

**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**

1970





SHC/MD/6
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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 once 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.

The first series of reports was received by the Director-General in 1962 and published on the occasion of a meeting of the High Contracting Parties. These reports were sent by the following States: Albania, Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Holy See, Hungary, India, Malaysia, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Spain and Thailand. They appeared in documents UNESCO/CA/RBC/1/3 and Add.1-6.

A second series of reports was received in 1965-1966 from the following States: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Ghana, Holy See, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, San Marino, Switzerland, Syria and Yugoslavia. These reports were published in document SHC/MD/1, which also included information supplied by the following States not Parties to the Convention, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the General Conference (13 C/Resolution 3.332), Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Korea, New Zealand and Sierra Leone.

By a letter dated 30 March 1969, the Director-General again invited States Parties to the Convention to send him the reports referred to in Article 26 of the Convention.

He also asked other Member States of Unesco, by a letter dated 31 March 1969, to transmit to him information on the measures they had taken or were contemplating for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict.

These last reports are published in this document, part of which also describes the historical background of the Convention and the measures

taken for its execution. A list of ratifications and accessions as at 15 February 1970 is appended.

Adoption of the Convention

1. The Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict was adopted by an intergovernmental conference convened by the Executive Board in pursuance of a resolution of the General Conference, which met at The Hague from 21 April to 14 May 1954 at the invitation of the Netherlands Government.
2. All Member States of Unesco, together with a number of non-Member States listed 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. Out of the 86 States thus invited, 56 were represented at the conference.

Signature

3. The Convention 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.

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.

Ratifications and accessions

6. By 15 February 1970, 61 instruments of ratification or accession to the Convention had been deposited with the Director-General. A list of these States, together with the dates of deposit of the instruments is annexed to this introduction.

Registration with the United Nations

7. As soon as it had entered into force, the Convention was registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations. This registration took place on 4 September 1956. The Convention is entered in the United Nations Register under no.3511.⁽¹⁾

Co-operation with the United Nations

8. When it adopted the Convention, the Intergovernmental Conference at The Hague also adopted a resolution, in which it expressed the hope that the competent organs of the United Nations would decide, in the event of military action being taken in implementation of the Charter, to ensure application of the provisions of the Convention by the armed forces taking part in such action. The General Conference, at its eighth session, endorsed this resolution. In a letter dated 16 February 1955, the Director-General requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring to the attention of the competent organs of the United Nations the resolution of The Hague Conference, as well as the decision of Unesco's General Conference endorsing that resolution. The Secretary-General drew the attention of the Economic and Social Council,⁽²⁾ the General Assembly and the Security Council⁽³⁾ to these two facts. It would be well to point out that Regulation 44 of the "Regulations for the United Nations Emergency Force", published by the Secretary-General on 20 February 1957,⁽⁴⁾ stipulates that the Force shall observe the principles and spirit of the international conventions applicable to the conduct of military personnel. The Convention of The Hague, in so far as it is applicable to military personnel, is included among those conventions.

Functions of depository

9. As depository of the Convention, the original

copy of which is lodged in the Organization's archives, the Director-General has a certain number of secretarial functions which are listed in the final clauses of this instrument. Thus, before the Convention entered into force, the Director-General forwarded certified true copies of it to the States concerned, as well as to the United Nations. He is the depository of instruments of ratification, accession or denunciation, of notifications relating to non-self-governing territories, and of instruments of acceptance of amendments; he notifies the States concerned, as well as the United Nations, of all such deposits made.

Translations

10. Under Article 29, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the Organization arranges for translations of the Convention into the official languages of the General Conference other than English, French, Russian and Spanish, the authentic text of the Convention having been drawn up in these four languages. A translation into Italian, prepared with the assistance of the Government of Italy, and a translation into Arabic, have been made and communicated to the States concerned. Article 26, paragraph 1, moreover, stipulates that the High Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another, through the Director-General, their official translations of the Convention. Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Israel, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Switzerland, Thailand and Yugoslavia have sent copies of their official translations which have been communicated to the States Parties to the Convention.

International list of persons

11. 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. This list is revised periodically. A revised list, compiled on 31 January 1970, was transmitted to the High Contracting Parties by letter dated 13 March 1970.

International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection

12. Article 8 of the Convention stipulates 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

(1) United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 249, p. 215.

(2) Document E/2838 of 16 April 1956.

(3) Document A/3119, S/3557 of 13 March 1956.

(4) ST/SGR/UNEF/1.

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, moreover, provides that the Director-General shall maintain this Register and shall determine what details each of its sections shall contain. Under Article 13, paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Execution of the Convention, any High Contracting Party may submit an application for the entry of certain property in the Register, provided that the application describes the location of such property and certifies that the latter complies with the provisions of Article 6 of the Convention. In accordance with the procedure laid down in Chapter II of the Regulations for the Execution of the Convention, the Director-General must send copies of applications for registration to each of the High Contracting Parties.

In accordance with these provisions, the following cultural property was entered in the Register, at the request of the State concerned, on the dates shown below:

18 January 1960: Entry of the whole of the Vatican City State, at the request of the Holy See

17 November 1967: A refuge intended to shelter cultural property, at the request of Austria

12 May 1969: Six refuges, at the request of the Netherlands.

Specimens of the distinctive emblem, the armlet and the identity card for use by persons responsible for control and by personnel engaged in the protection of cultural property

13. On 3 May 1962, the Netherlands Government sent the Director-General specimens of an identity card which have been communicated to the States Parties to the Convention.

The Swiss Confederation, for its part, has prepared an identity card, an armlet, a specimen distinctive emblem and a map of cultural property. Specimens of the identity card and the cultural property map, together with an explanatory note communicated by that country to the Director-General, have been sent to all the High Contracting Parties.

Technical Assistance

14. In accordance with Article 23 of the Convention, and at the request of the Egyptian and Israeli Governments, Unesco sent an expert, in January 1957, to the Monastery of Saint Catherine on Mount Sinai, the importance of which had been emphasized by the General Conference (9 C/Resolution, 7.55). The expert, Professor Garitte, of the University of Louvain, had been instructed to ascertain that this monument and the valuable collections housed

in it were in a satisfactory state of preservation after the military operations in the region. He drew up a report which was sent by the Director-General to the two Governments concerned.⁽¹⁾

Middle East

15. Following the Middle East conflict in 1967, the control procedure laid down in the Regulations for the Execution of the Convention was put into force. As provided in Article 2 of the Regulations, the States Parties in conflict appointed representatives for cultural property and Commissioners-General for Cultural Property were appointed to these Parties.

Under the provisions of the Regulations, such Commissioners-General are chosen from the international list of persons by joint agreement between the Party to which they will be accredited and the Protecting Powers acting on behalf of the opposing Parties or, in the absence of such Protecting Powers, as in this particular case, by a neutral State - in this instance, Switzerland. In accordance with this procedure, Mr. Karl Brunner (Switzerland) was appointed for Jordan, Lebanon, the United Arab Republic and Syria, and Mr. J. Reinink (Netherlands) for Israel. These two Commissioners-General took up their duties in December 1967.

The Commissioners-General deal with all matters referred to them in connexion with the application of the Convention, in conjunction with the representatives of the Parties to which they are accredited, and, with the agreement of those Parties, have the right to order investigations or to conduct them themselves. If there is no Protecting Power, the Commissioners-General exercise the functions of the Protecting Power as laid down in Articles 21 and 22 of the Convention. They communicate their reports to the Parties concerned, sending copies to the Director-General.

The Director-General reported to the Executive Board in October 1967 on the measures taken since the outbreak of hostilities (document 77 EX/32) and was invited by the Board to make the necessary arrangements to facilitate the task of the Commissioners-General (77 EX/Decisions, 4.4.4).

Since then the Director-General has continued to report to the Executive Board on the implementation of the Convention in the Middle East and of the resolutions adopted by the General Conference at its fifteenth session concerning the protection of cultural property in this region.⁽²⁾

(1) This report was published in the Unesco Chronicle, vol. III, no. 3, March 1957.

(2) See documents 78 EX/5, 82 EX/29 and Add., 83 EX/12 and 83 EX/34 and Add., and also Executive Board decisions 78 EX/4.4.1, 82 EX/4.4.2, 83 EX/4.3.1 and 83 EX/4.3.1.1 and resolutions 3.342 and 3.343 adopted by the General Conference at its fifteenth session.

Nigeria

16. During a visit to Nigeria in 1968, the Director-General discussed with the Nigerian authorities the application of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (to which Nigeria acceded on 5 June 1961), Article 19 of which refers to conflicts not of an international character. In a letter dated 11 April 1968, he indicated that, should this be considered desirable, Unesco could offer its services to the Parties to the conflict, in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article.

In a reply dated 21 November 1969, the Nigerian Government, while stating that it was not inclined to accept an offer of services, assured the Director-General that the Federal Military Government and its agencies had scrupulously observed the provisions of the Convention and forwarded to him a code

of behaviour to be observed by the armed forces, a report drawn up by international observers in the country and the text of the law on antiquities which protects cultural property.

Honduras - El Salvador

17. Following the hostilities in July 1969, the Director-General sent a telegram on 17 July 1969 to the two Governments concerned, drawing their attention to the resolution by which the General Conference at its fifteenth session invited Member States to take measures for the protection and conservation of cultural property, in particular by becoming Parties to the Convention; he also called their attention to the provisions of this Convention and addressed an appeal to them for the protection of cultural property situated in the territory of the two States.

