1. I.C.A.Z.

1.1. Executive Committee

1.2. Bibliography
In 1982 the annual bibliography compiled by Dr. H.-H. Müller (D.D.R.) was sent on an exchange base to all those who are interested.

1.3. Working groups
Measurements
1.3.1. Statement to be published.
"ICAZ recommends as the result of the deliberations of the Working Group on Measurements that, as a minimum standard, the measurements defined by Von den Driesch (1976) for mammals be used. Additional measurements must be clearly defined and statistical correlation(s) to Von den Driesch's (1976) measurement(s) should be given".
It is too early for a standardisation of measurements of measurements of bird and fish bones.

1.3.2. A. Von den Driesch. Bemerkungen zu "Pierre Ducos: Remarques comparatives sur le cheveaux de Salamine". Colloques Internationaux du CNRS, no. 578- Salamine de Chypre-Histoire et archéologie, 1979. Received 7-6-'82.
P. Ducos. Response aux remarques de A. Von den Driesch. Received 12-11-'82.
The text of both manuscripts can be obtained from the authors.

1.3.3. A working group for the research of fish remains was formed in the 21st April, 1982. It will be recognized by ICAZ.
First secretary is Dr. K. Rosenlund.

Regulations

1. a. The International Council for Archaeozoology was founded in 1976.
   b. The regulations were approved at the first session of the I.C.A.Z. during the IXth International Conference of the "Union Internationale des Sciences Pré- et Protohistoriques" that was held from 12-18 September 1976 in Nice, France.

2. The aim of the International Council for Archaeozoology is threefold:
   a. to develop and stimulate archaeozoological research;
   b. to strengthen the co-operation among archaeozoologists;
   c. to foster the co-operation with archaeologists and other scientists working in the field of archaeology.

3. The I.C.A.Z. will do this by promoting conferences, by making recommendations and disseminating information on the standardisation of data recording, nomenclature, measurements, and policies relating to archaeozoology, and patronizing major scientific publications of international importance.

4. Committee structure
   a. International Council (I.C.)
   b. Committee of Honour (C.H.)
   c. Executive Committee (E.C.)
   d. Working Groups (W.G.)
5. General Committee
   a. The number of I.C. members is 40¹).
   b. Members can be chosen from among those persons who study the
      role of animals in the development and history of man²).
   c. Members may be selected to represent a country with a tradi-
      tion of archaeozoolological research, but are in the first place
      chosen because of their own merits in the field of archaeo-
      zoology.
   d. Every member of the I.C. has one vote.
   e. Voting can be done in writing.
   f. Selection of members:
      1) A new member is chosen by the sitting members of the I.C.;
      2) A member can be proposed by at least 2 sitting members
         of the I.C. to fill a vacancy or if enlargement of the
         number of members of the I.C. is needed;
      3) All members of the I.C. should vote on the proposed candi-
         dates in a closed ballot;
      4) A candidate is appointed as a I.C. member with at least
         75% of the votes of the I.C.;
      5) New members can be inaugurated during a general I.C.A.Z.
         meeting;
   g. Membership ends when:
      I. a member dies
      II. a member gives up her or his membership for personal
         reasons
      III. a member is to be excluded from the C.C. by votes of
         at least 51% of the other member insists on her or
         his membership anymore, and they should be notified;
      IV. a member reaches the age of 70
   h. The I.C. will meet during the congresses of the U.I.S.P.P..
   i. The I.C. has to look after the applications of the regulations
      and to organize the International Conferences.
   j. The I.C. elects a general secretary once in five years out
      of the members of the Executive Committee in a closed ballot.
   k. The I.C. studies proposals for the alterations of the regula-
      tions of I.C.A.Z. and gives, if asked by the E.C., advises
      about them. Each member of the I.C. can propose amendments.
   l. The I.C. votes on alterations of the regulations of I.C.A.Z.
      proposed by the E.C. An alteration is accepted if at least
      75% of the I.C. members vote for it.

6. Committee of Honour
   a. Members of the I.C. who leave the International Committee
      for reasons given in 5/6 I, II, IV, can become a member of
      the Committee of Honour.
   b. The C.H. is presided over by a president chosen from and by
      the members of the C.H.
   c. Members of the C.H. can contribute their knowledge and experi-
      ence to I.C.A.Z. and therefore they are invited to the meetings
      of the I.C., where they have a consultative voice.
   d. Additional members can be proposed by any of the members
      of the I.C. to the E.C. who then put this up to the I.C. etc....

7. Executive Committee
   a. The E.C. will consist of at least seven members and not more
      than nine.
   b. The members of the E.C. are chosen by and from the sitting
      members of the I.C. by general consent of a majority of those
      who vote at an I.C.A.Z. meeting.
   c. A person can be a member of the E.C. for five years and be
      re-elected for another five years.
d. The E.C. will look after the general management of the Council.
e. The E.C. will work out and propose amendments of the regulations.
f. The E.C. will have a general secretary who will also be the general secretary of the I.C. and C.H.
g. The E.C. will meet, if possible, at least once a year.

8. Working Groups
a. To achieve the aims of I.C.A.Z., working groups can be formed for special themes of common interest, with the consent of the I.C.
b. A W.G. should be presided over by a member of the I.C., but other archaeozoologists or scientists can be invited to join a working group.

9. Corresponding members (C.M.)
a. Any person can become a corresponding member of I.C.A.Z. by writing to the General Secretary.
b. A C.M. has no voting rights, but will be put on the mailing list of the annual issued list of addresses and working themes.

10. International Conference
a. The I.C. will propose themes of the next International Conference.
b. The International Conference will be supervised by an International Committee chosen ad hoc and organized by a committee proposed by the organizing country.

11. The official languages of I.C.A.Z. are English, German, French and Russian.

12. The seat of I.C.A.Z. and its archives are based with the secretary of the I.C., C.H. and E.C.

1) This is the largest worldwide group that can work together.
2) Is also the description of an archaeozoologist.

1.5. The International Council for Archaeozoology Fourth International Conference.
The contribution of faunal analysis to the study of man.
The Fourth International Conference was held from 19 – 23 April 1982 in the Institute of Archaeology, University of London. The meeting was organized by Juliet Clutton-Brock and Caroline Grigson and there were more than 200 participants from all over the world. The contributions, which numbered 128, consisted of spoken talks and poster presentations, and these were packed into four and a half days of relentless time-keeping on the part of the chairmen and organizers. There were nine sessions with the following headings:
1. Types of early hominin activity as indicated by biological and archaeological evidence.
2. Quantitative assessments of food resources.
3. The impetus for domestication.
5. Archaeozoology in historical periods.
6. Modern pastoralism and the interpretation of the management of animals.
7. The correlation between faunal analysis, linguistics, and pictorial and written records.
8. Bone working.
9. Middens and molluscs and the exploitation of wild birds and aquatic resources.

The conference as a whole was called, "The Contribution of Faunal Analysis to the Study of Man" and the main theme was the history of the relationships between animals and people and the detailed aspects of human strategies for obtaining food during prehistoric and historic periods. Stress was laid on the need for the collection of scientifically valid data and on its replication and interpretation. An innovation for the Council at this meeting was the first session which included presentations on the important taphonomic studies that are being carried out on animal remains from the earliest hominid sites in Africa.

There were two receptions during the week of the conference and a dinner at the Zoological Society of London. Three excursions were held during the weekend following the conference. These were to Stonehenge, Avebury, and the West Kennet Long Barrow; to the Faunal Remains Project at Southampton University and the Butser Ancient Farm Project; and to Pleistocene caves in Derbyshire (the Peak District).

The proceedings of the Conference are being edited by Juliet Clutton-Brock and Caroline Grigson and will be published as soon as possible, in four volumes, by BAR, Oxford, under the following provisional titles:
1. Animals and Archaeology: Hunters and their Prey
2. Animals and Archaeology: Shell Middens, Fishes and Birds
3. Animals and Archaeology: Herding in Western Asia and the Mediterranean Region
4. Animals and Archaeology: Husbandry and the Emergence of Breeds.

Financial support for the conference was given by a loan from The Royal Society and generous travel grants from The British Council, the National Science Foundation, the L.S.B. Leakey Foundation, the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, the Threshold Foundation, and the Mediterranean Archaeological Trust. The International Council for Archaeozoology would like to express its gratitude to these Institutions for their munificent assistance which enabled the conference to be such a success.

In addition we should like to thank all those friends and colleagues who helped us with the running of the conference, the receptions, and the excursions.

Juliet Clutton-Brock and Caroline Grigson

1.6. It was decided that the next I.C.A.Z. conference will take place in September 1986 in France. Dr. P. Ducos and his French colleagues will organize this conference.
2. BERICHT ÜBER "ARBEITSTREFFEN DER ARCHÄOZOLOGEN IN DER DDR"

(1. Arbeitstreffen vom 1.–3. 9. 1981 in Wolmirstedt,
2. Arbeitstreffen vom 8.–10. 6. 1982 in Halle)

Hanns-Hermann Müller

Um die Kommunikation der in den verschiedenen Institutionen arbeitenden Archäozoologen noch zu verbessern, werden in der DDR seit 1981 "Arbeitstreffen der Archäozoologen" durchgeführt, bei denen vor allem methodische Fragen behandelt, aber auch Arbeitsergebnisse zur Diskussion gestellt werden. Diese Arbeitstreffen haben insbesondere bei den jüngeren Fachkollegen grossen Anklang gefunden, ist doch damit ein Podium für einen intensiven fachlichen Gedankenaustausch gefunden worden.


3. NEWS ABOUT ARCHAEZOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN IBERIAN PENINSULA

In the introduction to the paper presented at the 3. conference of Archaeozoology held in Szczecin in 1978, we stated that until few years ago we did not count upon precise data about domestic animals found in pre- and protohistoric sites in the Iberian Peninsula. We also stated that in recent times we were knowing the theme in question thanks to the works that German investigators, such as J. Boessneck, A. v.d. Driesch, H.P. Uerpmann and H.D. Lauk principally, were carrying out in the South of the Peninsula. Concerning the rest, an isolated work excepted, it is only the author of these lines who has been publishing a series of them since 1965.

