

**"Archaeology in Conflict: Perspectives, Problems, and Possible Solutions"**  
*A Summary of the Sessions and Related International Lessons Learned at the World  
 Archaeological Inter-Congress, Archaeology and Conflict; Vienna, Austria, April 2010*  
**A Technical Report**  
**Department of Defense Legacy Program Project 10-324**  
*Luisa B. Millington and Laurie W. Rush*



**Abstract**

The protection of cultural property during armed conflict is evolving into a critical aspect of modern warfare. Post conflict, cultural property can become an anchor, catalyst, and foundation for a recovering community. Heritage preservation can also play a key role in maintaining cultural identity, especially when times are difficult. As the famous banner at the Afghan National Museum in Kabul eloquently states “A Nation Stays Alive When Its Culture Stays Alive.” It is essential for deploying military personnel to receive the training they need to prevent inadvertent damage to cultural property during military operations. It is also critical that military strategists and planners take the value of cultural property into consideration as they prepare for what are now referred to as full spectrum operations. In order to meet these educational challenges, preservation professionals - like archaeologists, classical scholars, and art historians- need to work with the military establishment in a variety of roles. There may even be times when non-military specialists are asked to go into harm’s way in order to offer their expertise where they are needed most. Preparation of military personnel is even more important, and preservation professionals need to offer cultural property information, education, guidance, and training if we are to be realistic about expectations and goals held within the preservation community that cultural property will be protected during future conflicts.

Since Babylon, the US Department of Defense (DoD) has taken some initial steps to address heritage preservation planning and training challenges associated with global operations. The UK Ministry of Defense is responding as well and has initiated Operation Heritage in Basra, Iraq. The most successful initiatives for addressing these issues have been partnerships – between agencies both from within and outside of Defense Departments and Ministries. Exemplary partnerships to be described and analyzed in the proposed World Archeology Congress panel will include: a description of the US Central Command Historical/Cultural Advisory Group and its use of exercises like Eagle Resolve and Bright Star to train for heritage challenges; Partnering with the US State Department for cultural resources stewardship in Iraq; Working with US Army Corps of Engineers to provide archaeological site inspections in Afghanistan; Partnering with the Archaeological Institute of America for DoD global heritage planning; Partnering with law enforcement to address looting and smuggling; Partnering with the academic community to train soldiers; Using university assets to develop imagery tools to help forward personnel identify heritage features in the landscape; International initiatives for implementing the Hague Convention for Protection of Cultural Property during Armed Conflict; and the US Air Combat Command Combined Services Initiative for a permanent DoD heritage program.

It is the goal of this panel to provide encouragement for establishing partnerships through the use of positive examples of accomplishment.

## Contents & Panel Sessions

- Introduction
- Bellew: Legal Background and Policy Framework for Consideration of Cultural Property Protection during US Military Global Operations  
*Salient Elements of the Hague Convention of 1954 with Reference to US Military Personnel. Behavior, Strategy, and Practice*  
*National Historic Preservation Act – Section 402*
- Rush: Accomplishments Through Partnership; the US DoD 2008-2010
- Zeidler and Rush: On-Site Heritage Training in the Middle East
- Kila: The Signs of Identity
- Roberts and Roberts: Cultural Heritage Preservation and Micro-Business: A Case Study in Successful Intervention by the United States Army in Iraq
- McDaid: The Role of Military Heritage as a Bridge between the Academy and War Fighter
- Siebrandt: Saving the Ancient City of Kish and the Role of the US Military
- Parcak and Mumford: How to Form a Partnership with the United States Department of Defense; the Archaeology of the Future?
- International Cooperation, Networking, and Informal Discussions
- Summary Discussions Related to International Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations as Potential Partners
- Organizational Models with Potential Applications for US DoD Programs; The Austrian Society for the Protection of Cultural Property
- Cultural Property and Response to Natural Disasters
- Other Outcomes
- Summary Lessons Learned
- Examples of Successful Partnerships
- Recommendations
- Contributing Papers
- Other Sources

## Introduction

Incidents involving US and international forces in Iraq and Afghanistan have raised awareness about Cultural Property Protection (CPP) and the need for a well-trained leadership in international cultural heritage protection. The Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program funded participation of members of the US Central Command Historical Cultural Working Group in the World Archaeological Congress Inter-congress meeting entitled “Archaeology in Conflict.” The purpose of this participation was to summarize and evaluate recent lessons learned concerning heritage issues in conflict areas in the context of interaction with international colleagues with a goal of emerging with a more sophisticated understanding of the issues and recommendations for a way forward at the international level.