List of States by which instruments of ratification or accession⁽¹⁾
to the Convention and Protocol for the Protection of Cultural Property
in the Event of Armed Conflict had been deposited by 15 February 1970

<u>States</u>	<u>Convention</u>	<u>States</u>	<u>Convention</u>
Egypt	17. 8.1955	Dominican Republic	5. 1.1960(a)
San Marino	9. 2.1956	Liechtenstein	28. 4.1960(a)
Burma	10. 2.1956	Lebanon	1. 6.1960
Yugoslavia	13. 2.1956	Spain	7. 7.1960
Mexico	7. 5.1956	Ghana	25. 7.1960(a)
Hungary	17. 5.1956	Belgium	16. 9.1960
Poland	6. 8.1956	Guinea	20. 9.1960(a)
Bulgaria	7. 8.1956(a)	Federation of Malaya	12.12.1960(a)
Ecuador	2.10.1956	Albania	20.12.1960(a)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	4. 1.1957	Congo (capital: Leopoldville)	18. 4.1961(a)
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	6. 2.1957	Mali	18. 5.1961
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	7. 5.1957	Nigeria	5. 6.1961(a)
France	7. 6.1957	Norway	19. 9.1961
Jordan	2.10.1957	Luxembourg	29. 9.1961
Israel	3.10.1957	Cameroon	12.10.1961(a)
Libya	19.11.1957	Madagascar	3.11.1961(a)
Cuba	26.11.1957	Gabon	4.12.1961(a)
Czechoslovakia	6.12.1957	Cambodia	4. 4.1962
Monaco	10.12.1957	Switzerland	15. 5.1962(a)
Holy See	24. 2.1958(a)	Panama	17. 7.1962(a)
Syria	6. 3.1958	Austria	25. 3.1964
Romania	21. 3.1958	Cyprus	9. 9.1964(a)
Thailand	2. 5.1958(a)	Mongolia	4.11.1964(a)
Italy	9. 5.1958	Turkey	15.12.1965(a)
India	16. 6.1958	Indonesia	10. 1.1967
Brazil	12. 9.1958	Germany (Fed. Rep. of)	11. 8.1967
Netherlands	14.10.1958	Iraq	21.12.1967
Pakistan	27. 3.1959(a)	Morocco	30. 8.1968(a)
Iran	22. 6.1959	Kuwait	6. 6.1968(a)
Nicaragua	25.11.1959	Upper Volta	18.12.1969(a)
		Southern Yemen	6. 2.1970(a)

(1) (a) indicates accession.

REPORTS FROM STATES PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

AUSTRIA

In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 26 of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, Austria submits to the Director-General of Unesco the following report concerning measures taken over the past four years to ensure the protection of cultural property in application of the aforesaid Convention.

NOTE

The protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict falls within the province of the Federal Ministry of Education, which has assigned responsibility therefor to the Bundesdenkmalamt (Federal Department of Historical Monuments). For the implementation of practical measures designed to prepare in time of peace for the safeguarding of cultural property in the event of armed conflict, a bureau of the Convention, attached to the Department of Historical Monuments, was set up by decision 43.029-II/2-68, of 5 February 1968, of the Federal Ministry of Education. It was placed under the direction of Mr. Hans FORAMITTI.

Articles 1 to 3. Listing of cultural property

Priority lists have been compiled of the most important movable and immovable cultural property, archaeological and prehistorical objects and sites, organs, libraries, complexes of monuments and centres containing monuments. An inventory of archives is being prepared, and has already been completed in respect of two provinces of the Federation. These lists of cultural property are classified, according to importance, as priority A, B or C. Geographical maps have been compiled for all provinces composing the Austrian Federation, on which listed cultural property is indicated. The symbols used for this purpose distinguish between public, private and religious property. Included so far are centres containing monuments, groups and complexes of cultural property, collections of

movable objects as well as isolated immovable monuments. Places where important cultural property not entered in the priority lists is located are specially indicated, so as to emphasize the areas of concentration of immovable cultural property to be protected.

Summary inventories of cultural property in Austria have been published in the Dehio Handbücher series. For the provinces of Vienna, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg and Styria, recent inventories have been published in this series. For Vorarlberg, Burgenland and Carinthia, similar, though older inventories exist.

Of the 150 projected volumes of the scientific inventory of Austria's artistic treasures, 37 have been published to date, 11 are in preparation and one is in the press.

In Austria, the emphasis has been laid on the listing and documenting of centres containing monuments.

Maps of various urban areas, taking the form of monument plans, have been produced. The façades of buildings to be protected in urban areas have been specially marked. The limits of the areas to be protected have been fixed and inscribed on the maps. Areas to be protected have been divided between the A, B and C priority lists, while centres containing monuments of major importance, yet which do not warrant priority listing, are on another list. Inventorying, documentation and mapping work has so far been completed for 198 urban areas all over Austria. This work should be completed between 1970 and 1971, when similar material will have been prepared for another 20 or so urban areas.

Studies on blocks and separate buildings, in respect of their cultural value, the state of the structures, their salubrity, the possibilities of safeguarding and protecting them, in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention, as well as of giving them a new lease of life, are being carried out at the rate of two to three historical centres a year.

An atlas of centres containing monuments has

gone to press. The first volume is due for publication in 1969. The atlas will comprise plans of centres containing monuments, taking the form of archaeological plans, it will classify monuments and buildings of cultural interest according to the three priority categories, and will provide aerial photographs and brief descriptions of the most valuable cultural property in the areas scheduled for protection. This refers, of course, to the normal protection provided for by the Convention, with identification being ensured by means of a distinctive emblem used alone.

Emphasis has also been placed on the documenting of cultural property by means of photogrammetric material, old prints and plans. The Photogrammetric Department is recording from between 300,000 to 400,000 sq.m. of wall and façade surfaces and inside elevations a year, is plotting approximately 60,000 sq.m. and carrying out photogrammetric and topographical survey work, and so on. As from 1969 the Department includes among its land-based equipment aerophotogrammetric plotting equipment. It has been possible to achieve these results without increases in staff, who, before the work was rationalized, recorded and plotted only 3,000 sq.m. of wall and façade surfaces a year, using traditional methods.

The photogrammetric archives are classified according to subject, which permits of a rapid, semi-mechanized processing of the documents.

Old architectural plans prepared by the Department of Historical Monuments since the last century and by the School of Architecture in Vienna have been brought together and deposited in special archives at the Headquarters of the Federal Department of Historical Monuments.

The Department also has non-metric photographic archives. Other photographic archives of monuments are kept by the National Library and the governments of the different provinces of the Federation.

A collection of old illustrations (chiefly engravings) of historical monuments in Austria has recently been reclassified and catalogued.

A detailed inventory of castles and country seats has reached an advanced stage.

An emergency card index containing the most essential data on cultural property has been compiled. The text of the summary inventory and the references of relevant material, as for example photogrammetric material, will be included on the reverse side of the cards. Cultural property is classified according to its priority ranking and topographically according to province and, within provinces, according to topographical name. A third system of topographical classification is based on administrative divisions - provinces, "politische Bezirke" (equivalent to major administrative districts), "Gerichtesbezirke" (smaller administrative districts), communes and parts of communes.

Similarly, an inventory is being made of

movable cultural property that does not form part of a complex and is not classified in the priority lists, but which comes within the definition of Article 1. As the work proceeds, a relevant emergency card index is being compiled.

Article 2

Instruction is given in the Austrian armed forces to inculcate the idea that cultural property should be protected and respected. This instruction is given at the National Defence Academy, at the Military Academy at Wiener Neustadt, at the Military School for Civil Defence and, as from the end of 1969, at company level.

A standing order issued by the Federal Ministry of Defence states that the armed forces shall respect cultural property and act in accordance with the Convention.

A booklet containing general information on the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict has gone to press. It will be widely distributed, particularly throughout central and local government departments, as well as to educational institutions, principally vocational, and to secondary and university institutions.

A manuscript running to some 900 typed pages on the subject of appropriate action to be taken to protect cultural property in the event of armed conflict in Austria has gone to press. The publishers plan to bring it out, in three volumes, at the end of 1969.

Other manuscripts awaiting publication or in active preparation deal with various special problems relating to the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict, as for example:

- the removal of buildings;
- civil defence and the protection of cultural property;
- action to protect cultural property against accidents; protection against shocks and vibrations, etc.;
- protection against the effects of earthquakes and explosions.

Forms have been drawn up requiring particulars as to the risks involved in moving cultural property for the purpose of restoration and in storing it in a refuge; particulars are also required as to what protective measures may be necessary in the light of previous restoration work.

Instructions have been issued concerning the restoration of organs.

A leaflet on precautions to be taken against theft and burglary has been very widely circulated. Alarm systems utilizable throughout Austria have been developed with a view to a comparative study and a publicity campaign in the press and on television. Special photographs for ready and rapid identification of stolen cultural property are being taken and brought together in archives.

A film has been made, demonstrating the importance of and the need for protecting cultural property in the event of armed conflict in Austria,

and explaining how this may be done. It is intended for showing on television, in cinemas and in educational institutions.

Article 8. Refuges

An effort has been made to provide refuges, if only temporarily, as near as possible to cultural property; this involves adapting at little cost existing premises or old refuges dating back to the last war. A questionnaire has been prepared and sent out to all those in charge of collections of cultural property. Most of the questionnaires have already been returned, so that at some time in the future a plan of action will be drawn up for the immediate protection of cultural property in the event of an emergency. The most essential data is being recorded in the emergency card index.

The central refuge in Austria, which enjoys special protection, is situated in a disused salt mine at Alt Aussee in Upper Austria; it has been equipped to receive immediately all cultural property classified as priority A (shelf space, burglar alarms, fire-prevention installations, electrical equipment, rails and trolleys, accommodation for guardians).

An inventory has been made of natural grottoes that could be used as refuges for cultural property.

Following the recent completion of the inventory of objects to be accorded priority protection, the Federal Ministry of Defence is now considering what cultural property classified as priority A would fulfil the military requirements justifying a request for special protection.

Articles 6, 16, 17 and 20 of the Regulations for the Execution of the Convention. Distinctive emblem

Posters showing the distinctive emblem and giving a brief explanation in four languages have been printed.

For items on priority lists A, B and C, authorizations to mark property with the distinctive emblem have been prepared in four languages.

Further, lists have been drawn up for each commune indicating cultural property in respect of which authorizations of this kind have been issued. Copies of these lists will be sent to ministries that are co-operating in the protection of cultural property, to the provincial governments and to major administrative districts. The work has been completed in the case of three provinces, and it is hoped to have completed it for Austria as a whole next year. Cards and authorizations to mark property with the emblem should then be deposited at town halls, which would pass them on to those concerned in the event of an emergency. It is also planned gradually to replace this provisional system of marking cultural property by another, comprising weather-proof emblems to be permanently placed on monuments.

Article 25. Public information

Publications

Material containing general information for the benefit of the population has gone to press.

General information is made available to building specialists, and the text of the Convention and the list of signatory States are communicated to anyone who is taking a civil defence course.

Leaflets have been issued for general distribution.

