ACC 10000/145/199 20321 POLICY OUT DRAFTS

June 1943 - Jan. 1945

RAFTS

1945

30320/AFAA
24 Jan 45

MEMORANDUM

To: Archives Officer, LEGHORN-SARDINIA Region (Capt. Brooke).

1. Ref. recent correspondence re Archivio del R. Istituto di incoraggiamento, NAPLES (copies attached), hereunder is quoted a portion of the minute sent down by CA Section there approving the draft you prepared for AC, SOUTHERN Region (letter now signed and despatched):

> "The V.P. would like the appropriate Italian agencies informed to present such requests to the Regional authorities first, who are on the ground and can often deal successfully through a telephone call or by personal conversation.
>
> Only when the Region has not been able to effect the necessary steps should HQ. A.C. be approached, and it is likely that the Region itself would in that event write us for help."

2. Will you kindly do what you think best, through Commendatore Re and Italian Archives personnel generally, to have directors of local archives deal in the first instance with the appropriate Regional Hqs., who generally would themselves, in cases of real difficulty, consult this HQ.

HERBERT T. MC NAND
Lt.Col., Spec.Res.
Director AFAA S/C.

107

18 DEC 1944

HEAD QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489061, ext. 442 & 564; 478480)

20051/MFAA 18 December 1944

Subject: Requisitioning of Monuments.

To : 2.G. Region ABRUZZI-MARCHE, attn. MFAA Officer.

1. I understand that difficulty has been experienced in the case of certain Monuments, which have been occupied by troops with the consent of the MFAA officer, owing to rapid changes in the occupying unit. Agreements as to condition of occupation and special safeguards made with the initial occupants are often not passed on to their successor, and unnecessary damage results.

2. Before taking this up in general terms, I should like to suggest the following expedient, viz. that the immediate authorising authority, normally the Town Major, be asked to inform the occupying unit in writing that their occupancy is authorised only on strict condition (requesting a receipt) that they do not hand over the premises to any other unit without passing on this and any other special conditions of occupancy relevant to the particular building.

3. Let me have you views on the practicability of this, please.

Signed
ROBERT T. DE WALD
Lt. Col., Spec. Res.
Director.

Copy to:
File 20320/MFAA

106

U 8/12

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

19 May 44.

A/S.1/12.

SUBJECT: Consultation with Regional Commissioners.

TO : Heads of sub-Commissions, Adm Sec.

1 Attached letter reference CC 008 dated 17 May addressed to VP Adm Sec is forwarded for your information and compliance.

2 The matter will be discussed at the next Adm Sec Conference to be held at 12.00 hrs Tuesday 23 May, will you please be prepared.

R.R. Cripps
R.R. CRIPPS, Lt Col
Lt Colonel,
for VP Adm Sec.

HEADQUARTERS
20 MAY 1944
A. C. C.

1.5

COPY

COPY

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394. (Office of the Deputy President)

CC 608

17 May 44.

SUBJECT : Consultation with Regional Commissioners on Matters of Policy.

TO : Vice Presidents of Adm Sec, Economic Sec and Political Section.

1 When considering matters of policy which affect the whole territory, such as prices of crops, wages, food prices, legislation, I wish Vice Presidents to ensure that the views of the Regional Commissioners are sought. Regional Commissioners after consultation with their staffs, administrative and technical, are in a better position than any one in the field to advise Vice Presidents for they have a comprehensive responsibility, can weigh the value of opinions given by various specialist officers in their Regions, and should have a general and intimate knowledge of conditions in those Regions.

2 When for instance the price to be paid for a crop has to be fixed I should expect Regional Commissioners to be asked for their views in sufficient time for them to consult their Provincial Commissioners and Technical officers. These views can then be considered by the Vice Presidents with their Sub-Commissions who will, of course, have obtained technicalx information from their representatives in the field.

3 The same procedure should be followed if important legislation is under consideration. Vice Presidents should not depend wholly on the technical advice of Sub-Commissions who are possibly not in a position to gauge the effect of their proposals in the Province.

4 Having obtained the Regional views and discussed them with their Sub-Commissions, Vice Presidents should submit their final recommendations in writing to me, with copies to other Vice Presidents, in order that the matter may, if I so rule, be discussed at a Vice Presidents' Meeting before my decision is made.

104

Policy OUT 20320/

(SGD)

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE,
Lieutenant General
Chief Commissioner.

4

Villa Washington
Corps Training Center
24 June, 1943.

Memorandum to: Lt. Col. Stafford
Subject : Attached Memorandum and Directives

1. It is requested that the attached memorandum (2 copies) and General Administrative Order No. 8 (6 copies) be forwarded to Lt. Col. George D. Berry, Civil Affairs Division G5, Room 3 C 882, Pentagon Building, Washington, DC, as soon as is consistent with security.

2. It is realized that presumably, copies of the whole set of Directives etc. will be forwarded for the use of Charlottesville but it is hoped that separate copies may be of use to those interested in Monuments, and particularly, as indicated in the Memorandum, to those outside of Charlottesville concerned with the problem.

3. It is requested that some new formula be found to replace "Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments" since the New England pronunciation of "Fine Arts" is interpreted both by American (other) and British colleagues as "Finance" and the resulting confusion causes confusion. "Advisor on Monuments and Works of Art" is respectfully submitted.

Mason Hammond
Capt., AC
Advisor on ?

Incl.
2 copies of Memorandum to Lt. Col. Berry
6 copies of General Administrative Instructions No. 8.

PS. With respect to security, it should be noted that the name of the secret objective of the forthcoming operation does not appear in General Administrative Instructions No. 8, which might expedite the time of sending.

103

3

AMGOT 141 Force
Chres Training Center
24 June, 1943.

Memorandum to: Lt. Col. Berry, Civil Affairs Div., WD.
Subject : Attached Copies of Directive.

1. The attached "General Administrative Instructions 8" was prepared as one of several such Directives for the guidance of Civil Affairs Officers of AMGOT participating in the first phase of operations.

