and Professor Karl Josef Partsch, International Law Institute of the University of Bonn, Adenauerallee 24-42, 5300 Bonn.

8. Sanctions for breaches of the Convention

Article 28 of the Convention makes it obligatory to prosecute or impose penal or disciplinary sanctions for violations of the Convention. Some adequate legal sanctions already exist to ensure respect for cultural property by headquarters, duty stations, and all members of the Federal Armed Forces. It can moreover be assumed that sanctions will be in force in the event of armed conflict. Special penal provisions relating to the protection of cultural property are envisaged as a supplement to the existing general legal basis (Penal Code, Military Penal Law, Law on Servicemen). They will make the following acts punishable offences:

damaging and pillaging of cultural property;
misuse and damaging of the distinctive emblem used for cultural property;
obstruction, violence, insults or threats vis-à-vis persons entrusted with the protection of cultural property or with supervisory duties.

HOLY SEE

The following information bears upon a number of precautions taken by the Holy See, in peacetime, which could be effective in the event of conflict in the vicinity of the Vatican:

measures recently adopted by the General-Directorate of Pontifical Museums and Galleries (training of guards, the installation of an internal radio communication system, television surveillance, the installation of electronic security systems) with the aim of preventing and putting a stop to the theft, pillage and destruction of cultural property, as well as to acts of vandalism;

provisions for the safeguarding of St. Peter's Basilica and the works of art contained in it; measures to protect Michelangelo's Pietà; a suitable twenty-four hour guard service aimed at preventing, as far as possible, any theft or damage.

HUNGARY

Information on the measures taken or considered under Article 26, paragraph 2, of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, done at The Hague on 14 May 1954, which were promulgated by Law-Decree No. 14 of 1957:

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic reaffirms this time as well its position whereby its foreign policy is based on the principle of peaceful coexistence, of maintaining and safeguarding peace. Accordingly, it is doing its utmost to promote the realization of disarmament, particularly general and complete disarmament. It is convinced that achievement of the Convention's objectives can most efficiently be enhanced primarily by the maintenance of peace. It is nevertheless mindful that until peaceful coexistence and the maintenance of peace come to materialize in full, the necessity will remain of being prepared, as is provided for in the Convention, for the protection of cultural property and other human values in the event of war or armed conflict that might come about.

The Hungarian People's Republic has a rich cultural heritage of historical interest. Given the specific location of the country, these relics are to be found chiefly in Budapest and in other towns and county seats with a historical past. The exploration, development and maintenance of the national treasures of art as well as their protection in the event of armed conflict are a concern of the State, with centrally directed tasks assigned to competent bodies and institutions. Accordingly, the Ministry of Culture performs the appropriate functions of State administration in relation to museums and other organizations administering cultural property. It is also in charge of protecting cultural values in the event of armed conflict. The relevant tasks in the provinces, towns and villages are attended to by the appropriate organs of the regional and local councils under the direction of the Ministry of Culture.

The protection of historic buildings is taken care of by the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development through the National Directorate for the Protection of Historic Monuments.

All this goes to show that the Hungarian

People's Republic devotes special attention to the protection and maintenance of its cultural values, movable or immovable. It is led by an endeavour to probe into the historical past of the Hungarian people and, by presenting and propagating the results of such effort, to serve the advancement of science and the cultural development of the society. By this motivation, the Hungarian People's Republic became a Party to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, done at The Hague on 14 May 1954, and it complies with its obligations emanating therefrom in the national and international plane. The past years saw several measures taken under it in this direction. During the period since its report of 1965, Hungary has adopted improved measures designed to implement the Convention in several aspects.

The Hungarian People's Republic has taken appropriate steps to ensure special protection, in the event of armed conflict, for a range of cultural values covered by the Convention. Places of refuge, both natural and man-made, have been assigned to shelter such property. The inventories of property of cultural and historical interest are reviewed on a continuing basis, with addition of newly found values worthy of such protection.

Act I of 1976 on National Defence likewise imposes an obligation on the organs, armed forces and other armed services as well as the citizens of the Hungarian People's Republic to observe, as required by the relevant conventions ratified, the rules of humanitarian international law and of international military law, including the provisions of The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

Similarly, the service regulations of the armed forces of the Hungarian People's Republic provide, among others, that a soldier shall: refrain from misusing power, pillaging the property of the population and causing destruction unwarranted by military necessity on operational areas or occupied territories; show respect for and consider inviolable the adversary's sanitary institutes and units as well as cultural property bearing distinctive marks.

In the field of education and propaganda, The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property is included in the discipline of military law (humanitarian international law), with appropriate lectures and notes provided, at: the educational establishments of the armed forces;

the schools for the training of sub-officers; the "Lajos Kossuth" Military College for the Training of Officers; the "Máté Zalka" Military College for the Training of Engineer Officers; the "György Kilián" College for the Training of Aviation Engineer Officers; and the "Miklós Zrínyi" Military Academy.

This subject is also included in military training and retraining programmes for soldiers.

A collection of international treaties concerned with international military law is planned

to be published, with commentaries added, and made available to the troops, educational establishments and libraries of the Hungarian People's Army.

The competent cultural organs take care to introduce the Convention and the obligations ensuing therefrom to the personnel in charge of protection of cultural property.

The Penal Code of the Hungarian People's Republic contains appropriate guarantees for the protection of cultural property in time of peace or emergency.

