Product Catalog for Cultural Property Protection Planning and Training in the Department of Defense

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Introduction

This catalog provides a brief visual presentation of the various training products produced by the Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands (CEMML), Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, and the Cultural Resources Management Program at Fort Drum, NY, for purposes of raising awareness among U.S. military personnel and DoD contractors in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Egypt of the importance and value of preserving and protecting cultural property. These products have been developed between 2005 and 2010 with generous funding from the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program and the Department of Defense Environmental International Cooperation (DEIC) Fund awarded to Dr. Laurie Rush, Cultural Resources Program Manager at Fort Drum and administered by Dr. James A. Zeidler, Associate Director for Cultural Resources at CEMML. More recently, additional funding has been generously provided by the U.S. Air Force, Air Combat Command (ACC) to underwrite the design and production of other cultural heritage awareness products. All of these products are currently being distributed under the auspices of the U.S. Central Command’s Historical/Cultural Action Group (CHCAG) (formerly Advisory Group). The CENTCOM Historical/Cultural Action Group was established in the Summer of 2008 to provide CENTCOM’s Engineer Division with technical support and subject matter expertise on issues related to cultural heritage awareness and cultural property protection in their Area of Responsibility (AOR) in the Middle East.

The eighteen products described herein include a wide range of items suitable for different learning contexts. They range from informal, individualized and self-paced contexts to more formalized, group-oriented training venues. And they also include academically-focused products such as a professional poster and a published volume containing the session proceedings of a professional conference.

The eighteen items are briefly summarized below in bulleted format:

♦ Three different decks of cultural heritage awareness playing cards—one for Iraq/Afghanistan combined, one for Egypt (Operation Bright Star), and more recently, a new deck developed specifically for Afghanistan. These are each accompanied by two promotional posters;

♦ A double-sided Soldier Pocket Card that succinctly summarizes basic cultural property protection issues on CPP issues;

♦ Three country-specific websites dealing with Cultural Property Protection (CPP) issues in these three countries as a complement to the playing cards and Soldier Pocket Cards, and as a means of providing more detailed reach-back information to U.S. military personnel and DoD contractors operating in the Area of Responsibility (AOR) of the U.S. Central Command;

♦ A web-based CPP training module to be used by U.S. military personnel in pre-deployment training contexts;
Introduction (continued)

♦ A shopping guide for U.S. military personnel participating in the Operation Bright Star training exercises in Egypt;

♦ “Chapter 6—Historical and Cultural Preservation” from the recent U.S. Central Command’s Regulation 200-2—CENTCOM Contingency Environmental Guidance

♦ An illustrated Archaeology Check List for use by U.S. military personnel in the establishment and maintenance of Forward Operating bases in the CENTCOM AOR;

♦ a detailed Archaeology and Heritage Awareness Training brief developed by Dr. Laurie Rush for Joint Engineer Officers;

♦ A Fort Drum/CEMML professional poster that shows the educational methods and training tools for supporting cultural property awareness among deploying U.S. military personnel.

♦ A group of eight Master Scenario Event List (MSEL) documents developed by Dr. Laurie Rush for 2007 Operation Bright Star training exercises, that provide specific, context-based training scenarios;

♦ The pamphlet Protecting the Past to Secure the Future: Best Management Practices for Hardening Archaeological Sites on DoD Lands, by Heather Wagner, Laurie Rush, and Ian Warden that includes management practices for hardening historic period archaeological sites for use in military training exercises;

♦ A Submerged Cultural Heritage Training brief developed by Benjamin Ford (Texas A & M University) that include 31 slides focusing on the importance of underwater resources and the best ways to identify, manage, and research these resources;

♦ Dr. Laurie Rush’s “In Theater Cultural Resources Training Assets” document offering solutions for constructing training assets on U.S. military installations to replicate various cultural properties that military personnel may come into contact with overseas; and

♦ The published volume entitled Archaeology, Cultural Property, and the Military (Boydell Press, Woodbridge, United Kingdom, 2010), edited by Dr. Laurie Rush, containing session proceedings on military CPP issues presented at the 2008 World Archaeological Congress (WAC) meetings in Dublin, Ireland.
Cultural Heritage Awareness Playing Cards: Iraq/Afghanistan (2007)

The Iraq/Afghanistan Promotional Poster #1 displays a cuneiform table from the site of Nippur, Iraq. It includes text in Arabic, Dari, and Pashtu, reminding the card user to “Respect Iraqi and Afghan Heritage.” The same image and design are included on the back of each playing card.

