

Editorial

On 16 January 1992 representatives of the Member States of the Council of Europe meeting in Malta signed the revised European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage. The previous Convention, which dates back to 1969, was a worthy but relatively unadventurous measure, which called upon States Parties, *inter alia*, to define and protect sites and areas of archaeological interest, to prohibit illicit excavations, to establish national inventories of archaeological materials, to encourage cooperation and exchanges of information in all relevant fields, and to outlaw illicit trade in antiquities.

The first steps towards the preparation of the new Convention were taken in a field that was omitted from the 1969 Convention, that of the underwater heritage. As long ago as 1978 the Council's Committee on Culture and Education produced a comprehensive report on *The underwater cultural heritage* following a detailed enquiry. Its recommendations, that a European Convention should be prepared covering the definition of national cultural protection zones up to the 200-mile limit, the creation where these were lacking of national legislations, and the encouragement of training and research programmes, were later endorsed by the Council's Parliamentary Assembly.

Work began on this Convention in the 1980s and a considerable measure of agreement was reached. Unfortunately the definition of national underwater protection zones proved to be an insurmountable problem. It was impossible to achieve any agreement between the governments of Greece and Turkey – something that will come as no surprise to anyone who has sailed through the Samos Channel or, indeed, anywhere in the waters of the Aegean.

Astutely, the Council of Europe switched its attention to revision of the 1969 Convention. It was generally accepted that developments over the past quarter-century in threats to the archaeological heritage had intensified and altered substantially and that a Convention with more bite was needed. The first drafts of the new Convention proposed radical solutions to these problems, but the final version signed

in Malta omitted certain of these. We understand that much of the resistance to some of the more stringent measures proposed, relating to the licensing of archaeological excavations and controls over the trade in antiquities in particular, came from the UK Government. A senior Scandinavian archaeologist closely associated with the drafting told us that the Convention 'would have been much more effective had it not been for the UK's objections.'

In spite of this, however, the 1992 Convention is indeed a more positive document than its predecessor in that it extends its coverage and makes recommendations that are considerably more specific. The first point to notice occurs in Article 1, which defines the archaeological heritage as including 'structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other kinds as well as their context, whether situated on land or under water.' Apart from the subtle extension of the heritage under water, this definition contains two important new elements.

First, there is the unambiguous reference to 'moveable objects' (the 'portable antiquities' of current UK terminology), improving upon the noble but fatally vague wording of the 1969 Convention. Secondly, there is the significant phrase 'as well as their context,' which marks a departure from the traditional view of a monument or an object as an entity and links it firmly with its context, whether the landscape or townscape in which a field monument or historic building is sited or the spatial coordinates of a stratified portable archaeological object.


Article 2 calls upon States Parties to institute legal systems for the protection of the archaeological heritage. This expands the 1969 requirement for inventory and the creation of archaeological reserves 'for the preservation of material evidence to be studied by future generations' by specifying the mandatory reporting of chance discoveries, accompanied by an obligation to make such finds available for examination.

Another important innovation comes in Article 5, which deals with the reconciliation of the requirements of archaeology and development plans. Archaeologists should play an

active part in drawing up planning policies and in development schemes and there should be systematic consultation between archaeologists and planners at regional and local level, so as to permit the modification of plans likely to have adverse effects on the archaeological heritage and the allocation of sufficient time and resources for appropriate scientific studies to be carried out. Environmental impact assessments should involve full consideration of archaeological sites and their settings. It is encouraging to note the reiteration in this Article of the importance of always considering archaeological sites 'in their settings'.

There is a well meaning but somewhat anodyne Article 10 relating to the prevention of the illicit circulation of elements of the archaeological heritage, and it is here that the influence of the UK Government can probably be detected. It proposes the pooling of information on illicit excavations by public authorities and scientific institutions, disclosure of offers of material coming from illicit excavations or illegally from official excavations, and constraints on state-controlled museums in acquiring such material. Nowhere is there anything approaching the provisions of the 1970 UNESCO Convention on illicit traffic in cultural property, which has still only been ratified by a minority of the members of the European Community, committing States Parties to active assistance to one another in recovering illicitly exported and imported archaeological materials.