The different fauna of mesolithic and paleolithic sites with the exception of these published in a very abridged form before the Civil War in 1936, together with our own works of the last 20 years, hardly had received any attention.

But starting from the said date 1978, independently from the work of the members of the "Institut für Palaeoanatome der Universität" of München, a real development of the Archaeozoology has been initiated within our country, which will be increased in the future years. The names of the persons who are devoted to this theme, can be found in the address list.

Jesús Altuna
4. REFERENCE COLLECTIONS

In London it was discussed whether it would be useful to make an inventory of reference collections that could be useful for archaeozoologists. It was decided to await the results of a symposium on Mammalogical Museum collections which would take place in August 1982, during the third International Theriological conference in Helsinki. After the conference the chairman of this symposium wrote the following account. Those who are interested in the subject can write their comments to him.

The symposium on "Mammalogical Museum Collections" was held on the afternoon of the first day of the Third International Theriological Congress. Our final program consisted of 22 papers. The results of the symposium were even better than I had hoped. This is a direct result of efforts of all of the contributors to the programs. Dr. Rossolimo and I would like to thank everyone that attended and participated in this symposium.

For those of you that are interested in obtaining a copy of the results of this symposium, it is scheduled to be published in Volume 2 of the Congress. A copy of this volume may be purchased for 150 Finnmarks from the following address:

Helsinki University Press/Congress Services
Vuorikatu 3A
SF-00100 Helsinki 10
FINLAND

Following the symposium, we held another meeting of participants and other interested curators. We discussed "Where do we go from here?" The conclusion of the meeting was that we should plan a workshop rather than another symposium for the next Congress. This would allow more detailed discussion of specific topics. Topics for discussion that were suggested are as follows:

1) International loan and exchange of specimens.
2) Status of collections -- standards of maintenance.
3) Problems of maintaining collections in developing nations.
4) Publication of collection catalogues and type catalogues.
5) Voucher specimens and what constitutes a statistically appropriate sample.
6) Types of specimen preparations -- appropriate techniques.
7) Future collection surveys and other joint publications.
   A) Survey of collections of the World.
   B) Technical information.
   C) Directory of Curators.
   D) Books for popular use.
8) Future communication via a central clearinghouse.

We would like to have your comments on the usefulness of these topics. We would appreciate receiving any ideas for additions to or deletions from this list.

The next Congress is scheduled for Edmonton, Canada in 1985. It really isn't too early for us to start planning. Dr. Rossolimo and I will be waiting to hear from you.

Hugh H. Genoways
Curator of Mammals, Carnegie Museum of Natural History. Section of mammals, 5800 Baum Boulevard, Pittsburgh, PA 15206.
Bird and fish collections are not considered.
5. CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS OF INTEREST FOR I.C.A.Z. MEMBERS


6. MISCELLANEOUS

6.1. Dr. G.V. Foster would be very grateful if anyone could send me information pertaining to any published or unpublished studies carried out on animals that may have been sacrificed in Greco-Roman times. He is particularly interested to know what animal bones have been identified within sanctuary precincts, whether the bones have been burnt, whether the age of the animals were known, and whether there were any unusual ritual practices carried out. Park Building B202, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, MD 21205.

6.2. Richard C. Hoffmann asks for information for his Fresh Water Fish and Fisheries in Medieval Europe Project.

In medieval Europe (ca 500-1500) fish were a protein source, an economic commodity, an object of intentional cultivation in fishponds, an indicator of changes in natural environments, an object of sport, and an element in symbolic culture. This subject of considerable importance for understanding the medieval economy, society, and relation of men to their natural surroundings has never been the object of comprehensive treatment by historians and rarely has the medieval evidence been mentioned by writers on fisheries. The long-term intention of this project, then, is a broad study of the place of fresh water fish in medieval Europe. One kind of evidence that must be considered is archeological. Potentially relevant is any published or unpublished data on or interpretation of fish remains from excavated sites of medieval or sixteenth century date. Information with respect to remains of fishing equipment and constructions connected with fishponds is also of interest. These sorts of evidence must be placed in a broad context of written and artistic evidence on fish from throughout medieval Europe.

Department of History, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Downsview, Ontario, Canada M3J 1P3.
7.3. Announcement
Thomas F. Kehoe has secured a number of extra copies of the "Gull Lake Site: A Prehistoric Bison Drive Site in Southwestern Saskatchewan (Milwaukee Public Museum, Publications in Anthropology and History No. 1) which sells for $12.50 by the Milwaukee Public Museum. Tom is prepared to give his author's copies away free to libraries and to persons who can justify their request for a free copy. A charge of $1.50 in U.S. currency for domestic or international postage must be provided to him in advance, accompanying the request. Write to T. Kehoe, Anthropology, Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, WI 53233 USA.


6.5. Please note that the correct address for Miss Jennie Coy of the Faunal Remains Project is:
Department of Archaeology
University of Southampton
Southampton S09 5NH.
The current ICAZ address list is correct but many of you are still using an outdated one.

J. Coy

7. DIED:

7.1. Dr. J. Matolcsi, January 1983.
Mayar Mezőgazdasági Muzeum, Hungary.

7.2. Dr. G. Haas. (1905-1981)
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Georg Haas was born in Vienna, Austria, on 19 January 1905. After finishing his education at the local humanistic Gymnasium, he studied zoology and palaeontology at the Vienna University. He promoted in 1928 on a thesis dealing with the functional cranial anatomy of primitive snakes. In 1931 he went to Berlin, where he carried out postdoctorate studies on protozoans and their cytology at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute. After a brief return to Vienna, he left for Palestine and joined the staff of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in October 1932. He became one of the foremost zoologists and vertebrate palaeontologists of Israel. Till his sudden death on 13 September 1981 Georg Haas remained active both in the fields of teaching and research.

Due to his wide knowledge of the fauna of Israel (especially mammals, reptiles and molluscs) Georg Haas was often consulted when proper identifications were needed of fauna remains from archaeological sites. His name is therefore often mentioned in various papers published by archaeologists working in Israel.

Material from several caves: Oumm Qatafa, Abu Usba, Geula, Djebel Qafze and Tabun, and from the famous site of Ubeidiya, was studied more completely and the results were published by him in 15 short papers.

With Georg Haas we have not only lost a fine scholar but also a dear friend.
List of publications of Georg Haas in the field of archaeozoology


Henk K. Mienis, received
4-1-1983
LIST OF ADDRESSES ARCHAEOZOOLOGISTS 1983


Bulgaria: Archaeozoologists: Prof. Dr. S. Ivanov, Ul. Boris I 113, Sofia-C; Prof. Dr. G. Markov, Zool. Inst., Boulevard Russki 1, Sofia.

Canada: Archaeozoologists: Dr. F.R. Bernard, Fisheries and Oceans, Pacific Biological Station, Nanaimo, B.C.; Dr. A. Bisaillon? Fac. de Med. Vet., C.P. 5000, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec J2S 7C6; P.T. Bobrowsky M.A., Dept. of Geol., Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E3; Dr. R.W. Casteel, Dept. of Arch., Simon Fraser Univ., Burnaby, British Columbia, V5A 1S6; Dr. C.S. Churcher, Dept. of Zool., Univ. of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1; Dr. S.L. Cumbaa, Zooarch. Identification Centre, 322 Catherine Str., Nat. Mus. of Nat. Sc., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8; Dr. J.C. Driver, Dept. of Arch., Simon Fraser Univ., Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6; Dr. I. Heathcote, c/o Dr. Louis Levine, West Asia Dept., Royal Ontario Mus., 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2C6; M. Julien B.Sc., Fac. de Med. Vet., C.P. 5000, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec G2S 5C6; C.P. Koch, Dept. of Anthr., Erindale College, Univ. of Toronto, Mississauga, Ontario, L5L 1C6; M. Kyllo, General Delivery, Malakwa B.C.; J.S. McCormick, c/o Dept. of Anthr., Stephen Leacock Building, McGill Univ., 855 Sherbrook W., Montreal, Quebec, H3A 217; Dr. J. Pêrard, Fac. de Med. Vet., C.P. 5000, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec G2S 5C6; A.M. Rick M.Sc., Zooarch. Identification Centre, Nat. Mus. of Nat. Sc., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8; M. Wilson Ph.D., Dept. of Geol. and Geophysics, 2500 University Drive N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4. Interested: D.J. Berg M.A., Dept. of Anthr., Erindale College, Univ. of Toronto, Mississauga, Ontario L5L 1C6.


Czechoslovakia: Archaeozoologists: Dr. C. Ambros, Arch. Ústav SAV, 949 21 Nitra-Hrad; Dr. Z. Kratochvil, Archeol. Ústav CSSR, Sady Osvozeni 19, 662 03 Brno; Dr. R. Musil, Inst. of Geol. and Palaeont., Univ. J.E. Purkyne, Kotlářská 2, 611 37 Brno. L. Peška, Arch. Ústav CSSR, Letenská 4, Prague 1. Interested: Dr. M. Beranová, Arch. Ústav CSSR, Letenská 4, Prague 1; Dr. O. Šterba, Května 8, 60365 Brno.

Ecuador: Dr. E. Pires-Ferreira, Programa de Anthr. Para El Ecuador, P.O. Box 239A, Quito.


HUNGARY: Archaeozoologists: Dr. L. Bartosiewicz, Futáu u. 17, Budapest; Dr. S. Bókonyi, Arch. Inst. of the Hung. Ac. of Sc., 1250 Budapest 1, Uri u. 49; Dr. I. Vörös, Magyar Nemzeti Muz., Muz. Körút 14-16, Pf. 364, 1370 Budapest.

Interested: Dr. Z. Kádár, Debrecen, Kossuth Univ.; Prof. Dr. M. Kretzoi, Lövőház u. 24, 1024 Budapest.


Interested: Dr. V.N. Misra, Arch. Dept., Deccan Coll., Poona-6.

IRAQ: Archaeozoologists: L. Laylin Firouz B.A., 10 Damghan, Teheran; Dr. H. Sadek-Kooros, Nat. Mus. of Nat. Hist., P.O. Box 1430, Teheran.