The poster measures 18 x 24 inches.

The posters also advertise the card deck availability and help promote their use.

Each suit forms a background puzzle made up of one of the card images from that suit. The Iraq/Afghanistan Promotional Poster #2 shows an image of each completed puzzle.

The poster measures 27 x 34 inches.

Cultural Heritage Awareness Playing Cards: Iraq/Afghanistan (2007)

The Iraq/Afghanistan Deck contains 52 cards with the four traditional suits. They are 3 x 4 inches and are printed by the U.S. Playing Card Company.

The Iraq/Afghanistan Diamonds Suit focuses on “saving precious artifacts.”
The _Iraq/Afghanistan Clubs Suit_ centers on “raising awareness on heritage preservation issues.”

The _Iraq/Afghanistan Hearts Suit_ emphasizes “winning hearts and minds.”

The _Iraq/Afghanistan Spades Suit_ focuses on “cautioning against digging and site destruction.”

The _Iraq/Afghanistan Card Back_ (left) displays a cuneiform tablet, the same image on the _Iraq/Afghanistan Promotional Poster #1_. The _Wild Cards_ display the credits for the cultural heritage awareness program (center) and the _Background Puzzle Key_ (right) for each suit.
The Egypt Promotional Poster #1 displays the death mask of Egyptian pharaoh Tutankhamun. It includes Arabic text to remind the card user to “Respect Egyptian Heritage.” The same image and design are included on the back of each playing card.

The poster measures 18 x 24 inches.

The Egypt Diamonds Suit focuses on “saving precious artifacts.”

The Egypt Clubs Suit centers on “raising awareness on heritage preservation issues.”

The Egypt Deck contains 52 cards with the four traditional suits. They are 3 x 4 inches and are printed by the U.S. Playing Card Company. The cards are printed with English and Arabic text.
The **Egypt Hearts Suit** emphasizes “winning hearts and minds.”

The **Egypt Spades Suit** focuses on “cautioning against digging and site destruction.”

The **Egypt Card Jokers** (upper left) display the image of Bes, a benevolent Egyptian deity. The **Wild Cards** (upper right) include the credits and **Background Puzzle Key**. The **Egypt Card Back** (lower left) displays the death mask of Egyptian pharaoh Tutankhamun, the same image on the **Egypt Promotional Poster #1**.

The **Egypt Timeline Insert** includes a brief description of Egyptian history along with images of artifacts and structures from the Predynastic Period to the Present.

It measures 14 x 3¼ inches and is folded into six panels.
Cultural Heritage Awareness Playing Cards: Afghanistan (2010)

The Afghanistan Promotional Poster #1 displays a ceremonial plaque of gilded silver dating from the 3rd century B.C. from the Ai Khanum site. It includes text in Dari and Pashtu to remind the card user to “Respect Afghan Heritage.” The same image and design are included on the back of each playing card. The poster measures 18 x 24 inches.

The posters also advertise the card deck availability and help promote their use.

The Afghanistan Deck forms a background puzzle and the Afghanistan Promotional Poster #2 shows an image of the completed puzzle. The poster measures 24 x 34 inches.

The Afghanistan Diamonds Suit focuses on “saving precious artifacts.”

The Afghanistan Clubs Suit centers on “raising awareness on heritage preservation issues.”

The Afghanistan Deck contains 52 cards with the four traditional suits. They are 3 x 4 inches and are printed by the U.S. Playing Card Company.
The *Afghanistan Hearts Suit* emphasizes “winning hearts and minds.”

The *Afghanistan Spades Suit* focuses on “cautioning against digging and site destruction.”

The *Afghanistan Card Back* (upper left) displays a ceremonial plaque of gilded silver plaque dating from the 3rd century, B.C. from the Ai Khanum site, the same image on *Afghanistan Promotional Poster #1*. The *Card Jokers* (lower left) includes an image of Silenus, the jovial companion of Dionysus. The *Afghanistan Wild Cards* (lower right) presents the credits and *Background Puzzle Key*. 
The Cultural Heritage Awareness Cards serve as a unique resource for military personnel. They provide a convenient and transportable form of entertainment while reinforcing the goal of preserving cultural heritage.