2. These Directives will be supplemented by later ones adapted to later phases of operations.

3. It is requested that these copies be forwarded to Lt. Col. James F. Rhoemaker, OWI, Military Government Division, Munitions Building 2305, Washington D.C. for such use as it may also to some of them in connection with the course at Charlottesville on the Care and Preservation of Monuments.

4. It is requested that Lt. Col. Rhoemaker be asked to forward one copy each to Professor Tillier Kuehler, Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and to John Walker Esq., Chief Curator of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC. this last for reference to such Commission as may have been established by the President or other authority to advise on the Care and Preservation of Monuments.

5. It is requested that any suggestions or criticisms relative to this Directive be transmitted to Capt. W. Hammond, Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments, AMGOT 141 Force, APO 777, Postmaster, N.Y.

102

Mason Hammond
Capt., AC
Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments.

Incl.
6 Copies of "General Administrative Instructions No. 8".

2

ANNEX
GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS NO 8.

Monuments and Fine Arts

1. For the purpose of these Instructions the term "monument" will designate any site, building, or other structure, whether public, ecclesiastical, or private, whose historic, cultural, artistic, traditional, or sentimental value render its protection and preservation a matter of public interest. Such monuments include ruins, museums, libraries, churches, memorials, palaces, and the like.

2. As soon as practicable after occupation, the CAO should inspect all monuments within the area under his charge to determine what measures are necessary for their protection and preservation.

3. Monuments of necessary daily use, as churches, public offices, private residences, or the like, should be kept open and provision made for existing custodians to be continued in office or new ones found. Necessary funds should be provided from local sources.

4. The CAO should use his discretion whether to keep open or to close monuments not of necessary daily use, as museums, libraries, archeological sites, or the like. Where custodians and funds are available and the monument is in good repair, it should probably be left open. Otherwise it should be closed, a notice posted to the effect that it has been closed by military authority, and measures taken to ensure its protection and preservation by posting of guards, frequent inspection, or the like.

5. In his inspection, the CAO should note damages sustained by monuments in the course of occupation. He should render a report on such damage through channels to the CAO. He should include recommendations with respect to repairs, cost, available funds, available skilled labor, and the like. Where delay in repair would jeopardize the preservation of the monument, he should see to the execution of the repairs on his own authority. Costs of repairs should be charged to local funds save in very exceptional cases.

101

6. The CAO should take steps to prevent damage or defacement of monuments by military or local personnel. Such steps might include, besides ensuring adequate protection, posting of notices in English and Italian, requesting tactical commanders to warn troops against acts of vandalism, defacement or disrespect, and the like

7. The CAO should see that all charges of damage or disrespect to monuments which come to his attention are promptly investigated by himself or by appropriate civil or military authorities and, if proven, are duly punished.

8. During the first phase of occupation, the CAO will probably

2. As soon as practicable after occupation, the CAO should inspect all monuments within the area under his charge to determine what measures are necessary for their protection and preservation.

3. Monuments of necessary daily use, as churches, public offices, private residences, or the like, should be kept open and provision made for locating custodians to be contained in offices or now were found. Necessary funds should be provided from local sources.

4. The CAO should use his discretion whether to keep open or to close monuments not of necessary daily use, as museums, libraries, archeological sites, or the like. Where custodians and funds are available and the monument is in good repair, it should probably be left open. Otherwise it should be closed, a notice posted to the effect that it has been closed by military authority, and measures taken to ensure its protection and preservation by posting of guards, frequent inspection, or the like.

5. In his inspections, the CAO should note damage sustained by monuments in the course of occupation. He should render a report on such damage through channels to the CAO. He should include recommendations with respect to repairs, cost, available funds, available skilled labor, and the like. Where delay in repair would jeopardize the preservation of the monument, he should see to the execution of the repairs on his own authority. Costs of repairs should be charged to local funds and in very exceptional cases.

6. The CAO should take steps to prevent damage or defacement of monuments by military or local personnel. Such steps might include, besides ensuring adequate protection, posting of notices in English and Italian, requesting tactical commanders to warn troops against acts of malicious, defacement or disrespect, and the like

7. The CAO should see that all charges of damage or disrespect to monuments which come to his attention are promptly investigated by himself or by appropriate civil or military authorities and, if proven, are duly punished.

8. During the first phases of occupation, the CAO will probably not be concerned with the protection, care, and control of movable objects of art other than through steps taken to protect museums etc. Instructions will therefore be issued later on this subject. The CAO should, however, attempt to prevent the removal of objects of art, archeological fragments, and the like. He should also see to the proper preservation of such objects as may come to light in the course of military operations, repairs to buildings, or the like.

9. As soon as practicable, the CAO should render a report through channels to the CCAO for the use of the Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments upon the condition of monuments in his area, on the steps which he has taken for their protection and preservation, and on any further steps which he recommends to be taken by higher authority.

10. Attention of CAOs is called to the "Brief Notes for CAOs on Protection and Care of Monuments etc." which may be obtained by those not already possessing them from Capt. Mason Hammond, Adviser on Fine Arts and Monuments, AFHQ, Rm. 141 Forum.

Brief Notes for Civil Administration Officers on the Protection and Care of Monuments, Historic Buildings, Works of Art, etc. in Occupied Areas.

I. Historic and cultural monuments, works of art, archaeological sites or objects, museums, etc. are likely to be neglected in the stress of war. Among his many duties, the Civil Administration Officer should provide for their protection and preservation for at least two reasons:

1. They are important in themselves for their artistic, historic, cultural, or even sentimental value.
2. They are objects of pride to the local inhabitants and respect for them will create good feelings.

II. The damage which such objects may suffer during war can be classified roughly under three heads:

1. Damage from military operations, as from shells, bombs, occupation by troops, and the like.
2. Loss or damage during occupation, as confiscation by the occupying authorities, looting by soldiers or by civilians, accidental or wanton defacement, etc.
3. Deterioration due to neglect and lack of protection from fire, weather, etc.