There was a series of considerations where consensus is beginning to emerge. First, participants at this Inter-congress seemed to agree that effective CPP requires information exchange at the international level between military personnel, civilian subject matter experts, local expertise, and qualified representatives of non-governmental and international agencies. In addition, to better understand the necessity to protect a host country’s cultural heritage, deploying personnel from all branches of the military should undergo specific training before deployment and receive additional training *in situ* (on site) from local expertise. Failure to protect a host nation’s historical heritage is often seen as an act of hostility intended to annihilate a country’s identity and hinders post-conflict peace operations.

The panel was presented in two sections and was chaired by Dr. Laurie W. Rush with USMC Colonel Matthew Bogdanos as discussant. Panel members who were part of the original Department of Defense sponsored program included:

- Dr. Laurie Rush, Cultural Resources Manager, US Army, Fort Drum, NY
- Serena Bellew, Deputy Federal Preservation Officer for the US Department of Defense
- Dr. James Zeidler, Asst. Director of the Cultural Resources Program, Colorado State University, Center for the Environmental Management of Military Land
- Mr. Christopher McDaid, Cultural Resources Manager, Fort Eustis, Virginia
- Dr. Sarah Parcak, Assistant Professor, University of Alabama, Birmingham
- Dr. Gregory Mumford, University of Alabama, Birmingham
- Diane Siebrandt, State Department Heritage Liaison US Embassy, Baghdad, Iraq
- 1<sup>st</sup> LT Ben Roberts, US Army, and Gary Roberts, Kennesaw State University
- Drs. Joris Kila, University of Amsterdam, Former Cultural Property Officer, Netherlands Ministry of Defence

- Colonel Matthew Bogdanos, USMC, and Assistant District Attorney for New York City
- In addition, Ms. Ninette Sadusky attended the panel as an observer from the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

During the course of conference organization, representatives of the World Archaeological Congress requested the courtesy of allowing independent presenters to be included in the US Department of Defense panel. These presentations offered excellent contributions to the discussion but are peripheral to the lessons learned as outlined in this technical report.

**Legal Background and Policy Framework for Consideration of Cultural Property Protection during US Military Global Operations**  
**Serena Bellew, Deputy Preservation Officer, US Department of Defense**

As the Deputy Federal Preservation Officer for the US DoD, Ms. Bellew offered the legal and policy framework for current US consideration and implementation of cultural property protection within the current military structure. For the United States, international treaty law and domestic law combine to govern cultural property protection by military personnel when they are operating outside of the United States. Recent ratification (2008) of the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict by the United States and submission of the articles of ratification in 2009 has added defined responsibilities for US citizens, institutions, and military personnel although the US Department of Defense position is that it has endeavored to meet Hague requirements through its domestic environmental stewardship program prior to ratification.

**Salient Elements of the Hague Convention of 1954 with Reference to US Military Personnel Behavior, Strategy, and Practice**

Exact text and language of the Hague Convention is easily found on the internet <http://www.icomos.org/hague/> and is readily available in handbooks available for Military Personnel. An example would be the UNESCO publication, The 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols. However, for the purposes of this document and to clarify the current approach being taken by the stewardship program within the US Department of Defense, it is useful to outline some of the most critical aspects of the agreement when it comes to potential applications during global operations. Regarding military measures, the Convention provides useful guidance:

1. Chapter One: includes general provisions and definitions – not just of what types of landscape features constitute cultural property, movable and immovable, but also expectations for respect and behavior during occupation. It

is significant for US personnel to note that the convention clearly articulates the expectation that occupation forces will respect competent host nation authorities.

2. Chapters Two and Three offer guidelines for protection and transport of cultural property.
  3. Chapter Four points out that cultural heritage professionals who are working to protect cultural property in conflict situations shall be respected.
  4. Chapter Five describes the distinctive emblem, the blue shield, that can be used by contracting parties to the convention, and outlines the rules for its appropriate use. The remainder of the convention is essentially bureaucratic in nature.
  5. The Convention also includes regulations for implementation of the agreement.
- The United States has not ratified the first and second protocols of the Convention.

Domestic law also plays a critical role in the United State when it comes to stewardship and protection of cultural property, on domestic military land as well as during global operations. One of the critical pieces of legislation is Section 402 of the National Historic Preservation Act which reads as follows.

**Section 402 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966** (as amended through 1992)

Prior to the approval of any Federal undertaking outside the United States which may directly and adversely affect a property which is on the World Heritage List or on the applicable country's equivalent of the National Register, the head of a Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over such undertaking shall take into account the effect of the undertaking on such property for purposes of avoiding or mitigating any adverse effect. This article has been tested in court in *Dugong vs Rumsfeld.*, This legal determination in US will serve as a precedent for application of Section 402 until such point as a legal challenge and contrary finding would change the status.