The Soldier Pocket Card is intended for carrying in the shoulder pocket of the Battle Dress Uniform for ready-reference information on cultural heritage issues and cultural property protection. It has now been translated into German, Dutch, and Arabic. The card is 6 x 4 inches in size and is printed on pliable and waterproof material.
In June of 2010, CEMML posted revised and updated versions of its CULTURAL HERITAGE TRAINING websites for IRAQ and AFGHANISTAN sponsored by the Department of Defense’s Legacy Resource Management Program. It has also added a new country-specific website for EGYPT in conjunction with the DoD's Operation Bright Star joint training exercises in that country. These training websites were developed as part of a Legacy project awarded to Dr. Laurie Rush, Cultural Resources Program Manager at Fort Drum, NY, to increase soldier awareness of cultural heritage protection issues in those countries, especially in light of the U.S. Senate’s recent ratification of the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. The websites are intended to provide country-specific “reach-back” information to accompany the cultural heritage playing cards that have already been produced and distributed for Iraq/Afghanistan and for Egypt. A completely new cultural heritage training deck developed specifically for the Afghanistan conflict is currently available. Each of the three websites begins with a series of ten Do’s and Don’ts for military personnel and DoD civilians to consider, followed by four basic topics for in-depth study:

- Cultural property protection: doctrine, theory, and application;
- Details on history, culture, archaeology, cultural property issues, and the effect of war on those properties for each of the countries in question;
- A summary of legal mechanisms for cultural property protection;
- A summary of enforcement procedures

The websites conclude with a brief quiz to test retention of the materials presented. The three websites can be accessed through the single link provided below:

http://www.cemml.colostate.edu/cultural/cptraining.html
Once the introductory page appears, simply click on the website you wish to access.
Sample Page of the Web-Based CPP Training Module:

What is Cultural Property?

1. Past cultures are part of the world’s common heritage. Often this is defined as “cultural heritage.”
2. The tangible evidence or expression of this heritage is “cultural property.”
3. Archaeology is an important part of cultural property.

Sample Page of the Web-Based CPP Training Module: Respect

Training Menu

1. Do not make first military use of any historic or religious building, monument or archaeological site unless a genuine and imperative military necessity exists, considering feasible or logical alternatives.

The April 2003 US rocket damage to the Abu al-Husayn Mosque in Baghdad Iraq is an example of...
The CENTCOM *Shopping in Egypt* buying guide is a 6-panel folding brochure that provides key information for shopping in Egypt to find good merchandise and avoid scams, and how to avoid buying antiquities, whether they are real (and illegal!) or fake. The pamphlet also advises the reader about safe shopping techniques and how to bargain in Egyptian culture. Included is a list of commonly used words and expressions that are key when navigating Egyptian markets.
One of the significant accomplishments of the CENTCOM Historical/Cultural Action Group (CHCAG) was the development of official guidance on cultural property protection issues for inclusion in CENTCOM’s Regulation 200-2—CENTCOM CONTINGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDANCE, issued in August of 2009. For the first time, historical and cultural preservation considerations were put on an equal par with other pressing environmental concerns during contingency operations in the CENTCOM AOR. Below is the regulation’s Table of Contents as well as Chapter 6—Historical and Cultural Preservation and its accompanying Appendix containing an “historical/cultural flowchart.”
The “historical/cultural flowchart” that accompanied Chapter 6 in CENTCOM Regulation 200-2 (see pages 30-31), was developed by Dr. Laurie Rush to provide U.S. military personnel with a checklist of items to look for or be aware of in the context of any ground-disturbing projects. The Archaeology Check List, presented here with a few sample pages, is an illustrated version of the flowchart that provides more detailed guidance on this issue with concrete examples drawn directly from the CENTCOM AOR.
The *Archaeology and Heritage Awareness Training* brief was developed by Dr. Laurie Rush and focuses on archeological sites. One of the course goals is to provide awareness for a more sophisticated understanding of the operational landscape in unfamiliar territory. Cultural heritage or property include (among others things) libraries, historic structures, sacred places, nature preserves, works of art, archaeological sites, and sites of learning. A few sample pages from this brief are presented on pages 35-37.
CEMML has made available a professional poster in .PDF format that can be viewed at the following URL:

http://www.cemml.colostate.edu/culturalitems.htm

Heritage Preservation: Military Progress in the Middle East Poster

Abstract

Fort Drum/CEMML Professional Poster

Heritage Preservation: Military Progress in the Middle East

is a poster presented at the 75th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology by Laurie W. Rush (U.S. Army, Fort Drum) and James A. Zeidler (Colorado State University), St. Louis, MO, 14-18 April 2010.