III. The Civil Administration Officer can take protective measures against all of these types of damage:

160

1. While he should not persuade the commander to sacrifice military objectives to the interest of works of art, he may urge that certain targets have not sufficient military importance to justify the odium which would be incurred by destroying monuments involved. For example, the use (if true) of Rheims Cathedral as an observation post by the French during the last war was probably insufficient reason for the Germans to arouse hostility throughout the world by shelling it. Also the CAO can prevent the use of public buildings for the quartering of troops or other military uses if other quarters are available. In this connection it should be noted that the Mediterranean lands contain many important classical sites which have but few ruins above ground and which seem suitable places for encampment unless intelligently protected.
2. The CAO should see that the occupying forces treat monuments etc. with respect. He should warn against defacement, removal of souvenirs like bits of sculpture or mosaic, and the like. He should remember that from a historical or archaeological aspect, even small objects like coins or stamped bricks are of great value and, if found, should be deposited with some competent authority and a record made of the time, place, and circumstances of the

1. They are important in themselves for their historic, cultural, or even sentimental value.

2. They are objects of pride to the local inhabitants and respect for them will create good feelings.

II. The damage which such objects may suffer during war can be classified roughly under three heads:

1. Damage from military operations, as from shells, bombs, occupation by troops, and the like.

2. Loss or damage during occupation, as confiscation by the occupying authorities, looting by soldiers or by civilians, accidental or wanton defacement, etc.

3. Deterioration due to neglect and lack of protection from fire, weather, etc.

III. The Civil Administration officer can take protective measures against all of these types of damage:

100

1. While he should not persuade the commander to sacrifice military objectives to the interest of works of art, he may urge that certain targets have not sufficient military importance to justify the odium which would be incurred by destroying monuments involved. For example, the use (if true) of Rheims Cathedral as an observation post by the French during the last war was probably insufficient reason for the Germans to arouse hostility throughout the world by shelling it. Also the CAO can prevent the use of public buildings for the quartering of troops or other military uses if other quarters are available. In this connection it should be noted that the Mediterranean lands contain many important classical sites which have but few ruins above ground and which seem suitable places for encampment unless intelligently protected.

2. The CAO should see that the occupying forces treat monuments etc. with respect. He should warn against defacement, removal of souvenirs like bits of sculpture or mosaic, and the like. He should remember that from a historical or archaeological aspect, even small objects like coins or stamped bricks are of great value and, if found, should be deposited with some competent authority and a record made of the time, place, and circumstances of discovery.

3. The CAO should make such repairs as are absolutely necessary but no more. He should see that monuments and collections are properly safeguarded from theft or defacement and from damage through fire, weather, handling, etc.

IV. Some recommended measures are the following:

1. Consult local authorities, as town officials or the clergy, to find out what monuments, collections, etc. are in the neighborhood.

2. Protect these against looting, defacement, etc. If possible, continue in office regular caretakers, curators, etc. Otherwise lock securely and post military guards if necessary.

3. Protect against weather, heat, cold, etc.

4. Protect against fire. Most artificial extinguishers will injure works of art. Use carbon dioxide if available, otherwise water.

5. Where adequate inventories are not available or where buildings or objects have been damaged, make an inventory or description to prevent future claims for damage during occupation.

6. Care first for undamaged objects, to prevent future damage, then for damaged ones.

7. In case of damage, make only the minimum repairs necessary for preservation. Preserve all fragments with notes as to source, cause of damage, etc. Do not remove or tidy up debris unless absolutely necessary. The proper restoration of works of art is a highly skilled technique and the smallest fragment may be important.

8. Do not move objects unless absolutely necessary for their protection or to make place for military needs. If objects are moved, see that they are inventoried, carefully packed, if possible by experts, clearly marked, and carefully stored under adequate protection against theft or damage of any sort, especially from damp, heat, cold, etc.

9. Have all objects discovered in the course of military operations, such as treasure-digging, reported at once and deposite them in some appropriate place with notes as to the circumstances of discovery.

10. Prevent the removal or disturbance by military or civilian personnel of any object of artistic or archaeological value, however insignificant these may seem at first sight.

11. If necessary, prohibit the sale, transportation, or export of works of art and the like in order to prevent theft under false pretenses of ownership.

12. In cases of absent, unknown, or disputed ownership, inventory and safeguard the objects. Do not attempt to settle disputes; leave those for experts or for courts.

13. In case of claims of looting by the enemy, collect the evidence for the use of later commissions. If claims are made against occupying forces, investigate them and, if proved, see that restitution is made the requisite indicated by the proper authorities.

14. Keep the occupying forces in respect with local customs and prejudices, like the removal of nuts in churches, or sites sacred to other religious, artistic, cultural, traditional, or sentimental importance.

V. Remember the points:

1. The distinctive nature and size of works of art etc. is clearly recognized. As in case of the Greek [illegible] are more than good protection and preservation.

2. The care and respect shown to the material objects, as well as towards local sentiment, will [illegible] good will but protect

8. Do not move objects unless absolutely necessary for their protection or to make place for military needs. If objects are moved, see that they are inventoried, carefully packed, if possible by experts, clearly marked, and carefully stored under adequate protection against theft or damage of any sort, especially from damp, heat, cold, etc.

9. Take all objects discovered in the course of military operations, such as treasure-digging, reported at once and deposits them in some appropriate place with notes as to the circumstances of discovery.

10. Prevent the removal or disturbance by military or civilian personnel of any object of artistic or archaeological value, however insignificant these may seem at first sight.

11. If necessary, prohibit the sale, transportation, or export of works of art and the like in order to prevent theft under false pretenses of generals.

12. In cases of doubt, unknown, or disputed ownership, inventory and safeguard the objects. Do not attempt to settle disputes; leave these for experts or for courts.