Under a secondary education pilot project, concerned chiefly with languages, history, geography and the history of art, teachers and pupils will examine together the problems arising from the protection of cultural property under The Hague Convention of 1954. Teaching materials have already been prepared.

Revised study material has been produced for the training of restoration workers at the Academy of Fine Arts.

A paper has also been prepared for distribution to communes throughout Austria.

A number of articles have appeared in the official Austrian museum journal.

It is planned to issue instructions concerning appropriate teaching in the army at company level.

A handbook on the organization of the protection of cultural property and the technical measures to be taken has gone to press.

Instruction

Instruction for building specialists in the protection of cultural property forms a part of the teaching of Mr. H. Foramitti, who lectures on civil defence at the Ministry of the Interior.

Mr. H. Foramitti also gives lectures to officers at the Austrian Army's School for Civil Defence, and lectures on the protection of cultural property to senior officers at the Defence Academy, so that they may organize in their turn instruction in the Austrian armed forces. It is planned to organize teaching on the subject at the Military Academy.

Mr. H. Foramitti also gives lectures for restoration workers at the Academy of Fine Arts.

In his classes on conservation work at the Technical High School and the School of Architecture in Vienna, Professor Walter Frodl also instructs students in the protection of cultural property.

Article 26

The text of the Convention is published in the Official Gazette and distributed, in revised form, to all persons concerned.

Article 36

The Regulations annexed to the Convention (IV) of

The Hague of 1907, which is in force in Austria, are also available on request.

Article 28

The German texts referred to above have been recognized as self-executing at the level of federal law. The sanctions provided for under Austrian legislation and the disciplinary sanctions provided for under Austrian military law seem adequate for the present. They would only be modified on account of the Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property if this should subsequently prove to be necessary.

Article 29

A small dictionary in German, English, French, Russian, Czech, Hungarian, Serbo-Croat and Italian is being prepared. Its purpose is to offer translations of the description of the various kinds of cultural property and some essential phrases that could be used for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict (for the use of local authorities, for instance).

Articles 1 and 4. Regulations for execution

Professor W. Frodl and Mr. H. Foramitti have been nominated for possible appointment as Commissioner-General.

Article 7

Experts will be nominated in 1970 (question currently under consideration).

Article 12

Only the Alt Aussee salt mine, the central refuge in Austria, has so far been placed under special

protection. The Federal Ministry of Defence is at present considering what cultural property classified as priority A would fulfil the military requirements justifying a request for special protection.

Article 21, paragraph 2

Identity cards have been printed and can be distributed at any time. Card bearers would be personnel of the Department of Historical Monuments, of museums, libraries, archives, etc.

Protocol, paragraph 11. The Convention is self-executing, as has already been stated.

Property is identified by means of the inventories, collections of photographs and the new inventory that has been described, which is chiefly concerned at present with movable property in religious buildings.

The following have been appointed as persons qualified to assist the bureau of the Convention, attached to the Department of Historical Monuments, in the accomplishment of its task:

- (a) For public property, the first Director of the Museum of Art and History and Chairman of the Organization Co-ordinating Measures affecting Art Collections throughout the Provinces, Dr. Erwin M. AUER.
- (b) For cultural property, diocesan curators appointed by all the dioceses in Austria in 1965; in the same year they held a congress for purposes of mutual information.
- (c) For private property, the Chairman of the Association of Friends of Museums and of the Association for Castles and Country Seats, Dr. M.V. ALLMAYER BECK.

Besides the Federal Ministry of Education, the Ministries of the Interior and of Defence cooperate actively in the implementation of the 1954 Convention and take all such action as may be appropriate in their respective spheres of competence.

CAMBODIA

A. The legal protection of the movable and immovable cultural property of the Kingdom of Cambodia is ensured by Royal Ordinance of 11 October 1923 and by the decree of 11 July 1925, supplemented by Law no.355/68-CE of 7 March 1969, increasing the penalties to which perpetrators of "theft, receiving and destruction of objects which are part of the national artistic heritage" are liable. The administration of this property is the responsibility of the Arts Department (Archaeological Section) of the Cambodian Ministry of Education.

The immovable property, particularly that of

the Angkor period (sixth to fourteenth centuries), has been classified by virtue of two decrees, the first of 16 May 1925, the second of 29 April 1930. These decrees cover about 800 monuments or groups of monuments which are the property of the State. This classification does not include the majority of modern buildings, particularly Buddhist monasteries belonging to rural and urban public communities and still in use. The listing of the latter monuments and their reclassification in the second category of monuments scheduled for conservation is at present under consideration.

The inventory of immovable property is drawn

up in the museums and libraries (in particular at the Cambodian National Museum and at the Buddhist Institute). This work enables movable objects to be put at the same time into safety, as they are discovered or acquired.

The above-mentioned laws make no special provision for the protection of such property in the event of armed conflict, and no law has as yet been adopted to secure the full implementation of the provisions of The Hague Convention of 1954, in respect of which Cambodia deposited its instrument of ratification on 4 April 1962. But the majority of the provisions of the said laws, in particular those concerning penalties, are applicable in the event of armed conflict. Moreover, on the occasion of a revision of existing legal texts, which is to take place shortly, the Royal Government contemplates the inclusion in those texts of provisions covering the protection in question.

In recent years, the Royal Government and its competent departments have taken a number of measures aimed at intensifying action for the safeguarding of cultural property, and at inculcating in citizens, both civil and military, a respect for such property. With regard to the armed forces, it is intended to introduce certain provisions of the Convention into their regulations or instructions. Already, courses on the history of art have been included in the training programme for officers, during which commentaries are given on the various provisions of the Convention. The Royal Khmer Army actively co-operates in the safeguarding of the nation's cultural property by keeping a constant watch over the upkeep of monuments and archaeological sites.

B. Despite her policy of peace and neutrality,

Cambodia still meets with a growing hostility on the part of a number of countries. This situation necessitates special protective measures in the case of certain monuments of exceptional importance. A study is being carried out for the purpose of selecting the cultural property in respect of which an application might be submitted by Cambodia for entry in the "International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection".

The Royal Government of Cambodia has already nominated persons qualified to carry out the functions of Commissioner-General for Cultural Property, in accordance with Article 1 of the Regulations for the Execution of the Convention. These persons are included in the international list of persons nominated by the High Contracting Parties, published by Unesco under reference number DG/3/29/3540(BC).

The persons in question are:

Mr. Van Molyvann
Minister of Education and Fine Arts

Mr. Hang Thun Hak
Rector of the Royal University of Fine Arts

Mr. Chhuk Meng Mao
Inspector, Department of Education and Fine Arts

Mr. Duong Sarin
Director of Cultural Relations and
Secretary-General of the Cambodian National Commission for Unesco, Ministry of Education

Mr. Chea Thay Seng
Dean of the Faculty of Archaeology and
Curator of the National Museum, in charge of the inspection of antiquities in Cambodia

CYPRUS

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Cyprus paid particular attention to the conservation and protection of cultural property in Cyprus, which is being affected by the delicate political situation in the island.

It undertook conservation and restoration

works in the Medieval city of Famagusta, namely on the Cathedral, which have continued uninterruptedly since autumn 1968, and in 1969 it started restoration works at that part of the Venetian City-Wall of Nicosia which was damaged in 1967.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

1. RATIFICATION AND ENTRY INTO FORCE

By the law of 11 April 1967 published in the Federal

Official Gazette, Part II, page 1233, the Federal Republic of Germany approved the Convention of 14 May 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, together with

the Protocol relating to that Convention. In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 33, the Convention and the Protocol entered into force in respect of the Federal Republic of Germany on 11 November 1967, following the deposit of the instrument of ratification on 11 August 1967 with the Director-General of Unesco.

2. DISSEMINATION OF THE CONVENTION

(a) In the civilian sector

In accordance with Article 25 of the Convention, the "Bundesamt für zivilen Bevölkerungsschutz" (Federal Office for the Protection of the Civilian Population) published in 1966 the text of the Convention, the Regulations for its execution and the Protocol, translated into German. 115,000 copies were printed and sent out to the competent Federal, provincial and local authorities, schools, universities, museums, art galleries, churches and other bodies concerned.

(b) In the military sector

(i) The obligation to disseminate the text of the Convention in the military sector was met by means of the duty orders issued by the Federal Ministry of Defence on 16 July 1959 entitled "Kriegsvölkerrecht - Sammlung der Abkommens-texte" (International Law on War - Compendium of texts of convention). The Convention, the Regulations for its execution and the Protocol are published therein in extenso.

The main points of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property were also disseminated among military units by the publication, on 1 September 1966, of a pamphlet entitled "Der Schutz von Kulturgut bei bewaffneten Konflikten" (The protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict) and by the display of posters proclaiming "Kulturgut ist zu schonen und zu schützen" (Cultural property is to be respected and protected).

(ii) As part of the Law curriculum for schools and the international law curriculum for Federal Army units, instruction is given on "protection of cultural property".

(iii) A detailed account of the contents of the Convention, with illustrations taken from history, is given in the special duty orders "Der Schutz von Kulturgut bei bewaffneten Konflikten" (The protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict), of 15 July 1964, in which account is taken, in particular, of the experiences of the Second World War. This publication is intended primarily for the instruction of officers and officer cadets in international law, but it is also designed to enable all members of the Federal Army to gain a thorough knowledge of the contents of the Convention on Cultural Property.

Two other duty orders deal with the main problems connected with the protection of cultural property. A collection of specific cases, with solutions, designed to enliven the instruction, includes examples bearing upon the difference, so important in practice, between "cultural property" and "military objectives", as well as on the importance of distinctive marking of cultural property. As a practical aid to the instruction of soldiers in the units, picture books and series of slides have been distributed, illustrating in concrete form the protection of cultural property.

To assist officers in preparing their courses for troops, and to ensure a uniform standard of knowledge in all units of the Federal Army, practical booklets have been prepared containing material for an hour's instruction, together with examples and questions and answers. One such booklet, published on 30 September 1968 as an annex to a duty order for land forces, deals in detail with the question of the protection of cultural property.

Another duty order for land forces contains a list of the provisions regarding the protection of cultural property which are of particular relevance to the conduct of operations in ground warfare.

Lastly, care has for years been taken to include pertinent information on the protection of cultural property in the drafts of numerous military duty orders.