Pursuant to Resolution III of the Additional Protocol to The Hague Convention, the Minister of Culture of the Hungarian People's Republic has set up a body known as the Hungarian Advisory Committee for the International Protection of Cultural Property.

IRAN

The preparation of legislation governing the implementation of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict has just been completed and the full text will be communicated (to Unesco) upon approval by the relevant authorities of the Government of Iran.

IRAQ

The inventory of all important archaeological sites in Iraq is almost complete. The Directorate-General of Antiquities has also prepared a special file for each archaeological site or historical building, the number of which comes to 7,000 sites and buildings.

A book entitled "Archaeological Sites in Iraq" was published in 1970 in which the sites were classified according to administrative divisions and opposite the name of each site were mentioned the date of its inclusion among sites protected under the Antiquities Law and the historical periods known about that site.

In 1975, the Directorate-General of Antiquities published the "Atlas of Archaeological Sites" which contains (150) maps, each for one administrative unit and mentioning on it the archaeological sites relating to that unit.

Civil defence committees have been formed for the protection of institutions, libraries and museums.

Necessary measures have been undertaken to protect museums, libraries and other institutions concerned with antiquities from fire.

JORDAN

I. Activities of the Department of Antiquities in Transjordania

Introduction

The Department of Antiquities has been remarkably active in the preservation of the cultural and

archaeological heritage both in Transjordan and in Cisjordan, in its capacity as the competent State agency responsible for the safeguarding, protection and preservation of archaeological sites and the arrangement of systematic scientific excavations. These sites form part of the common heritage of mankind as a whole, as well as being the cultural heritage of the Jordanian nation and people. The activities of the Department of Antiquities include: the maintenance and restoration of all the archaeological sites in the towns and villages of the East and West Banks; systematic scientific excavations; appropriate scientific study of the objects discovered to establish their historic context, and of material which will make it possible to trace the thread of the history of human civilization in these territories through several centuries and generations. These activities have been inspired by the Department's policy of promoting archaeological exploration, ensuring the maintenance of the monuments, enhancing the surrounding areas, disseminating archaeological knowledge and establishing archaeological, historic art and folk museums.

In this context, the Jordanian Government, acting through the Department of Antiquities, has shown that it attaches considerable importance to this valuable cultural heritage. It has devoted a great deal of effort and substantial funds to the preservation, protection and enhancement of all the sites on East and West Banks, and to further exploration.

However, since the aggression by the Israeli Army in Cisjordan in 1967 and the occupation of this part of the Hachemite Kingdom of Jordan by the Israeli Army, all activities carried out by this government through the Department of Antiquities have had to be suspended. Nevertheless, the Department has continued, with the same enthusiasm, its vast range of activities aimed at the preservation of the valuable archaeological heritage on the East Bank. These activities involve a wide range of preservation work in connection with the antiquities:

1. Establishment of archaeological and folk museums

A large number of archaeological and folk museums have been established in all the main towns of the East Bank and on the important archaeological sites: these are local museums which contain antiquities connected with the actual town and the neighbouring towns and villages. They are extremely important from the point of view of educating the population about archaeological and cultural matters and enabling the citizens of the country to acquire a thorough knowledge of its history, civilization and cultural heritage through the antiquities discovered as a result of archaeological excavation carried out in the region, which are exhibited in these museums, and the various remains to be found in the region.

The following museums have been established:

1. National Archaeological Museum, 'Amman;
2. Folk Museum, 'Amman;
3. Museum of Folk Heritage, Jewellery and Costume, 'Amman;
- 4.
5. Archaeological Museum of Madaba, Madaba/'Amman Province;
6. Folk Museum, Madaba/'Amman Province;
7. Archaeological Museum of Petra, Petra/Ma'an Province;
8. Archaeological Museum of Aqaba, Aqaba/Ma'an Province;
9. Archaeological Museum of Al-Karak, Al-Karak;
10. Folk Museum (Karak House), Al-Karak;
11. Archaeological Museum of Djerash, Djerash;
12. Mosaic Museum, Djerash;
13. Archaeological Museum of Irbid, Irbid.

The Department has appointed qualified, well-trained officials (all university graduates and archaeological specialists) who have considerable experience in museum work, to act as curators of these museums, which are to reflect current standards in museum work. The Jordanian Government each year makes the necessary budgetary allocations for the development and expansion of these museums with the aim of raising them to the level of scientific museums in other countries.

2. Establishment of archaeological offices in the main towns and at the public archaeological sites

As the East Bank is of particular archaeological significance in view of the many archaeological sites to be found there, the Department of Antiquities has set up central offices in the main towns and on the important archaeological sites and branch offices in the other towns and villages. The purpose of these offices is to preserve, inventory and ensure the maintenance of archaeological sites, to carry out excavations in accordance with scientific criteria in co-operation with the excavation section at the headquarters of the Department of Antiquities in Amman, to participate in and supervise all excavations undertaken by foreign missions, to carry out scientific research under the direct control of the Director-General of Antiquities, to disseminate archaeological culture, to educate the citizens of the country in the preservation of antiquities, to take legal action against any person who damages the antiquities and to prevent illicit trade in antiquities.