Signing a Convention does not mean, of course, that the signatory states accept its provisions. This requires a second stage, that of ratification. It will be interesting to observe which of the 29 members of the Council of Europe incorporate it into their national legal codes by ratification over the coming years. Unless there is a drastic change in traditional attitudes, it seems likely that the application to the underwater heritage and the mandatory reporting procedures will result in procrastination and evasion on the part of certain easily predictable countries. This would be a cause for deep regret, since the Council of Europe has given a lead in relatively moderate terms, upon which a more effective system of protecting the European cultural heritage could be constructed.

 In default of universal acceptance of the 1970 UNESCO Convention, the world trade in

antiquities continues to grow, as we pointed out in our Editorial in the March 1992 issue of *ANTIQUITY*. One of the best known examples of the application of the Convention concerned the mosaics from the church of Panagia Kanakaria in northern Cyprus. The 6th-century mosaics removed from the interior and illegally exported were recovered and returned to the Government of Cyprus following action in the US Courts (*ANTIQUITY* (1989) 63: 651–4; (1990) 64: 204–5, 705).

The continuing division of that lovely island is a tragedy in every sense, and not least in terms of the impact on its rich cultural heritage. Many of the allegations of looting and illegal export of cultural property made by the Government of Cyprus against the present Turkish inhabitants of former Greek villages in the north have sadly proved to be justified. The Turkish Cypriot administration in north Cyprus concedes that important churches and archaeological sites have been pillaged in this way, but in its defence it must be said that it has been very active in recent years in clamping down on such activities.

It was interesting, therefore, to learn from a well-informed source in northern Cyprus recently that certain items thought to have been looted and disposed of outside the island have recently come to light. A group of important Byzantine icons and other religious objects from the church of Panagia Eleoussa, which have figured prominently on lists of such material that have been given wide circulation by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, were found in the home of a Greek Cypriot who still lives in the northern part of the island. If it is assumed that he removed these for safe-keeping, it may be that other material has similarly been hidden by well-meaning local people against the day when they may be restored to their original settings. The urgent need for both Greek and Turkish Cypriots to sink their political differences in this one area at least and to take joint action to protect and preserve their common heritage is well illustrated by this story.

 A recurrent source of complaint by archaeologists is the inadequate coverage given to their work and to the archaeological heritage in the press. Somewhat surprisingly, the only detailed analysis of this question that we know

was carried out in France. In her doctoral dissertation Brigitte Lequeux of CRA/CNRS made a meticulous survey of the treatment of archaeology in the French media – choosing two national daily newspapers (*Le Monde*, *Libération*), two general weekly journals (*L'Express*, *Le Point*), the leading popular scientific journal (*La Recherche*), three television channels (TF1, A2, and FR3), and the radio channel France-Culture. Her results are summarized in an excellent paper, 'Diffusion de l'archéologie dans la presse (1983–1986)' (in C. Goudineau & B. Lequeux (ed.). *L'archéologie et son image*: 23–40. 1988. Juan-les-Pins: Association pour la Promotion et la Diffusion des Connaissances Archéologiques). Her conclusions make sombre reading.

In general there is little reference to archaeology in the French media. When it is mentioned, 'it is rarely about archaeology itself, but relates to an exhibition, a book, a sale, or a protection problem. It is thus given a special image which appeals to dreams, to travel, to ideas of individual or collective wealth and ownership' [our translation]. The important issues of archaeology, such as the way of life of ancient peoples, cultural and trade exchanges, and the like, are completely ignored. There is a general tendency towards sensationalism in reporting archaeology, in the belief – mistaken in Mme Lequeux's opinion – that the public interest can only be aroused in archaeology if it is presented in the form of *le sang à la une* or *l'or à gogo*. In her opinion journalists need to become better informed about archaeology, but archaeologists in their turn must learn how to market their work and their results.