3. APPLICATION OF SAFEGUARDING MEASURES

In the Federal Republic, the application of safeguarding measures, in pursuance of Article 3 of the Convention, is, in principle, and in accordance with the Republic's federalist structure, a task that devolves upon the different Federal Länder. The Federal Government is at present preparing general administrative regulations which will define in detail the substance and scope of safeguarding measures, with a view to their uniform implementation. Provisions will in particular be made for the establishment of an inventory of movable and immovable cultural property to be protected, on the basis of lists compiled by the different Federal Länder, for the protection of immovable cultural property against fire, collapse, explosions, etc., for the assembling of documents for the purpose of rebuilding immovable cultural property in the event of its destruction or damage, for the equipment of premises and sites as shelters for movable property, as well as for the filming, for purposes of safeguard, of valuable archives, manuscripts and incunabula.

With regard to the photographing of valuable archives, this method of safeguard has been in use for years past in the Federal Republic. Some 115 million microphotographs have been taken to date. It is intended that these films be centralized in time of peace in a refuge. To this end, the

gallery of a mine no longer being worked was acquired some years ago and has now been fitted up. It is proposed to apply for the entry of this refuge in the International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection mentioned in Article 13 of the Regulations for the execution of the Convention.

4. DISTINCTIVE MARKING OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

The Federal Republic of Germany attaches great importance to the identification of immovable cultural property by means of the distinctive emblem provided for in Article 16 of the Convention. It is seeking, therefore, to devise a system whereby such distinctive marking may be accomplished as rapidly and effectively as possible in the event of conflict.

5. MAP OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

To facilitate generally, in the event of armed conflict, respect for cultural property on the part of armed forces, preparations have been made to draw up a map indicating all important immovable cultural property in the Federal Republic of Germany.

6. MILITARY TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

For the purpose of establishing military technical personnel, the intention so far is to call upon the services of the commands of military regions, who will act in co-operation with the civilian authorities responsible for the protection of cultural property.

7. COMMISSIONER-GENERAL FOR CULTURAL PROPERTY

For some time past, the Federal Government has been endeavouring to find persons qualified to carry out the functions of Commissioner-General for Cultural Property, in accordance with Article 1 of the Regulations for the Execution of the Convention.

8. SANCTIONS IMPOSED FOR BREACHES OF THE CONVENTION

Under the terms of Article 28 of the Convention, the High Contracting Parties are bound to prosecute and impose penal or disciplinary sanctions upon persons committing breaches of the Convention. Adequate legal sanctions already exist in part for ensuring respect for cultural property on the part of commanding officers, services and all members of the Federal Army. Furthermore, it may be assumed that in the event of conflict such sanctions will be enforced. To supplement the general legal bases for the operation of such sanctions (penal code, army act, soldiers' code), the law lays down special penal measures for the protection of cultural property. The following acts are, consequently, liable to punishment: damage to and pillage of cultural property; misuse of the distinctive emblem designed for cultural property; hindrance, assault, insults or threats directed against persons entrusted with the safeguarding of cultural property or responsible for control activities.

ISRAEL

Our previous report was sent to Unesco on 27 April 1966. Following the Six-Day War in June 1967, the Israeli Minister for Foreign Affairs assured the Director-General of Unesco (his cables of 12 and 19 June) that the Convention is being fully adhered to and respected by Israel within the territory under Israeli control.

A report on the implementation of the Convention (item 4.4.4 of the Agenda of the 77th session of the Executive Board of Unesco) was given by the Director-General of Unesco in document 77 EX/32 of 29 September 1967.

In August 1967, Dr. Avraham Biran, Director, Department of Antiquities and Museums, was appointed as representative of the Government of Israel for Cultural Property, in accordance with Article 2(a) of the Regulations for the Execution of the Convention, and the Director-General of Unesco was informed accordingly.

In November 1967, Dr. H. J. Reinink was appointed as Commissioner-General for Cultural Property in accordance with Article 4 of the Regulations.

The report made by the Commissioner-General on the implementation of the Convention to the Director-General of Unesco towards the 78th session of the Executive Board of Unesco was included in document 78 EX/5 of 16 May 1968 submitted to that session.

Dr. Reinink submitted a further report to the Director-General of Unesco dated 6 May 1969 and a cable dated 13 May 1969, both reproduced in document 82 EX/29 and Add.

This report on the Application of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict is, of course, limited to Israel and must not be interpreted as covering the whole field of Israel interests in the above-mentioned convention.

ITALY

I have the honour to communicate to you below the names of the members of the Italian National Committee for The Hague Convention, whose terms of reference have been extended by a decree of the Minister of Education:

Professor Francesco Franceschini
Member of Parliament - Chairman;

Ambassador Giuseppe Cosmelli
Chairman of the Italian National Commission for Unesco;

Dr. Emiliano Guidotti
Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Dr. Girolamo Guigliani
Inspector-General of the State Archives;

Dr. Achille Catalani
Minister of the Interior, Fire-Fighting and Civil Defence;

Dr. Renato Miccio
Magistrate, Court of Appeal;

Dr. Giacomo di Giacomo
Chief Inspector at the Treasury;

Colonel Pasquale Cajano
Ministry of Defence;

Dr. Vito Agresti
Inspector-General of Antiquities and Fine Arts;

Professor Giorgio Rosi
Central Inspector of Antiquities and Fine Arts;

Professor Giorgio Vigni
Central Inspector of Antiquities and Fine Arts;

Dr. Giuseppe Criscuoli
Inspector-General of University Education;

Dr. Anna Saitta Revignas
Inspector-General of Libraries;

Dr. Eros Berionni Rubini
Director, Division of Academies and Libraries;

Dr. Giuseppe Mantica
Inspector-General of Cultural Exchanges;

Dr. Roberta Bacchetti
Director, Division of Antiquities and Fine Arts -
Secretary of the Committee.

The Secretariat of the Committee is housed in the Directorate of Antiquities and Fine Arts of the Ministry of Education - Piazza del Popolo, 18 - Rome.

LUXEMBOURG

The Convention, the Regulations for the Execution of the Convention and the Protocol, approved by the Law of 13 July 1961, have been ratified and the instrument of ratification was deposited on 29 September 1961 with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in Paris. In accordance with Article 33 of the Convention, the latter entered into force, in respect of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, on 20 December 1961.

CHAPTER I: GENERAL PROVISIONS REGARDING PROTECTION

1. A plan for the safeguarding of documentation relating to national protection was approved, on 3 March 1961, by the Committee for National Protection. A statement of the documentation to be safeguarded has been drawn up. The microfilming of the most important series of documents in the State Archives is at present taking place. The new depository of the State Archives, which is now being built, will make possible the safeguarding, already in time of peace, of national cultural property

and of the staff in charge of its preservation.

A list of the classified monuments prescribed by Article 2 of the Law of 12 August 1927, relating to the preservation and protection of sites and classified monuments, was published on 27 November 1967. (Gazette 1967, B68, pp.1151-1154.)

Buildings which house objects belonging to the cultural heritage of the nation are equipped with fire extinguishers. The collections are set out in such a way as to ensure, already in time of peace, a measure of protection.

2. Buildings which house objects belonging to the cultural heritage of the nation are not in the vicinity of military installations.

3. There are no special instructions intended for troops, but some elementary teaching on cultural property is given as part of the general instruction. No personnel specialized in this subject is comprised in the armed forces.

CHAPTER II: SPECIAL PROTECTION

4. No application for entry in the International Register of Cultural Property under

Special Protection has yet been submitted.
5. No measure has been taken.

CHAPTER V: DESIGNATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

6. No distinctive emblems designating cultural property have yet been affixed.

CHAPTER VI: SCOPE OF APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION

7. No measure has been taken.
8. No special agreement.
9. The text of the Convention, of the Regulations for the Execution of the Convention and of the Protocol, as well as the Law of 13 July 1961 approving the Convention were published in the Legislative Series, Gazette A 30 of 11 August 1961, pp. 707-725.
10. The texts were published in French.
11. No provision has yet been made for penalties for infringement of the Convention.

Final provisions

12. No special provision apart from the Law of 13 July 1961 approving the Convention.

Regulations for execution

Chapter I: Control

13. Mr. Paul Spang, Director of the State Archives, has been nominated for inclusion in the international list of persons qualified to carry out the functions of Commissioner-General for Cultural Property (5.7.1967).

Resolution II

14. The following persons have been appointed to represent the Ministry of Cultural Affairs on a national advisory committee: Mr. Paul Spang, Director of the State Archives, Commissioner-General for Cultural Property; Mr. Joseph Goedert, Director of the National Library and Mr. Alfred Steinmetzer, Inspector of State Museums (27.1.1962).

THE NETHERLANDS

CONVENTION

CHAPTER I: GENERAL PROVISIONS REGARDING PROTECTION

Safeguarding of cultural property (Article 3). Measures taken to prepare in time of peace for the safeguarding of cultural property. During the past four years further progress has been made in the building-up of the art protection organization, acting under the supervision of the State Service for the Protection of Historical Monuments. The art protection organization now consists of eleven provincial inspectors (one inspector for each of the Netherlands' provinces), who will get the assistance of about fifty, not yet nominated, district inspectors in the near future. These functionaries - all of them not full-paid, but only getting a compensation for their services - are mostly drawn from the ranks of architects and, occasionally from those of contractors, who are engaged in the restoration of historical buildings. Furthermore a start has been made to set up teams of monument guards, who will be charged with the protection of the most important monuments against fire and damage in times of armed conflict.

a. Measures for the safeguarding of immovable property. The number of historical buildings, equipped with sprinklers, has further increased in recent years. More than one hundred monuments,

principally churches and church-towers, are now protected by this system.

Proceedings on a project of making microfilms of the structural designs of the country's most important monuments got underway. As was mentioned in previous reports it is envisaged to store up the acquired films in safe shelters either in the Netherlands or abroad. Further steps were also taken towards a plan aimed at the protection of valuable non-detachable inventory - such as monumental tombs, pulpits and baptisteries - by means of special developed shock concretetiles. Experts already performed measurements and made designs on behalf of most of the objects selected for this purpose.

b. Measures for the safeguarding of movable cultural property. Following the accomplishment of a scheme, comprising the division of the total room available in the country's six State refuges, provisional allotments were made to the museum directors concerned. Those allotments were based on the extent of notable works under control of the aforesaid directors. The division scheme will be revised as soon as plans to increase the number of State refuges will be realized.

