INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

GENERAL GUIDELINES

*RADIOCARBON* is an international journal published three times a year in the United States. Besides our regular issues, which consist mainly of articles of original research, reports of techniques, and date lists, we also publish proceedings of international conferences on radiocarbon dating and related fields. These may appear in Special Issues (see below) or in volumes outside the regular journal series. We ask contributors to use simple, straightforward language. We prefer the active rather than the passive voice and encourage the use of “I” or “we” in manuscripts. We also use American spelling and usage rather than British (e.g., “program” instead of “programme” and “z” instead of “s” in many words), and ask foreign contributors to consult with English-language experts before submitting their manuscripts. All manuscripts will pass peer review before acceptance.


We accept manuscripts in triplicate with a cover letter that includes the author’s telephone number, fax number and e-mail address. All copy, including the abstract, figure captions, acknowledgments and references, must be double-spaced, and printed on one side of the paper. Leave adequate space (minimum 1" or 2.5 cm) at left and right margins and at least 1.5" or 4 cm at top and bottom margins. Number all pages including the references, tables and figures. Include a floppy diskette with three printed copies of the final manuscript. Word-processing files should be in one of the following formats, in order of preference: 1) FrameMaker (we can supply our template on request); 2) WordPerfect, Microsoft Word, WordStar, Ami Pro or RTF; 3) ASCII (plain text). (See “Figures” below for computerized graphics specifications.) We can accommodate either 3.5" (720KB or 1.44MB) or 5.25" (360KB or 1.2MB) IBM-format diskettes. We can also accept text files sent via e-mail; binary files can be submitted as uuencoded e-mail or via ftp (contact us for details).

SECTIONS OF THE JOURNAL

1. Research Articles or Reports (for organization, see below)
2. Date Lists (for organization, see below)
3. Notes and Comments, Letters to the Editor, Discussions
4. Radiocarbon Updates – news of interest to the radiocarbon community
5. Book Reviews
6. Laboratories (generally at the end of each volume)
7. Author Index
8. General Index
9. Announcements – advertisements, publications, meetings, job openings
REPORTING $^{14}$C dates

We report $^{14}$C ages in years BP (Before Present) without the word, “years” [Example: 2750 ± 50 BP]. AD/BC dates or calendric estimates are reported only in conjunction with calibrated ranges. In this instance, use the most recent calibration curves and cite (as of this printing, Vol. 35(1): Calibration 1993). Designate calibrated ages “cal” [Examples: cal AD 1230; 3270 cal BC]. We use BP, AD, BC as symbols, rather than abbreviations, and thus, do not use periods (full stops) with them. Include proper citation (laboratory number and reference) in manuscripts in which $^{14}$C dates appear.

SI units


Print unit symbols in roman type, leaving a space between the number and unit [Example: 5 ka]. A period does not follow unit symbols. Use a hyphen between number and symbol for an adjective [Examples: 5 m or 5-m depth, not 5m or 5m depth]. No space separates the numerical value and symbols for degree, degree Celsius, %, %o, minute and second of plane angle. [Examples: 10°, 10°C, 15%, -25%o, 35°45’]. A short list of preferred symbols follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Symbol</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>above sea level</td>
<td>asl</td>
<td>milligram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ampere</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>milliliter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centimeter</td>
<td>cm</td>
<td>millimeter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day</td>
<td>d or day</td>
<td>million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>degree Celsius</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td>minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electron volt</td>
<td>eV</td>
<td>mole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gram</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>nano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hour</td>
<td>h or hr</td>
<td>registered trademark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelvin</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilogram</td>
<td>kg</td>
<td>sievert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilometer</td>
<td>km</td>
<td>thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liter</td>
<td>liter</td>
<td>trademark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meter</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>volt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>micro</td>
<td>µ</td>
<td>year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ORGANIZATION OF A MANUSCRIPT

Use 10 point type size throughout. Arrange research articles or reports to include the following sections:

1. TITLE - boldface capitals at the left margin - avoid abbreviations [Times Roman 10 pt.]
2. AUTHOR(S) - italic capitals at the left margin - full first name or two initials with spaces between and periods (full stops) after initials. [Example: AUSTIN LONG and R. S. KRA]
3. Affiliation(s) - roman caps and lower case at the left margin - addresses should be complete, including zip or country code numbers. Add USA for the United States. Use numbered footnotes for more than two addresses, or change of address. [Example: 1Present address: Department of Geosciences, The University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721 USA [8 pt.]. For more details, see below.
4. ABSTRACT. - boldface small caps at the left margin. Text begins on the same line, double spaced - a concise summary (ca. 200 words), containing objectives, methods and results.
5. INTRODUCTION - boldface caps [10 pt. initial cap; small for the rest] at the left margin
6. METHODS or DESCRIPTIVE BACKGROUND - not METHODOLOGY or MATERIALS AND METHODS
7. RESULTS or DISCUSSION
8. CONCLUSIONS
9. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS - should be brief
10. REFERENCES - at the left margin. For details, see below. Use 10 pt. in manuscript.
11. TABLES - initial cap, small caps following at the top left margin of the table. For details, see below.
12. Figures (Fig.) - with separate captions. For details, see below. Use 10 pt. in manuscript.

TEXTUAL ELEMENTS

HEADINGS - as above (INTRODUCTION, etc.)

Subheading 1 - boldface initial capitals, at the left margin

Subheading 2 - italics, at the left margin.

Subheading 3. - italics, with a period (full stop) and text following.

Running Heads - these appear at the top of each page (after the title page). The right-hand, odd-numbered page bears a summary of the title. Authors should check these carefully for meaning and clarity. The left-hand, even-numbered folio bears the authors’ names.

Footnotes - avoid if possible, but when necessary, cite with superscripts in Arabic numerals in the text and at the bottom of the same page. Footnote an author’s address in the same manner, using consecutive numbers for more than two affiliations, e.g., G. T. Cook,1 D. D. Harkness,2 B. F. Miller,2 E. M. Scott,3 M. S. Baxter1 and T. C. Aitchison.3

Equations - center, leaving ample but not excessive space above and below. Use roman, not italic symbols. For complex equations, use the Equation Editor of your software program, or print clearly by hand in manuscript for us to set. Number equations, enclosing the number in parentheses at the right margin. Use punctuation (e.g., a period) at the end of the sentence or paragraph. Do not use punctuation (e.g., a colon) preceding the equation. Use the exponent ½ to designate a square root e.g., x⅓.
Tables — must include table number and title at the top left margin of the table. Use the Table or Column Function of your software program, or separate columns with tabs. Do not use the space bar to separate items in the table. Clearly mark columnar headings, using initial caps and lower case lettering. Avoid spaces within the table. Do not use ditto marks. Use two hyphens for missing data. For footnotes, place the appropriate symbol in superscript to the right of the item to be noted. Place footnotes at the bottom of the table (even if it extends beyond one page) and cite in order (from left to right, top to bottom) in the following sequence: *, †; ‡; § (if more symbols are needed, use **, ††, etc.). Place tables at the end of the manuscript. Identify all tables in the text, so that we know where to place them.