ISRAEL: Archaeozoologists: S. Davis M.Sc., Dept. of Zool., Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem; Dr. H. Epstein, The Hebrew Univ., Fac. of Agr., P.O. Box 12, Rehovot; Drs. D. Hakker-Orion, Israel Survey, P.O. Box 586, Jerusalem; Dr. S. Hellwing, Dept. of Zool. and Inst. of Arch., Tel-Aviv Univ., Tel-Aviv; Dr. H. Lernau, P.O. Box 371, 52103 Ramat Gan; H.K. Mienis, Zool. Mus., Mollusc Collection, Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem; Prof. Dr. E. Tchernov, Dept. of Zool., Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem.

ITALY: Archaeozoologists: Prof. Dr. A. Azzaroli, Mus. di Geol. et Palont. dell'Univ. di Firenze, Via Lamarmora 4, 50121 Firenze; Dr. G. Bartolomei, Inst. of Geol., Univ. of Ferrara, Ferrara; Dr. B. Compagnoni, TSMEO, Via Merulana 248, Rome; Dr. F.G. Fedele, Inst. Anthrop., Univ. of Naples, Naples; Prof. Dr. Gaetano Forni, Via Kepler 33, 20124 Milano; Dr. G. Giacobini, Dept. Human Anatomy, Corso M. d'Azeglio 52, 10126 Torino; Dr. A. Riedel, Via Diaz 19, 34124 Trieste; Dr. B. Sala, Inst. of Geol., Univ. of Ferrara, Ferrara; Prof. Dr. A. Simonetta, Dept. of Zool. and Comp. Anatomy, Univ. of Camerino, Camerino (MC).

JAPAN: Archaeozoologists: Dr. T. Akazawa, Dept. of Anthr. and Preh., The Univ. Mus., The Univ. of Tokyo, Tokyo; Prof. H. Harunari, Nat. Mus. of Ethnology and Hist., Dept. of Arch., Jonai-cho 117, Sakura, Chiba Pref. 283; Prof. K. Hayashi, Hokkaido Univ., Inst. of Arctic Cultures, Kotonijutaku 613-47, Kotonij-Hakken 95, Nishi-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido 063; Dr. Y. Hayashi, Inst. of Medical Sc., Univ. of Tokyo, Shirogane-dai 4-6-1, Minatoku, Tokyo 108; Dr. H. Kaneko, Waseda Univ., Suido-cho 8, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162; Prof. S. Kato, Fac. of Hist. and Anthr., Tsukuba Univ., Mama 2-12-9, Ichikawa, Chiba Pref. 272; Prof. T. Kobayashi, Kokugakuin Univ., Lab. of Arch., Minami-Azabu 4-2-18, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; Dr. H. Koike, The Univ. Mus., The Univ. of Tokyo, Hongo 7-3-1, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113; Dr. Y. Naito, Nat. Inst. of Arctic Studies, Kaga 1-9-10, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo 173; Dr. T. Nishida, Dept. of Vet. Anatomy, Fac. of Agriculture, The Univ. of Tokyo, Hongo 7-3-1, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113; Dr. T. Nishimoto, Dept. of Anatomy, Sapporo Medical Univ., Nishi 17, Minami 1, Chuo-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido 060; Dr. N. Ohtaishi, Dept. of Oral Anatomy, School of Dentistry, Hokkaido Univ., Kita-Kita-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido 060; Prof. K. Suzuki, Keio Univ., Lab. of Ethnoarch., Higashi-Yukigaya 1-2-7-703, Ota-ku, Tokyo 145; Y. Ushizawa, Waseda Univ., Yoyogi 1-5-19, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151.

Kenya: I.R. Aggundy, Mammal Osteology Section, Nat. Mus. of Kenya, P.O. Box 40658, Nairobi; A. Hill, Dept. of Pal., Nat. Mus. of Kenya, P.O. Box 40658, Nairobi.

Mexico: Dr. T. Alarez, Inst. Nac. de Anthr. e Hist., Apto Postal 56-290, Mexico 1, DF.


New Zealand: Archaeozoologists: Dr. A.J. Anderson, Univ. of Otago, Box 56, Dunedin; Prof. Dr. C.F.W. Higham, Univ. of Otago, Anthr. Dept., P.O. Box 56, Dunedin; A. Kuwangam B.A. hons, Univ. of Otago, Dept. of Anthr., P.O. Box 56, Dunedin; Dr. B. Foss Leach, Univ. of Otago, Anthr. Dept., P.O. Box 56, Dunedin; G.M. Mason, Univ. of Otago, Anthr. Dept., P.O. Box 56, Dunedin; S. Moore B.A. hons, 95 Elm Row, Dunedin.


Peru: Archaeozoologists: R. Cardeza, Mus. Nac. de Anthr. y Arq., Lab. de Arqueo- zoología, Plaza Bolivar, Pueblo Libre, Lima; Dr. J.S. Kalinovsky, Centro Nac. de Camélidos Sudamericanos la Raya, Apartado 76, Sikuani via Cusco; Dr. O. Kian, Lab. d. Paleontozoología, Apartado 4480, Lima; Dr. W. Losno, Av. Orrantía 1225, Lima 7; Dr. A. Málag, Lab. d. Paleontozoología, Apartado 4480, Lima; D. Pozzi-Escot, Mus. Nac. de Anthr. y Arq., Lab. de Arqueozoología, Plaza Bolivar, Pueblo Libre, Lima.

Ac., Poznań; Prof.Dr. M. Sobosiński, Ząpąt Naukowo-Dydaktyczny, Anatomi
s., ul. Włoskiego 71 c, Poznań; Dr. K. Świeżyński, Vet. Anatomi
U., Vet. Coll. of Warsaw Agricult. Univ., Nowoursynowska Str. 166,
60-766 Warsaw; Dr. L. Sych, ul. Stawowska 17, 31-016 Kraków; Dr. A.
Waluszewska-Bubien, ul. Kozuchowska 113, Wrocław 12; Dr. P. Wyrost,
Zakład Anatomi Zwierząt AR, ul. Kozuchowska 1-3, 51-631 Wrocław; Dr. G.
Zakrewska, Zakład Arch. Małopolski PAN, Pracownia, Igolomia, pow.
Prozoekwic, jw. Kraków.
Interested: Dr. M. Kluczkowska, Pracownia Pal., Inst. Kult. Mat. PAN, Stany
Rjnek 95/96 m, 7, 61-773 Poznań.
Roumania: Archaeozoologists: Dr. A. Bolomey, Inst. de Arch., Str. I, c. Primu
11, Bucharest; Dr. S. Haimovich, Lab. de Morphologie animala, Univ. Al I
Cuza, 6600 Iași; Prof.Dr. O. Necrasov, Lab. de Morphologie Animală, Univ.
Al I. Cuza, 6600 Iași; Prof.Dr. Radulesco, Inst. de Speologie "E. Racovitz,
Str. Dr. Capsa 8, Raion Lenin, Bucharest 15; Dr. M. Udrescu, Lab. de Anthr.,
Bul. Dr. Petru Groza 8, 0.P. 35, Bucharest.
Interested: Dr. G. Hochstrasser, Timișoara IV, Ranghet 13A.
South Africa: Archaeozoologists: G. Avery M.A., S.A. Mus., Box 61, Cape Town
8000; Dr. C. K. Brain, Transvaal Mus., Paul Krügerstr., P.O. Box 413,
Pretoria 487387; Dr. J.W. Kitching, Bernard Price Inst. for Palaeont.
Res., Jan Smuts Av., Johannesburg; I. Plug M.A., Transvaal Mus., P.O. Box
413, Pretoria 0001; E.A. Voigt M.Sc., Dept. of Archaeozoology, Transvaal
Mus., Paul Krügerstr., P.O. Box 413, Pretoria 0001; E. Vrba, Transvaal
Mus., Paul Krügerstr.; P.O. Box 413, Pretoria 487387.
Spain: Archaeozoologists: Dr. J. Alcólba, Lab. de Paleont., Soc. de Ciencias,
Aranzadi, San Sebastian; Dr. J. Estevez, CSIC, Egipcias 3, Barcelona 1;
Dr. K. Mariezkurrena, Sociedad de Ciencias Aranzadi, Mus. S. Telmo, San
Sebastian; Dr. A. Morales, Dep. de Zool., Univ. Autonoma, Madrid 34; M.P.
Ripoll M.Sc., Mus. de Peh., El Caballeros 2, Valencia 3.
Solna; A. Amesson, Pl. 133 A, 666 10 Dals-långed; E. Durand, Osteol. Res.
Lab., Roy. Castle, Ulriksdal, 171 71 Solna; Dr. J. Ekman, Univ. of
Göteborg, Dept. of Zool., Fack, S4-33 Göteborg; P. Ericson, Kocksgr. 21A
III, 116 23 Stockholm; Prof.Dr. N.G. Geijer, Gnevsägen I, Skipps, 310 40
Harplinge; L. Gren, Dr. Liborius Gata 88, 41232 Göteborg; A. Hallström,
Osteol. Res. Lab., Roy. Castle, Ulriksdal 171 71 Solna; Dr. E. Tregern,
Statens Hist. Mus., Box 5405, 11484 Stockholm; Dr. L. Jonsson, Sten
Castle, Ulriksdal 171 71 Solna; Dr. J. Lepikaar, Barytonganat 5 III, 421
38 V Frölunda; Dr. R. Lilljgren, Kvartärobologiska Lab., Tornävagen 13,
d'Hist. Nat., Case postale 284, 1211 Genève 6; O. Claude, Dpt. d'Archéo-
für Osteoarch. u. Archäobiologie Csont, Rautihalde 1, 8048 Zürich; Dr. J.
Desse, Mus. Cantonal d'Arch., 2000 Neuchâtel; Dr. H. Hartmann-Frick,
Höggasse 8598 Bottighofen; Dr. K.A. Hühnnermann, Palaeont. Inst. u. Mus.,
Künstlergasse 16, 8006 Zürich; Dr. B. Kaufmann, Naturhistor. Mus., Anthr.
Abt., Augustinergasse 2, 4051 Basel; B. Lups-Grundacher Dipl., Naturhistor.
Mus., Bernastr. 15, 3005 Bern; Dr. F. Michel, Göttibach 3, 3600 Thun; J.
Schipper, Sem. für Ur- u. Frühgesch., Lab. für Urgesch., Stapfelberg 9,
4061 Basel; Prof.Dr. E. Schmid, Lab. f. Urgesch., Stapfelberg 9, 4000
Basel; Dr. H.R. Stampfl, Viaduktstr. 14, 4512 Bellach/So; J. Studer,
Interested: Prof.Dr. E. Kuhn-Schnyder, Pal. Inst. u. Mus. d. Univ.,
Künstlergasse 16, 80557 Zürich; Prof.Dr. E. Würgler, Zool. Inst.,
Sudan: Archaeozoologist: A. Tigani El Mahi, Dept. of Arch., Univ. of Khartoum, Khartoum (see also Norway).