13. In case of claims of looting by the enemy, collect the evidence for the use of later commissions. If claims are made against occupying forces, investigate them and, if proved, see that restitution is made and punishment inflicted by the proper authorities. Similarly follow up charges of damage or disrespect.

14. Urge the occupying forces to respect both local customs and prejudices, like the removal of arts to churches, and also sites of historical, artistic, cultural, traditional, or sentimental importance.

V. Remember two points:

1. The preservation and care of works of art etc. is highly technical. As to first aid, the novice may do more harm than good by bungling measures of zeal. Do only the minimum necessary for protection and preservation.

2. The care and interest shown towards material objects, as well as towards local sentiment, will contribute good will and neglect and looting leave each bitter. People as still pursue the Vandals.

CHINA TRAINING CENTER
June 10, 1947
Capt. M. Sassone

20

Villa Reagington
APO[illegible] No 141 Force
June 16, 1943.

Memorandum to: Lt. Col. Spofford
Subject : Directive to CCAs on the Protection and Preservation of Monuments and Objects of Art.

1. Submitted herewith is a Preliminary Draft of a Directive to CCAs on the Protection and Preservation of Monuments and Objects of Art. It is requested that this be submitted for approval to the appropriate Officers, including particularly representatives of the Judicial and Financial Sections and that any suggestions, additions, or changes, or deletions be returned for incorporation in a final draft to be submitted on Saturday, June 19, 1943.

2. It will be seen that the Directive is based on certain tentative assumptions of policy on which no decision is available. It is requested that these assumptions be approved or that the Directive be changed in accordance with such decisions as may be reached. The major of these assumptions are:

a) That funds and personnel will be available from AMGOT for the minimum necessary protection and preservation of monuments or objects of art where local funds or personnel are not available.

b) That offenses against monuments or works of art will be punished by local civil courts where local inhabitants are concerned and by appropriate military authority where military personnel is concerned but that it is the duty of the CAO to see that such offenses are duly investigated and punished.

c) Par. 14 possibly does not belong within the sphere of Fine Arts and is submitted as a trial balloon to elicit a statement of policy on the subject of fascist symbols. The recommendations concerned with emblems and flags were not at hand at the time of drafting and it is hoped that the Par. will be revised (or deleted) in accordance with the policy of these recommendations and of the CCAO.

d) It is possible that the treaty cover for the retention or purchase of objects of art of minor importance (e.g. coins) given in the second half of Par. 13 should not be included lest it lead to too such loans being granted. However, it would be almost impossible to enforce a complete prohibition and the extreme attempt to do so might irritate both local inhabitants and military personnel.

and that any suggestions, additions, or changes, or deletions be returned for incorporation in a final draft to be submitted on Saturday, June 19, 1943.

2. It will be seen that the Directive is drawn on certain tentative assumptions of policy on which no decision is available. It is requested that these assumptions be approved or that the Directive be changed in accordance with such decisions as may be reached. Some major of these assumptions are:

a) That funds and personnel will be available from SCAP for the minimum necessary protection and preservation of works monuments or objects of art where local funds or personnel are not available.

b) That offenses against monuments or works of art will be punished by local civil courts where local inhabitants are concerned and by the appropriate military authority where military personnel is concerned but that it is the duty of the SAO to see that such offenses are duly investigated and punished.

c) Par. 14 possibly does not belong within the sphere of Fine Arts and is submitted as a trial balloon to elicit a statement of policy on the subject of fascist symbols. The proclamations concerned with emblems and flags were not at hand at the time of drafting and it is noted that the Par. will be revised (or deleted) in accordance with the policy of these proclamations and of the SCAP.

d) It is possible that the items given for the restoration or purchase of objects of art of minor importance (e.g. coins) given in the second half of Par. 13 should not be included lest it lead to too much income, being granted. However, it would be almost impossible to enforce a complete prohibition and the extreme attempt to do so might irritate both local inhabitants and military personnel.

3. Attention is called to the fact that the Preliminary Draft (and this memorandum) are typed on both sides of the sheet for economy's sake.

4. The request made in a previous memorandum for permission to convene a planning group of persons interested in fine arts is repeated in the hope that such a group may be convened before Saturday and before those concerned depart so that this directive may be submitted to them for discussion.

5. It has been suggested that a measure which might help very much to meet local recreational need would be to arrange with the Allied Motion Picture Industry to have movies brought in and put into operation just as soon as the rule - and on the Roman theory of bread and circuses. This does not belong in the sphere of fine arts but is submitted for what it is worth.

(over)

9

6. The consideration has occurred to me as professionally a historian as to whether measures any steps are being taken to keep a running record of the growth and activities of AMGOT, to maintain files of its papers etc., and to have a "historian" continuously keeping track of it not merely for the sake of the ultimate record but also to facilitate the preparation of reports on its activities, some studies, or recommendations in the event of the establishment of other similar organizations for other occupied territories. This matter may be already in hand. Personally I would like to be authorized to collect such materials as may justly be collected for the Harvard University Library.

7. Should the Advisor on Fine Arts see fit that at his own discretion he may arrange to visit Algiers, merely reporting the fact ?

Mason Hammond
Capt. AC
Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments.

Incl.
1 Copy of "Preliminary Draft etc." (3 sheets, incl. 5 pp.)

19

Preliminary draft, for discussion and approval.

Instructions to Civil Affairs Officers of AMGOT
On the Protection and Preservation of Monuments
and Objects of Art, issued in accordance with
the provisions of AMGOT Plan par. 73.

1. ~~Definition~~ For the purpose of these instructions, the term "monument" will designate any site, building or other structure, whether public, ecclesiastical, or private, whose historic, cultural, artistic, traditional, or sentimental value render its protection and preservation a matter of public interest. Such monuments include ruins, museums, churches, memorials, palaces, and the like.

2. ~~Definition~~ For the purpose of these instructions, the term "object of art" will designate any object, other than those included under "monuments" in par. 1 above, and usually movable, whose value (as above) renders its protection and preservation a matter of public interest. Such objects of art include works of art (sculpture, paintings, tapestries, jewelry, etc.), archaeological materials (inscriptions, coins, vases, etc.), books or manuscripts, ethnographic material (costumes, utensils, etc.), and the like.