Essentially, Section 402 makes it clear that in any jurisdiction in the world where the United States is in a position of responsibility, the United States is required to follow its own domestic preservation laws, in essence the National Historic Preservation Act. This Section essentially offers the protections of Section 106 for consultation and Section 110 for inventory of cultural resources to any feature in a foreign landscape for which the United States may become responsible.

Elements of domestic preservation legislation are further reinforced by Department of Defense regulations and guidance. For example, the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD) provides environmental guidelines for US installations on foreign soil, and these guidelines include cultural resource considerations. In addition, in 2008, the Chief of Staff of Central Command signed the updated CENTCOM Environmental Regulation 200-2, which for the first time included a chapter specifically on CPP. The chapter offers robust protection and guidance for cultural property that may be adversely affected during the course of US Contingency Operations. This guidance applies for military activity both in Iraq and Afghanistan. Military archaeologists are hoping that identical regulations may be adopted by all of the combat commands for all types of global operations.

**Accomplishments Through Partnership; the US DoD 2008-2010  
Dr. Laurie W. Rush, Cultural Resources Manager, US Army Fort Drum, NY**

Dr. Rush provided an update of efforts to improve cultural property protection education and capability within the US Military and more specifically Central Command. She described the progress that made signing and implementation of the historical cultural chapter within the Central Command Environmental Regulation (200-2) possible and outlined the significant positive implications that result from having such requirements in place. One example was the saving of an archaeological site at Forward Operating Base Hammer, east of Baghdad, where a contractor was found to be removing archaeological material to fill Hesco containers, was effectively stopped, and the site was saved. She described the February 2010 environmental inspections at Bagram and Kandahar Afghanistan with participation in the USACE and ISAF Environmental Shuras held in Kabul. The willingness of US preservation professionals to participate in these meetings and inspections and to provide subject matter expertise concerning Afghan heritage to US military leadership in Afghanistan resulted in the allocation of a million dollars as a USACE supported project to provide a secure artifact storage and conservation area for salvage of archaeological remains at the ancient Buddhist city of Mes Aynek that will be destroyed by Chinese copper mining efforts in Afghanistan. Dr. Rush's discussion also included an update on mapping and educational efforts of the Central Command Historical/Cultural Advisory Group.

**On-Site Heritage Training in the Middle East**

**Dr. James Zeidler, Director of Cultural Resources, Colorado State University, Center for the Environmental Management of Military Lands and Dr. Laurie W. Rush, Cultural Resources Manager, US Army, Fort Drum, NY**

The looting of the Iraq museum in 2003 raised international awareness of cultural heritage preservation (CHP) and cultural property protection (CPP). The US Central Command's Historical/Cultural Advisory Group through funding from the DoD Legacy Resource Management Program, developed several methods for formal and informal training of military personnel to be deployed throughout the Middle East. Among the informal training methods were sets of cultural heritage playing cards (one for Iraq/Afghanistan and one for Egypt), soldier pocket cards, and country-specific websites (Iraq, Afghanistan, and Egypt) that offer heritage information specific to those three host countries. Group oriented training scenarios (Mission Scenario Event Lists or MSLEs) were also offered for deployment training. A more formal approach to heritage education for military personnel included cultural site tours in the host countries to provide an in situ learning opportunity. All of these methods shared a goal of reaching senior leadership positions within the armed forces.

Ideally, on-site training would be provided first to operation planners and military personnel in senior leadership positions offering direct exposure to issues regarding cultural protection and preservation when mission goals require execution within archaeologically sensitive areas. Zeidler and Rush also suggested an inquiry-based learning approach as opposed to learning based on memorization of facts to facilitate better appreciation and respect for the host country's historical heritage.

Formal on-site training sessions, added Zeidler, should follow a formal lesson plan, including reference materials, handed out in advance to the visiting personnel. At the end of the tour, the activities should lead the military personnel to open discussions and ultimately to draw conclusions about the relevance of the site and, more important, about the cultural heritage of the host country. At this point, meaningful discussions about cultural protection can be initiated. The discussion would generate hypotheses of the many possible scenarios in case of conflicts such as looting activities, souvenir collecting, damages from construction activities, and damages to heritage tourism. In this way, the authors hope to reduce the "inadvertent" damage by military operations to important sites. It is also intended that specific lessons learned in situ can be easily applied to other similar contexts.