CHAPTER II: SPECIAL PROTECTION

The Government of the Netherlands in 1968 made a formal request to Unesco for the entry of the six

State refuges in the "International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection" (Article 8, paragraph 1 and 6). In its request, submitted in application of Article 13, paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Execution of the Convention, the Dutch Government - now awaiting Unesco's decision thereon - certifies that these refuges comply with the conditions set forth in Article 8 of the Convention.

CHAPTER V: THE DISTINCTIVE EMBLEM

Use repeated (Article 17, paragraph 1). See above: Chapter II, Special protection. The

distinctive emblem repeated three times will be placed on the six State refuges as soon as these refuges are entered in the "International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection". Use alone (Article 17, paragraph 2). The Convention's blue and white shield has appeared now in four out of the Netherlands' eleven provinces. Objects chosen for this purpose include monuments of architecture, such as churches, church-towers, castles and mansion-houses, as well as important museums, libraries and depositories of archives, as mentioned in Article 1, sub-paragraph b. A further choice will be made as soon as the last of the eleven provinces has got its first turn.

SWITZERLAND

1. LEGAL MEASURES

On 1 October 1968, the Federal Council put into force the federal law on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, adopted in 1966 by the Federal Chambers (Parliament) and the ordinance of execution (provisions of application) relating to it. In Switzerland the protection of cultural property has thus become a public duty which is binding not only on the Federal Government but on the cantons and communes and also on private persons.

The law provides chiefly for the following measures, the application of which will obviously require several years:

- (a) The setting up of refuges, preference being given to a large number of decentralized refuges, close to the objects, rather than to a small number of large isolated installations. The Confederation assists the building of these refuges by means of subventions covering from 25% to 50% of the cost.
- (b) The establishment of collections of documents in respect of movable cultural property (microfilms) and immovable property (plans, photogrammetric surveys). Federal subvention: from 25% to 35% of the cost.
- (c) The personnel will be recruited from among persons engaged in civil defence. Directives concerning the recruitment, incorporation and training of personnel are in preparation. In accordance with The Hague Convention of 1954, persons responsible for the protection of cultural property will be supplied with an identity card and an armband.

As the application of measures for the protection of cultural property devolves primarily upon the cantons, the latter should take additional measures if necessary, more particularly with regard to the

covering of costs and the establishment of local organizations.

2. PRACTICAL MEASURES ALREADY APPLIED OR IN PROCESS OF APPLICATION

(a) Buildings: The following projects for refuges, some of which are already being carried out, have so far been submitted to the Federal Department of the Interior (Section of Fine Arts and Historical Monuments) which is competent in the matter, where the collaboration of the Federal authorities is necessary: the Fine Arts Centre at Aarau; the Museums of Antiquities, of Natural History and of Ethnography at Basle; the Municipal and University Library at Berne; the Benedictine Abbeys of Disentis and of Einsiedeln; Castle Museum at Lenzburg, the State Archives at Soleure; the State Archives and the Rietberg Museum at Zurich. Among the property of the Confederation, the Oskar Reinhart art collection at Winterthur has been provided with a refuge, while studies are in progress concerning the National Museum at Zurich. In addition, a spacious grotto is available in the vicinity of Berne.

(b) Organization: The Federal Department of the Interior has invited the governments of the 25 cantons to appoint officials to be specially responsible for the protection of cultural property; this has already been done in about half the cantons.

(c) Inventory of cultural objects: The Federal Department of the Interior possesses a card-index, including some 4,000 photographs, covering all the major cultural objects in Switzerland. The cantonal governments have received lists of the objects of concern to them and have been requested to examine them and to state by the end of 1969 for

which objects they consider that an application should be made for the emblem of The Hague Convention.

(d) Emblem designating cultural property: It is estimated that there are about 1,200 objects for which application will be made to the Federal Council for authorization to use the emblem designating cultural property. The resulting "National Inventory of Cultural Property" will still have to be discussed with the military authorities. It will not come into effect before 1970-1971, and only then can the emblems be applied.

(e) National committee: In accordance with resolution II of The Hague Conference of 1954 inviting the Contracting Parties to set up national advisory committees consisting of senior officials and specialists, the Federal Council on 6 August 1969 appointed such a body, consisting of 21 members under the chairmanship of Hermann von Fischer, architect and curator of the historical monuments of the canton of Berne. Besides representatives of the Federal authorities, the committee includes delegates from the cantons and from Swiss specialist organizations. One of its tasks will be to propose those objects of international importance which should benefit from the special protection of Unesco.

(f) Army: In April 1969, the Protection of Assistance Section of the Territorial Service of the General Staff Group published directives concerning the duties of the Army in relation to the protection of cultural property. Two specialist officers on the General Staff of the Army are in charge of the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict, assisted by officers who give talks on the problems pertaining to international law in the army corps, divisions and brigades. The

Service Regulations, which are issued to troops, contain precise instructions on the protection of cultural property. Account is also taken of it in national defence courses and exercises.

(g) Information: To enable the authorities at the various levels to familiarize themselves with the new task of protecting cultural property, the Swiss Institute for courses in administration at the St. Gall School of Economics and Social Sciences organized introductory seminars, lasting two days, at St. Gall in April 1967 and July 1969, and at Montreux in January 1968 and October 1969, at which explanatory talks were given and discussions were held on technical and organizational problems. Moreover, the Swiss Society for the Protection of Cultural Property, which is a private organization, endeavours, by means of study days, lectures, publications in the press, etc., to explain to the public the meaning and value of the protection of cultural property. An exhibition on civil defence held at Lucerne in 1969 provided an opportunity for detailed treatment of the subject of protection of cultural property. Lastly, in conjunction with the Federal Department of the Interior, the Federal Ordnance Survey is preparing a third edition of a special ordnance map (1:300,000) which includes all cultural objects of interest and clearly draws attention to the protection of cultural property.

To sum up, it may be said that Switzerland has laid the principal foundations for the effective protection of cultural property within the meaning of The Hague Convention of 1954, and that the population of Switzerland is becoming increasingly aware of the importance of that protection from the point of view of cultural life.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

With reference to your letter no. 4237/5/Q dated 28 June 1969 addressed to the General Department of Monuments and Museums and enclosing a request by the Director-General of Unesco to be supplied, as provided under Article 26 (2) of the Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property, with a report on the measures taken by the competent authorities in fulfilment of the said Convention, I have the honour to inform you that the following measures have been taken:

- (1) promulgation of Decree no. 652, dated 21 March 1968, establishing the National Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict;
- (2) promulgation of Ministerial Decision no. 147/A, dated 14 November 1968 regulating the composition and designating the members of the aforementioned National Committee;
- (3) co-operation with the Commissioner-General of Unesco with a view to the implementation of The Hague Convention, and maintenance of

continuous contact with him in order that he might be kept informed of the aggression that has been and is being perpetrated by the Israel authorities against cultural property in occupied Arab territory;

- (4) preparation of a register of historic buildings and ancient sites in the southern regions;
- (5) putting in hand the preparation of lists of non-historic cultural buildings in the above-mentioned region;
- (6) preparation and dispatch to Unesco of a number of notes relating to the violation of The Hague Convention by the Israel authorities;
- (7) implementation of the provisions of The Hague Convention concerning the placing on historic buildings of distinctive international emblems for the protection of cultural property, and preparation of special identity cards and emblems in accordance with Articles 10, 20 and 21 of the aforementioned Convention.

TURKEY

In accordance with Article 26, paragraph 2 of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, we have pleasure in sending you the following information.

1. We are recording and preparing an inventory of immovable cultural property of historical value whose protection is absolutely necessary in the event of armed conflict, and the result of this activity will be communicated to Unesco's Headquarters in Paris.

2. Movable cultural property has already been dealt with in our reply to the questionnaire of the Swiss National Commission for Unesco concerning the meeting to be organized in the spring of 1969.

Anatolia, which has been inhabited without interruption from the remotest ages to the present time, forms, on account of its important geographical situation, a cultural bridge between Europe and Asia. Objects bearing witness to different civilizations are to be found, both above and below ground, at the historical sites in Turkey. Objects discovered during archaeological excavations or by other means add daily to the treasures

contained in our museums, which now number 81. An inventory of this movable cultural property is being drawn up by qualified specialists but, because of the long time required for the purpose, it is unfortunately impossible for us to forward to Unesco's Headquarters the results of these investigations concerning the movable cultural property held in our museums and depositories.

Moreover, we do not know what to do with regard to objects of cultural property, each one of which is a separate masterpiece, such as the pulpits, altars, leaves of doors or shutters of windows which are to be found in our mosques, and we should be very glad to have some guidance in this respect.

3. A list should be forwarded to Unesco's Headquarters of the sites to which movable property will be transported for protection in the event of armed conflict, together with the relevant maps and plans. As, however, this procedure is not in accordance with our principles in regard to security, we are unable to meet the aforesaid requirement.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The territory of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic is rich in important monuments of history, archaeology and architecture and works of art which bear witness to the centuries-old history of the Ukrainian people and their material and spiritual culture.

Unparalleled works of art, manuscripts, incunabula, vestiges of the past, archaeological collections, archives and other relics of the creative genius of the Ukrainian people are preserved in the State museums and in special depositories.

Man's intellectual achievements (in other words, cultural property) are a reminder of the heroic past of our ancestors, a living message from the past to future generations; they reflect the heroic history of our people with their wide artistic culture, their powerful talents, and the distinguishing features of the national character.

The Ukrainians zealously preserve the cultural heritage of the past, aware that this cultural property bears witness to their important contribution to world culture.

The care devoted by the Ukrainian people to cultural property and historical monuments provides in itself proof of the cultural level of our people.

The Great Socialist Revolution of October

opened up excellent prospects for the preservation of the cultural heritage of the former society. Even when the young socialist State was still struggling hard to survive, the Soviet Government under the leadership of V. I. Lenin took a series of measures aimed at preserving historical and cultural property.

That period saw the emergence of a new attitude towards historical and cultural monuments, which can be summed up as follows: everything created by the people should belong to the people. This new attitude towards the cultural heritage was also exemplified in subsequent action by the Soviet Government and in the legislation of the USSR.

The Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 was a terrible ordeal for the Ukraine. Many of our towns suffered vast, and in many cases irreparable, damage. On the territory occupied by their fascist armies, the leaders of Hitler's Reich wilfully destroyed the most precious historical monuments and shamelessly pillaged works of art. The towns which suffered most were Kiev, Chernigov and Novgorod, which had been cultural centres of Old Russia.

Even before the end of the war the Soviet Government began to take steps to restore the cultural property which had been destroyed or damaged.

The Ukrainian SSR reconstructed and restored the historical and cultural Pecherskaya Lavra group of buildings and the State University building in Kiev, the old Kremlin and the historical Piatnitsk Church in Chernigov, as well as monuments in Kamenetsk Podolskiy, L'vov, Ternopol', Poltava and elsewhere.

On 30 December 1948 the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR passed a decree on measures to be taken to improve the protection of cultural property on the territory of the Ukrainian SSR. Under this decree, it is the responsibility of the executive committees of the Soviets of the workers' deputies (regional, district or municipal) to ensure the protection and maintenance of cultural property, and the necessary funds are allocated to them annually from the local budget. The decree also lays down that the administration and supervision of the registration, preservation, restoration and use of historical, archaeological and cultural property are the responsibility of the Ministry of Culture of the Ukrainian SSR, while for architectural sites the responsibility lies with the State Building Committee (Gosstroj) of the Republic.

Under the same decree, regulations were established for the preservation of cultural monuments. In the first article of the regulations it is stated that all cultural monuments of any scientific, historical or artistic importance situated in the territory of the Ukrainian SSR are the inalienable property of the people and are placed under the protection of the State. Where cultural monuments combine a variety of features and are of exceptional scientific, historical or artistic importance, they are declared protected sites, in which case they are governed by special regulations laid down by the Government of the Republic. Items of movable cultural property kept in museums and special depositories receive appropriate protection.

The protective measures taken on such premises exclude any possibility of damage or theft. Museums and special depositories are housed in reinforced concrete or reinforced brick buildings, with fire-proof roofs. Temperature, humidity and lighting are maintained permanently at the proper level.

The allocation of accommodation for museums and depositories is permanent; the use of such accommodation, in whole or in part, for any other purpose is prohibited. Exceptions can be made to this rule only with the special permission of the individual authority responsible.

In the event of armed conflict, plans have been made for the cultural property kept in museums and depositories which are in danger to be removed to completely safe places. In the case of immovable cultural property such as the museums and depositories themselves, architectural masterpieces, monuments, obelisks, statues and archaeological remains, certain protective measures

are taken in time of peace; for example, camouflage material is prepared and distinctive emblems manufactured as provided for in the Convention. The armed forces are forbidden to take up quarters, locate arsenals or build military objectives in the vicinity of such monuments or of centres containing cultural property.

In the instructions to the Soviet Army, particular attention is paid to the need to respect and protect cultural property. In accordance with the national policy of the Soviet State, the relevant passages in these instructions require that each member of the Soviet Army shall respect the culture and the cultural property both of his own people and of all the peoples of the world. The entire personnel of the Soviet Army undergoes systematic cultural instruction designed to develop in combatants respect for cultural monuments and property.

No alteration, reconstruction, removal or demolition of cultural property or monuments, and no new building on a classified site, are allowed without a special authorization to be obtained in each individual case from the Government.

The penal code of the Ukrainian SSR contains an article on the liability of those responsible for damaging or destroying cultural property, in which it is stated that the criminal destruction, demolition or damaging of cultural monuments or natural sites protected by the State is punishable by deprivation of liberty for a maximum period of three years, or corrective labour for a maximum period of one year, or a maximum fine of 300 roubles.

In its respect for cultural property situated both on its own territory and on that of the other High Contracting Parties, the Government of the Ukrainian SSR has taken steps to prohibit the use of such property, structures built to protect it, and immediately adjacent sites, for purposes which might involve the risk of destruction or damage to such property in the event of armed conflict.

Existing legislation, together with permanent contact between the bodies responsible for safeguarding cultural monuments and the corresponding branches of the USSR Armed Services responsible for ensuring respect for cultural property, ensure that all necessary measures for the protection of cultural property would be taken in the event of armed conflict.

The importance of some of the cultural monuments in the Ukraine goes far beyond the frontiers of the Republic; this places on the Ukrainian people a special responsibility for respecting, safeguarding and educating the public with regard to such cultural property.

Regional museums, and all historical museums whether national or regional, have special scientific staff - in some cases whole scientific departments - which are specifically responsible for discovering and listing cultural monuments, studying them scientifically and giving them wide publicity. All regional museums have card-indexes with scientific data on the cultural

monuments in the region, and a central card-index covering cultural monuments throughout the Ukraine is held by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic.

The public authorities of the Ukrainian SSR campaign actively vis-à-vis the masses on behalf of the cultural heritage of all the peoples of the world. They disseminate to the general public knowledge of each nation's cultural values, and make scientific information widely available by means of tours, travel, lectures, reports, articles in the press, radio and television talks, by publishing specialized reviews, scientific digests for the general reader, art postcards, posters, pamphlets and tourists' guides, manufacturing souvenirs for tourists, commemorative medals and badges, producing scientific films and documentaries for the general public, and holding exhibitions.

For the Ukraine, the period February 1969 to February 1970 will mark a "national review of

historical and cultural monuments". This implies a vast amount of work, in which the official bodies responsible for safeguarding cultural monuments are receiving invaluable help from the Ukrainian Society for the Safeguarding of Historical and Cultural Monuments, set up in 1966 for the purpose of encouraging the people - workers, members of kolkhozes, intellectuals, students, servicemen, old-age pensioners and schoolchildren - to take an active part in studying, spreading information about and protecting all the historical and cultural monuments in the territory of the Ukrainian SSR which have a scientific, historical, cultural or artistic value.

Cultural monuments and property, movable or immovable, are a source of national pride to every State; the Soviet Government for its part zealously protects such treasures produced by the creative genius of the people and, to that end, spare neither human energy nor material resources.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

1. The Hague Convention, in the view of the competent Soviet authorities, has played an extremely valuable rôle by spelling out in detail, in the form of an international instrument, the lofty responsibility that rests on States for the preservation of cultural property in the event of armed conflict or any other act of war.

Its significance resides primarily in the fact that it defines the attitude adopted by most nations of the world in regard to whatever can be classified as "cultural values" created by them, their property and a reflection of their national character. The Convention also sets out the moral and other obligations of signatory States with respect to the preservation of their cultural heritage.

2. The competent Soviet authorities have ensured that the measures provided for in Chapter I of the Convention under the heading "General provisions regarding protection" are carried out.

Capital importance is attended to fostering - first and foremost among young people, including those who are studying - a spirit of respect for one's native cultural heritage and for the treasures of other nations.

To this end schools and universities make provision for the compulsory study of cultural monuments in their history and literature syllabuses. Wide publicity to cultural monuments at home and abroad is given through the medium of the printed word, the screen and television.

Voluntary societies for the protection of monuments have been set up in the various Soviet republics, and they do much towards fostering a love of and interest in cultural monuments. Their

exceptionally large membership, running to several millions, and their well-planned and varied activities - ranging from straightforward lectures to research and restoration work on cultural monuments carried out by the actual members of the societies - would indicate that they are doing extremely useful work.

Importance is attached in the training of military personnel to fostering in them a feeling of respect for and interest in the Soviet and other peoples' cultural monuments, as an integral part of their training in patriotism and internationalism.

The present generation of Soviet soldiers is being reared in the humane traditions of the Soviet Army, which at the end of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 saved from destruction the treasures of the Dresden Art Gallery, the museums of Berlin, the monuments of the old city of Prague, of Belgrade and Budapest, and much other cultural property besides.

3. Special protection. The competent Soviet authorities have studied the provisions of the Convention that would make it possible to place cultural monuments in the Soviet Union under special protection.

A substantial number of cultural monuments of outstanding artistic, historical and scientific importance were considered.

Such monuments are, of course, concentrated in the main cultural centres of the country, such as Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Riga and Tallin. However, these traditional cultural centres are also major centres of political and industrial power and major links in the communications system,

which makes them objectives as defined in paragraph 1 (a) of Chapter II of the Convention.

Their vulnerability is aggravated, in the event of armed conflict, by the possible use of means of mass destruction - nuclear weapons and the latest delivery systems.

The possibility of placing a given cultural monument under special protection is thus determined more by military factors - i. e. the vulnerability of the objective near which the monument is situated - than by the intrinsic value of the monument. And here it must be borne in mind that the vulnerability of the objective may be radically affected by the changing situation, the development of more sophisticated means of attack, and so on.

The quantitative aspect of the problem is also most important. Out of a total of several tens of thousands of State-protected monuments of considerable value only a handful could be considered for special protection as provided for by the Convention. The competent Soviet authorities therefore find themselves unable to schedule individual cultural monuments for special protection, since they all possess great value.

The competent Soviet authorities see no reason why this question should not be further studied at one of the meetings held at Unesco Headquarters on the basis of the information currently available with regard to special protection and bearing in mind the present state of military technology and the means that would be employed in the event of armed conflict.

4. Action taken to implement the recommendations of the Convention. The competent Soviet authorities have taken and are continuing to take the necessary measures to implement the Convention. An inventory of cultural monuments has now been virtually completed, photographic records are

being made of monuments and their dimensions recorded, work is continuing in bringing monuments to light and classifying them, and provision is being made for special refuges where collections from the major museums can be stored.

Arrangements are also being made to appoint specialists who would be responsible for safeguarding cultural property in the event of armed conflict.

Overall responsibility for ensuring that the necessary measures are put in hand and carried out rests with the Ministry of Culture, working on the one hand through the network of State organs for the protection of cultural monuments and, on the other, through the USSR Museums Foundation.

The unified system of inventorying cultural monuments, both movable and immovable, which has been introduced in the Soviet Union by law makes it much easier to keep track of the possible movement and partial or total loss of monuments in the event of armed conflict.

5. The competent Soviet authorities feel Unesco is doing most useful work in preparing recommendations with regard to a number of special provisions that would make it possible to give practical effect to certain principles implicit in the Convention.

In this connexion we attach great importance to the "Recommendation on the Means of Prohibiting the Illicit Export, Import and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property" and the planned elaboration of an international convention on this.