389

3. ~~In conformity with AMGOT Plan 73(c), CMFA will~~ ~~Initial~~ ~~Occupation~~ Occupation class ~~will be~~ ~~as details of being placed to public access~~ and which are not of necessary daily use, e.g.

Or too as practicable after

The CMFA should inspect local museums and when necessary for protection, should close had museums

value render its protection and preservation a matter of public interest. Such monuments include ruins, museums, churches, memorials, palaces, and the like.

For the purpose of this enactment, the term "object of art" will designate any object, other than those included under "monuments" in par. 1 above, and equally covered, whose value (as above) renders its protection and preservation a matter of public interest. Such objects of art include works of art (sculpture, painting, tapestries, jewelry, etc.), archaeological materials (inscriptions, coins, vases, etc.), books or manuscripts, ethnographic material (costumes, utensils, etc.), and the like.

389

B/ ~~In accordance with art. 75(c), GHQ will~~ Of form of proclamation R. CAO should inspect local to remove ~~occupation~~ cities ~~with monuments~~ and where necessary for preservation, should close such monuments ~~concerned~~ as threat of being closed to public access and which are not of necessary daily use, e.g. churches, ~~or~~ public offices, private residences, or the like. He ~~will report immediately to the GHQ~~ should keep local through channels an account of what monuments he has closed, what their condition is, and what provision can be made for their reopening, e.g. available local custodians, available local funds, etc. He ~~will also~~ should recommend ~~when~~ whether and when closed monuments should be reopened. ~~He will also~~ should arrange for the keeping of the documents.

He should post a notice to the effect that the monument has been closed by military authority. ~~He will~~

~~In some instances local authorities cannot provide the site communicant turns to this GHQ communication contains inquiry~~

(over)

~~[illegible] security of [illegible] under security or funds provided by AMGOT~~. He will exam such provisions as be can for the security of closed compounds and make recommendations with respect to measures beyond his powers.

4. As soon as practicable, the CAO will render a report on damages sustained by monuments in the course of occupation, doing his best to prevent the inclusion of previous damage. He will recommend necessary repairs with estimates of cost and the possibility of getting funds ~~[illegible]~~ and ~~[illegible]~~ skilled labor locally. In an emergency, he will see to the execution of necessary repairs on his own authority and render a report on what has been done.

5. ~~In accordance with AMGOT Plan 131(h), The CAO~~ shall advise tactical commanders as early as possible as to which areas should be placed out of bounds to troops in order to avoid damage to monuments. He shall see that provision is made through local or military authorities for the enforcement of ~~[illegible]~~ such bounds as are actually had. ~~In this [illegible] such areas and returns to the CCAC.~~

If the situation warrants, 6. the CAO ~~will~~ shall request tactical commanders to warn their troops against defacing monuments by the writing of names, committing of nuisances, removal of

the inclusion of previous damage. He will recommend necessary repairs with estimates of cost and the feasibility of getting funds ~~xxxxx~~ and ~~xxx~~ skilled labor locally. In an emergency, he will see to the execution of necessary repairs on his own authority and render a report on what has been done. but only these things are to be done which would jeopardize the safety of the monument.

5. ~~In accordance with AMGOT plan T3(b).~~ The CAO ~~will~~ shall advise tactical commanders as early as possible as to which areas should be placed out of bounds to troops in order to avoid damage to monuments. He ~~will~~ shall see that provision is made through local or military authorities for the enforcement of ~~xxxx~~ such bounds as are established. ~~through channels~~ ~~Such areas will be reported to the COAC.~~

If the situation warrants, ~~6. The CAO will~~ shall request tactical commanders to guard their troops against defacing monuments by the writing of names, committing of nuisances, removal of fragments, and the like, and against disrespect to monuments of sentimental importance, as churches, by unseemly conduct.

~~7. The CAO will see that all cases of damage/which come to his attention are promptly investigated by himself or other appropriate civil or military authority, and ~~xxxx~~ steps taken to punish such offenses as are proven.~~

(next sheet, p.3

7. The CAO ~~will~~ could to be posted on such monuments as he deems advisable notices in English and Italian as provided, warning against defacement of or disrespect towards monuments. ~~and providing appropriate penalties.~~

8. The CAO ~~will~~ shall see that all charges of damage or disrespect to monuments which come to his attention are promptly investigated by himself or by appropriate civil or military authorities and, if proven, are duly punished.

~~9. In accordance with AMGOT Plan 73(a), the CAO will assess to the enforcement of such regulations as are laid down by higher authorities with respect to the transfer, sale, purchase, transport, or export of objects of art.~~

10. The CAO will, when practicable, require that the condition of objects of art or collections thereof and report any damage or loss sustained during occupation and make such recommendations as to ~~any~~ protection and preservation as he deems advisable. ~~Nevertheless~~ In emergencies, he will take necessary steps on his own authority and report the same. ~~in~~ There necessary, he will secure existing inventories or cause inventories

or disrespect to monuments which comes to his attention are promptly investigated by himself or by appropriate civil or military authorities and, if proved, are duly punished.

(XX)

~~9. In accordance with XXXXX Plan 7(1a), the CAO~~ will ~~assure~~ to the enforcement of such regulations as are laid down by higher authorities with respect to the transfer, sale, purchase, transport, or export of objects of art.

10. The CAO will, when practicable, ensure that the condition of objects of art or collections thereof and report/any damage or loss sustained during occupation and make such recommendations as to ~~XXXXX~~ protection and preservation as he deems advisable. ~~He will take~~ In emergencies, he will take necessary steps on his own authority and report the same. ~~In~~ Where necessary, he will secure existing inventories or cause inventories to be made ~~to prevent unwarranted future claims.~~

14. The CAO will report through channels to the CCAO on any objects of art or collections thereof whose proper custodians or owners are absent, unknown, or disputed. He will ~~take~~ make recommendations as to their disposition and take necessary measures for their protection and preservation pending further instructions from higher authority. He will not undertake himself to

(over)

settle disputed claims.