One of the greatest accomplishments of the Central Command Historical/Cultural Advisory Group as of April 2010 was successful implementation of on-site heritage training for US

military personnel who were in Egypt for the planning conference of the Bright Star War Games. In June of 2009, as guests of the Supreme Council for Egyptian Antiquities, Dr. Rush, Dr. Zeidler, Drs. Kila, and Serena Bellew were able to take at least thirty US personnel to Saqqara in order explain military issues related to the challenges of operations in archaeologically sensitive areas. Command interest in the training was such that the team was invited to expand the program and return to Egypt in order to offer additional training during the Games themselves. The team developed curriculum and handouts for on-site trainings at Saqqara, the Citadel, the Pyramids at Giza, the Cairo Museum, and the City of the Dead, in addition to a staff ride to Al Alamein. Representatives of the UK were also invited to participate, not only as students, but also with the contributions of Richard Osgood from the UK MoD who developed the curriculum and guide for the Al Alamein component. As response to these educational opportunities continued to be positive, Dr. Zeidler has begun to develop a more sophisticated curriculum approach based on the National Park Service Teaching with Historic Places Program.

A key lesson learned from the Central Command Historical/Cultural Advisory Group on-site training experience was that first hand exposure to cultural sites can become an indelible experience in the memory of the participants and an extremely effective form of military education.

### **The Signs of Identity**

#### **Drs. Joris Kila, Former LTC Netherlands MoD and the University of Amsterdam**

The essence of Drs. Kila's message was that since the military is the major player in armed conflict, it makes sense to make sure that they are trained for Cultural Property Protection (CPP). The military is actively involved in all phases of a conflict, whereas often the civilian experts are not. The military can intervene in cultural emergency situations, and they can also use the CPP for peacekeeping stability operations. An effective way to protect the cultural heritage of a country in a conflict situation is through military channels, using military logistics and tools, especially in those cases where the theatre of operations are not safe enough for civilian experts to carry out these tasks. Drs. Kila provided examples of lessons learned in Iraq resulting from the lack of proper training that included filling of Heskos with archaeological material at Babylon (a problem also mentioned by Dr. Rush at FOB Hammer) concrete platforms for helicopter landings being built nearby or on archaeological sites, and explosives being detonated too close to monuments where the concussion can produce extensive damage.

Drs. Kila also reported on how the Dutch military experts were successful in neutralizing some of

the illegal activities by offering payments for local guards. The economic incentive was used to counteract the potential profits to be made from selling stolen artifacts on the black market. He pointed out that the lack of jobs in these local communities and the resulting poverty were indeed factors that prevented CPP operations from being successful. Protecting the cultural heritage of a nation also requires sustaining or restoring the local economy by providing financial assistance to micro-businesses. All aspects of economic reconstruction promote long-term stability.

He reiterated that appropriate planning should be made at the beginning phase of a conflict, thus allowing the necessary actions to ensure the protection of cultural property. He pointed out that such actions require international agreements between all the parties involved and international organizations. His recommendation is that military training is necessary for CPP and should be integrated into regular routine training to become effective. Drs. Kila also reminded the group about the awareness materials already available to military personnel such as the pocket guide used by US forces, playing cards (see Zeidler et al.), the Arts, Monuments, and archives guide created by US Civil Affairs, and country-specific heritage information websites for Iraq, Afghanistan, and Egypt. The military contribution to crisis management operations needs to be coordinated with diplomatic initiatives in a joint effort. “Military success can no longer be defined in terms of battlefield victory but has to take into account the post-conflict political, social, and economic stability of countries involved” (The NATO Comprehensive Approach).

### **Cultural Heritage Preservation and Micro-Business: A Case Study in Successful Intervention by the United States Army in Iraq**

**1<sup>st</sup> LT Benjamin Roberts, US Army and Gary B. Roberts, Kennesaw State University**

One of the side effects of the 2003 U.S. invasion of Iraq and the looting of archaeological sites that followed the fall of Saddam Hussein, was the damage to small businesses and to tourism. Over the last six years, the United States Army has helped to rebuild Iraq’s infrastructures by participating in Stability and Support Operations (SOSO) and Civil-Military Operations (CMO). Particularly successful in local cultural heritage preservation and economic development of micro-business has been the intervention of the U.S. Army’s Commander’s Emergency Response Program (CERP) and its funding. US forces of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion of the 21<sup>st</sup> Infantry Regiment(1/21 IN) and units of the 926<sup>th</sup> Engineer Brigade (926<sup>th</sup> EN BDE) joined to create the Task Force Iron Gimlet (TFIG) to conduct quality assurance/control for potential community development projects in the Abu Ghraib and Nassar Wa Salaam communities located just west of Baghdad, Iraq. These contracts include school improvements, local market development, and micro-loans for small business owners. In particular the efforts aimed to restore the once very important tourist site of the Ziggurat at Aqar

Quf with its museum and visitor center and to provide some employment opportunities for local workers. According to Roberts and Roberts, “a meaningful job with a reasonable income is one of the most effective ways to fight terrorism at home and abroad.” Providing locals with new jobs also helps prevent locals from falling into looting activities that would directly or indirectly fund the insurgency.