Figures — original line drawings, glossies, laser prints or halftones. Submit graphics on disk or as camera-ready copy. We can accept the following computer graphics formats: PCX (preferred), BMP, CorelDraw, EPS, GEM, HPGL, PhotoCD, PICT, TIFF and WPG. Resolutions of scanned graphics should be no less than 300 dpi for line drawings, 150 dpi for halftones. (Please submit graphics as separate files, rather than including them in word processing files, and send printed copies and/or originals along with the computer files.) The quality of the end-product depends directly on the illustration that the author provides. Figures should be reduced as much as possible, not exceeding the size of the printed page, 5.5" × 7.5" (ca. 14 cm × 19 cm). Figures must have captions, numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals. Place figure captions on a separate page, not with the figure. Provide a key or explain all symbols that appear in the figure, denoting the symbol on the figure or in the caption. Do not identify symbols in the text. Identify all figures in the text, so that we know where to place them. Write out the word “Figure” when it is part of the sentence (e.g., Figure 1 shows...) and abbreviate it when it is in parentheses (e.g., (Fig. 1)). Designate multiple parts of a figure with capital letters (e.g., Fig. 1A, 1B). Clearly identify illustrations (by taping a piece of paper to the reverse) with author’s name and figure number. Use gloss-coated paper for laser prints. We reserve the right to reduce figures in order to save space, when possible without compromising legibility. We may also retype labels in a figure to conform to our stylistic requirements. Some papers necessitate the use of reprinted figures (e.g., a history or overview of a particular subject). In such a case, we ask the author to request permission to reprint the figure or table from the publisher, and usually from the author(s) as well. We will provide a permission-request form.

Measurements and Numbers — always use SI or metric units (see above). Use English units only in parentheses, in combination with metric units. Numerical values used in conjunction with units should be in Arabic (e.g., 25 cm). Spell out numbers up through ten when unaccompanied by units of measurement [Example: The procedure lasted eight days, but, The procedure lasted 18 d]. For more than one number in a series, use Arabic numbers [Example: We measured 2 bone, 3 charcoal and 5 peat samples]. To denote duration of time or inclusive page numbers, use an en dash (–), not a hyphen (-) [Examples: The procedure takes 8–10 d; ; 24–36.] Do not join numbers in a range with an en dash; write out prepositions and conjunctions. [Examples: The procedure takes between 8 and 10 d; the calibrated range is 1350 to 1480 cal BC.] Precede isotope symbols in superscript (e.g., 14C, 36Cl). We encourage the use of 14C in the text. It is acceptable to begin a sentence with 14C. Isotope names are usually first appearance in the text, in headings and titles of tables; symbols preceded by mass numbers in superscript follow throughout the manuscript. We prefer negative exponents over reciprocals [Example: 1/kg = 1 kg⁻¹]. Do not use raised dots. Use a comma in a 5-digit number, but not in a 4-digit number [Example: 50,000, 5000, not 50 000 or 5,000].

Symbols, Abbreviations, Acronyms and Greek Letters — clearly define abbreviations or acronyms at their first appearance in the text [Example: Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS); one standard deviation (1σ)]. Use symbols, such as >, <, with Arabic numerals. We use “ca.” or — with
numerals, but “about” or “approximately” with words [Example: The procedure lasted approximately eight days]. Other abbreviations include: i.e., e.g., vs., et al. Write out Greek letters, e.g., alpha, beta and gamma, in their first appearance; use Greek letters thereafter. In cases of symbol-intensive texts, include a tabular list of symbols and terms.

**Punctuation** — terminal punctuation and commas follow quotation marks. [Example: Smith (1989) judged these results “conclusive”, but Jones (1990) dismissed them as “egregiously flawed”.

**COMPANY NAMES, PRODUCTS, TRADEMARKS**

Give the address of a company, designating the specific branch, after its first use in the text. Quote the exact product name, with model number, if applicable, followed by a trademark, ™, or registered trademark, ®, symbol. Use the appropriate symbol at each occurrence in the text, including titles, tables and figures.