We carried out a modest survey of our own in the first six weeks of this year, monitoring three national dailies (*The Times*, *The Guardian* and *The Independent*) and a popular scientific weekly (*New Scientist*). Our time was too limited to enable us to monitor the whole output of the BBC and the independent television and radio channels or to scan the formidable bulk of what Jimmy Porter called 'the posh Sundays'. *The Times* came out top of the newspapers, with 23 items related to archaeology, followed by *The Independent* with ten and *The Guardian* bringing up the rear with five. *The New Scientist's* score was seven.

Norman Hammond, who has managed for many years to be the very effective Archaeology

Correspondent of *The Times* while at the same time holding a chair of archaeology in Boston (Mass., not Lincs) and carrying out a major research excavation in Belize, produced his usual quota of high-class *haute vulgarisation*, ranging from erotic oil lamps from Roman Ashkelon to human settlement in Madagascar. The Austrian 'Iceman' produced two news items on the same day, one a dramatic account of his last days and the other reporting the radiocarbon dates obtained at Oxford. There were reports on two British excavations – the recently discovered Iron Age 'royal' grave at St Albans and the evidence of mugging in the sleazy Swinegate area of medieval York. Another report dealt with the important early Viking site at Lejre (Denmark). Monument conservation problems were covered, with articles on the pollution problems at Gizeh and the Taj Mahal. The Elgin Marbles were in the news again, with a report on a recent ruling from Brussels about the restitution of stolen cultural property, and there was a cautionary piece about the effect on the market of the sale of the Chinese porcelain recovered from a wreck off Vietnam by auction at Christie's in Amsterdam in April. On the 'personality' side there were profiles of the new Director of the British Museum (Robert Anderson) and Chairman of English Heritage (Jocelyn Stevens) and an interview with Neil Cossons, Director of the Science Museum (and, sadly, an obituary of the great Mexican archaeologist, Ignacio Bernal, who died on 13 February). Finally, the famous Letters page did not ignore the subject, with a protest against the intrusive nature of new roads at Luxor.

The Archaeology Correspondent of *The Independent*, David Keys, has established a high reputation for his assiduity in seeking out archaeological stories and for his skill in interpreting them for a general readership. There were some excellent examples from his pen (word-processor?) during the period under review. These covered the complex of underground chambers discovered beneath the imitation classical temples at Stowe, a review of *The Chinese Spirit Road* (an analysis by Ann Paludan of Chinese official sculpture), and the implications of the discovery of a human jawbone believed to be 1.6 million years old at Tbilisi. The foreign news pages contained reports on the seizure of 12th-century Chinese

porcelain from an Australian ship operating in the waters off Thailand, the latest row in Jerusalem, this time over the cavalier treatment of early Christian relics, and looting of the shrine of Imam Ali at Najaf (Iraq), one of the most holy centres of Shia Islam. There was also an informed piece on crannog excavations in Ireland and the new Irish National Heritage Park at Ferrycarrig, near Wexford.

The *Guardian's* small tally covers the Chinese porcelain from Vietnam, the new European Convention (see above), two short articles on cultural tourism and a remarkable story about Prince Boris de Rachewitz degli Arodji, an Egyptologist accused of gun-running into Africa and to the Camorra. By contrast, *New Scientist* carried several long and authoritative articles, including one of five pages on remote sensing in archaeology and another by Juliet Clutton-Brock on domestication of animals. Other reports dealt with the 'Iceman', the extraction of DNA from Palaeolithic stone tools and the dating of the Sphinx at Gizeh.

How does all this relate to Brigitte Lequeux's strictures? On the whole, the British press comes out better than its French equivalent. Most of the articles we have studied were well written for a lay audience, drawing out the main elements of the archaeology involved. They were not always well served by their headline writers – 'The iceman speaks' (*Times*, 10.2.92) and 'Tomb becomes battleground in new holy war' (*Independent*, 15.2.92) leave something to be desired (though they have more going for them than 'Dig this!', the favourite heading of local newspaper journalists when reporting excavations). There is inevitably an emphasis on artefacts and the richness of certain discoveries, such as the St Albans burial, but in almost every case the scientific significance of the discoveries is explained. Nonetheless, it cannot be gainsaid that the most effective archaeological stories have been written by informed specialist journalists, notably David Keys. It is sad that *The Guardian*, so well served in this field by Martin Walker before he departed, first to Moscow and more recently to Washington, does not have a regular Archaeological Correspondent.