The Department has appointed qualified officials - persons with the appropriate university degrees and specialists in archaeology - to control and run these offices. They report directly to the Director-General and are assisted by inspectors responsible for the supervision of archaeological sites and the control of new construction work in the towns and villages, for seeing that persons causing damage are prosecuted in the proper courts and for preventing any damage to the archaeological sites. The Department has also assigned a large number of guards to all the archaeological sites, irrespective of their importance, to protect them against any damage or theft

and to inform the Inspector of Antiquities immediately of any offence committed.

3. Archaeological excavations

The activity of the Department of Antiquities is not confined to the establishment of archaeological offices, museums and the preservation of archaeological sites; it also extends to scientific excavations organized on a number of archaeological sites, under the direction and control of qualified Jordanian officials (persons holding doctorates in archaeology) with considerable competence in this field, and to occasional excavations undertaken in accordance with requirements and available funds with a view to retraining the authentic history of the sites and enhancing the archaeological monuments. It may be said that archaeological excavations have involved most towns and villages on the East Bank; each town or village has been the site of archaeological excavations undertaken by the Department of Antiquities, which has published its findings after submitting them for suitable scientific study by its technical services.

List of excavations conducted by the Department of Antiquities:

1. Petra excavations, Ma'an Province;
2. Twilan excavations, Wadi Musa/Ma'an Province;
3. Basira excavations, Al-Tufayla/Al-Karak Province;
4. Bab Al-Dhira excavations, Al-Karak;
5. Husban excavations, Madaba/'Amman Province;
6. Djebel Al-Qal'a excavations, 'Amman;
7. Oum-Qays excavations, Irbid;
8. Tlila/Ghsul excavations, Al-Ghur/Al-Balqa' Province;
9. Djerash excavations, Djerash;
10. Archaeological inventory of the Ghurs region between Deir 'Alla and the Dead Sea;
11. Excavations of the Madaba mosaics, Madaba;
12. Mukawir excavations, Madaba;
13. Bayda excavations, Petra;
14. Sahab excavations, Sahab/'Amman Province;
15. Qasr 'Amra excavations, Desert castles;
16. Hammam-As-Sarah excavations, " " ;
17. Excavations of the Byzantine tombs of Djalad, Al-Balqa' Province;
18. Excavations of the Djabiha mosaics, 'Amman Province;
19. Excavations of the Swifiyya mosaics, 'Amman Province;
20. Excavations of the M'suh mosaics, Madaba/'Amman Province;
21. Excavations of the Main mosaics, Madaba/'Amman Province;
22. Excavations of the Deir'Alla monastery, Ghurs;
23. Excavations of Tall Al-Mazar, Ghurs;
24. Excavations of the Djabiha mosaics, Swilah/'Amman Province;
25. Excavations of the Byzantine Church at Zay, As-Salt/Al-Balqa' Province;
26. Excavations of Khurayba As-Suk.

5. Maintenance and restoration work

The policy of the Department of Antiquities is to preserve, maintain and enhance the archaeological sites and restore their monuments so that they may bear witness to the cultural heritage of our forbears handed down from generation to generation. Accordingly, it is concerned to ensure the maintenance of the archaeological sites which have been the object of its special attention and interest. To this end, it has recruited many qualified officials with suitable training and a large number of qualified technicians with experience in the fields of maintenance and restoration, and has assigned them the task of looking after and maintaining the archaeological sites in accordance with the relevant architectural plans and scientific research undertaken for the purpose. The Department is constantly sending officials working in this sphere abroad on study-trips and practical and theoretical training courses, to enable them to specialize and learn how developed countries go about the maintenance and restoration of archaeological sites.

The Department of Antiquities has devoted enormous sums of money to the preservation and maintenance of the archaeological sites, and continues to allocate funds for this work, the result is that maintenance and restoration are carried out on all the archaeological sites in all the towns and villages of Transjordan.

List of archaeological sites on which maintenance and restoration is carried out:

1. Roman amphitheatre, 'Amman;
2. Omayyad Palace, Djebel Al-Qal'a, 'Amman;
3. Roman Temple, Djebel Al-Qal'a, 'Amman;
4. Roman baths (thermae), 'Amman;
5. Byzantine churches, Madaba/'Amman Province;
6. Al-Karak citadel, Al-Karak/Al-Karak Province;
7. Chubak citadel, Chubak/Ma'an Province;
8. Archaeological sites of Petra, Petra/Ma'an Province;
9. Aqaba citadel, Aqaba/Ma'an Province;
10. Hammam-As-Sarah, Islamic desert castles;
11. Qasr Al-Azraq, Desert castles;
12. Qasr 'Amra, Islamic desert castles;
13. Qasr Al-Harana, " " " ;
14. Qasr Al-Touba, " " " ;
15. Turkish citadel of Qatrana, in co-operation with the Turkish Government, Al-Karak Province;
16. Roman amphitheatre, Djerash;
17. Byzantine churches, Djerash;
18. Roman temples, Djerash;
19. Byzantine churches of the Rihab region, Mafraq/Irbid Province;
20. Sama Sarhan monuments, Mafraq/Irbid Province;
21. Um Al-Jimal monuments, Mafraq/Irbid Province;
22. Um Qays monuments, Um Qays/Irbid Province;
23. Restoration of the Al-Abd castle, Wadi Sayr/'Amman Province;
24. Restoration of the Quaysima castle, 'Amman Province;
25. Restoration of the Nuyhis' castle, 'Amman Province;
26. Restoration of the ancient towers around 'Amman, 'Amman;
27. Khirbet Sar, Wadi Sayr/'Amman Province;
28. Restoration of Rujm Al-Kursi, Wadi Sayr/'Amman Province;

Apart from this maintenance and restoration, the Department has concentrated on protecting these sites against the effects of continual urban expansion. It has fenced off most of the sites with barbed wire and enclosed the others with low walls built from sun-dried bricks; it has appointed permanent caretakers to ensure that the sites are constantly protected.