12. The CAO will see that all claims of the loss of or damage to objects of art which come to his attention and promptly investigate by himself or by other appropriate civil or military authority. Where the loss or damage occurred before occupation, he will record the circumstances for the CCAO and take any practicable steps for recovery or repair. Where loss or damage occurred in consequence of military operations, he will report the circumstances through channels to the CCAO. Where loss or damage occurred after occupation was complete, he will see that appropriate steps are taken for restitution or repair and for the punishment of civil or military offenders.

13. The CAO will attempt to recover any objects of art discovered by either local or military personnel and he will deposit the same in appropriate safe-keeping. He will record the circumstances of discovery in at least two copies, one to be left with the object and one to be forwarded through channels to the CCAO with a note as to the disposition of the object. In the case of small objects of little value, as coins or potsherds, he may use his discretion as to whether to leave the finder in possession and as to whether a record of the object, the circumstances

recovery or repair. Where loss or damage occurred in consequence of military operations, he will report the circumstances through channels to the CCAO. Where loss or damage occurred after occupation was complete, he will see that appropriate steps are taken for restitution or repair and for the punishment of civil or military offenders.

13. The CAO will attempt to recover any objects of art discovered by either local or military personnel and he will deposit the same in appropriate safe-keeping. He will record the circumstances of discovery in at least two copies, one to be left with the object and one to be forwarded through channels to the CCAO with a note as to the disposition of the object. In the case of small objects of little value, as coins or potsherds, he may use his discretion as to whether to leave the finder in possession and as to whether a record of the object, the circumstances of its discover, and the disposition should be made for the CCAO. In event of purchases of objects of art of small importance, not prohibited in accordance with AMGOT Plan 73(a) and par. 9 above, the CAO will give such permission and make such record as he deems advisable.

~~14. Attention of CAOs is called to the "Brief Notes~~
~~(next sheet, p. 5)~~

(new)

14. With respect to monuments, objects of art, emblems, posters, and the like directly connected with or symbolic of the Fascist Regime, Proclamation ... par..... prohibits the possession of emblems and Proclamation ... prohibits the display of national colors or the performance of national anthems. Apart from such specific restrictions, the CAO will use its ~~direct~~ discretion with respect to the deliberate removal, obliteration, or destruction of such objects or the deletion or concealment of such inscriptions or symbols on monuments. Where such objects, symbols, or the like have played a direct part in daily life, as for example the salute rendered to them in schools, the CAO will remove them and cause tokens of respect to be stopped. Where such objects, symbols, etc. are not particularly subject to public attention or respect, disregard and neglect will more effectively condemn them and lead to less hostility on the part of ~~inhabitants~~ local inhabitants than a deliberate policy of thoroughgoing elimination. Where local inhabitants themselves deface, ~~or~~ remove, or destroy such objects, symbols, etc., the CAO should ~~maintain~~ hold himself in a position of neutrality. Where military personnel of the occupying forces deface, remove, or destroy such objects, symbols, etc., the CAO should ~~[illegible]~~ prevent ~~[illegible]~~ such action ~~[illegible]~~ as might unnecessarily arouse local hostility.

objects or the deletion or concealment of such inscriptions or symbols on monuments. Where such objects, symbols, or rites have played a direct part in daily life, as for example the salute rendered to them in schools, the CAO will remove them and cause tokens of respect to be stopped. Where such objects, symbols, etc. are not particularly subject to public attention or respect, disregard and neglect will more effectively condemn them and lead to less hostility on the part of ~~inhabitants~~ local inhabitants than a deliberate policy of thoroughgoing elimination. Where local inhabitants themselves deface, ~~or~~ remove, or destroy such objects, symbols, etc., the CAO should ~~maintain~~ hold himself aloof in a position of neutrality. Where military personnel of the occupying forces deface, remove, or destroy such objects, symbols, etc., the CAO should ~~[illegible]~~ prevent ~~[illegible]~~ such action ~~[illegible]~~ as might unnecessarily arouse local hostility.

15. Attention of CAOs is called to the "Brief Notes for CAOs on the Protection and Care of Monuments etc." which may be obtained by those not already possessing them from Capt. Mason Hammond, Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments, AMGOT, Mediterranean Air Force.

Civil Affairs Training Center
Capt. M. Hammond
June 16, 1943.

Revision 16

AMGOT

General Administrative Instructions No.....

Monuments and Fine Arts

1. For the purpose of these Instructions the term "monuments" will designate any site, building, or other structure, whether public, ecclesiastical, or private, whose historic, cultural, artistic, traditional, or sentimental value render its protection and preservation a matter of public interest. Such monuments include ruins, museums, libraries, churches, memorials, palaces, and the like.

2. As soon as practicable after occupation, the CAO should inspect all monuments within the area under his charge to determine what measures are necessary for their protection and preservation.

3. Monuments of necessary daily use, as churches, public offices, private residences, or the like, should be kept open and provision made for existing custodians to be continued in office or new ones found. Necessary funds should be provided from local sources.

95

4. The CAO should use his discretion whether to keep open or to close monuments not of necessary daily use, as museums, libraries, archeological sites, or the like. Where custodians and funds are available

protection and preservation a matter of public interest. Such monuments include ruins, museums, libraries, churches, materials, palaces, and the like.

2. As soon as practicable after occupation, the CAO should inspect all monuments within the area under his charge to determine what measures are necessary for their protection and preservation.

3. Monuments of necessary daily use, as churches, public offices, private residences, or the like, should be kept open and provision made for existing custodians to be continued in office or new ones found. Necessary funds should be provided from local sources.