We have, of course, done no more than skim the surface of the media coverage of archaeology. When the Council for British Archaeology subscribed to a press-cuttings agency, two fat

envelopes of cuttings arrived each week, culled mainly from the local press and dealing exclusively with archaeology in Britain. This archive, covering at least a quarter of a century, would provide incomparable raw material for a study of the treatment of archaeology by the British press, and at the same time an invaluable basis for future promotion of the discipline. University departments looking for Ph.D topics, please take note!

☛ Time was when a Clark (JD) could write a prehistory of the entire African continent from a degree of personal field-experience, or a Clark (JGD) the prehistory of the entire world from something approaching personal knowledge. With the growth of the accessible record, it now takes a team of four to write the standard English-language prehistory of the small continent of Europe. So it now is that few of us can or even try to keep up with eras and areas distant from our home patch. This forces all of us to be narrower in our horizons. How often is a session at a major European conference devoted to an American topic? Have specialists in the European Bronze and Iron Ages ever invited a group of colleagues from North America to inform them about Mississippian, a phase with instructive analogues – from its large nucleated ceremonial sites to its obscure and mysterious southern cult – with what happens in later prehistoric Europe? More distant parts of the world, emancipated from an intellectual colonialism, are become self-contained as well as self-sufficient: not good for them, not good for us.

Australia is the very example of this, with a thriving research community that no longer feels any cause to cringe in the presence of colleagues from the Old Country. Australian prehistory is as remarkable as any, and the place of Australian archaeology within Australian society as telling a story from the post-colonial age of Aboriginal land rights and a new respect for indigenous peoples' rights as any.

But does anyone care from a distance so great it is nearly a world away? There is not one teaching post in a British or European university concerned with Australian archaeology specifically. Nowhere is the subject taught on a regular basis. Christopher Chippindale (not editing *ANTIQUITY* this year, so with all time free to explore these things) put it to the test by

organizing a day-meeting at the Cambridge University museum of archaeology in March. He thinks it was the first meeting devoted to the subject ever held outside Australasia itself. 'Australia Day' offered a morning on 'the old' and an afternoon on 'the new'. The 'old' was the nature and implications of the early human presence in the continent, now dated to before 50,000 years ago for two sites in Arnhem Land on the authority of the new optical luminescence method of dating the sediments in sand-sheets. The 'new' looked to recent archaeology, ethnoarchaeology and the place of archaeology in Aboriginal Australia today.

Would these subjects be strong enough to draw interest? Would the Australian colleagues who had troubled to come 10,000 miles for the day find there was anyone there to talk to? On Australia Day, a capacity audience of 150 gathered, and heard first-rate and first-hand accounts from the fieldworkers themselves – rather than by report from those mediators and gate-keepers we normally rely on for news relayed to us from afar. It was a cheering reminder of how lively, how open to new interests, minds in the community of archaeology can be, however afflicted their pockets by economic depression and their intellects by post-modern glums.

☞ Glyn Daniel succeeded O.G.S. Crawford, the founder and first Editor of *ANTIQUITY*, in 1958 and continued in that post for nearly 30 years. During that period his Editorials became obligatory reading for archaeologists worldwide. He brought to them his intensely personal view of the archaeological scene – its successes and its failures, its missions and its foibles – all expressed in a style that was truly *l'homme*. Thames & Hudson have had the happy thought of bringing together a selection of Glyn's Editorials over the years, under the title *Writing for Antiquity* (ISBN 0-500015-32-5 hardback £18.95), with an introduction by Philip Howard, Literary Editor of *The Times*. This collection throws much light on his interests and attitudes – his contempt for what he called 'bullshit archaeology' of the school of von Däniken, his impatience with officialdom, his deep concern over the illicit trade in antiquities. In the light of the current row over the future management of Stonehenge, it is instructive to read his attacks on Government mishan-

dling more than 30 years ago. The *affaire Glouzel* is a recurrent theme, and one which he treated with a subtle mixture of authority and irony. It also becomes abundantly clear that Glyn loved to travel, especially to France, where he made his second home, and that he enjoyed the good things of life, especially food and wine. The book is a fascinating overview of the archaeological scene through the eyes of one who knew and understood it intimately – not for reading at a single sitting, perhaps, but one to keep on one's bedside table, to turn to for comfort and delight when the pressures of project funding or tenure become insupportable.