The Department of Antiquities requests Unesco, in this connection, to design a special international emblem which could be used for towns, sites and buildings of historical or archaeological significance in the event of armed conflict, with a view to protecting them from destruction and damage. The armed forces of all countries should be familiar with this emblem, just as they are with the emblems of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent which are displayed on medical installations.

II. Archaeological excavations in Jerusalem

Introduction

The Israeli authorities have undertaken, since the occupation of this city, a series of archaeological excavations. These excavations have been carried out by local bodies which are not qualified from the scientific point of view to assume such tasks and which did not seek the collaboration or advice of any foreign institution or university since the aim of their action was to conceal and falsify facts, so as to change the character and status of Jerusalem and to prove their so-called historical right to this city. Excavations have been conducted in the following sites:

(1) Excavations in the Holy Place (Al-Haram Al-Sharif)

These excavations are conducted by the Hebrew University under the supervision of Benjamin Mazar assisted by Ben Dove, and financed by the Hebrew University and the Israeli Archaeological Society. These excavations began on 28 February 1968, and are still going on.

They are centred on the southern and south-western wall of the Holy Place, near the location of the excavations of the British and French Schools which began in 1966 and continued until 1967 before being interrupted following the Israeli armed aggression. These excavations were conducted by Israeli authorities without due regard for or even consultation with previous excavators. These Israeli excavations continued in spite of vehement protests from the Islamic Scientific Community and from the Wakf authorities in Jerusalem, and regardless of

repeated complaints by the Jordanian Government, and scepticism expressed by foreign archaeologists as to the scientific value of these excavations. Among these archaeologists we may cite the name of Father Devaux, former Director of the French Biblical School in Jerusalem, and the British archaeologist Kathleen Kenyon in her latest book entitled "Digging up in Jerusalem",

The latest report on these Israeli excavations was published in 1975. As a result of these excavations, six Ommeyyad constructions believed to have been the Governor's house were discovered, together with several Byzantine buildings. All these relics were threatened with damage and destruction because the Israelis did not consider them interesting from the scientific point of view. Consequently, many Arab personalities urged that these valuable monuments be saved.

When the Israelis pushed these excavations to a depth of 35 metres without obtaining the required information to ascertain the history of their so-called Temple and to discover its remains, they attempted to enter the Holy Place at several points, thus threatening it with damage and destruction. We may cite some of the methods used by the Israelis to penetrate the Holy Place:

(a) Digging in the stable yard from the south-eastern side of the Holy Place, where they made an opening three metres high and 20 metres long, without obtaining any results;

(b) Digging under the Triple Gate which had been dug in 1867 by Charles Warren, in an attempt to get results different from those obtained by Warren;

(c) Digging under the Hanthia School. They did not get positive results proving their dreams as regards the discovery of the remains of the so-called Temple.

Moreover, the Hebrew University persistently continued its excavations near the western wall of the Holy Place during 1975, particularly under the Tribunal building (known as Nakizia School) which is considered to be one of the monuments dating back to the fifteenth century.

(2) Excavations in the western wall of the Holy Place

These excavations are conducted by a group of religious Israelis pertaining to the Israeli Ministry of Religions, with no collaboration whatsoever from any scientific body. They have planned for the clearance of all buildings of historical and archaeological interest adjacent to the wall so as to discover the western wall of the Holy Place. In view of protests against the demolition of these buildings, the Israelis resorted to other deceitful and devious methods, i. e. digging a deep tunnel under these buildings with a view to uncovering the wall. This tunnel has constituted a serious danger to adjacent buildings and may cause them to crack and collapse. The length of this tunnel is estimated at 230 metres, and digging works are still going on to uncover the remaining part of the wall. The excavations undertaken by the Israeli authorities in this area constitute the second stage of their excavations in the vicinity of

Al-Aqsa Mosque and which extend from the Alborak wall to the Al-Nazer (Alhabs) gate.

These excavations have resulted in cracking Mameluke archaeological buildings which date back to the fifteenth century, together with several historic buildings that extend from the Alborak wall to the Alhabs gate.

The Israeli authorities have gone even further. They gave notice to the inhabitants of this area on 14 December 1971 to vacate their houses. They also issued an order on 28 December 1971 that five of these houses be demolished, that all buildings and installations in the excavation area be also demolished and that plans be drawn up for other buildings and dwellings to be cleared from the area of new excavations.

In his report of 1971, the personal representative of the Director-General of Unesco deemed it necessary that this tunnel be consolidated so as to protect the buildings situated over it. However, the tunnel is still under construction though it has extended from the El-Selsela gate (the main gate of the Holy Place) to the Alnazer (Alhabs) gate, passing under five gates of the Holy Place, four mosques contiguous to the wall of the Holy Place as well as a great number of dwellings of archaeological and historic interest and the El-Katanine Market (the oldest covered market in the City of Jerusalem).

The personal representative of the Director-General also admitted in his report of April 1974, that these excavations were going on and pointed out that the Ribat Alkurd building had cracked. Moreover, many historic buildings cracked, such as the El Gawharia School, which dates back to 1440. A committee of architects was set up in 1974 to examine that school and recommended that excavation work should be stopped.