95

4. The CAO should use his discretion whether to keep open or to close monuments not of necessary daily use, as museums, libraries, archeological sites, or the like. Where custodians and funds are available and the monument is in good repair, it should probably be left open, otherwise it should be closed, a notice posted to the effect that it has been closed by military authority, and measures taken to ensure its protection and preservation by posting of guards, frequent inspection, or the like.

15

5. In ~~the course of~~ his inspection, the CAO should note damages sustained by monuments in the course of occupation. He should render a report on such damage through channels to the CAO, ~~and~~ he ~~may~~ should include recommendations with respect to repairs, cost, available funds, available skilled labor, and the like. Where delay in repair would jeopardize the preservation of the monument, he should see to the execution of the repairs on his own authority. Costs of repairs should be charged to local funds save in very exceptional cases.

6. ~~Illxxxx~~ The CAO should take steps to prevent damage or defacement of monuments by military or local personnel. Such steps might include, besides ~~xxxxxx~~ adequate protection, ~~xxxxxxx~~ ensuring posting of notices in English and Italian, requesting tactical commanders to warn troops against acts of nuisance, defacement or sacrilege, and the like.

94

7. The CAO should see that all charges of damage or disrespect to monuments which come to his attention are promptly investigated by himself or by appropriate civil or military authorities and, if proven, are duly punished.

8. During the first months of occupation, the CAO will probably not be concerned with the protection, care, and control of movable ~~xxxxx~~ objects of art other than

execution of the repairs on his own authority. Costs of repairs should be charged to local funds save in very exceptional cases.

6. The CAO should take steps to prevent damage or defacement of monuments by military or local personnel. Such steps might include, besides adequate protection, ensuring posting of notices in English and Italian, requesting tactical commanders to warn troops against acts of nuisance, defacement or disrespect, and the like.

7. The CAO should see that all charges of damage or disrespect to monuments which come to his attention are promptly investigated by himself or by appropriate civil or military authorities and, if proven, are duly punished.

8. During the first phases of occupation, the CAO will probably not be concerned with the protection, care, and control of movable objects of art other than through steps taken to protect churches etc. Instructions will therefore be issued later on this subject. The CAO should, however, attempt to prevent the removal of objects of art, archaeological fragments, and the like. He should also see to the proper preservation of such objects as may come to light in the course of military operations, repairs to buildings, or the like.

14

9. With respect to monuments, posters, or the like connected with the Fascist Regime, the attention of CAOs is called to Proclamation 7 Art. V sec. 4, which prohibits the possession or display of Fascist emblems and uniforms, and Proclamation 8 Chap. IV Art. IV, which prohibits the display of national colors or the performance of national anthems. Apart from these regulations, the CAO should use his discretion with respect to ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ Fascist symbols, etc. In general, disregard and neglect more effectively condemn them than deliberate and tortuous-going elimination. In some cases, however, as in schools, where direct honor has been paid to the symbols, they should be removed and the honors stopped. Where local inhabitants destroy such symbols, the CAO should adopt an aloof and neutral attitude. Where occupying troops destroy them, the CAO should prevent any action which might alienate local sympathy.

93

10. As soon as practicable, the CAO should render a report through channels to the CCAO for the use of the Adviser on Fine and Arts and Monuments upon the condition of monuments in his area, on the steps which he has taken for their protection and preservation, and on any further steps which he recommends to be taken by higher authority.

11. Attention of CAOs is called to the "Brief Notes for

use his discretion with respect to ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ Fascist symbols, etc. In general, disregard and neglect are effectively condemn those more deliberate and thoroughgoing elimination. In some cases, however, as in schools, where direct honor has been paid to the symbols, they should be removed and the honors stopped. Where local inhabitants destroy such symbols, the CAO should adopt an aloof and neutral attitude. Where occupying troops destroy them, the CAO should prevent any action which might alienate local sympathy.

93

10. As soon as practicable, the CAO should render a report through channels to the CCAO for the use of the Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments upon the condition of monuments in his area, on the steps which he has taken for their protection and preservation, and on any further steps which he recommends to be taken by higher authority.

11. Attention of CAOs is called to the "Brief Notes for CAOs on the Protection and Care of Monuments etc." which may be obtained by those out already requesting them from Capt. Mason Hammond, Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments, AMGOT, Hq. 141 Force.

Corps Training Center
Capt. M. Hammond
June 17, 1943.

13

ANNEX

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS NO. 5.

Monuments and Fine Arts

1. For the purpose of these instructions the term "monument" will designate any site, building, or other structure, whether public, ecclesiastical, or private, whose historic, cultural, artistic, traditional, or sentimental value render its protection and preservation a matter of public interest. Such monuments include ruins, museums, libraries, churches, memorials, palaces, and the like.

2. As soon as practicable after occupation, the CAO should inspect all monuments within the area under his charge to determine what measures are necessary for their protection and preservation.

3. Monuments of necessary daily use, as churches, public offices, private residences, or the like, should be kept open and provision made for existing custodians to be continued in office or new ones found. Necessary funds should be provided from local sources.

4. The CAO should use his discretion whether to keep open or to close monuments not of necessary daily use, as museums, libraries, archeological sites, or the like. Where custodians and funds are available and the monument is in good repair, it should probably be left open. Otherwise it should be closed, a notice posted to the effect that it has been closed by military authority, and measures taken to ensure its protection and preservation by posting of guards, frequent inspection, or the like.

5. In his inspection, the CAO should note damages sustained by monuments in the course of occupation. He should render a report on such damage through channels to the CAO. He should include recommendations with respect to repairs, cost, available funds, available skilled labor, and the like. Where delay in repair would jeopardize the preservation of the monument, he should see to the execution of the repairs on his own authority. Costs of repairs should be charged to local funds save in very unusual cases.

6. The CAO should take steps to prevent damage or defacement of monuments by military or local personnel. Such steps might include, besides ensuring adequate protection, posting of notices in English and Italian, requesting tactical commanders to warn troops against acts of nuisance, defacement or disrespect, and the like.

7. The CAO should see that all charges of damage or defacement to monuments which come to his attention are promptly investigated by himself or by appropriate civil or military authorities and, if proven, are duly punished.