☞ Nigel Prickett of the Auckland Institute and Museum provides this footnote to Christopher Chippindale's Editorial in the December 1991 issue (65: 765):

When you graduate from Darwin to Lyell you will be disappointed to find that the town of Lyell in New Zealand no longer exists. It was a goldmining settlement from the 1860s and there was a street full of pubs in the 1880s. The last of these, and the last building in Lyell, burned down in 1963. Now the town is marked only by a bend in the road and notices which draw attention to some of the historic features in the regenerating bush. The town took its name from a nearby mountain range and river. They were indeed named after the great man by geologist and later director of the Canterbury Museum, Julius von Haast. It is now a lovely place – come to think of it, you may not be disappointed at all.

☞ Philip Rahtz has written to protest about a recent statement in *English Heritage Magazine* that the organization is 'funding a study to seek the true site of King Arthur's famous castle [of Camelot]'. He points out that the funding, of up to £169,000, is for post-excavation work on the Iron Age aspects of South Cadbury (not Cadbury Castle, as the *EH Magazine* has it), excavated under the direction of Leslie Alcock, and that their assertion that 'money ran out on major and detailed excavations over 20 years ago' is equally incorrect, since that was the agreed end of the project. Finally, he has nothing but scorn for the statement that South Cadbury 'is now in competition with Tintagel in Cornwall for the home of the round table'. Perhaps *EH Magazine* needs an Archaeological Correspondent?

As we were writing this editorial we learned of the death of Christopher Hawkes at the age of 88. Christopher was one of the most respected prehistorians of his generation and author of many seminal papers and books. Some notion of his intimate involvement with the development of European prehistoric studies can be obtained from the Retrospect that he wrote for *ANTIQUITY* (reprinted in Glyn Daniel & Christopher Chippindale (ed.), *The Pastmasters*: 46–60. 1989. London: Thames & Hudson) and from Diana Bonakis Webster's affectionate biography, *Hawkseye* (1991. Stroud: Alan Sutton). He was also much loved by his students and co-workers and, indeed, by the many people all over the world who had the privilege of his friendship.

HENRY CLEERE

Correction

We regret that the captions to FIGURES 3 and 4 on page 257 of Ruth & Vincent Megaw's review article in the March 1992 issue were transposed.

Noticeboard

Dr David Whitehouse, Deputy Director of The Corning Museum of Glass, has been named Director of the museum.

Publications

Work has begun on *The history of archaeology: an encyclopaedia* edited by Tim Murray and to be published by Garland Publishing Inc. of New York. The book is scheduled to appear late in 1995 and will comprise alphabetically-arranged entries covering the entire field. Enquiries to Dr Tim Murray, Clare Hall, Cambridge CB3 9AL, England, until the end of 1992 and thereafter Department of Archaeology, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria 3083, Australia.

The *Underwater Archaeology Proceedings* from the 1991 Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology are now available. Topics include shipwrecks from the 16th to 20th centuries, education programmes in underwater archaeology, managing Navy wrecks, excavation of Port Royal, and underwater archaeological reserves. Copies available from SHA, PO Box 30446, Tucson AZ 85751-0446, \$15 + \$1.75 postage and handling.

The first issue of *The British-Soviet Archaeological Newsletter* (No. 1, December 1991) reports on the variety of joint projects that resulted from a co-operation agreement signed in 1987. They include projects on early agriculture in central Asia, the origin

and development of medieval towns, field survey of civic territories on the coast of the Black Sea, early Georgia and radiocarbon intercomparison. More details can be obtained from Dr Stephen Shennan, Department of Archaeology, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, UK.