It is our view that a set of recommendations relating to measures of a preventive character or providing for action to combat the harmful effects suffered by cultural monuments in the event of armed conflict would contribute substantially to the practical implementation of the principles set out in The Hague Convention.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

In accordance with the Convention and Protocol for the Protection of Cultural Property in Case of Armed Conflict ratified on 17/8/1955, the United Arab Republic has been taking the following measures:

1. With respect to the appropriate measures to be taken in time of peace (Article 3) for the safeguarding of cultural property against foreseeable effects of an armed conflict, all the movable cultural property in the different museums has been registered. The Museum registers have been photocopied and the photocopies stored in suitable places. Also, lists of immovable property have been made and many of them are registered.

2. Some refuges (Article 8) intended to shelter movable cultural property in the event of armed

conflict have been selected and consolidated to suit this purpose. (Also boxes for holding most of the precious objects in the different stores of unexhibited works of art have been prepared, so that they may be used for transporting the objects to the refuges as soon as an armed conflict takes place.)

3. A National Consultative Committee for the Application of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict has been created.

The Committee is composed of:

1. The Director-General of the Department of Antiquities
2. The Director-General of Islamic and Coptic Monuments
3. The Director-General of Pharonic Monuments

4. The Director-General of Technical Affairs
5. The Director-General of all the archaeological and historical museums.

This Committee has met several times to apply the provisions of the International Convention and to take the necessary precautions. Many legislative regulations have been issued concerning the protection of movable and immovable cultural property.

4. In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention two Commissioners-General have been appointed:

- a. Mr. Karl Brunner (for the Arab side)
- b. Mr. Réinink (for the Israeli side)

Dr. Brunner has visited, with some of the members of the National Committee, the different

museum and archaeological sites in order to specify the monuments or places which are to be given special protection.

5. The National Committee has advised a request that the Temples of Abu Simbel, and the Necropolis of Thebes, including the Valley of Kings, the Valley of the Queens, the Tomb of the Nobles, the Temples of Deir el Bahari, the Ramesseum and Madinet Habu, the Cclossi of Memnon, etc. be placed under special protection in accordance with Article 8.

6. The text of the Convention has been translated into Arabic and distributed to all the concerned officials in the Department of Antiquities as well as to the Armed Forces, in accordance with Article 25.

YUGOSLAVIA

CHAPTER I: GENERAL PROVISIONS REGARDING PROTECTION

In Yugoslavia, the protection of cultural property is organized in conformity with the social and political system and functions in accordance with the principles of the socialist republics. The organization of this service and its activities are governed by the Organic Law concerning the protection of cultural property and the laws of the socialist republics concerning protection, which conform to the fundamental principles of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, as regards not only the conservation and protection of cultural property but also respect for it. In addition to these laws, the new law on national defence, which came into force in February 1969, also contains provisions stipulating that territorial units and the civil defence authorities are responsible for the protection of property of historical and cultural value.

Under the Law concerning the protection of cultural property, institutions in the republics which deal with the protection of cultural property must draw up a register of cultural property in their area. In this register immovable and movable cultural property is classified in categories based on the importance and value of such property. For the State territory as a whole, the Yugoslav Institute for the Protection of Cultural Property keeps an inventory of all property listed to date.

At the end of 1968, special commissions of experts were established in the republics and authorized to review registered property and draw up separate lists of cultural property which they considered should be included in the Inventory of Cultural Property to which the provisions of the

Convention are applicable. The Inventory of the cultural property of Yugoslavia is to classify property in three categories, A, B and C, as was proposed at the Paris meeting of the Contracting Parties in 1962. This Inventory of cultural property will be officially published.

CHAPTER II: SPECIAL PROTECTION

A list is at present being drawn up of immovable and movable cultural property regarding which a request will be made for entry in the International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection. Detailed documentation concerning the cultural property in question is being prepared.

The need to draw up special legislation governing the protection of cultural property to be listed in the International Register will also be studied. Questions such as special protection, the guaranteeing of immunity and the guaranteeing of conditions will be studied by experts in protection and other competent persons.

CHAPTER V: THE DISTINCTIVE EMBLEM

Measures have been taken with a view to designing a distinctive international emblem for the whole of Yugoslavia (using the same technique and the same materials) based on the model shown in the Annex of the Regulations for the Execution of the Convention. Cases where the distinctive emblem is to be used alone or to be repeated three times are being studied.

The degree of visibility of the distinctive emblem and its placing will also be decided upon by experts in protection, in co-operation with military experts.

CHAPTER VII: EXECUTION OF THE CONVENTION

The text of the Convention has been translated into Serbo-Croat and Slovenian and is also to be translated into Macedonian and the different national languages of Yugoslavia.

A special publication reproducing the text of the Convention has been distributed to technical organizations, museums, libraries, schools, social organizations, etc. A translation of the text of the Convention has also appeared in a publication of the Standing Committee for Towns (Section for the Protection of Monuments), in the Regulations for the Protection of Cultural Property published by the Yugoslav Institute for the Protection of Cultural Property and in the Documentation Centre's Bulletin.

The laws on the protection of cultural property and the laws concerning museums, libraries and archives provide for penalties to be imposed for any damage to cultural property. Article 132 of the Penal Code stipulates that "any person who, in contravention of the provisions of international law in the event of war or armed conflict, orders or carries out the destruction of cultural property or historical monuments, buildings or institutions dedicated to science, art, or education or to humanitarian aims... shall be liable to imprisonment".

This article also contains a clause relating to record offices, which states that the destruction of

archives or their transfer to other countries will be punishable by imprisonment.

Final provisions

The application of the provisions of the Convention following on its ratification gives this document legal force within the territory of the State.

Regulations for execution

Chapter I: Control

Yugoslavia has nominated two persons for inclusion in the list of experts qualified to carry out the functions of Commissioner-General for Cultural Property.

Resolution II

In 1959, a special Federal Committee was appointed and granted special powers for the application of the Convention.

In 1969, another body will be set up to coordinate the work of the federation and to see that all the obligations and responsibilities proceeding from the provisions of the Convention are discharged with the maximum efficacy.

INFORMATION FROM MEMBER STATES OF UNESCO
NOT PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIAN CIVIL DEFENCE SCHOOL
ART GALLERIES AND MUSEUMS
12-17 MAY 1968

The following conclusions are those arrived at by the students attending this study period and are not necessarily those of the Directorate of Civil Defence or of the Directing Staff of the School.

OBJECT

To formulate a planning guide for action in the preservation of collections of art galleries, museums and libraries, together with vital documents, should the necessity arise.

1. PRESERVATION OF COLLECTIONS

In the event of wartime disaster with modern weapons it was assumed that considerable destruction of the city area would eventuate and strategic evacuation of the population, essential equipment and cultural property could occur. Natural disasters were ever present. In all disasters it was necessary to establish close liaison and co-operation with State Civil Defence authorities.

Generally, property of great value is situated (or housed) in built-up areas which are likely to be strategic objectives. Any museum, library or building containing archives, where no special precautions are taken to protect the contents, is at the mercy of even a light attack. Nowadays, wars are likely to break out suddenly and the attack on towns may take place several hours after or even before, the declaration of war. Modern delivery systems of weapons, even with warning have, in some cases, reduced available time for evacuation of objects to an insignificant period. Nevertheless, in a period of international tension, time may be available to remove cultural property, although it would be optimistic to base a plan of protection, particularly of objects of exceptional value, solely

on evacuation. Moreover, it is impossible to transport, for any distance, objects which have not been packed or to pack large collections in a few hours.

The field of protection, therefore, appears to range from evacuation of articles of great value to an extent determined by the time factor, measures of lessening vulnerability and, in some cases, unfortunately, to nothing more than "eleventh hour" measures on the spot. The diversity and complexity of protective measures make them not easily compatible with improvisation, which, in the circumstances, is particularly risky. It is, therefore, essential to study and plan beforehand in peacetime the specific techniques for the preservation of cultural property in wartime. It is not considered that all art galleries and museums should be closed because, for morale, it is desirable to display objects of lesser value.

Because the time factor is so dominant in evacuation and recurs throughout this paper, it was felt necessary to define the types of evacuation which are envisaged. These are:

Strategic. Planned evacuation and security of buildings where the time factor is sufficient for removal of objects in priority.

Tactical. Where the time factor is considered sufficient only for very limited movement of objects of extreme importance, probably within the building.

Post disaster. Evacuation in a different concept to those above - salvage and restoration after the disaster.

In view of the above, it is recommended that institutions holding historical, scientific and cultural material should draw up lists of items establishing priority for preservation, remembering the eventual re-establishment of the institutions.

Collections or individual items owned either privately or by non-State organizations considered sufficiently important to be saved in an emergency, should also be listed. It is hoped that a national list of priorities will eventuate.

It was suggested that collections could be classified as:

- (a) National treasures
- (b) irreplaceable objects
- (c) objects of great value
- (d) specialized equipment
- (e) replaceable objects - moderate cost.

For ease of identification in emergency and to assist staff, a colour code and a symbol (assist those colour blind) should be used on articles:

First category - red \triangle

Second category - blue \square

Third category - yellow \circ

Registers should also be marked with these symbols.

Curators (the term is used to cover all those responsible for cultural property) of each department to classify materials and submit lists to a committee for final selection.

The conditions of emergency storage are that premises should be weather proof, adequately protected from fire, rat and vermin proof, ventilated and protected against theft and vandalism. The survey should primarily include present storage facilities in kindred establishments, i.e. art galleries and museums, in rural areas. Not only would these establishments incorporate the requirements above but also include experienced staffs, in security measures, handling and care. Other types of storage, remote from target areas and natural disasters but accessible by road or rail, could be tunnels, mines, caves, sub-station, schools, silos, gaols, police stations, churches and shearing sheds, their use as emergency storage sites to be selected in conjunction with civil defence authorities. It might be necessary to construct or improve country storage facilities in conjunction with other State or municipal authorities. In the case of classified art objects it would be necessary to uncrate and store, in optimum conditions of temperature and humidity. Preferably paintings should be racked for their preservation.