Turkey: Archaeozoologists: Prof. Dr. E. Deniz, Dept. of Medical Biology, Fac. of Medicine, Univ. of Ankara, Sihhiye, Ankara; B. Kuşatman, Küçükayasofya Kaleci Sok no. 14, Sultanahmet, Istanbul.


Yugoslavia: Archaeozoologists: S. Blažič-Terzić, Pokrajinski Zavod za Zastitu Prirode, 21000 Novi Sad; Dr. K. Drobna, Inst. of Pal., Slovenian Ac. of Sc. and Arts, Novi Trg. 3, 61000 Ljubljana.
LIST OF CURRENT RESEARCH PROJECTS 1983

1. Main specialisation is on: a) mammals, b) birds, c) Reptiles, d) amphibians, e) fishes, f) molluscs, g) insects, h) other groups.
2. Working on material from a) North America, b) South America, c) Australia, New Zealand, Pacific region, d) South Eastern Asia, e) Central and Northern Asia, f) Western Asia, g) Africa south of the Sahara, h) Europe and Northern Africa, i) China.
3. The work is concentrated on material from a special period: no/or .......

Argentina
G.L. Mengoni Goñalons: 1a, f; 2b; 3 Prehistoric hunter-gatherers and pastoralists. Management of animal resources in arid lands, with emphasis on camelids and taphonomic processes.

Australia
I. Davidson: 1a; 2c, h; 3 European Upper Palaeolithic, Australian Prehistory. Completing work on Spanish Prehistory, collection of fauna from Australia for research and teaching.
K. Gollan: 1a (dogs), c, d; 3 Post Pleistocene - Australia and Pacific.
J. Hope: 1a, 2c, 3 no. Study of faunal remains from archaeological and palaeontological sites in Australia and New Guinea, with emphasis on taphonomy and palaeoecology.
D.R. Horton: 1a, b, c; 2c; 3 no. The study from material from a megafaunal site in Victoria and material from archaeological sites in Queensland, New South Wales, Tasmania and Western Australia.

Austria
E. Fuchs: 1a; 2h; 3 no. Study of animal bones from Prehistoric and Protohistoric sites in Austria and Central Europe.

Belgium
A. Gautier: 1a, f; 2f, g, h. Capsian North Africa; all periods Belgium, Protohistoric Rwanda, Neolithic Egypt.
W. van Neer: 1a; 2h; 3 Stone Age - Iron Age in Africa. Study of the faunal remains from the Matupi Cave, a Stone Age site in Ituri, Zaire.

Canada
D.J. Berg: 1a, b, e; 2a; 3 no.
F.R. Bernard: 1f; 2a, b; 3 Pliocene - recent. Guide to marine bivalves NE Pacific; catalogue of bivalvia E Pacific.
P.T. Bobrowsky: 1a, e, f; 2a; 3 no. Bivariate and multivariate analysis of musk-oxen metrical data from Banks Island; gastropods from Kuntucky, Ill. and Alberta; quantitative modelling.
R.W. Castell: 1a, b, e, f; 2a, 3 no. Subfossil fish remains; fossil fish remains (Pliocene-Late Pleistocene); paleoclimatolology, using fish remains; seasonal dating using incremental growth structures from various animals.
C.S. Churcher: 1a; 2a, b, g, h; 3 Neolithic or earlier. Equids from Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania; fauna from Dakleh Oasis, Egypt; faunas from Alberta and Saskatchewan of Quaternary ages.
S.L. Cumbaa: 1a, b, c, e; 2a, b, g; 3 no. Bos/bison butchering study from 19th c. site in Saskatchewan; faunal analysis of mid-14th c. Iroquois longhouse in Quebec; comparative osteology of larger Canadian freshwater fishes; faunal analysis of 18th c. Fortress Louisbourg, Nova Scotia.
J.C. Driver: 1a; 2a; 3 Medieval. Medieval urban zooarchaeology; zooarchaeology of Western Canada.
J.M. Fossey: 3 Greek Bronze Age and early historic period; excavations in Central Greece.
I. Heathcote: The study of the faunal and floral material from Shahr Gah, a set. of 6th-4th mill. B.C. sites near Kangavar, W. Iran; the study of the faunal material from Codin Tepe, a 6th-1st mill. B.C. site near Kangavar.
M. Julien: 1a; 2a; 3 no. Studies of the faunal remains of Dorset and Thule Northwest of Ungava Bay; analyses of the faunal remains of longhouse (mid 14th c.).
M.J. Kyllö: 1a; 2f, h; 3 no. Faunal analyses Tell Abu Hureyra; faunal material from E. Sussex.
J.S. McCormick: 1a; 2a; 3 no. Bighorn sheep remains from a limestone cave in Southern Montana (ca. 2000 years old) thoroughly butchered; reconstruction of exploitation pattern.
J. Pierrard: 1a; 2a; 3 no. Study of the faunal remains of sites at Northern Québec (Ungava) and Southern Québec (Place Royal, City of Québec).
A.M. Rick: 1a, b, e; 2a; 3 no. Bird medullary bone as a seasonal dating indicator; maturation of the bird skeleton (for seasonal dating); subsistence of Canadian fur trade sites.
D.G. Steele: 1a; 2h; 3 Roman period. Study of the faunal remains of the Late Roman villa at San Giovanni, Ruoti.
M. Wilson: 1a, b; 2a; 3 no. North American domestic dogs (prehistoric); butchering techniques; bone tools on the Northern N.A. plains; Holocene evolution of Bison.
Zooarchaeological Identification Center - Ottawa. General projects: bird remains of the aboriginal sites on the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, fauna of the Walker site in Saskatchewan (A.D. 1875): Bos/Bison butchering study; fauna of l'Anse aux Meadows - Viking site; Whitefish Island (Ontario) - Ojibwa Indian site, 800 A.D. historic period; Thule Eskimo house sites, Northwest Territories.

China
Chow Ben-Shun: 1a; 2i; 3 Late Pleistocene - Early Holocene. The study of faunal remains from Wang-in, a 4000 B.C. Neolithic site located south of Shantung Province.

Czechoslovakia
C. Ambros: 1a; 2h; 3 no.
Z. Kratochvíl: 1a; 2h; 3 no. The study of faunal remains of the Slavic settlement of Mikulčice in Moravia (Sus scrofa f. domesticus i.m.); faunal remains found during emergency excavations.
R. Musil: 1a; 2h; 3 no.
M. Beranová: 2h; 3 Slavonian.
O. Stěrba: 1a; 2h.

Denmark
K. Aarhus-Sørensen: 1a, b, e; 2f, h; 3 no. Study of the vertebrate fauna around Vedbaek Fjord, Zealand in the Atlantic Time (5000-3000 B.C.) based on material from Mesolithic sites.
T. Hatting: 1a; 2h + Greenland; 3 Neolithic and later. Sheep castration, data regulation.
N. Noe-Nygaard: 1a, e, f; 2h; 2 Paleolithic, Mesolithic.
J. Richter: 1a, e; 2h; 3 Post-glacial.
K. Rosenlund: 1c; 2h; 3 no. The study of subfossil fish remains from Denmark.
T. Trolle-Lassen: 1a; 2h; 3 Iron Age. Study of the human cremations of the Iron Age graveyard of Slusegård on Bornholm.

Finland
A. Forstén: 1a; 2a, e, f, h; 3 archaeozoology Mesolithic-Neolithic, Palaeontology Tertiary-Quaternary.
France
F. Audoin: Butchering techniques.
S. Bekouche: 1a; 2f, h; 3 Late Pleistocene. Late Pleistocene fauna remains from Morocco.
P. Ducos: 1a; 2f, h; 3 Post-glacial.
C. Mourer-Chauviré: 1b; 2h; 3 no.
M. Patou: 1a; 2h; 3 Palaeolithic. L'environnement de l'homme du Paléolithique inférieur en France et son mode de vie.
L. Pichon: 1b; 2f; 3 Early Neolithic.
P. Poplin: 1a; 2g, h; 3 mainly Paleolithic. Study of the faunal remains of some historic, protohistoric and Neolithic settlements in France, Upper Paleolithic in France (Etioles, le Blot) and in Germany (Gönnersdorf, Pesterfels), Middle and Lower Paleolithic in France (Biache) and Ethiopia (Melka-Kunture).
T. Poulain-Josien: 1a; 2h; 3 Neolithic - Middle Ages.
M. Robert: 1a; 2h; 3 Quaternaire and Holocene; Quaternaire and Holocene insectivores from France.
A. Vadet: 1a, b; 2h; 3 Neolithic - Gallo Roman. Study of the faunal remains from Neolithic - Gallo Roman site in North-France.
J.D. Vigne: 1a; 2h; 3 Protohistory. Domestic animals from the Isle of Corse since the beginning of the protohistoric period; the problem of the domestication of Ovis in France.
P. Vilette: 1b; 2h; 3 Paléolithique supérieur au Néolithique inclus. Thèse de 3e cycle sur les oiseaux de quelques gisements préhistoriques du Midi de la France; études des faunes aviaires d'autres gisements.