8. During the first phase of occupation, the CAO will probably not be concerned with the protection of [illegible]

2. As soon as practicable after occupation, the CAO should inspect all monuments within the area under his charge to determine what measures are necessary for their protection and preservation.

3. Monuments of necessary daily use, as churches, public offices, private residences, or the like, should be kept open and provision made for existing custodians to be continued in office or new ones found. Necessary funds should be provided from local sources.

4. The CAO should use his discretion whether to keep open or to close monuments not of necessary daily use, as museums, libraries, archeological sites, or the like. Where custodians and funds are available and the monument is in good repair, it should probably be left open. Otherwise it should be closed, a notice posted to the effect that it has been closed by military authority, and measures taken to ensure its protection and preservation by posting of guards, frequent inspection, or the like.

5. In his inspection, the CAO should note damage sustained by monuments in the course of occupation. He should render a report on such damage through channels to the CAO. He should include recommendations with respect to repairs, cost, available funds, available skilled labor, and the like. Where delay in repair would jeopardize the preservation of the monument, he should see to the execution of the repairs on his own authority. Costs of repairs should be charged to local funds save in very exceptional cases.

6. The CAO should take steps to prevent damage or defacement of monuments by military or local personnel. Such steps might include, besides ensuring adequate protection, posting of notices in English and Italian, requesting tactical commanders to warn troops against acts of mischief, defacement or disrespect, and the like.

7. The CAO should see that all charges of damage or disrespect to monuments which come to his attention are promptly investigated by himself or by appropriate civil or military authorities and, if proven, are duly punished.

8. During the first phases of occupation, the CAO will probably not be concerned with the protection, care, and control of movable objects of art other than through steps taken to protect museums etc. Instructions will therefore be issued later on this subject. The CAO should, however, attempt to prevent the removal of objects of art, archaeological fragments, and the like. He should also see to the proper preservation of such objects as may come to light in the course of military operations, repairs to buildings, or the like.

IV/2

TO: Assistant Chiefs of Staff

FROM: Education and Fine Arts Sub-Commission

SUBJECT: Preservation of Ancient Monuments

REFERENCE: ACA/1078

DATE: 23 September 1943

1. The 22 September issue of "Stars and Stripes" carries a picture of American troops encamped alongside the ruins of the Greek temple at Pesto.

2. Such encampment constitutes a temptation which experience shows to be almost irresistible for troops to perpetrate what this Sub-Commission is specifically charged to prevent. The desire to achieve personal immortality the easy way can easily and innocently damage ancient treasures, as that desire has defaced many a modern building. Honorable as the yearning is to perpetuate one's name, the temptation to take the easy way to it need hardly be publicized as official.

3. Such encampment, moreover, constitutes opportunity if not also provocation to enemy air attack on monuments.

4. It is suggested that where military necessity countenances such encampment near historic monuments any publicity attending such necessity be released against a conspicuously printed background, "OUT OF BOUNDS".
   a. Such procedure would dramatize at once to the home front, to our troops in action and to the whole world our wise intent, and at the same time advertise our cultural consideration.

5. This Sub-Commission is not yet advised of the appointment of a Fine Arts Officer to Region III.

91

T.V. Smith, Lt. Col.
Head of Education and Fine
Arts Sub-Commission.

1. The 22 September issue of "Stars and Stripes" carries a picture of American troops encamped alongside the ruins of the Greek temple at Pesto.

2. Such encampment constitutes a temptation which experience shows to be almost irresistible for troops to perpetrate what this Sub-Commission is specifically charged to prevent. The desire to achieve personal immortality the easy way can easily and innocently damage ancient treasures, as that desire has defaced many a modern building. Honorable as the yearning is to perpetuate one's name, the temptation to take the easy way to it need hardly be publicized as official.

3. Such encampment, moreover, constitutes opportunity if not also provocation to enemy air attack on monuments.

4. It is suggested that where military necessity countenances such encamphent near historic monuments any publicity attending such necessity be released against a conspicuously printed background, "OUT OF BOUNDS".
   a. Such procedure would dramatize at once to the home front, to our troops in action and to the whole world our wise intent, and at the same time advertise our cultural consideration.

5. This Sub-Commission is not yet advised of the appointment of a Fine Arts Officer to Region III.

T.V. Smith, Lt. Col.
Head of Education and Fine
Arts Sub-Commission.

91

IV/C

ACA/108
16 Sep 43

MEMORANDUM OF PROTECTION OF MONUMENTS

AND WORKS OF ART

1. The Education and Fine Arts Division, ACA, is considerably handicapped in its planning by ignorance of all what has been done in this direction in Sectors already occupied (Tripoli, Sicily); b) what arrangements, if any, have been made for this matter in the Sectors in process of occupation, Sl and Tri.

2. The necessity for the preservation of monuments and works of art was stressed in the AMGOT Handbook Sicily (Tri.) (73) and is insisted upon in the "Green Book", General Administrative Instruction No. 8.

3. Information is required on two points as regards Sicily, (a) to what extent CA's were in fact either able or sufficiently interested in the subject to carry out the instructions referred to in para. 2.
(b) to what extent the efforts of CA's in this matter were supported by the tactical commanders.

[Experience of old houses occupied by military in England, I am told, has shown that the majority of troops and of their officers (not excluding higher ranks) appeared largely indifferent to the responsibilities in this matter.]

[Information as to the above subjects may be greatly facilitated by the proposed that an officer of the Division should visit Sicily and "contact" the Education and Fine Arts Division there.]

4. So far as is known to me, Section III did not have an Education and Fine Arts Officer appointed to its staff. It is to be hoped that when a firm footing is obtained in this Region, which is full of monuments of the greatest importance, an appointment will be made.

5. I have not been informed as to what officer, if any, was allotted for this function in Region II.

90

T.V. Smith, Lt. Col.
Head Education and
Fine Arts Division.

20320