After the 2003 invasion, the U.S. has spent massive amounts of money to protect Iraq’s cultural heritage and at the same time to restart Iraq’s economy. The Multi-National Corps in Iraq had staff dedicated to economic development and planning and a certain amount of funds available under the Commander’s Emergency Response Program (CERP). The CERP program was created in 2003 as a tool for the local commanders to help Iraqi people. The program initially utilized funds from illegal gains discovered and seized in Iraq. These funds were dispersed by commanders following regulations as provided by the Department of Defense (DoD), the Department of State, and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Due to the success of the CERP program, when the seized funds had been dispersed, the Congress appropriated US dollars to continue to offer military commanders on the spot project funding capability. This money has been mostly used to support entrepreneurial activities and cultural heritage preservation projects. The fact that the Congress recognized the importance of the CERP program acknowledges the fact that supporting the local economy is an important tool for stability operations.

In contrast, the TFIG program initially provided funds to local leadership to conduct community development projects themselves. Before the war, the Ziggurat at Aqar Quf had been visited by tourists from all over Iraq and from all over the world. After the invasion, it was recognized that attracting tourists back to the site would help stimulate the local economy. Initially, the U.S. funds were planned to be used for the clean up of the site, and any other intervention would have to be left to the Qada Council and the Iraqi State Board of Antiquities. However, as time passed by, it became clear that the new central government would not have adequate time and funds to renovate the site and to restore the local museum/visitor center and café so the CERP program successfully stepped in to help. The CERP experience at Aqar Quf demonstrated that when the infrastructure is repaired and cultural heritage is preserved, job opportunities are created or recovered, and subsequent economic development is achieved.

**The Role of Military Heritage as a Bridge between the Academy and War Fighter  
Christopher McDaid, Cultural Resources Manager, US Army, Fort Eustis, VA**

U.S. military installations currently employ a number of experts in Archaeology and Historic

Preservation to insure compliance with domestic heritage preservation law. The U.S. National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires that all GO (Governmental Organizations) evaluate any possible consequence of their actions that could have an impact on relevant historic sites. Military archaeologists and historic preservation specialists fulfill the NHPA requirement by providing an on-site preservation subject matter expert who can coordinate with the State Historic Preservation Officer before any action is taken that could damage archaeological sites on military lands.

This task force of experts already working for the US Department of Defense should serve as a bridge between academic archaeologists and preservation specialists and the military. In his paper, McDaid suggested that installation archaeologists should reach out to as many people as they can and offer their expertise in the matter of the protection of archaeological sites in the event of armed conflict. Their expertise can provide training for soldiers before deployment and during tours of duty. Thus, regarding the management of historic sites on military lands, McDaid suggested that installation archaeologists should coordinate with academic researchers and offer to soldiers and local institutions (museums, schools, etc.) guided tours of the historic sites on military lands to promote a better understanding of the importance of protecting cultural sites. In addition, instead of preventing Soldiers from training in archaeologically protected areas to avoid possible damage, these sites should be used for training purposes, offering an excellent way for military personnel to learn about archaeology and the need to protect it.

**Saving the Ancient City of Kish and the Role of the US Military**  
**Diane Siebrandt, State Department Cultural Heritage Liaison, US Embassy, Baghdad**

Using Kish as an example, Ms. Siebrandt discussed her partnership with the US military during her tenure at the US Embassy in Baghdad. At the request of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Squadron/73<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Regiment based at Convoy Support Center Scania, Ms. Siebrandt completed two site inspection and documentation reconnaissance visits to the ancient city. Military personnel were concerned about potential impacts to the site during a scheduled move of an Iraqi Army Company. Together with the military personnel, Ms. Siebrandt documented and photographed the site and made recommendations for site improvements. As a result of her visit, temporary structures and barriers were removed, and the US military planned for employment of local personnel to complete a site clean-up project. This effective partnership resulted in full compliance for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Squadron with the Historical/Cultural Chapter of the Central Command Environmental Regulations (200-2) while resulting in excellent site stewardship. Ms. Siebrandt also provided a link to members of the local community who were cooperating with protection of this site.