Germany (B.R.D.)
A. von den Driesch-Karpf: 1a, b, c, d; 2f, h; 3 no.
K.-H. Habermehl: 1a, b; 2h; 3 no.
Th. Haltenorth: 1a; 2a-h; 3 no.
D. Heinrich: 1a, e; 2h; 3 no. Analysis of the animal bones of Early Medieval Slavic Scharstorf; study of the fish remains of Medieval Schleswig.
H. Hummer: 1a, d; 2d, f, h; 3 no. Study of the early domestication of mammals and the origin of different breeds; man's strategy in domestication; Pleistocene carnivores, especially cats; study of the significance of amphibian remains for the climate in the Pleistocene and Holocene.
W. Herr: 1a, d; 2b, h; 3 no.
J. Köhler: 1a; 2f; 3 no. Thesis on ancient animal husbandry in Jordan and Syria; faunal remains from Poella in Jordan; camel domestication.
G. Nobis: 1a; 2d; 3 no.
G. Peters: 1a; 2e, h; 3 no.
H. Reichstein: 1a, b; 2h; 3 no. Study of the faunal remains from Neolithic - Medieval sites in Middle Europe.
U. Staesche: 1a; 2h; 3 no. The study of the remains of mammals from river deposits and archaeological sites in Northwestern Germany.
U. Steger: 1a; 2f, h; 3 no.
E. Thûry: 3 Roman period. Roman oyster-trade; the rat in antiquity; project together with Dr. H.R. Stampfli.
W.G. Torke: 1e; 2h; 3 no.
H.-P. Uerpmann: 1a; 2f, h; 3 Upper Palaeolithic-Neolithic.
Germany (D.D.R.)
H.-J. Barthel: 1a, b; 2h; 3 no.
M. Benecke: 1a, b, e; 2h; 3 Middle Ages.
H.-J. Döhle: 1a, b; 2h; 3 Neolithic.
U. Lehmkuln: 1a, b; 2h; 3 no. Bone artifacts.
H.H. Müller: 1a, b; 2h; 3 Neolithic and Middle Ages (5th-15th c.).
L. Teichert: 1a, b; 2h; 3 no. Study of the faunal remains of Brandenburg/Havel, a Slovenian site.
M. Teichert: 1a, b; 2e, h; 3 Bronze Age and Roman period. Analysis of remains of domestic and wild animals of Bronze Age cult. caves in the Kyffhauser mountains, and from several sites from the Roman period.
L. Baumgarten: 1a, b.
H. Grimm: 1b; 2h; 3 no. The study of skeletal remains, especially from Neolithic times; the study of cremated bones; the study of the people from the shell-mounds (Kjökkenmöddinger).
K. Senglaub: 1a.

Great Britain
G.D. Adams: 1a; 2h; 3 no. Study of animal bones from an urban context - Roman-Medieval Winchester.
P.L. Armitage: 1a; 2h; 3 no. The study of mammalian remains from the Late Medieval and Early Tudor site of Baynards Castle, Blackfriars, London; Medieval and early modern sheep; the effect of castration on the skeleton of sheep; Medieval and early modern cattle.
G. Barker: 1a; 2g, h; 3 no. MOUSE Project (Southern Italy).
L.P. D. Barnetson: 1a; 2f, h; 3 no.
J. Bourdillon: 1a; 2h; 3 Middle Ages. Animals in an urban environment (based primarily on Hamwih and Southampton.
G. Clark: 1a; 2h; 3 Bronze Age mainly. Bronze Age fauna north-eastern Italy; Medieval economy Farfa Abbey (C. Italy).
J. Clutton-Brock: 1a; 2f, h; 3 no. The history of domesticated mammals; the study of mammalian remains from Neolithic sites, particularly Yvonand IV, a lake village settlement in Switzerland; a long term project to obtain evidence for the latest dates for survival of wild animals that have become extinct during the early Holocene, largely as a result of human agency, as well as the earliest dates for the introduction of domesticated animals to certain countries, particularly Britain and the Mediterranean islands.
S. Colley: 1e, f; 2h; 3 Mesolithic, Neolithic. The role of marine researches (especially fishing) in prehistoric economies.
J. Coy: 1a, b, e; 2h; 3 no. Study of archaeozoological material from sites in Wessex and the Isle of Wight; the bird bones of Winchester; methodological studies.
I.W. Cornwall: 1a; 2h; 3 Prehistory.
C.L. Cram: 1a; 2c, h; 3 no. Study of faunal remains from sites on the Solomon Islands, Tonga and the Pacific; study of faunal remains from Great Britain (Roman villa), Scotland and the Western Isles (all periods).
A.S. Eastham: 1b; 2f, h; 3 Paleolithic and Epipaleolithic. Study of the Avifauna from the Iberian Peninsula; Caspian Cave material.
J.I. Finlay: 1a, b; 2h; 3 Neolithic to Late Iron Age. Economy of Outer Hebrides (Western Isles) of Scotland from Neolithic - Late Iron Age.
C. Gamble: 1a; 2a; 3 Paleolithic to Roman. Study of Bronze Age Alpine and Aegean faunas; animal subsistence economies in later Prehistory; hunter-gatherer subsistence adaptations.
A. Garraed: 1a; 2a; 3 Paleolithic-Neolithic. Collections from Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Saoudi-Arabs, Ph.D. research.
A. Grant: 1a; 2h; 3 mainly Iron Age (to Medieval). Tooth wear as a means of ageing domestic animals; study of animal remains from Southern British sites.

C. Grigson: 1a; 2f, h; 3 partly Mesolithic. Study of animal and man in the Mesolithic of Britain and Ireland; bones from a Mousterian site (Fara) in the Northern Negev (Israel); various animal bone reports from archaeological sites in Britain.

R.A. Harourt: The study of faunal remains from sites of all periods in Britain; the study of the palaeopathology of animal skeletal remains; the study of the development of the dog from the Mesolithic period to the eleventh century A.D. in Britain.

G.W.I. Hodgson: 1a; 2h; 3 Romano-British and Scottish Medieval. Study of the animal remains from Vindolanda and Wallsend and Hadrians Wall; study of the bones from several Medieval sites in Scotland.

R. Jenkinson: 1a, d; 2h; 3 Pleistocene. Pleistocene vertebrates of Cresswell Grags Caves; Palaeoenvironmental history of N. British Caves.

P.A. Jewell: 1a; 2g, h; 3 no. Study of a feral population of the primitive domestic sheep on the islands of St. Kilda and of their skeletal remains; a study of the behaviour of African antelopes, some of which may be suitable for new domestication; preservation of rare breeds of British farm live-stock.

A.K.G. Jones: 1e, h; 2h; 3 Post Roman.

R.T. Jones: 1a, b, c, d, e; 2h; 3 no. Age determination of domestic animals; computer band recording; bone shifts and sampling strategies in ditches and pits.

A.C. King: 1a; 2h; 3 Later Iron Age and Roman. Faunal analysis of L.I.A., Roman, Med. Canterbury; faunal analysis Roman villa at Sette Finistre, Italy; and regional comparison; comparative survey of assemblages from military and civilian sites in Roman N.W. Europe; the ritual interpretation of the animal bones from the I.A. and Roman temples at Mayling Island.

A.J. Legge: 1a; 2f, h; 3 Prehistory. Prehistoric animal husbandry with reference to sites in Britain and the Eastern Mediterranean area.

H. Lownie: 1a, b, c, d, e; 2b; 3 1500 B.C.-1500 A.D. Studies of palaeoeconomies of early Ecuadorian Societies, with a special interest in deer-camels—rabbits and guinea pigs.

R.M. Luff: 1a; 2h; 3 Roman. Roman + Medieval Colchester; Roman villa at Chignal St. James; Iron Age/Romano British temple site at Witham.

M. Maltby: 1a; 2h; 3 no. Roman and Medieval urban complexes.

B. Noddle: 1a; 2h; 3 no. Analysis of the faunal remains of several sites of different periods; study of sheep breeds; estimation of body weight from bones; study of tooth morphology.

T. O'Connor: 1a, f; 2h.

D.J. Rakham: 1a; 2h; 3 no. Prehistoric vertebrates of the last glaciation in Britain; faunal remains of Roman and Medieval sites in the North of England.

M.L. Ryder: 1a; 2c, e, f, h; 3 Neolithic - recent times. The evolution of domestic sheep and the origins of breeds, with particular reference to changes in the skin and fleece.

C.A. Schwarz: 1a; 2h; 3 Neolithic. Neolithic cattle from the Balkan.

K. Scott: 1a; 2g, h; 3 The Penultimate glacial of Western Europe. Pleistocene fauna from Lat Cotte de St. Brelade, Jersey, Channel Islands; prehistoric fauna from Croygan Cave, Wales; Holocene fauna from West Africa.

D. Serjeantson: 1a, e; 2h; 3 Neolithic onwards. Mammal and fish remains from North-West Scotland.

J.C. Shackleton: 1f; 2h. Marine mollusca from Franchthi Cave, Greece; marine mollusca from Udal, North Coast of Britain.

P.A. Sheppard: 1a; 2h; 3 no. Study of the animal bones from an urban context - Winchester.

S. Stallibrass: 1a; 2h; 3 no.
P.M. Stevens: 1a; 2f, h. Faunal remains from Tell Abu Hureyra and Eastbourne in Sussex.
F.A. Turk: 1a, b, e, g; 2h; 3 Iron Age - Early Medieval. Animal remains from a Medieval site (St. Austell) in Cornwall; animal and human remains from Iron Age Harlyn Bay; human remains from St. Merryn, ca. 1400 A.D.
J. Winder: 1a; 2h; 3 no.

Hungary
L. Bartosiewicz: 1a; 2h; 3 no. Cattle ontology and chronology; faunal research, comparative osteometry of fowl.
S. Bökényi: 1a; 2f, h; 3 no.
I. Vörös: 1a; 2h; 3 no. Examination of archaeozoological material from prehistoric sites in Hungary; examination of hunted animals in respect of chronological allometry.