The U.S. Central Command Historical Cultural Advisory Group (CHCAG) and the Legacy Heritage Training for Deploying Personnel project have been working to improve knowledge, awareness, and planning tools for cultural property protection in the Middle East and Afghanistan. This poster illustrates educational methods, training tools, and planning assets for supporting cultural property awareness among deploying U.S. military personnel. International cooperation efforts are also discussed.

Master Scenario Event List

The following eight documents are brief training scenarios involving cultural heritage issues that were developed by Dr. Laurie Rush for application of Operation Bright Star joint training exercises held in Egypt in 2007. They are examples of a MASTER SCENARIO EVENT LIST (MSEL), also known in DoD literature as Master Sequence of Events List or as Mission Scenario Event List. MSELs are specific, context-based training scenarios that can occur at a given time in a training exercise to illustrate a lesson or objective. In many cases, they require the presence of actual or simulated archaeological ruins or other cultural heritage properties to provide appropriate levels of training realism.

As the eight MSELs illustrated here demonstrate, the overall lesson is one of situational awareness of cultural heritage or cultural property issues. They are characterized by overarching themes, a general training objective or battle drill, a specific subject, a description of the scenario itself, an expected action or set of actions on the part of U.S. forces, and an “implementer” or trigger for that action. Six of the MSELs presented here fall under the theme of IMPACTS TO CULTURAL PROPERTY, while one deals with CIVILIANS ON THE BATTLEFIELD and the other with SACRED SITES ENGAGEMENT.
EVENT: Bright Star 07 INJECT DAY: INJECT TIME: 

THEME: IMPACTS TO CULTURAL PROPERTY

TRAINING OBJ/BATTLE DRILL: Minimize Impacts to Cultural Property

SUBJECT: Proposed Western Desert Bed Down Site is an Archeological Property

DESCRIPTION: When unit begins to improve a bed down site they discover pieces of pottery, objects that include statuary, and old coins. They begin to notice that mud bricks are laid in linear patterns and may be parts of walls.

EXPECTED ACTION: Unit needs to select alternative position. If unit must bed down in the archeological site, the following precautions must be taken – unit should attempt to obtain reach back information concerning site perimeter and potential feature locations. Least important parts of the site would be locations for any necessary excavation. All perimeter improvements should be accomplished using sterile fill and Hesco type barriers.

IMPLEMENTER: Damage to archeological properties offers potential PR advantage to the enemy.

EVENT: Bright Star 07 INJECT DAY: INJECT TIME: 

THEME: IMPACTS TO CULTURAL PROPERTY

TRAINING OBJ/BATTLE DRILL: Minimize Impacts to Cultural Property

SUBJECT: EOD Ops in Alexandria Harbor Risk Impacts to Cultural Property

DESCRIPTION: Planned EOD Ops in Alexandria Harbor will Occur in Direct Proximity to Underwater Statuary and Architectural Elements Dating Back to the Time of Alexander.

EXPECTED ACTION: Unit should consider methods of minimizing potential collateral damage to antiquities at the bottom of the harbor. Alternative locations could be considered. If location is fixed, magnitude of potential detonations could be lowered. Egyptian military could be encouraged to consider alternate locations as well.

IMPLEMENTER: Sunken ships from the original construction of Alexandria contain statues and architectural elements from temples along the Nile. Alexandria Harbor is proposed as a underwater museum with tremendous tourist potential for the Egyptians. Egyptian divers may not be aware of potential collateral damage or long term effects of their actions.
**UNCLAS**

**EVENT:** Bright Star 07  
**POC:** Dr. Rush  
**INJECT DAY:**  
**INJECT TIME:**

**THEME:** CIVILIANS ON THE BATTLEFIELD

**TRAINING OBJ/BATTLE DRILL:** Civilians on the Battlefield

**SUBJECT:** Friendship Jump Encounters School Trip to the Western Desert

**DESCRIPTION:** International School Field Trip into the Western Desert via Camel is Camping in the Drop Zone for the Proposed Friendship Jump

**EXPECTED ACTION:** Unit must alter drop to minimize effects on the camels and children. OIC should insure that Embassy is informed. OIC should be sure that parachutes and personnel have not spooked the animals. All measures should be taken to minimize any panic or disruption to the trip and the civilians.