The Institute for the History of Material Culture of the Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg, is to publish an annual report on the outstanding archaeological discoveries in the territory of the former Soviet Union. It will be in Russian, with extended summaries in English. The first issue, price \$30, will appear this year. Details from the Institute, Dvortsovaya 18, 191065 St Petersburg, Russia.

Archeology and education: the classroom and beyond is the subject of Archeological Assistance Study No. 2 (October 1991) from the US Department of the Interior. Edited by K.C. Smith & Francis P. McManamon, it contains the proceedings of a symposium with the same title held at the SHA Meeting in Tucson in 1990. Available free of charge from Publication Specialist, Department Consulting Archeologist/Archeological Assistance, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington DC 20013-7127, USA.

Conferences

International Conference on Food in Antiquity: Studies in Ancient Society and Culture

Institute of Classical Studies, London (UK), 22–25 July 1992

Food in ancient Greece, Italy, the Mediterranean and the Near East; cereals, storage, marketing, literature, foreign foods, health, cult. Guided tours of relevant section of the British Museum and the National Gallery; Roman lunch. Contact: *Dr John Wilkins, Department of Classics & Ancient History, Queen's Building, The University, Exeter EX4 4QH, UK.*

Summer Schools in Poland

Amber from the Neolithic to the Middle Ages, 20–29 July 1992

Iron smelting and smithing, 27 July–3 August 1992
Flint studies, 3–12 August 1992

Organized by the Institute of Archaeology, University of Warsaw, in co-operation with International Academic Project. All courses will be taught in English, and include lectures and laboratory demonstrations, as well as field excursions. Contact: *Paul Barford, Instytut Archeologii U.W., ul. Zwirki i Wigury 97/99, 02-089 Warszawa, Poland.*

International Symposium on Interregional Contacts in the Later Prehistory of Northeastern Africa

Dymaczewo, near Poznań (Poland), 8–12 September 1992

Recent research on trade and exchange networks in the Nile Basin (Egypt, Sudan, Horn of Africa, East Africa) and North Africa (Maghreb, Sahara, Sahel). Contact: *Lech Krzyzaniak, Muzeum Archeologiczne, P-61-781 Poznań, Poland.*

International Conference on Transition to Farming in the Baltic

Biale Blota, near Bydgoszcz (northern Poland), 14–17 September 1992

Speakers from Poland, Scandinavia, Eastern Europe, Britain and Canada on agricultural transition in this key area of Europe. Contact: *Dr Lucyna Domanska, Institute of Archaeology, University of Łódź, 91–415 Łódź, Pl. Wolności 14, Poland or Dr Marek Zvelebil, Department of Archaeology & Prehistory, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN, UK.*

Second Romney Marsh Conference

Rutherford College, University of Kent at Canterbury (UK), 25–27 September 1992

Human activities in a dramatically changing environment. Archaeological and historical evidence of Roman and medieval settlement, occupations and the

constant battle against flooding by the sea and by fresh water. Contact, not later than 15 June: *Mrs Sue Carrel, Mittel House, Church Road, New Romney TN28 8TU, UK.*

Interdisciplinary Symposium on 'Athens and Beyond'

Hanover, New Hampshire (USA), 23–24 October 1992

Issues related to the Panathenaic festival, covering cultural developments within ancient Athens from aesthetic, religious, anthropological, political, and archaeological points of view. Contact: *Timothy Rubb, Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, Hanover NH 03755-3591, USA.*

Second International Festival of Films on European Archaeology: Archeos 92

British Museum, London (UK), 23–28 November 1992

Films and videos will deal with the physical remains of the past, including preservation and the management of the cultural heritage, the archaeology of Western and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet

Antiquity: assistant editor

Antiquity is a general journal of archaeology, owned by an independent charitable trust, based in England and looking out to the world. It publishes four issues a year, about 1000 pages altogether, comprising a personal editorial, long and short original papers, special sections on thematic subjects, and a full review section. It plans vigorous editorial development over the next several years to establish and confirm its place as a major force in archaeological journal-publishing.