**LEGES RADIOCARBONIS**

We offer these selected rules of usage that we have acquired over the years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>afterpulse</td>
<td>half-life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMS</td>
<td>ID = inner diameter; OD = outer diameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anticoincidence</td>
<td>LSC = liquid scintillation counting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bidecadal</td>
<td>multicomponent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crossdate, crosstalk; cross-check, cross-match</td>
<td>one-half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D = deuterium</td>
<td>percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>database</td>
<td>percent modern carbon = pMC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do not break line in the middle of a molecule</td>
<td>per mil = %o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do not use dendroyear; use calendar year</td>
<td>photomultiplier tube = PMT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas-fir; bristlecone pine</td>
<td>Preboreal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eastern Europe</td>
<td>postglacial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eggshell</td>
<td>pulse-height spectra (or discrimination)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elevation, not altitude</td>
<td>relationship = relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endpoint</td>
<td>rockshester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equations in roman, not italic or boldface</td>
<td>Subatlantic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>factor of merit = FM</td>
<td>Subboreal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>figure of merit (E²/B) = FM</td>
<td>time scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floodplain</td>
<td>™ and ® used every time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>groundwater</td>
<td>wavelength</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>³H = tritium</td>
<td>X-ray</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CITATION OF PUBLICATIONS IN TEXT**

Cite all references in the text and list them in the reference section. Textual citations should give the author(s) and date with no punctuation between them. Place the citation within parentheses, unless the authors are part of the sentence [Examples: (Cook and Anderson 1993); Cook and Anderson (1993) described…]. A page, table or figure number should follow a colon, after a space [Example: Povinec: 406]. We no longer use the ampersand character (&) with references; use “and” throughout. Cite the names of 1–3 authors and use *et al.* for more than 3 authors [Examples: (Taylor, Long and Kra 1992); (Bard et al. 1990)]. Separate two or more references by semicolons [Example: (Scott et al. 1992; Bard et al. 1990)]. Cite several works by the same author by date only, separated by commas [Example: (Trumbore 1988, 1992)]. Repeat multiple citations; do not use *op. cit.* or *ibid.*
Instructions to Authors

Author(s) should determine the order (alphabetical or chronological) for multiple references in the text.

Cite data from notes or observations with dates, if known, or as (ms.) in the text, and use the proper citation in the references (see below). Cite an unpublished manuscript (e.g., a doctoral dissertation) with the year in the text. Refer to a personal communication in the text, not in the references. Include the date of the communication whenever possible at the end of the citation [Example: W. S. Broecker, personal communication 1993].

REFERENCES

Place all textual citations in the reference section at the end of the manuscript. Continue to use 10 pt. type size and double spacing. Material not cited in the text should not appear in the references. List all authors in the references; do not use et al. We require full titles of articles and inclusive pages. We do not cite references by number. Use initials (with periods) instead of first names in the references. We do not abbreviate journal titles. For each reference entry, use the hanging indent or paragraph style function of your software program, and type the entry without hard returns, tabs or multiple spaces. Do not place references in columns; we will do this after typesetting.

Arrange citations alphabetically by author’s last name. A single-author entry comes before a multi-author entry beginning with the same name. Example:


In entries with the same first author, alphabetize by second author, etc. For more than one reference by the same author, cite the oldest publication first. Two or more works by the same author in the same year are distinguished by letters after the date. Example:


Use four underline characters to indicate multiple references by the same author; no period or space follows the underline. Example:


Do not use the extended underline when co-authors follow the first author. Example:


For foreign names that include, e.g., “van”, “van der” or “de”, alphabetize by the whole name. Example:

de Jong, A. F. M.; Van Strydonck, M.; van der Plicht, J.

Following is our reference format for:

1. Article in a periodical:
Instructions to Authors

1. Author’s surname, initials of given name, year of publication (no commas before or after), title.  
   Name of periodical (in italics or underlined) volume(number): inclusive pages. Example:

2. Book citation:
   Same as above for authors and year. Italicize and capitalize title of book. City of publication, publisher: number of pages. Example:

3. Article in edited Proceedings:
   The citation should follow the examples of Stuiver and Pearson, above.
   If an organization is considered the author of an entry, list the organization as author. Example:

   Works “in press” must actually be in press, i.e., accepted for publication by a journal. “In press” should follow the citation if the date of publication is known. If date of publication is not known, “in press,” set off by commas, should replace the date. Examples:

   If an author confidently expects to publish a manuscript before the galley proof is returned, he/she may use blank page numbers (000-000). Place (ms.) after the authors for a manuscript that has been submitted but is not yet accepted. Example:
   Lassey, K. R., Tate, K. R., Sparks, R. J. and Claydon, J. J. (ms.) Historic measurements of radiocarbon in New Zealand soils. Submitted to Radiocarbon.