However, the Israeli authorities turned a deaf ear to such opinions and, irrespective of many protests, they continued excavations especially under the Ottoman school which dates back to 1437, and which partially collapsed on 18 December 1975. Another building in Ribat Elkurd situated 60 metres from the aforementioned building sank ten metres. Excavations were also carried out in the corridors and cellars under the building of the Islamic Tribunal.

(3) Excavations in the Jewish Quarter

These excavations began in 1969 by a company for the restoration and reconstruction of the Jewish Quarter. In fact they are not excavations in the real sense of the term, since they were aimed at forcing Arabs to emigrate so as to replace them by new Jewish immigrants. Arab lands were seized and Arab inhabitants were told to evacuate their houses. Subsequently, these houses were demolished and new ones were erected in their place so as to accommodate a great number of the Jewish population.

When it became clear that these new buildings were alien to the character of the Holy City and the nature of its population, the Israeli authorities realized the dire consequences of their

action. Therefore, they resorted to archaeological excavations as a subtle means for concealing their aggressive intentions. To this end, the company for the restoration and reconstruction of the Jewish Quarter has undertaken archaeological excavations with the collaboration of the Archaeology Institute of the Hebrew University, the Israeli Department of Antiquities and Museums and the Israeli Archaeological Society, under the supervision of N. Avigad. According to reports emanating from these bodies, the excavations proved that the area in question was a residential area and that most of the archaeological finds date as far back as the Hellenic Age. In his reports published in 1971 and 1974, the representative of the Director-General admitted that these excavations were still going on under the pretext of reconstruction and development.

(4) Excavations of the Jerusalem Citadel

These excavations were financed by the Israeli Museum and the Hebrew University in 1968 and 1969 and were conducted under the supervision of A. Amiran and A. Etan. It is known that excavations were conducted in the Citadel inside the City walls not far away from the Jaffa Gate from 1934 to 1948, under the supervision of the Palestinian Department of Antiquities during the Mandate era, and reports on these excavations were made public.

(5) Archaeological excavations in the Armenian Quarter

(a) The Israeli Department of Antiquities commissioned D. Bahat and M. Broshi to conduct excavations in the Armenian garden situated to the south of the Jerusalem Citadel.

(b) The Israeli Department of Antiquities conducted an archaeological excavation in the courtyard of the Armenian monastery outside the Zion gate during 1971 and 1972. In the course of these excavations, remains of walls that dated back to the Byzantine, Islamic and Crusades eras were discovered.

(6) Excavation in the Third wall

This excavation was carried out in 1971 by the Israeli Department of Antiquities and the Hebrew University under the supervision of Sara Ben Arie, B. Netre and Y. Levi. It is known that Kathleen Kenyon had already conducted excavations in the same location in 1961 and 1967 which resulted in the discovery of the defensive walls.

(7) Excavations of tombs

These excavations were undertaken by the Hebrew University. A tomb was dug up on Mount Scopus as well as other tombs which amounted to five in 1972. The same applies to many archaeological tombs which were ransacked. No scientific data were published on these excavations as this publication would not serve Zionist objectives in

Jerusalem, since these tombs were of Byzantine and Roman origin.

(8) Other excavations

(a) Excavations undertaken in 1971, 1972 by the Israeli Department of Antiquities and Museums in the north-western corner of the City of Jerusalem on a site called Kasr Gallud.

(b) Archaeological survey teams started in 1969 to map the City's water supply system, under the supervision of Mazar and Cohen. They began by surveying the old canals and then extended their activities in 1972 to cover the whole of Arab Jerusalem and Arab lands as far as Bethlehem.

LEBANON

1. In application of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, the competent Lebanese authorities have carefully studied the question of a refuge where cultural property could be sheltered in the event of a threat; the location has been chosen and... the funds required in this connection have been set aside in the budget.

2. During the recent events in Lebanon, the competent authorities preserved threatened cultural property by transferring it to a safe place.

3. During the recent events, the competent Lebanese authorities at no time received a visit from the Commissioner-General for cultural property appointed under the aforesaid Convention.

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

The Department of Antiquities has endeavoured to constitute a committee for studying the subject of protecting the cultural property in the event of armed conflict.

After holding several meetings in the previous years, the Committee drafted its recommendations, which were presented to the Secretary of Education, who enclosed them with a memorandum to the General People's Committee for approval. The recommendations stipulate that necessary measures must be taken immediately to ensure the protection of cultural property especially in the event of armed conflict.

On the other hand, the Under-Secretary for Education addressed letters on this question to all bodies and services concerned to keep guard the cultural and historical wealth in the Jamahiriya.

The Department of Antiquities spares no efforts to continue its endeavours with the competent authorities to put into force of all recommendations pertaining to protecting the cultural property in the Jamahiriya.

This is a summary of the steps which have been taken on the application of the Convention for the protection of cultural property.

NIGER

The accession by Niger to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague, 14 May 1954) and the annexed Protocol were authorized by Decree No. 76-36 of 11 November 1976 of the President of the Supreme Military Council. The Convention entered into force for Niger on 6 March 1977.

In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 26 of the Convention, this first report bears upon the measures which the Government of the Republic of the Niger contemplates taking to ensure the effective application of the Convention.