## **How to Form a Partnership with the United States Department of Defense; the Archaeology of the Future?**

**Dr. Sarah Parcak and Dr. Gregory Mumford, University of Alabama, Birmingham**

Drs. Parcak and Mumford described their partnership with the Department of Defense for development of Egypt Archaeology Awareness playing cards for the Bright Star War Games, reach back expertise for the field portion of the games, and subject matter expertise for the Egypt portion of the Heritage website and for the Egyptian on-site trainings. They outlined their introduction to the Defense stewardship program and how their relationship with the project unfolded. They shared elements of the communication process and chronology as they worked with the Central Command Historical/Cultural Advisory Group while discussing their methods for determining the most useful aspects of their expertise and how to introduce it effectively to military personnel.

Drs. Parcak and Mumford also discussed plans for future projects as partners with the DoD, more specifically, a guide for military planners on how to use satellite imagery to detect new areas of cultural interest and to protect existing ones. The purpose of the guide rests on the premise that once DoD military planners become aware of the presence of heritage features in areas of proposed operations, they will be able to consider potential heritage impacts as a component of mission planning.

This guide, which is currently in progress, describes images and techniques previously used to analyze Iraq and Afghanistan landscapes focusing on visual signatures for archaeological features. They pointed out that satellite imagery is especially useful for detecting looting of archaeological sites, especially in areas at risk in conflict zones, and that looting is correlated with political instability and disintegration of the social order. Also, three-dimensional images can be obtained through satellite imagery, thus providing information of landscapes and objects that a military planner could use when choosing fighting positions. The participation in the panel of Drs. Parcak and Mumford offered academic perspectives on the requirements, challenges, and potential rewards of working with the Department of Defense as archaeology partners.

### **International Cooperation, Networking, and Informal Discussions**

The conference provided an excellent opportunity for informal discussion of cultural property issues related to conflict at a global level. Topics of discussion included; the need for cultural property information and planning in all types of military operations like natural disaster response not just conflict; the importance of international cultural property law; the importance of forensic information when cultural property is damaged; use of the blue shield as the internationally recognized cultural property symbol; the military necessity exception to the Hague Convention

rules; setting priorities during disaster response; and the role of International Organizations and Non-governmental Organizations in terms of their relationship with the role of the military in the protection of cultural property. There was also discussion about the concerns of cultural property being used as a military objective especially in ethnic conflicts where there are goals of annihilation of identity or where the military objective includes a “scorched earth policy” with future economic destruction.

The US DoD delegates had the opportunity to learn more about ongoing international projects where integration with US DoD initiatives will be helpful. Of special interest was the opportunity to discuss the Jordan mapping project with Alessandra Peruzzetto from the World Monuments Fund. We will continue to interact directly with her and her organization to insure that any of our efforts to support accurate mapping of archaeological sites in Iraq will not be duplicated by anyone else. We also offered to share our translated version of the Iraq Atlas with her. In addition, we were able to link Hanna Leijen of the Netherlands Centre for International Heritage Activities with Anne Frej at the US State Department in Kabul. Ms. Leijen’s program had developed an Afghan heritage and history curriculum that appeared to be identical to a project Ms. Frej was planning.

### **Summary Discussions Related to International Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations as Potential Partners**

The following is a list of organizations that engage in international cultural property issues with some discussion of their interests and assets. All of these organizations have an interest in cooperation with the military both during conflict and disaster response in addition to recognizing the potential advantages for effective cultural property protection when working with prepared and educated military organizations.

- ANCBS – Association of the National Committees of the Blue Shield
- ICRC – The International Committee of the Red Cross  
The ICRC website has a database of domestic implementing legislation for the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. They also have a risk preparedness program that could provide ideas for cultural property risk management. They also have information on the preparation of inventories.
- ICCROM - International Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property  
ICCROM currently offers a course entitled “First Aid to Culture in Times of Conflict”
- WATCH - The World Association for the Projection of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage in Times of Armed Conflicts
- ICOMOS – International Council on Monuments and Sites
- IFLA - The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
- ICA – International Council on Archives
- INCCA – International Network for the Conservation of Contemporary Art
- IIHL – International Institute for Humanitarian Law  
Legal specialists in humanitarian law are beginning to consider heritage protection as a fundamental human right. The Institute offered its first course in cultural property

protection for military personnel and is beginning to sponsor stand alone lectures for this subject.