Antiquity will be edited from 1993 onwards by Christopher Chippindale, who has an academic post at Cambridge University and edited Antiquity 1987–91. Its office and production editor, Anne Chippindale, are located in Cambridge.

The term of the present assistant editor, Timothy Taylor, ends on 31 December 1992. Antiquity plans to appoint one or two assistant editors in a similar role. The appointment(s) will be for a fixed term of, probably, three years. Antiquity pays a modest salary and all expenses. The responsibilities of the assistant editor(s) will be agreed in the light of the individual circumstances; at present, the assistant editor is primarily responsible for the review section, but other divisions of responsibility are open for consideration. There is an obvious practical convenience in an assistant editor being within easy reach of Cambridge, but this is not a requirement: applications are welcome from anywhere.

For further particulars, write to Anne Chippindale. The present editor, Henry Cleere, is available for informal discussion with potential applicants in person, by letter or by phone.

Antiquity welcomes applications for the post, which must be received by 10 September 1992. In applying, please send: a curriculum vitae; the names of two referees; examples of your writing; and a brief statement as to what you would bring to the post.

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Union. Films or videos for possible inclusion in the festival will be considered up to 10 July. Contact: Mike Corbishley, Head of Education, English Heritage, Keysign House, 429 Oxford Street, London W1R 2HD, UK.

International Conference on the Human Use of Caves
Newcastle upon Tyne (UK), 6–9 July 1993

Caves as occupation sites, waste-disposal zones, ossuaries, theatres of ritual, art galleries, storage facilities. Contact: Dr Christopher Smith, Department of Archaeology, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU, UK.

Exhibitions

Le Grand Héritage (Sculpture from Black Africa)

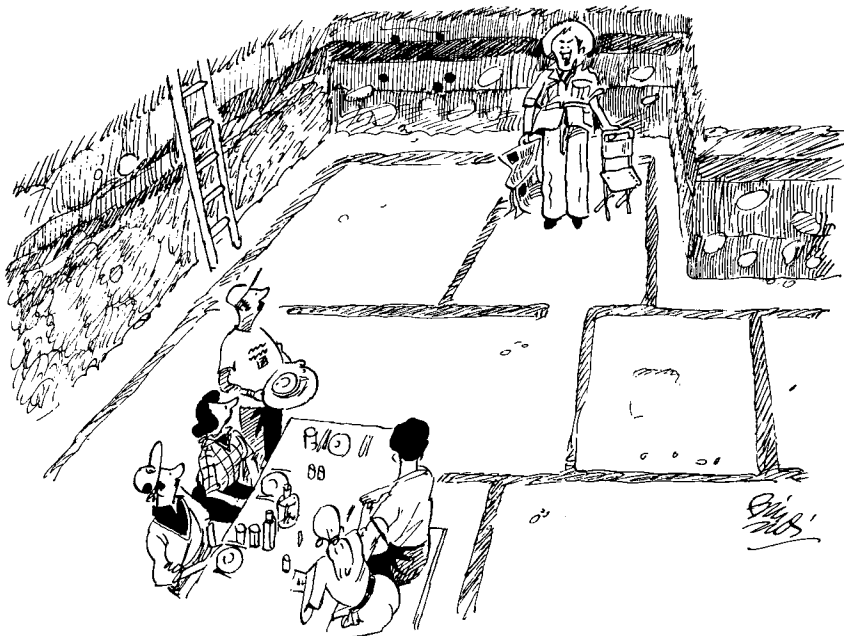
Musée Dapper, 50 avenue Victor Hugo, F-75116 Paris, France, 20 May–15 September 1992.

Goddess and Polis: The Panathenaic Festival in Ancient Athens

Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH 03755-3591, USA, from 12 September 1992, later transferring to museums in Tampa (FL), Richmond (VA) and Princeton (NJ).

New galleries devoted to 'Les Collections de Protohistoire: Roquepertuse et les Celto-Ligures' have been opened at the Musée d'Archéologie Méditerranéenne, Centre de la Vieille Charité, Marseille (France).

a Tidy view of archaeology



'Dunno what all the fuss is about. We always eat in the kitchen at home!'