Several meetings of the representatives of all the departments concerned with the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict have been held since the accession by Niger to the Convention, with a view to deciding on the measures to be taken under paragraph 2 of Article 34 of the Convention.

At these meetings, particular attention was paid to four points:

the registration, classification and preservation of all cultural property in Niger;
the establishment of the National Committee responsible for ensuring the implementation of the Convention;
consultations with various local associations whose activities are of cultural interest;
dissemination of the Convention.

The Minister of Youth, Sport and Culture was appointed to co-ordinate all activities connected with the application of the Convention.

(1) Registration, classification and preservation of cultural property

It is proposed to register immediately all the cultural property in the Republic of the Niger and to classify it according to prescribed categories. In this connection, it has been suggested that a circular letter should be sent to all the prefects, sub-prefects and heads of administrative centres requesting them to communicate to the co-ordinating Ministry (MJS/C) the list of all the monuments, buildings or sites of cultural or historic interest in the areas under their respective jurisdiction. This idea is being pursued with a view to undertaking the reconstruction of certain historic sites and the restoration of certain monuments which are in danger of disappearing.

(2) Establishment of the National Committee responsible for the implementation of the Convention

The national advisory committee which, under resolution II, Annex III, of the Convention, should advise the Government on the legislative, technical or military implications of the application of the Convention and approach the Government in the event of an armed conflict or the imminence of such a conflict with a view to ensuring that the armed forces respect cultural property situated in the national territory, will be established as soon as the various ministerial

departments concerned nominate persons to represent their interests on this committee.

It is also proposed that the Commissioner-General for Cultural Property, who has very wide powers in connection with the application of the Convention, be appointed by the officers of the National Armed Forces, so as to be able to exercise authoritatively the functions falling to him under Article 6 of the Regulations for the execution of the Convention.

(3) Consultation with certain local cultural or religious associations

Consultations will take place with certain national associations whose activities are of undoubted cultural interest, in particular the Association of Traditional Chiefs of the Niger and the Islamic Association of the Niger. These two bodies will be able to help considerably in the task of identifying items forming part of our cultural heritage.

(4) Dissemination of the Convention

It has been decided to request radio broadcasts in the national languages on safeguarding and respect for cultural property.

It is also planned to publish an article on the same subject in the national daily newspaper "Le Sahel".

The idea of issuing postage stamps on the theme of "cultural property" has also been adopted.

Lastly, the Niger Army will include in its military training programme educational courses on respect for cultural property in the event of armed conflict.

Although no law has yet been passed to ensure the application of the provisions of the Convention, this question is under consideration.

NORWAY

The Convention was ratified by Norway on 24 May 1961. The ratification also applies to the Protocol with, however, a reservation in respect of Sections I and II of the Protocol to the effect that the recovery of cultural property may not be demanded later than 20 years after the cultural property has come into the possession of holders in good faith. The document of ratification was deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 19 September 1961, and on the same date the Convention also entered into force for Norway's part.

On 27 December 1960 the Ministry of Defence nominated "The Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict". The Committee's recommendation was delivered to the Ministry of Defence on 25 June 1969. The recommendation contained a proposal for rules and provided a synopsis of the commitments consequent upon ratification of the Convention which were divided into two main areas, viz.:

1. civilian responsibility;
2. military responsibility.

In the civilian sphere responsibility is divided into the following areas:

1. preparation and revision of a list of cultural objects worthy of protection;
 - 1.1 the purely physical protection of the cultural property, as for example the construction of protective reinforcements round immovable objects, packing, transportation, safeguarding, inspection and guarding of movable property;
 - 1.2 distinctive marking of cultural property;
 - 1.3 rectification of damage occurring to cultural property as a result of military operations;
 - 1.4 personnel whose assignment is to carry out the duties stated in 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 above;
 - 1.5 if necessary to act as a protecting power in a conflict between two other belligerent States;
 - 1.6 dissemination of information on the Convention in the civilian sphere;
 - 1.7 submission of reports to Unesco;
 - 1.8 nomination of delegates to international conferences;
 - 1.9 take necessary steps for the prosecution of persons who commit a breach of the Convention;
 - 1.10 nomination of personnel as mentioned in the Regulations for the execution of the Convention, Articles 2, 3, 4 and 7;
 - 1.11 issuing of identity cards and armbands for the civilian personnel engaged in the protection of cultural property.

As regards 1 - Preparation of lists of cultural property that is worthy of protection in the event of armed conflict - this has in the first instance been seen as the most important task. The list is divided into 9 groups which encompass:

1. prehistoric relics, including burial mounds, rock carvings, burial cairns, landmarks and the like;
2. stave-churches;
3. mediaeval stone-churches;
4. mediaeval monastery ruins and other church ruins;
5. post-reformation churches;
6. fortresses, castles and palaces;
7. protected buildings and other constructions;
8. museums and rural farming settlement buildings;
9. archives and libraries.

The prepared lists for each group have been studied by the individual county curators. However, the important material under 1 is not yet fully processed. The responsibility lies with the archaeological museums.

The remaining lists have been reviewed by the Director-General of National Antiquities and are undergoing constant improvement.

On the military side, the responsibility is divided into the following areas:

2. general;
 - 2.1 locating the cultural property;
 - 2.2 culture-protection officers;
 - 2.3 information.
 - 2.1 The military authorities have obtained map references for cultural objects which the Committee considered to be of paramount importance during its work on the recommendation.