**MODE**  
**SEND FROM:**  
**SEND TO:**

**IMPLEMENTER:** International school is on field trip via camel to the Western desert and is camping in the proposed drop zone. U.S. and other Nation embassy personnel have children participating in the trip. Parachutes and aircraft have potential to spook the animals.

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**UNCLAS**

**EVENT:** Bright Star 07  
**POC:** Dr. Rush  
**INJECT DAY:**  
**INJECT TIME:**

**THEME:** IMPACTS TO CULTURAL PROPERTY

**TRAINING OBJ/BATTLE DRILL:** Minimize Impacts to Cultural Property

**SUBJECT:** Roman Ruins in Vicinity of El Alamein at Risk from Maneuvers

**DESCRIPTION:** Planned Maneuvers Risk Roman Ruins near El Alamein

**EXPECTED ACTION:** Enemy takes positions in partially excavated Roman ruins near El Alamein. Exposed masonry walls and statuary offer excellent cover and concealment. Enemy is cognizant of coalition concerns about collateral damage to cultural property. Unit should consider methods of minimizing potential collateral damage to antiquities when securing the position.

**MODE**  
**SEND FROM:**  
**SEND TO:**

**IMPLEMENTER:** Damage to Roman Ruins offers potential PR advantage to the enemy.
UNCLAS  
POC: Dr. Rush  

EVENT: Bright Star 07  
INJECT DAY:  
INJECT TIME:  

THEME: SACRED SITE ENGAGEMENT  

TRAINING OBJ/BATTLE DRILL: Engage Opponent Who Is Using an Egyptian Cemetery as a Weapons Cache  

SUBJECT: Weapons Cache in a Cultural Site  

DESCRIPTION: Enemy is Using Tombs in an Egyptian Cemetery as a weapons cache. Enemy Personnel Include Photographers Hoping for Footage of Americans Damaging a Cemetery.  

EXPECTED ACTION: Unit must secure the cemetery with a minimum of damage. Unit must be aware of the possibility of civilians living in the cemetery, possibly using tombs as shelter. When area is secured, initiate contact with religious or community leaders to assess any damage and plan for repairs. Unit works with local leaders to publicize use of the cemetery by insurgents for this purpose.  

MODE  
SEND FROM:  
SEND TO:  

IMPLEMENTER: Enemy has selected an Egyptian Cemetery with tombs that look like small domestic structures and are built of masonry or stone. The cemetery is surrounded by a masonry or stone fence that is over five feet tall. The enemy has photographers who want footage of American personnel violating and damaging a sacred place.  

UNCLAS  
POC: Dr. Rush  

EVENT: Bright Star 07  
INJECT DAY:  
INJECT TIME:  

THEME: IMPACTS TO CULTURAL PROPERTY  

TRAINING OBJ/BATTLE DRILL: Minimize Impacts to Cultural Property  

SUBJECT: Encounter Archeological Site When Setting Up Communications  

DESCRIPTION: Communications specialists encounter archeological remains after selecting high ground in the vicinity of a bed down site to set up satellite communication dishes and communication towers. Excavation for anchoring the equipment has disturbed artifacts and features. Attempts to fence the site has disturbed additional material. Local civilians are expressing concern to the OIC.  

EXPECTED ACTION: First choice would be to select an alternative position. If first choice is unrealistic, every effort should be made to minimize ground disturbance during the course of installation. Geo – textiles, hesko structures, and sand bags with clean fill all offer alternatives for protecting buried deposits and for minimizing excavation for equipment stabilization and fencing. Any artifacts completely excavated from the ground need to be turned over to the OIC who may need to reach back for further instructions including the possibility of contacting embassy personnel.  

MODE  
SEND FROM:  
SEND TO:  

IMPLEMENTER: Protest from local civilians could result in significant delays in making the communications equipment secure and operational.
EVENT: Bright Star 07        INJECT DAY:                INJECT TIME:

THEME: IMPACTS TO CULTURAL PROPERTY

TRAINING OBJ/BATTLE DRILL: Managing Illegal Activity Encountered on the Battlefield

SUBJECT: U.S. Personnel Surprise Looters at an Egyptian Archaeological Site

DESCRIPTION: During the course of maneuvers in the Western Desert, U.S. personnel encounter a small number of individuals with a vehicle digging and stealing objects from an ancient Roman archaeological site. Looters begin to fire on U.S. personnel.

