

NOTICE TO READERS AND CONTRIBUTORS

The purpose of *RADIOCARBON* is to publish technical and interpretative articles on all aspects of ^{14}C and other cosmogenic isotopes, as well as lists of ^{14}C dates produced by various laboratories. In addition, we present regional compilations of published and unpublished dates along with interpretative text. Besides the triennial Proceedings of Radiocarbon Conferences, we publish Proceedings of conferences in related fields. Organizers interested in such arrangements should contact the Managing Editor for information.

Our regular issues include NOTES AND COMMENTS, LETTERS TO THE EDITOR, RADIOCARBON UPDATES and ANNOUNCEMENTS. Authors are invited to extend discussions or raise pertinent questions regarding the results of investigations that have appeared on our pages. These sections also include short technical notes to disseminate information concerning innovative sample preparation procedures. Laboratories may also seek assistance in technical aspects of radiocarbon dating. Book reviews are encouraged.

Manuscripts. Papers may be submitted on floppy diskettes and as printed copy. When submitting a manuscript, include three printed copies, double-spaced. When the final copy is prepared after review, please provide a floppy diskette along with one printed copy. We will accept, in order of preference, WordPerfect 5.1 or 5.0, Microsoft Word, Wordstar or any IBM word-processing software program. ASCII files, MS DOS and CPM-formatted diskettes are also acceptable. The diskettes should be either $3\frac{1}{2}$ " (720 k or 1.44 mb) or $5\frac{1}{4}$ " (360 k or 1.2 mb). Papers should follow the recommendations in INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS (*Radiocarbon*, 1992, vol. 34, no. 1, p. 177–185). Offprints are available upon request. Our deadlines for submitting manuscripts are:

<i>For</i>	<i>Date</i>
Vol. 35, No. 3, 1993	May 1, 1993
Vol. 36, No. 1, 1994	September 1, 1993
Vol. 36, No. 2, 1994	January 1, 1994

Half-life of ^{14}C . In accordance with the decision of the Fifth Radiocarbon Dating Conference, Cambridge, England, 1962, all dates published in this volume (as in previous volumes) are based on the Libby value, 5568 yr, for the half-life. This decision was reaffirmed at the 11th International Radiocarbon Conference in Seattle, Washington, 1982. Because of various uncertainties, when ^{14}C measurements are expressed as dates in years BP, the accuracy of the dates is limited, and refinements that take some but not all uncertainties into account may be misleading. The mean of three recent determinations of the half-life, 5730 ± 40 yr, (*Nature*, 1962, vol. 195, no. 4845, p. 984), is regarded as the best value presently available. Published dates in years BP can be converted to this basis by multiplying them by 1.03.

AD/BC Dates. In accordance with the decision of the Ninth International Radiocarbon Conference, Los Angeles and San Diego, California, 1976, the designation of AD/BC, obtained by subtracting AD 1950 from conventional BP determinations is discontinued in *RADIOCARBON*. Authors or submitters may include calendar estimates as a comment, and report these estimates as cal AD/BC, citing the specific calibration curve used to obtain the estimate. Calibrated dates should be reported as "cal BP" or "cal AD/BC" according to the consensus of the Twelfth International Radiocarbon Conference, Trondheim, Norway, 1985.

Measuring $\delta^{14}\text{C}$. In Volume 3, 1961, we endorsed the notation, Δ (Lamont VIII, 1961), for geochemical measurements of ^{14}C activity, corrected for isotopic fractionation in samples and in the NBS oxalic-acid standard. The value of $\delta^{14}\text{C}$ that entered the calculation of Δ was defined by reference to Lamont VI, 1959, and was corrected for age. This fact has been lost sight of, by editors as well as by authors, and recent papers have used $\delta^{14}\text{C}$ as the observed deviation from the standard. At the New Zealand Radiocarbon Dating Conference it was recommended to use $\delta^{14}\text{C}$ only for age-corrected samples. Without an age correction, the value should then be reported as percent of modern relative to 0.95 NBS oxalic acid (Proceedings of the 8th Conference on Radiocarbon Dating, Wellington, New Zealand, 1972). The Ninth International Radiocarbon Conference, Los Angeles and San Diego, California, 1976, recommended that the reference standard, 0.95 NBS oxalic acid activity, be normalized to $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -19\text{‰}$.

In several fields, however, age corrections are not possible. $\delta^{14}\text{C}$ and Δ , uncorrected for age, have been used extensively in oceanography, and are an integral part of models and theories. Thus, for the present, we continue the editorial policy of using Δ notations for samples not corrected for age.