### **Organizational Models with Potential Applications for US DoD Programs; The Austrian Society for the Protection of Cultural Property**

Participation in this conference provided the opportunity to benefit from cultural property policies and guidelines that have been developed by other organizations that are associated with the military. Examples include development of guidelines, case studies, and examples of formation of non-governmental organizations designed to make it easier for military officers to participate in cultural protection activities.

Austrian military officers formed this non-governmental organization in order to handle complex situations where protection of cultural property was do-able and appropriate but where operational orders did not allow for it. The structure of the Austrian Society for the Protection of Cultural Property mirrors military structure and many Austrian military officers are members. As a result, the organization works extremely efficiently in partnership with the military. It is currently celebrating its thirtieth year. In addition to the Society, there are also specifically designated cultural property protection officers within the Austrian Military. Colonel Dr. Hubert Speckner would be an example.

The Austrians provided the US delegation with a copy of their recently published guidelines for cultural property protection officers. These guidelines, once they are translated into English could be used as a model for developing guidelines for US military personnel. The Austrians have also developed and implemented training scenarios for cultural property officers that could also be used as models. Austrians who have participated in these types of trainings were very positive about their value. The Austrians also have experience in terms of cultural property recovery in the event of natural disasters. Mag. Philipp A. Loske shared a copy of his MA thesis that provides a case study for flood response in Austria, and BG Furstenhofer provided a case study from Austrian assistance for earthquake recovery at Calabritto Italy in 1980. The Germans and possibly the Swiss have similar organizations.

### **Cultural Property and Response to Natural Disasters**

The presentation of BG Furstenhofer of the Austrian military was especially useful in terms of priorities in disaster. According to the BG, recovery of cultural heritage comes third after rescue of the victims and restoration of essential infrastructure. Recovery of cultural heritage includes both cultural heritage infrastructure as well as material assets. To maximize recovery, the BG

recommends rapidly securing and protecting compromised property, making military personnel aware of the cultural property attributes and value of compromised property, and integrating subject matter experts like architects and archaeologists into the military recovery operations.

In the case of Calabritto, BG Furstenhofer's Austrian team had 44 members. They rescued victims, recovered household and personal effects, and recovered cultural heritage based on local authority requests. They asked the question, "What is under the rubble that is important for you?" As a result, they were able to recover Saint Statues and religious objects from the local church and the community's historical archive. Due to their actions, the community was able to celebrate Mass very soon after the disaster using their sacred objects. The Austrian response was so appreciated that local officials put the local fire brigade under their command. The successful cultural property response directly contributed to the rebirth of the village as a meaningful social entity. The BG emphasized how critical the military awareness aspect is for mission success of this type.

#### **Other Outcomes**

- Jan Hladik from UNESCO has requested (and received) copies of our Archaeology Awareness Soldier Pocket Cards for the UNESCO website where they will be available for further translation and global distribution. He also requested and received copies of the presentations by Chris McDaid and Laurie Rush.
- We were able to share the bi-lingual Arabic and English archaeology awareness ppt presentation with a professor from Zayed University in the UAE who has military cadets as students.
- We offered technical assistance to Sadat Guner from the NGO she has created. The name of her organization translates approximately as Turkish Friends of Cultural Property Protection.
- Karl von Habsburg requested an invitation to attend the annual Central Command Historical Cultural Advisory Group meeting on behalf of the Associated National Committees of the Blue Shield.

#### **Summary Lessons Learned**

- The topic of Cultural Property Protection should be part of the military operations planning process and included in professional military education curricula.
- Ratified international agreements, domestic law, and military regulations all play critical roles for insuring that military personnel are trained for awareness and implementation of cultural property protection during global military operations. The experience at FOB Hammer illustrated the effectiveness of the new chapter within US Central Command

Environmental Regulation 200-2, which can be used as a tool for CPP.

- The awareness materials created by the Central Command Historical/Cultural Advisory Group with support from the OSD Legacy Resource Management Program have been extremely successful and are recognized internationally as effective tools for military training, especially the playing cards and heritage websites.
- On-site training is an extremely effective form of military education. Such events offer an opportunity for meaningful dialogue between preservation specialists and war-fighters. Learning about CPP at the location of a significant archaeological site makes it relatively easy to point out and discuss the critical military and preservation issues in an extremely impressive and memorable format for instructors and participants alike. These experiences are enhanced by detailed preparation, thoughtful curriculum development, and creation and distribution of carefully prepared hand-outs.
- CERP is an excellent asset for effective stability operations, and informed cultural stewardship and preservation projects should form a significant component of these efforts. The CERP example illustrates the fact that cultural property protection can be a force multiplier.
- Multiple references to filling Heskos with archaeological material illustrate the need for education of contractors who are supporting military forces during global operations.
- The United States Department of Defense can use its preservation assets more effectively in order to strengthen its cultural property protection capabilities during global operations. These assets include archaeologists and preservation professionals who already work at the Installation level and archaeological sites and historic structures in the Department of Defense inventory that offer outstanding opportunities for on-site training and education.