EXPECTED ACTION: ROE first. When threat to personnel is past, unit needs to secure the site. U.S. personnel need to expect personnel hazards in looted areas which are prone to cave in and collapse. Unit needs to GPS, record and photograph condition of site at the point when it was secured. Any artifacts recovered during the action need to be turned into the OIC for repatriation to the proper authorities. OIC needs to report situation with expectation of embassy involvement.

MODE SEND FROM: SEND TO:

IMPLEMENTER: Detailed documentation is critical so that U.S. personnel will not be held responsible for site damage or theft of antiquities.

EVENT: Bright Star 07        INJECT DAY:                INJECT TIME:

THEME: IMPACTS TO CULTURAL PROPERTY

TRAINING OBJ/BATTLE DRILL: Potential Threat to Coptic Christian Church

SUBJECT: Attackers Threaten to Bomb a Coptic Christian Church

DESCRIPTION: During the course of maneuvers, an informant approaches the U.S. military to share knowledge of a threatened bombing of a Coptic Christian Church.

EXPECTED ACTION: ROE first. EOD team

MODE SEND FROM: SEND TO:

IMPLEMENTER: Detailed documentation is critical so that U.S. personnel will not be held responsible for site damage or theft of antiquities.
Also available is the pamphlet, *Protecting the Past to Secure the Future: Best Management Practices for Hardening Archeological Sites on DoD Lands*, written by Heather Wagner (CEMML-CSU), Laurie Rush, and Ian Warden (CEMML-CSU) and published in March 2007.

This fifty-two page pamphlet was sponsored by the DoD Legacy Resource Management Program in association with the Cultural Resources Program of the Environmental Division in the Directorate of Public Works, and the Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Program in the Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security, Fort Drum, New York. It provides step-by-step procedures for reinforcing or “hardening” historic building foundations and basements for use in military training exercises.

*Protecting the Past* provides a range of information including:

- Site Selection Considerations
- Working Productively in a Regulatory Environment
- Cultural Resources Objectives
- Getting Materials and Supplies
- Training Asset Potential
- Logistical Considerations
- Treatment Options

*A How-To Video about management practices for hardening archaeological sites on DoD Lands is also available on request.*
The Submerged Cultural Heritage Training, developed by Benjamin Ford of Indiana University of Pennsylvania, is composed of 31 slides. The training is accompanied by the author’s notes and focuses on the following issues:

- The importance of submerged cultural heritage
- The laws governing submerged archaeological sites
- Why raising artifacts is a bad idea
- How to identify shipwreck sites
- Considering non-shipwreck sites.
- Resources for further information
In Theater Cultural Resources Training Assets

In-Theater Cultural Resources Training Assets: Construction Specifications was developed by Dr. Laurie Rush, Cultural Resources Program Manager at Fort Drum, New York.

Consideration for the preservation of archaeological sites and cultural properties in military theaters of operation is becoming increasingly essential to the mission. This 17-page document offers quick solutions for construction of training assets that replicate a variety of cultural properties that personnel may encounter overseas. These assets have been integrated into Fort Drum training and trainers have found them extremely useful.
Archaeology, Cultural Property, and the Military, edited by Dr. Laurie Rush, Cultural Resources Program Manager at Fort Drum, New York, presents the proceedings of several papers presented at the 2008 World Archaeological Congress held in Dublin, Ireland.

Various international conventions have suggested, with differing levels of emphasis, the requirement for armed forces preparing for conflict to make provision for the identification and protection of the cultural heritage that may be at risk. The experience of the recent, and continuing, conflict in Iraq, from the looting of the Iraq National Museum to the damage to archaeological sites caused by both Iraqi and coalition forces, has served to underline the fact that these responsibilities are not high on the agendas of military planners.

However, since the invasion, cultural property officers, academics, and military archaeologists have been working together to address this problem. Their goals include: changing military policy, provision and effective use of planning information, and improving archaeological awareness amongst the personnel involved.

Drawing on major contributions from seven armed forces, amongst others, this book aims to set out the obligations to protect cultural heritage under international Conventions; provide a series of case studies of current military practice; and outline the current efforts to enhance this. It will be a vital benchmark for the future development of training and raising of awareness within other armed forces.

To order or for more information on these training products and their current availability, please consult the following two points-of-contact:

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