This survey of cultural property must now be revised by the authorities responsible for antiquities, a process which will necessarily take time.

In the meantime the appropriate regulations will be prepared (to begin with by being tried out during military exercises, subsequently during the same but in conjunction with the civilian authorities) in Norwegian and English.

The preparation of a final thematic series of maps will be commenced as a replacement for the thematic sheet-maps already adopted for military exercises.

2.2 Since the new regional and local system of military organization on land has not been decided upon, certain measures will be delayed, as for example selection and training at staff level of local and regional culture-protection officers. Equally, the co-operation with the local and regional non-military authorities in this sphere will also necessarily be delayed.

2.3 As the listed measures are put into effect, reports to this effect will be sent to the government departments in accordance with the conditions set.

POLAND

Report on the measures being taken, prepared or contemplated by the Government of the Polish People's Republic in application of The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property and the Regulations for its execution.

1. Article 3 of the Convention

Inventories (registers) of immovable and movable cultural property are kept in all the voivodeships. The registers at present contain details of tens of thousands of monuments and related complexes (buildings, districts and towns of historic interest, castles, fortifications, cemeteries, parks and gardens, old mills and workshops, archaeological sites, etc.) and a large number of art objects of all kinds. A scientific institution has been set up under the name "Documentation Centre for Cultural Property", for the purpose of registering, studying, and documenting all the cultural property (movable and immovable) situated outside the museums, archives and public libraries.

2. Article 4

The law of 15 February 1962 on the safeguarding of cultural property and on museums (Law Journal No. 10, text 48) provides for strict protection of classified and non-classified cultural property. Severe penalties may be imposed for violations of this law. This property may not be used for any purpose which may lead to it being destroyed or damaged in the event of armed conflict.

Cultural property contained in museums, libraries, and public archives should be safeguarded in the event of armed conflict by being transported to shelters prepared in peace-time. Such precautions could not, however, be considered adequate in the event of a nuclear conflict.

3. Article 8

Poland has not availed itself of the privilege of obtaining the special protection provided for under this article, owing to the restrictions set out in Section 1 of the article and particularly to the fact that the majority of the most important museums and historic monuments are situated near bridges, stations and major lines of communication.

The Polish Government takes the view, moreover, that with such restrictions the Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection is ineffective, as may readily be seen from the very small number of entries in the Register.

4. Articles 5, 18 and 19

Since Poland has not been involved in any armed conflict since 1945 and does not contemplate any such conflict, the measures referred to in Articles 5, 18 and 19 are not necessary.

5. Article 25

The provisions of the Convention are widely disseminated in Poland. They are discussed in periodicals - particularly in the quarterly journal "Ochrona Zabytków" (Protection of Monuments), scientific works and public lectures. The Convention is studied in various university courses, particularly in the faculties of law, architecture, history of art and the preservation of monuments.

6. Final observations

The Polish Government would like to conclude this report by observing that despite the initial burst of hope and even enthusiasm in Poland and other countries, interest in the 1954 Convention has declined considerably. The reasons for this sudden reversal are primarily the build-up of weapons of mass destruction which makes any technical protection of cultural property quite illusory, and particularly the failure of certain powers, including several nuclear powers, to ratify the Convention. In this context, it may be permitted to express the firm belief that nothing other than the total prohibition of weapons of mass destruction and the universal limitation of arms will ensure that cultural property is effectively safeguarded.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

The Department of Antiquities advises that no new measures have been taken in connection with the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and that it has no observations to make with regard to the application of this Convention.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The competent authorities of the USSR regularly take measures in application of Article 26 of the

Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

Soviet specialists in the protection of cultural property have recently studied current Soviet legislation on the protection of historic and cultural property. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR has passed a law entitled "Law of the USSR on the protection and use of historic and cultural property".

This law incorporates the principles proclaimed in the Convention of The Hague for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and in the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage adopted by Unesco in 1972, as well as the view favouring extension of cultural relations and exchanges expressed in Section 3 of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (Helsinki, 1975).

It proclaims that the historic and cultural property of the peoples of the USSR forms an integral part of the world cultural heritage and bears witness to the enormous contribution made by the peoples of our country to the development of world civilization.

It defines the different categories of historic and cultural property, establishes the standards according to which it should be classified by the State and regulates the legal aspects of its protection. It contains provisions which are in line with the various texts adopted by Unesco: the Recommendation concerning the Preservation of Cultural Property endangered by Public or Private Works (1968), the Convention concerning the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970), the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) and the Recommendation concerning the International Exchange of Cultural Property (1976).

The law on the protection and use of historic and cultural property entered into force on 1 March 1977. The legislation of the federated Republics has been brought into line with it.

The above observations indicate the importance attached by the State to the protection of cultural property and bear witness to growing public interest in the preservation of the cultural heritage.

It should be noted that the entire people took part in the discussions about this law. The following figures clearly illustrate the active role played by the various social organizations and the masses: whereas in 1970, 12 million people belonged to the associations for the protection of cultural property (formed in 13 Republics), the membership of these associations in 1976 amounted to 31,700,000 people from all the Republics.

Studies are currently being undertaken at the request of the Government of the USSR, on ways of improving the work carried out by the bodies responsible for the protection of historic and cultural property.

YUGOSLAVIA

Report on the measures taken or contemplated in application of the provisions of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

In the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the spheres of science and culture and, accordingly, the protection of cultural property, fall within the competence of the Republics and autonomous provinces.