Within the category of protection of unmoved objects would be the sandbagging of large static objects, rustproofing, bricking of windows not in use, and the painting of glass. Items could be placed on floors, covered with polythene sheeting and sprayed with polymethene, further protection being provided by the use of polymethene slabs and granules. Steel lockers could be laid on floors with items packed inside. An inventory should be prepared to show the contents and dimensions of each package or crate used, whether the contents are wet or dry, perishable or not, and the location of each package or crate.

2. PRESERVATION OF DOCUMENTS

Documents such as minutes, registers, biographical files and such material as would be essential to the continuity of scholarship and the re-establishment of the institution should be preserved.

These may be conveniently classified as:

- (a) Registers, stock books, cards, files, etc.
- (b) administration - current books of account and trustees' minutes, etc.
- (c) museum library - select unique items only.

These documents should be reproduced either by microfilm, photocopy or duplication and copies deposited in bank vaults or fireproof safes. Certain archival material, after copying, could be forwarded to other museums.

To ensure that the whereabouts of collections and documents were known after disaster, it was suggested that location lists should be prepared and widely lodged in rural art galleries, museums and designated rural banks.

3. PACKING AND TRANSPORT

Packing in museums and art galleries should conform to normal practice, involving assessment of volume and weights, with curatorial staffs in conjunction with workshops, surveying their facilities and deciding upon a realistic system of packing, with or without additional aids. Polymethene, as a package medium, should be investigated and the use of containers both for transport and storage. According to local circumstances transport could be by rail, road, water or air. In the case of emergency road transport it would be preferable to use covered transport provided by the main inter-State removal companies, who are already conversant with art gallery and museum requirements.

4. SECURITY

It was appreciated that the greater the dispersal of collections caused by storage, or other considerations, the greater would become the problem of security. Curators should make normal necessary arrangements for the safe movement of objects to include dispatch and receipt checking. In the case of objects of extreme value, further security arrangements might be necessary. It is imperative to maintain security for the whole time that the collections are in storage. A responsible officer of a museum or art gallery should be in charge of security personnel at the storage area.

Mechanical and electrical aids should be installed against fire and security hazards.

Consideration should be given to the security of art galleries and museums in the event of partial demolition of the building. A check and a plan of services such as gas, electricity and water, should be made so that in the event of partial demolition, personnel will be acquainted with the layout.

It was suggested that the remainder of the collection not on view, should be stored in an area which in the event of partial demolition would be free from hazards of flood, fire and theft.

5. MUTUAL AID

Mutual aid programmes could be of significant benefit both in the city and rural areas. In the city close links should be established between universities, art galleries, museums, libraries, historical societies, private and commercial collections, whilst in the country between universities and resident colleges, municipal galleries, museums, libraries, national trust buildings and historical societies. In the broader field of mutual aid, assistance from country areas should be sought by city institutions for storage of collections and documents in the event of evacuation and assistance in salvaging collections should the need arise. In cases of grave emergency it might be necessary to arrange inter-State assistance.

6. EXISTING DISASTER SCHEMES

If there are no existing disaster schemes in art galleries or museums, these should be prepared to ensure orderly co-ordinated planned action in the event of fire, accident and building damage. In the case of existing plans, these may require revision so that they form the basis for expansion in the likelihood of attack, covering orderly evacuation of the building, security and additional first aid and fire measures. Close liaison would be necessary with civil defence authorities, fire brigades, police and the ambulance service. Fallout accommodation for the public in the event of fallout is included in "shelters" below.

7. FIRE

Whilst fire is one of the greatest direct dangers of nuclear attack, it is also the foremost amongst the indirect dangers caused by the ignition of combustible materials. The special nature of art galleries and museums prohibit the use of liquid chemical extinguishers and water. Where possible use should be made of dry powder, CO₂ and sand. Existing fire fighting plant should be checked in co-operation with the local fire department. Electric torches should be in the proximity of fire equipment. Fire drills should be held at regular intervals. Large asbestos blankets could be very useful in smothering cases and floor fires.

Institutions should be equipped with:

- Sprinkler systems
- fire hydrants
- fire extinguishers - various types
- baking soda
- buckets of sand
- stirrup pumps
- water containers
- auxiliary pumping equipment.

8. SHELTERS

The provision of fallout shelters may be necessary if, in the event the building is not damaged by blast and fire, but occupants are unable, because of fallout level, to travel to their homes. Civil defence authorities should be consulted to select the area within the building which affords the best protection against fallout.

It may be necessary for an estimated number of people to remain in the shelter for some days until the fallout level has dropped to a permissible level for them to go home. The selected shelter should therefore, be stocked with emergency food and water, cooking facilities, bedding, sanitation requirements, battery radio, lighting, etc.

9. FINANCE

Where it is intended that special precautions are to be implemented an estimate of costs will be needed and provision made to obtain the necessary finances from ordinary or special funds.

10. SCHEDULE OF EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

From the foregoing the following considerations emerge. The importance of the first operations in removing valuable objects to more distant protected premises, and the need for protection on the spot. The time factor may dictate how much or how little of an operation can be actually completed. Ample time envisages a large part of a collection being moved, limited time restricted evacuation and a corresponding increase of measures to reduce vulnerability.

As far as possible curators should refrain from relying on last minute improvisations but rather devote their attention to working out in peacetime rational measures which would ensure the greatest possible speed and safety. At the time of operation there is likely to be an atmosphere of general confusion and it would be important for all arrangements at all levels to be carefully worked out beforehand. Each collection is a special case and there is obviously no standard solution that can be applied to all. Provided staff were conversant with their tasks, some operations could be undertaken simultaneously.

Some points which come to mind are:

Survey and particulars of storage facilities outside likely target areas
Rural art galleries, museums, National Trust houses, halls, etc.

Inventory, selection and marking
For every museum there should be an index classifying the objects in different categories, according to their cultural and artistic value, marking all

particulars of size, volume and weight. For practical purposes divided into transportable, difficult to transport and non-transportable. A marking on each object would show the category to which it belonged.

Taking down, removal and handling
Any details of objects.

Packing

This could involve organizational problems. Curators may have to order special packing cases to be made beforehand of the right size for the most precious works and have the necessary packing cases and interior packing material stores in some place very near to the collections. This could involve space and additional risks of fire.

Protection by evacuation

Curators should assess their needs in staff and materials, destination and vehicles.

Protection on the spot

Even if evacuation of all or part of the collection were intended, circumstances might be such as to make it necessary to postpone their removal hence the need to envisage protective measures on the spot. The minimum protection would be premises able to withstand the collapse of the building on top of them followed by a general fire in the ruins, safe from flooding and at the same time sufficiently salubrious.

It is suggested that these and other measures necessary to mitigate the effects of disaster should be consolidated into a Schedule of Emergency Procedures.

Its purpose would be to ensure that logical speedy action is taken and to eliminate lengthy discussion in times of emergency. It should set out in tabulated form the action which has to be taken at the appropriate time, and by whom, as the state of emergency develops. It serves two purposes. First,

it is the means of recording progress made for the benefit of the curator or executive, ensuring that no stage is overlooked and secondly, it details the action to be taken by individuals. The danger in compiling such a plan of action is that it may become so comprehensive that essential action becomes buried in a mass of detail. To overcome this possibility it is suggested that the details of action or individual responsibilities be added as appendices, copies of which may be handed to individuals for action. In short, the Schedule of Emergency Procedures is "form at a glance" of progress made for executives and detailed action by individuals.

Headings could be: (Sections arranged serially)

SCHEDULE OF EMERGENCY PROCEDURES
OF

1 Serial No.	2 Section	3 Item	4 By whom action to be taken	5 Date of completion	6 Remarks

11. RESTORATION OF DAMAGED COLLECTIONS

In the event of extensive damage to a collection it would be necessary to organize some form of mutual aid for salvage and restoration.

OTHER ITEMS

Responsibility for evacuation should rest with the Director or President of Trustees.

It was suggested that the "Museum Act" might need some amendment.

CHILE

Following consultations with the Director-General of Libraries, Archives and Museums concerning this matter, I have been informed that the Chilean Code of Military Law stipulates in Article 261, Chapter III, "Violations of International Law" the following:

"Infliction of medium-term imprisonment in any of its grades on: ... (2) any person who, contrary to instructions, unnecessarily and maliciously attacks hospitals or charitable institutions identifiable by the signs established in such cases, or who destroys churches, libraries, museums, archives or important works of art."

Furthermore, Professor Renato Astrosa Herrera in his Código de Justicia Militar Comentado, 1959

edition, page 391, quotes the following provisions of an international character relating to Article 261, No. 2 of the Code of Military Law:

"Article 6 of the 1929 Convention places belligerents under the obligation of respecting medical corps and permanent medical service establishments. It is also forbidden to appropriate, damage or destroy any object of historical scientific or artistic value even though it be the property of the enemy State (Article 56 of The Hague Regulations). It is forbidden to damage or destroy buildings intended for religious, charitable, educational, artistic or similar purposes (Articles 17 and 47 of the aforesaid Regulations").

CHINA

I have the honour to report to you that the following measures have been taken by the National Historical Museum of the Republic of China during the past four years.

(1) Protection of unearthed cultural objects:

Several hundreds of newly unearthed cultural objects during the recent years have been entrusted to the museum. Among them some are of high historical value, such as (1) the epitaph of CHU I-hai, Prince of LU of the Ming Dynasty, regent after the fall of the imperial capital; (2) the epitaph of CHIANG Feng, a subordinate General of CHENG Ch'engkung (Koxinga) of the Ming Dynasty; (3) jade articles and coins of antiquity.

(2) Publication:

Compilation of a book dealing with the various aspects on the protection of cultural properties including government decrees, technique and process as well as the relevant measures taken by Unesco has been completed. The book has been distributed to governmental agencies, schools and individuals concerned.

(3) Research:

A committee of experts has been established to find out ways and means to protect more effectively the cultural properties and historical sites in the province.

DENMARK

The Government of Denmark has taken certain steps with a view to protecting cultural property in the event of armed conflict. Thus there have been arrangements made, since 1952, for the placement of the most valuable property from the museums of Copenhagen and of Northern Zealand and from the Royal Library and the Royal Archives in air raid shelter.

As regards the property of the museums, this

property has been divided into two different categories, one of which will be transferred to the shelter whereas the other will be placed in safety in the museums themselves.

The air raid shelter is being constantly checked as to the humidity rate and arrangements have been made with furniture removers and the police concerning transportation and protection of the cultural property in the event of evacuation.