India
G.L. Badam: 1a, c; 2d; 3 Pleistocene and Holocene. Studies on domestication and evolution of animal groups.
U.C. Chattopadhyaya: 1a, c; 2d; 3 Pre- and Protohistory. Problems of animal domestication in the Vindhayas and the Middle Ganga Valley; terminal Pleistocene (vertebrate) fauna from the Middle Sen Valley in India.
I. Dahr: 1a; 2d; 3 Protohistory. Study of faunal remains from Vindhayan region and Middle Ganga Valley in India.
E. Khan: 1a; 2d; 3 Pleistocene - recent. Study of recent mammals and their Pleistocene ancestors.
P.K. Thomas: The study of the animal remains from prehistoric settlements in Western India.

Iran
L. Laylin Pirouz: 1a; 2f; 3 no. Early development and current status of the oriental horse.

Ireland
F. McCormick: 1a; 2h; 3 no. Study of the faunal remains from Medieval Cork.

Israel
S. Davis: 1a; 2f; 3 no. Size change in recent and fossil large mammals; study of the Equidae of the Upper Pleistocene-Holocene of Israel.
D. Hakker-Orion: 1a; 2f, h; 3 no. The study of faunal remains from sites in Southern Israel.
S. Hellwing: 1a; 2d; 3 Early Bronze Age - Early Arabic.
H. Lernau: 1a, e; 2f; 3 no. The study of fish remains and other faunal remains of the Bronze and Iron Age, and the Roman period in Israel.
H.K. Mienis: 1f; 2f; 3 no. Mollusc remains from Tell Arad, Tell-el-Hesi, Bigat Uvdah etc.
E. Tchernov: 1a, b, f; 2f, g; 3 no. Analysis of the fauna of Ubeidiya, Jordan Valley; study of animal sizes, ecogeographical rules, and their bearings in reconstruction of past environments; the background to domestication in Israel.

Italy
G. Bartolomei: The study of faunal assemblages from prehistoric sites in the Veneto, Emilia, Marche, Puglie and Campania regions of Italy (together with B. Sala).
B. Compagnoni: 1a; 2f; 3 no. The study of the mammals from prehistoric and protohistoric sites in Seistan (Eastern Iran) and Swat (North Pakistan).
F.G. Fedele: 1a; 2f, h; 3 no. Animal husbandry in the Central Alps; animals in 4th-2nd millennium Mesopotamia.
G. Forni: 1a, b; 2d, e, h; 3 Neolithic and Bronze Age. The history and origin of domestic animals from the Neolithic - Bronze Age; interrelation between cattle domestication and the origin of ploughing cultivation.
G. Giacobini: 1a; 2b; 3 Upper and Middle Pleistocene. Study of mammalian and human remains from Pleistocene sites in N.W. Italy; metrical study of Ursus spelaeus remains from N.W. Italy.
A. Riedel: 1a; 2b; 3 no. Iron Age Paleovenetian horses of le Brustolade (Altino-Venice); Roman cattle from Aquibia (Friuli).
B. Sala: see Bartolomei.
A. Simonetta: 1a, b fossil anthropods other than insects; 2e, g, h; 3 no. Skull morphology of birds and mammals; origin and systematics of Arachnida.

Japan
H. Harunari: Human remains and adaptation.
K. Hayashi: Archaeozoology and environment.
Y. Hayashi: 1a. Domestication of wild boar.
H. Kaneko: 1a, b, e. Domestication.
S. Kato: Seasonal-dating; lithic analysis.
T. Kobayashi: Settlement pattern and exploitation.
Y. Naito: Age determination of sea mammals.
M. Nishida: Plant remains; biomass and environmental changes.
T. Nishida: 1b; 2d. Domestication of chicken in South East Asia.
T. Nishimoto: Archaeozoological studies.
N. Ohtaishi: Vertebrate zoology; age determination and seasonal dating.
M. Sahara: Plant remains and beginning of rice agriculture.
K. Suzuki: 1e. Ceramic analysis.
Y. Ushizawa: 1a, e. Seasonal dating of fish remains.

The Netherlands
A.C.V. van Bemmel: 1a, b; 2d; 3 no.
D.C. Brinkhuizen: 1e; 2h; 3 no. Fish remains from prehistoric and early historic sites. Fishing techniques.
H. Buitenhuis: 1a, b; 2f; 3 Bronze Age - Middle Ages. Study of the faunal remains of Bronze Age - Medieval settlements in the Near East.
A.T. Clason: 1a, b; 2d, e, f, h; 3 no. The study of the faunal remains from prehistoric and early historic settlements in Western and Central Europe, Western Asia and South Asia; protection of rare breeds of farm animals in the Netherlands.
S. van Gelder-Ottway: 1a, b; 2b, h; 3 no.
G. Kortenbout van der Sluijs: 1a; 2h; 3 no.
R.C.M. Lauwerier: 1a, b, e; 2h; 3 Roman - Medieval period. Faunal remains of the East River Area of the Netherlands in the Roman period; the compilation of an atlas and code of butchering- and cutmarks.
W. Prummel: 1a, b, e, f; 2h; 3 Neolithic - Middle Ages. The study of the faunal remains of Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman and Medieval sites in the Western and Southern parts of the Netherlands; the origin of different breeds of farm animals in the Netherlands.
L.H. van Wijngaarden-Bakker: 1a; 2h; 3 no. The study of animal remains from the Bellbeaker site at Newgrange (Ireland); the study of animal remains from the Neolithic site Aartswoord; experimental archaeozoology.
G.F. Iljzersef: 1a; 2b, f, h; 3 no. The study of the animal remains of Selekehaya, Syria; the study of the animal remains from the Bronze Age settlement Bovenkarspel.
New Zealand
A.J. Anderson: 1a, b, e, f; 2c; 3 no. Birds, fish and mollusc remains from sites in New Zealand and Oceania; Southern Ocean seals.
C.F.W. Higham: 1a; 2c, d, h; 3 no. The origin of domestication in S.E. Asia; the economic basis of New Zealand Maori.
A. Kyngam: 1a; 2d; 3 no. The study of faunal remains from Ban Chiang, Thailand.
B. Foss Leach: 1b, e, f; 2c; 3 no. Prehistoric fishing in Oceania; general marine resources exploitation in Oceania.
G.H. Mason: 1e, f; 2c; 3 Prehistory in the New Zealand region. Study of the effects of prehistoric exploitation on mollusc populations; seasonal and relative dating of molluscuss remains.
S. Moore: 1a; 2d; 3 no. Thesis on bovine sexing, using citrate concentration in bone as a criterion.

Norway
P. Lahtiperä: 1a, b, e; 2h; 3 no. Study of Medieval bones from Norway.
R.W. Lie: 1a, b, e; 2h; 3 no.

Peru
R. Cardoza: Analysis of animal bones from archaeological sites in Junin, Ayacucho, Ancash and Puno (Peru).
J.S. Kalinowsky: Camelid osteology, congenital deformation in the skulls of alpacas, dental cementum formation as an indication of season of death in the camelidae.
O. Kian: Osteometric analysis of llama, alpaca and vicuña skeletons; dental eruption rates in llama and alpaca; osteometric analysis of preceramic period camelid bones from the Central Peruvian Andes.
W. Losno: 1a; 2b; 3 Lithic. The study of the chemical elementary composition of preceramic camelid bones.
A. Málaga: The precolombian dog in Peru.
D. Pozzi-Escot: Analysis of animal bones from archaeological sites in Junin, Ayacucho, Ancash and Puno, Peru.

Poland
Z. Chełkowski: 1e; 2h; 3 IX-XII c. A.D. Study of fish remains in Early Medieval Poland.
E. Cnotifiny: Antler working in Medieval Pommeria. Material, methods, etc.
M. Klichowkska: 1 botany; 2h; 3 Neolithic, Hallstatt.
H. Kubilak: 1a, 2e, h; 3 no. Large mammals of the Pleistocene.
A. Lasota-Moskaliewska: 1a; 2h; 3 no.
D. Makowicz-Poliszot: 1a; 2h; 3 Neolithic and Early Bronze.
K.H. Swieżyński: 1a; 2h; 3 no. The study of the mammal remains from a number of archaeological sites in Poland.
L. Sych: 1a; 2h; 3 no. Recent and fossil mammals, particularly their odontology and osteology; quantitative aspects of morphology; numerical methods of analysing the relationship in taxonomy; archaeozoological research from many sites in Poland.
P. Wyrost: 1a; 2h; 3 no. The study of the faunal remains from prehistoric and early historic settlements in Western Poland; pathological changes; standardisation of methods.
Z. Schramm: Analysis of the faunal remains from prehistoric sites in Poland; the osteometry of the goat.

Roumania
A. Bolomey: The study of the Epipaleolithic fauna of Roumania; the Upper Paleolithic fauna of Moldavia; miscellaneous finds from Pleistocene and Holocene sites in Roumania.
S. Haimovici: 1a; 2h; 3 Traco-Dacian period. Miscellaneous finds from Holocene sites in Roumania.
M.St. Udrescu: 1a; 2h; 3 Latène. The study of faunal remains from Medieval sites.
South Africa
G. Avery: 1b; 2g; 3 no. Avian fauna: palaeoecology and palaeoenvironments from Pleistocene + Holocene archaeological and fossil sites along the South African coast; birds as taphonomic factors.
C.K. Brain: 1a; 2g; 3 Stone Age of Southern Africa. Interpretation of Australopithecine bone accumulations.
I. Plug: 1a, f; 2g; 3 Later Stone Age, Iron Age, recent. Fauna from Kruger National Park archaeological sites; fauna from Zambian Iron Age sites; vulture food remains.
E.A. Voigt: 1a, f; 2g; 3 Late Post Pleistocene (Stone Age and Iron Age). The reconstruction of the Iron Age diet; economy and environment North of the Souptansberg, Transvaal.