### **Examples of Successful Partnerships**

- Successful implementation of the on-site heritage training program required an international partnership. Drs. Kila from the Netherlands was able to use his network of contacts in Egypt to introduce the US preservation personnel to Dr. Hawass and the Supreme Council of Egyptian Antiquities in order to obtain permission and guest status at the Egyptian archaeological and cultural sites. The international cooperation demonstrated in Egypt resulted not only in deferential access to the sites, but also the opportunity to benefit from the expertise of host nation personnel. Participation of Richard Osgood and UK students further strengthened the program and enriched the experience.
- The academic partnership between Egyptologists, Dr. Sarah Parcak and Dr. Gregory Mumford and the Central Command Historical/Cultural Advisory Group resulted not only in

development of the Egypt awareness playing cards for military personnel but also reach-back expertise for prevention of damage to cultural property during the field portions of the Bright Star War Games. Their positive experience in terms of partnership with the Department of Defense and recommendations for future partnerships can and should be a model for subject matter experts who have knowledge and experience related to all parts of the world.

- Preservation at Uruk is the direct result of the role of Drs. Kila as a Cultural Property Protection Officer from the Netherlands. His ability to deliver funds to pay for site protection from the German Institute to the family who lives at and guards the ancient site prevented looting and saved the site for future generations. This example demonstrates the power of economic incentive at the local level for not just site protection but as a contributor to community stability and social order. The Uruk example also offers a contrast in terms of prevention of looting with the secondary beneficial effect of cutting down on illicit trafficking in archaeological material from this site.
- The presence of a US State Department Cultural Heritage Liaison at the Embassy in Baghdad has been invaluable in assisting military personnel who face mission challenges related to the presence of archaeological materials within their areas of responsibility. In addition, the strong partnership that has evolved between this position and military personnel has strengthened the effectiveness of the liaison position.

## **Recommendations**

- Continue to encourage international cooperation for cultural property protection during military operations at all levels.
- Encourage continued US participation in the International Cultural Heritage Conference Arena. Participation promotes positive US government involvement in Cultural Property Protection and breaks down prejudices against working with the US military. International cooperation offers the opportunity to create partnerships and exchange ideas, information, and materials with military and academic personnel globally.
- Continue to encourage Department of Defense archaeologists and preservation professionals to be pro-active in their advocacy of and participation in cultural property protection training and education for military personnel. Basic understanding of local cultures, traditions, economies, and an ability to identify features in the landscape are critical for successful stability operations and disaster response.
- Encourage critics of the military to become part of the solution.
- Civilian agencies can contribute to providing information for military operations and can

partner for project success. Establish and/or continue collaboration and partnerships with other governmental agencies, non-governmental agencies and international organizations.

- Utilize installation, military, or local archaeologists as a resource for training personnel before and during deployment
- Allow military personnel to have tours of local historical sites to better understand the necessity and value of protection
- Establish and/or continue collaboration with academic researchers to broaden resources available for military personnel training and education - especially where specific regional expertise is needed.
- Remember that the academic community may offer innovative and powerful ideas and technology that can be of tremendous value for cultural property protection forward
- Consider potential economic value of CPP at the local level for creation of jobs and encouragement of micro-businesses.

### **Contributing Papers**

Bellew, Serena; *US Department of Defense Policy, Partnership, and Beyond*

Bogdanos, Matthew; *Comments from the Chair*

Kila, Joris; *Cultural Property Protection within the Military; International Cooperation Initiatives, Experiences in Theater, Operational Aspects, Restraints and Challenges*

McDaid, Christopher; *The Role of Military Heritage Managers as a Bridge Between the Academy and the Warfighter*

Parcak, Sarah and Gregory Mumford; *How to Form an Academic Partnership with the Department of Defense; Archaeology of the Future?*

Roberts Benjamin; *A Case Study of Military Heritage Protection in a Time of War*

Rush, Laurie; *Accomplishments through Partnership; The US Department of Defense 2008-2010*

Siebrandt, Diane; *Saving the Ancient City of Kish and the Role of the US Military*

Zeidler, James; *Onsite Heritage Training in the Middle East*

### **Other Sources**

The Hague Convention of 1954 and its two protocols: Protection of Cultural Property during Times of Armed Conflict.

Section 402 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (and amendments)