The organization and activities for the protection of cultural property are governed by the laws of the Republics or provinces on the protection of cultural property and by other prescriptions, which are in line with the provisions of the Convention. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ratified this Convention in 1955 and in the same year the Convention became part of the national legislation.

Similarly, the protection of cultural property is regulated in accordance with the principles of national defence, through the provisions of the federal laws on these matters. For example, the law on national defence and the law on military service, which have been in force since 1974, contain provisions relating to the application of the Convention. Furthermore, legislation on secondary and higher education and on military training programmes includes matters relating to the content of the Convention.

The protection of cultural property is ensured by organizations working in spheres covered by the Convention, libraries, archives and other organizations, which prepare special plans containing measures to protect cultural property in the event of armed conflict.

Primary responsibility for the protection of cultural property lies with the communes. This protection is provided by organizations specializing in the protection of cultural property (six in the Republics and two in the provinces, and several regional institutes for regions where there is a larger concentration of cultural property in each commune), libraries, museums archives and other institutions.

The progress made to date in the implementation of the provisions of the Convention meets the conditions and needs of the various Republics and autonomous provinces.

In certain Republics and autonomous provinces, the institutions responsible for organizing the protection of cultural property have compiled lists of movable and immovable cultural property and classified it according to importance, i. e. as priority A, B or C, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. A list has also been made of the cultural property which the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia should propose for entry in the Unesco Special Register. This task of classification, which amounts to an appraisal of cultural property, has the participation of numerous protection organizations - museums, archives, libraries, galleries and other similar organizations. However, in other cases, where such lists have not yet been compiled, the obligation in registration and classification of cultural

monuments is established on a programme basis.

In accordance with the legal provisions and in the framework of their regular activities, the institutes engaged in the protection of cultural monuments compile inventories of local cultural property, conduct an appraisal of the property and enter selected monuments in the register of cultural monuments. In the keeping of these registers, special attention is paid to protected monuments of international, regional or national values, i. e. those which may be classified as A, B or C.

The annual programmes and work plans of the institutes and other protection organizations take into account the obligations relating to the protection of documentation on cultural monuments, especially in cases where they have already been classified. For such items of cultural property, protection measures have already been worked out. Various places have been designated as shelters for movable monuments in the event of war. It is also planned to build storage facilities to which objects contained in museums, archives and libraries can be moved in the event of war.

Some of the material held in museums has been microfilmed, and colour photographs and slides have been taken of the principal works at most of the museums.

In most of the organizations engaged in the protection of cultural property, special committees have been set up to carry out the classification, i. e. the appraisal, of cultural property. Similarly, various persons have been appointed to ensure the implementation of The Hague Convention. Furthermore, all the protection organizations have prepared internal instructions on the classification criteria for the monuments in their care, i. e. the monuments which they hold requiring special protection in the event of a war. Instructions or regulations for protection organizations are currently being prepared, with the assistance of the appropriate national-defence organizations. They bear upon adequate measures to preserve cultural property, the engagement of suitable personnel, and means of protecting items of cultural property in the event of war.

It is planned to disseminate the provisions of the Convention (obligations set down in Article 25) by means of appropriate measures, involving long-term programmes and protection plans. In this context, an effort is made to enhance our cultural heritage and, wherever possible, the provisions of the Convention are written into relevant legislation.

These programmes are implemented in conjunction with the communes and local communities in which important cultural monuments are situated. Apart from the protection organizations they involve numerous social organizations, such as socio-political organizations, educational institutions, etc. In recent years, several consultative meetings have been held to consider the problems connected with the preservation of different types of cultural property in the event of war, and various concrete decisions have been made in this connection.

The text of the Convention of The Hague has been translated into the languages of all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

With a view to concerting all the activities involved in the implementation of the Convention, and to carrying out the obligations of our country at the international level and towards Unesco, the Federal Executive Council set up, in 1976, a special commission for the co-ordination of the activities relating to the implementation of the Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The function of the commission is to co-ordinate and concert the activities of the socialist Republics and the autonomous provinces, and of the competent administrative bodies and federal organizations.

Up to the end of 1978, the work programme of the commission had covered the following obligations:

the preparation of lists of movable and immovable cultural property in Yugoslavia, to be protected under the Convention. This activity forms the basis for the preparation of the inventory of the cultural property in Yugoslavia, which will receive general protection in the event of armed conflict. In this connection, the Republics and provinces will consider the question of an agreement on the selection criteria and general models for the Inventory of Cultural Property. This

social agreement would set out special criteria for the proposal of items of cultural property selected for entry in the "International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection"; to follow up the application of the provisions of the Convention, to assist and encourage co-operation between Republics and provinces in the protection of cultural property; to develop activities aimed at disseminating the content and aims of the Convention on a wider social scale (for example, by including subjects relating to the protection of cultural property in general curricula, wherever this has not already been done); to prepare the design for the distinctive emblem of the Convention and the model of the identity card for personnel engaged in the protection of cultural property, for transmission to Unesco, and to prepare proposals relating to the entry of cultural property situated in Yugoslavia in the International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection.

As may be seen from this report, the protection of cultural property, particularly in the event of an armed conflict, is one of the normal continuing functions of the competent authorities in Yugoslavia. Furthermore, a more organized and comprehensive approach will henceforth be adopted in activities relating to the protection of cultural property.