Spain
J. Altuna: 1a; 2h; 3 Mousterian - Iron Age. Faunal analysis of the Palaeolithic site of La Riera, Ekain, Abluntz; the Iron Age sites in the Basque Country; direction of the archaeological map of Guipuzcoa.
J. Estevez: 1a; 2h; 3 Palaeolithic and later. Faunal analysis of the Neolithic sites of Cingle Vermell, Roc de Migdia and Matutano; faunal analysis of the Mesolithic/Neolithic site of Cova, Fosca (Mallorca) and later sites of San Fornes (Mallorca) and Setefilla (Sevilla); working on faunas from Palaeolithic and Neolithic sites in Catalonia and Castellon.
K. Mariezkkurrena: 1a; 2h; 3 Upper Palaeolithic and later. Faunal analysis of the Palaeolithic sites of Ekain and Erralla and the Medieval site of Aitzorrotz in Guipuzcoa; biometry of the maxillae, mandibulae and metapodial of recent wild ungulates of the Iberian Peninsula.
A. Morales: 1a, e; 2h; 3 Bronze - Iron Age. Standardisation of fish measurements; Spanish faunas from Bronze Age - Iron Age sites.
M.P. Ripoll: 1a; 2h; 3 Mousterian - Iron Age. The study of the faunal remains from Mousterian - Iron Age sites in the Valencia region in Spain; domestication and archeo-economy.

Sweden
E. During: 1a; 2g, h; 3 no. Animal bones from Medieval sites in Moçambique; human skeletal material from the Stone Age, Alvastra, Sweden; Medieval skeletal material from Helgeandsholmen, Stockholm.
P. Ericson: 1a, b, e; 2h; 3 no. Age and sexual dimorphism in seals, specially grey seal.
E. Iregren: 1a; 2h; 3 no. The study of wild as well as Quaternary mammals, with a special interest in elk (Alces alces) and reindeer (Rangifer taran-
dus).
L. Jonsson: 1a, b, d, e, f, g, h; 2h; 3 Viking period - Early Middle Ages. A study of annual seafowl catching in spring and hunting of fox and squirrel in winter, for the Medieval towns of Köpingsvik (Öland) and Sigtuna Upp-
land); also the study of fish scales and ecological changes in the water around the towns (in cooperation with the Freshwater Laboratory in Drott-
ingholm).
R. Larje: 1a; 2g, h; 3 no. Animal bones from Medieval sites in Moçambique; animal bones from Neolithic Paradeisos in Greece; human skeletal material from the Viking Age, Gotland; Medieval skeletal material from Helgeandsholmen, Stockholm.
J. Lepiksaar: 1a, b, v, d, e; 2a, b, c, d, f, h; 3 no. The study of Quaternary fauna of vertebrates in Sweden and the Baltic Sea.
Switzerland
M.L. Chaix: 1a, f; 2g, h; 3 mainly prehistory, but more recent times too.
Study of Capra ibex/comparison fossil and recent (with J. Desse); study of
Neolithic faunas from Switzerland and from the transition Mesolithic - Ne-
olitic; continental snails from Europe, palaeoenvironment and palaeocl-
matology; the study of the fauna of Kerra (Sudan) 3000-1000 B.C.
O. Claude: 1a, b; 2h; 3 no. Evolution de la faune du Mésolithique au Moyen-
Age sur les Alpes du Nord.
J. Desse: 1a, c; 2f, h; 3 fishes-no, mammals-Post Paleolithic. The study of
fish remains in archeological context from Europe and Near Eastern fresh-
water and marine fishes; the study of faunal remains of Post-Paleolithic
sites in France and Western Switzerland.
H. Hartmann-Frick: 1a; 2h; 3 no.
K.H. Hühnermann: Pleistocene mammals in Central Europe.
B. Kaufmann: 1a, e; 2f, h; 3 no. The aurochs (Bos primigenius Bojanus).
B. Lüps-Grundbacher: 1a, b; 2h; 3 no. Analysis of the faunal remains of a
Bronze Age settlement in the Swiss Alps; analysis of the remains of carniv-
ores of Neolithic settlements in Switzerland.
F. Michel: 1a; 2h; 3 no. Study of the osteology of Marmota; the study of the
faunal remains of the Celtic-Roman temple complex of Allmendingen-Thun (in
cooperation with H.R. Stampfli).
J. Schibler: 1a; 2h; 3 Neolithic. Bone artifacts from the Neolithic site of
Twann.
H.R. Stampfli: 1a; 2f, h; 3 no. Study of the faunal remains from Oensingen-
Risiberg (Magdalenian) and Twann (Neolithic).
J. Studer: 1a; 2h; 3 no

Turkey
E. Deniz: 1a, e; 2f; 3 no. Faunal analyses of Kaunos, Kuruçay Höyük and
Acem Höyük.
B. Kuşatman: 1a; 2f; 3 no.

U.S.A.
T. Amarosi: 1a; 2a, h; 3 no. 175 Water st. archaeological project, N.Y.C.;
smoking Pt., Staten Island, N.Y.C.; paleoanthropological excavation at the
hominoid bearing site at Sahabi, Lybia.
C.A. Assaad: 1a; 2a, h; 3 no. Faunal remains from the Late Roman villa at
San giovanni di Ruoti, Italy, with D.G. Steele; faunal analysis of
Roccagloriosa (Salerno), a 1st century B.C. Lucanian site; analysis of
faunal remains from prehistoric and historic sites in the Southwest U.S.A.
F.E. Bayham: 1a, b; 2a; 3 Pleistocene-Holocene. Study of the faunal remains
of Ventana Cave, Arizona, and other southwestern U.S. Holzokam assem-
bliages; Pleistocene extinctions; theoretical problems.
C.W. Beck: 1g; 2h; 3 no.
A.K. Behrensmeyer: 1a; 2g; 3 Early Pleistocene and recent. Taphonomy of
Amboseli Nat. Park, Kenya; palaeoecology/taphonomy Koobi For.
K. Biddick: 1a, b; 2h; 3 no. Animal management and land use on the fen-edge,
Peterborough, B.B.; quantitative aspects of skeletal frequency distribu-
tions and the reconstruction of natural and cultural processes contribut-
ing to these frequencies; Medieval live-stock accounts as supplementary
sources for the understanding of Medieval animal management.
A.E. Bogan: 1a, b, c, d, e, f; 2a; 3 no. Comparison of historic Cherokee and
prehistoric Dallas subsistence; the role of animals in East Tennessee
(Ph.D. research).
P.I. Bogucki: 1a; 2a, h; 3 Neolithic, historic periods. Analysis of the faunal material from Brzesć, C. Poland; analysis of faunal material from Homolka (CSSR); analysis of historic (A.D. 1690-185) faunal remains from Strawberry Bank, New Hampshire, U.S.A.

B.H. Butler: 1a, b, c, d, e; 2a; 3 no. Study of faunal remains from archaeological sites in Texas and Oklahoma.

D.V. Campana: 1h; 2f; 3 Epipaleolithic to Early Neolithic. Research on Natufian and Zagros Protoneolithic bone tools.

G.F. Carter: 1a, b; 2a; 3 Pre-Columbian (pre 1500 A.D.). Study of the chicken in America.

A. Chooyke: 1a; 2h; 3 Bronze Age. Study of resource management and variation in infra-site faunal distribution on a Middle Bronze Age hill-fort in Transdanubian Hungary.

C.E. Cleland: 1a; 2h; 3 12000 B.C.-1650 A.D. Evolution of fishes in the Upper Great-Lake Area.

P.J. Crabtree: 1a; 2h; 3 Anglo-Saxon (early historic British Isles). Analysis of fauna from Early Anglo-Saxon West Stow; fauna from Dún Ailinne Ireland.

D.C. Crater: 1a; 2g; 3 no. Early domestication in Malawi (Africa); Later Stone Age hunting in Malawi; ethnoarchaeological bone accumulations of the Busa, Zambia.

T.E. Emerson: 1a; 2a; 3 recent. Articulation of wild-life ecology studies with archaeology concentrated on white-tailed deer, Odocoileus virginianus.

A. Fradkin: 1a, b, e; 2a; 3 Protohistory and history. Cherokee - 18th century to early 19th century.

C.G. Frison: Archaeozoological research of the populations of Bison bison and Antilocapra americana; the study of butchering methods and the structure of populations.

D. Geddes: 1a; 2h; 3 Mesolithic, Neolithic, Iron Age. Fauna of several late Meso- and Early Neolithic sites in Southern France; first domestication; study of the fauna from four Mesolithic-Neolithic stratified sites in Catalonia, with a focus on hunter-gatherer subsistence adaptations and early animal husbandry.

D. Gifford: 1a; 2g; 3 Neolithic. Neolithic sites in East Africa - pastoral stock; later prehistoric livestock use in the Iberian peninsula (planned).

R.W. Graham: 1a; 2a; 3 Late Pleistocene. Geological, paleoenvironmental and cultural record Kimmiswick and Barnhart sites of Central Mississippi River valley.

D.K. Grayson: 1a; 2a; 3 Late Pleistocene-Holocene. Analysis of the vertebrate remains from Hidden Cave, Nevada (Late Pleistocene-Holocene); analysis of the small mammals from Gatecliff Shelter, Central Nevada (Holocene).

D. Guthrie: 1a; 2a; 3 Paleoindian - Paleolithic.

A. Harris: The study of the faunal remains from A.D. 1200-1300 from Bandalur National Monument, New Mexico, U.S.A.; the study of the vertebrate fauna from Chimney Rock, Southwestern Colorado, U.S.A. This is undertaken under the auspices of the Mesa Verde Research Centre, University of Colorado, to get information on climatic variations and utilization of resources by the Indians.

H.M. Hecker: 1a; 2f; 3 Mesolithic and Early Neolithic. Origin and development of animal domestication in the Nile village of Madi in Egypt; Tell el-Aamauna (Egypt) faunal analysis research project (New Kingdom site, 1300 B.C.).

B.C. Hesse: 1a; 2b, f; 3 no. Late Pleistocene-Early Holocene archaeozoology in the Zagros; prehistoric animal use in the Chilean Andes.

