are described, while the last chapter discusses the use of tamed animals such as Elephants, Cheetahs, Mongooses, Cormorants and birds of prey.

One misses a discussion about the fact that animals were not domesticated in North America and the fact stockbreeding reached Japan at a late date, ca. 100 BC, although the inhabitants of the Japanese islands had produced and used pottery and lived a sedentary life since 7000 BC. Why did this Jomon period lasted for so hunting-gathering and why abandoned virtually overnight by animal husbandry and the cultivation of rice some 2000 years ago?.

It is annoying to see that of the literature on which the book is based only part is to be found in the references, so that in many instances it is impossible to find the publications if one wants to use the information in another context. However, for readability it is a good formula to quote every reference within the text.

All in all as I mentioned at the beginning, *Der Mensch und seine Haustiere* is a good reference providing excellent overview of archaeozoological knowledge at the end of the twentieth century. I wish that this work could be translated into English in the way that Zeuner's work was translated from English into German in the sixties, but preferably with a more complete bibliography than in the present edition.

Literature

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A.T. Clason

Announcements

MEETINGS:

The XIII Congress of the International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences will take place in Forli, Italy, September 8-14, 1996. For further information contact:

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