F.C. Hill: 1e, f; 2a; 3 no. Faunal studies from various North-American archaeological sites, emphasizing analysis of freshwater fishes and molluscs.
E. Isaac: la, b, d, e; 3 no. Influence of religion on zoodomestication.
T. Kehoe: la; 2a; 3 no. The study of circumboreal animal drives with the
emphasis on bison drives and butchering techniques of the northwestern
plains area of North America through excavations, Indian interviews, and
searching the historical records.
J.D. Kent: 1a; 2b; 3 no. Methods for differentiating wild from domesticated
N.W. Camelidae; herding adaptations in circum-lacustrine Andean environ-
ments of Bolivia and Peru – especially in areas of Lakes Titicaca, Junin,
Salinas, and Poopo; Californian desert vertebrates, especially reptiles.
R.C. Klein: 1a; 2g, h; 3 Stone Age in Southern Africa and Spain. Analysis of
faunal remains from several later Pleistocene and Holocene sites in South
Africa; analysis of faunal remains from Magdaleniun III Cave Site of El
Juyo in Northern Spain.
R.C. MacNeish: 1b; 2a, b; 3 Pre-ceramic. Study of the domestication of plants
and animals in the Andes or South Peru.
T.J. Martin: la, b, c, e, f; 2a; 3 no. Study of the faunal remains from Fort
Quiatenon (18th century, French trading port in Indiana) and prehistoric
sites in the Upper Great Lake region.
D.G. Matthiesen: 1b; 2a, g, h; 3 no. Bird fossils from Olduvai Gorge; bird
and mammal remains from San Francisco Bay middens; African bird fossils in
general; owl pellet taphonomy.
J. McArldle: 1a; 2a, f; 3 Neolithic, origin of domestication. The studies of
the faunal remains from a series of sites in Western New Mexico.
R.H. Meadow: 1a, b; 3d, f; 3 no. The study of faunal remains from Tepe
Yahya; a 5th-1st mil. B.C. site located south of Kerman in S.E. Iran; fau-
nal remains from Balakot, near Somniani (late 4th-early 2nd mil. B.C.) and
Mehrgarh, near Dardhar (6th-3rd mil. B.C.), both located in Baluchistan,
Pakistan.
R.C. Nedlock: 1a; 2a; 3 no. The manner in which methodological variation in
analysis affects the result of the analysis computer applications in faunal
analysis; prehistoric environments in Arkansas, particularly the Ozark
Highlands; human ecology in prehistoric Arkansas.
S.J. Miller: 1a; 2a; 3 no. Identification of archaeological faunas from Wes-
tern U.S.A.; paleoecology, taphonomy and bone technology of a Paleo-Indian
extinct megafauna site in Western U.S.A. (Idaho).
K.M. Moore: 1a; 2a, b; 3 Late Pre-eramic periods in N. and S. America. Cave
sites in Eastern Kentucky, Junin Province, Peru.
J.W. Olsen: 1a, b, c, d; 2a, d; 3 Neolithic - Post-Pleistocene. Human/animal
relationships in the Philippines; the origins of domestic dog; rise of
animal husbandry in East Asia.
S.J. Olsen: 1a, b, c, d, e; 2a, b, e; 3 prehistoric. Study of the ancestry
of domestic dog; the beginnings of animal domestication; in general faunal
analysis from prehistoric sites in Southwest U.S. and historical East U.S.;
the origins of the domestic horse in China.
S.L. Olsen: 1a, b; 2a, d; 3 Pleistocene/Holocene transition; micro-wear on
bone artifacts; paleoecology of Southwestern U.S.A.; domestication of bovids.
P.W. Parmelee: 1a, b, e; 2a; 3 no. Pleistocene cave fauna studies; several
faunal samples from archaeological sites, both prehistoric and historic.
M. Pohl: 2a; 2b (Meso America). Study of North Florida middens.
A.M. Rea: 1b; 2a; 3 Pleistocene through historic.
R.W. Redding: 1a; 2f, h; 3 no. Fayyum project in Egypt; Tepe Sharatabad in
Iran; modeling sheep/goat pastoralism.
C.A. Reed: Study of the fauna of Late Pleistocene silts in Nubia (in coopera-
tion with P. Turnbull).
E.J. Reitz: 1 vertebrates; 2a, b; 3 no. St. Augustine, Florida, U.S.A.; Puerto Real, Haiti 1503 A.D.; allometry.
M. Shimada: Royal Ontario Museum Peruvian expedition Princeton University - Bataste Grande - La Leche archaeological project; university of Tokyo expedition to Nuclear America.
P. Shipman: 1a, 2a, g, 3 mostly Plio-Pleistocene. Analysis of early "butchery" sites (2-5 m.y.) in Africa; analysis of early "butchery" sites (14000-10000 B.P.) in N. America.
D.A. Singer: 1e; 2a; 3 Historic/Colonial.
B.D. Smith: 1a, b; 2a; 3 no. Theoretical-methodological problems in faunal analysis determining seasonality of death of animal species; determining electively of exploitation of animal species.
J.B. Sparling: 1a, b, c, d; 2a; 3 1000 B.C.-1525 A.D. Study of nutritional inferences from animal remains; study of production and uses of bone tool assemblages; study of subsistence patterns reflected in archaeological faunal remains; study of insects as human food archaeological implications.
D.J. Steele: 1a, e, f; 2a, h; 3 -. Study of faunal remains of the Late Roman villa at San Giovanni Ruoti; analysis of faunal remains from pre-historic sites in the Southwest U.S.A.; man's utilisation of marine resources along the Gulf of Mexico.
J.J. Teal Jr.: 1a, b; 2a, b; 3 earliest domestication. Study of the domestication of the arctic musk ox; study of arid zone forms; study of tropical zone forms.
P.T. Turnbull: 1a; 2f, h; 3 no. Faunal analysis of Allahdino, a Harappan site in the Lower Indus Valley, Pakistan; the fauna of the Late Pleistocene sites of Nubia (in cooperation with C.A. Reed); the fauna of M'lefaat, an occupation site on the Khazir River, N.E. Iraq.
P. Wapnish: 1a; 2f; 3 no. The study of faunal materials from Tell Gemmek in Israel; archaeozoology in the context of historical documents; folk taxonomy in the Ancient Near East.
B. Whatley Styles: 1a, e; 2a; 3 Holocene Early Archaic through Mississippian periods of Midwestern prehistory. Early and Middle Archaic adaptations in the Central Mississippi River valley, Illinois, U.S.A. as viewed from the Modoc Rock Shelter Site; Archaic and Woodland subsistence in the Central and Lower Illinois River valleys, Illinois, U.S.A. as viewed from a whole series of archaeological sites.
J. Wheeler: Study of the origin and development of pastoralism in the Near East and Peru; faunal remains from high altitude (5,000 m above sea level) archaeological sites in Puno and Junin, Peru; development of techniques for differentiation between the remains of archaeological and modern camelidæ.
E.S. Wing: 1a, b, c, d, e; 2a, b; 3 no. Origin and dispersal of domestic animals in the Andes; the use of animals on the Caribbean coastal plain (Southeastern U.S.A., Middle America, West Indies).
R.G. Wolff: 1a; 2a, b, g, h; 3 no. Study of the Paleoecology of the Paleolithic sites at Hoxne, and Clacton-on-Sea (England); study of the Paleoecology of Pleistocene mammalian fauna from Inglis, Florida.
B.C. Yates: 1a; 3 no. The role of rodents in faunal remains; computer methods in archaeozoology.
D.R. Yesner: 1a, b, f; 2a, c; 3 no. Archaeology of Casco Bay Maine; archaeology of N. Alaska Peninsula.
A.C. Ziegler: 1a, b; 2c; 3 no. Identification of Hawaiian archaeologically bird and mammal remains from archaeological sites from other Asiatic islands.
U.S.S.R.
E.G. Andreeva: The study of the fauna of the Neolithic settlements Černaja Gora and Vladyčinskaja in the region of Rjazan and Volodary in the region of Gor'kij; the study of the fauna of Pronskij (9th-12th c.); the study of the faunal remains of prehistoric settlements along the Kama river in the area of Perm.
V.N. Bibiková: The study of fauna complexes of Neolithic, Eneolithic and later cultures in Southeast Europe; the study of stock-breeding through the analyses of osteological material.
N.I. Buriľak-Abramovič: Birds of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic sites in the Caucasus; the fauna of Neolithic and Eneolithic sites in the Caucasus; the fauna of the Late Palaeolithic Okuma Cave in the Caucasus; the fauna of the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic layers in the cave of Chapynypšache in South Abchazie in the Caucasus; the fauna of the classic site of Eürä in Abchazie; the fauna of the Must'erskoe (Palaeolithic) culture in the cave of Cchal-Citela in Imeritu in Western Georgia.
K. Paaver: The study of the changeability and the evolution of the micro-structure of the bone tissue of subfossil and recent domesticated and wild mammals; the history of the Holocene teriofauna of the Baltic area; the method of research of subfossil mammal bones.
A.G. Petrenko: Research of hunting and stock-breeding from the Neolithic till the Middle Ages in the northeast of European Russia.
I.G. Pidopliško: The study of Palaeolithic economy, houses and settlements; the study of Palaeolithic environment; the study of the fauna from Neolithic and Bronze Age settlements, the study of dog, cattle, pig etc.; the study of methods of relative age determination such as the Collageen-method and others.
V.V. Štéglova: 1a; 2h. The study of the faunal remains from Neolithic, Iron Age and Medieval settlements in White Russia; the mammal remains from the Late Palaeolithic settlements of Bergyžkaja and Jurovižskaja in east and northeast White Russia.
N.G. Timčenko: The study of Medieval faunas in the Ukraine, Podneprov'e, the region of the Dnjester and the area east of the Ukraine; the study of faunal remains amongst others of the Zarubineckaja culture and the Skytian culture before the Middle Ages.
A.S. Umanskaja: The study of the avifaune of the Neogene and Antropogene period; the study of domestic birds.

Vietnam
Vu Thê Long: 1a, b; 2d; 3 no.
Lê Văn Thuệ: 1a, b; 2d; 3 no.

Yugoslavia
S. Bličić-Teržić: 1a; 2h; 3 Neolithic and Iron Age. Study of the faunal remains from Colorut (Starčevo) and Gomolava (Hallstadt layers) in the Vojvodina.

The Newsletter, Addresslist and list of Current Research Projects was corrected and typed by ms. E. Rondaan-Veger.