   Cite an unpublished manuscript, such as a doctoral dissertation, in the same manner, and include the date after (ms.) Do not use italics for an unpublished manuscript. Example:

   Cite a published manuscript as a book. Example:

   For a manuscript in preparation, give as much information as possible. Example:

   For a paper that was presented at a conference but not published, give the author, (ms.), year, title, site and date of the conference. Example:
BOOK REVIEWS

Book reviews should not exceed two pages and should bear headings as follows:


The reviewer's name and full affiliation should appear at the end of the review.

SPECIAL ISSUES

The length of a manuscript in a regular issue is unrestricted, but may not exceed 12 printed pages (ca. 600–700 words per page, including ca. 4 figures and 2 tables) in Conference Proceedings. The Editors, Associate Editors and outside referees read all papers, and judge them on scientific merit and relevance to the journal. Presentation of a paper at a conference does not guarantee publication in the Proceedings issue. If the publication of an accepted manuscript is delayed, we will place it in the next available regular issue. The editors will consider for publication only those manuscripts submitted in proper format by the conference deadline. Workshop Proceedings, whether or not associated with an International Radiocarbon Conference, may appear in a Special Issue. Discussions, i.e., questions and answers following a session, or communications about an article, may be appended to papers. Proceedings follow the general program schedule of the conference or workshop.

THE PUBLICATION PROCESS

The following scenario describes the Radiocarbon publication process: An author submits a manuscript to the Radiocarbon office. We acknowledge receipt of the manuscript, schedule it for a particular issue and select one or two reviewers. We consider the relevance of each review, augment it if necessary, and return the edited manuscript to the corresponding author, along with the reviewers' comments. The corresponding (usually the senior) author prepares the final, revised version of the manuscript, adhering to the recommendations of the editors and reviewers, and returns it to the Radiocarbon office, along with a diskette and original figures (or computer graphics files). We then prepare galley proofs directly from the diskette, size and make prints of the figures and send galley proofs to the author for final checking. We enclose a page charge/offprint order form along with the proofs. The author carefully marks corrections in red and returns the order form (even if no offprints are wanted), proofs and manuscript to Radiocarbon within three days. We then prepare a camera-ready copy of the issue, and send it, along with mailing labels and an offprint order form, to the printer (press), who prints, binds and mails the books. We cannot estimate, with a high degree of certainty, the duration of this process, as numerous factors and variables may affect any aspect of publication.

DEADLINES

Generally, we adhere to the following schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>September 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>January 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>May 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Downloaded from https://www.cambridge.org/core. IP address: 54.70.40.11, on 24 Oct 2018 at 09:30:13, subject to the Cambridge Core terms of use, available at https://www.cambridge.org/core/terms. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033822200014405
DATE LISTS

In general, the format of the date list should follow the style shown in the most recent issue of Radiocarbon. Entries should be brief and precise, yet informative and easily understood by the general reader as well as by the specialist. A Comment should follow every sample or series description, in which the submitter(s) of the sample(s) discuss(es) the significance of the result. Authors should make liberal reference to published literature. When this is not available, it is the responsibility of the dating laboratory to collect the pertinent facts, by requiring the submitter to provide them in publishable form. We encourage the use of maps, tables and figures to fully describe the location of sites, the provenience and comprehensive data surrounding the sample(s). Authors should also describe, in some detail, the methods of collection, storage, sample pretreatment and measurement that they have used. Also, we would like to know the standards, protocol for quality assurance and the calibration program that the laboratory uses.

For geochemical measurements, the accepted standards are:

1. 0.95 times the age-corrected (to AD 1950) activity of NBS Oxalic Acid I (δ13C = −19.0‰)

Report geochemical measurements as per cent of modern carbon (pMC), but where 13C/12C assays are available or reasonably assumed, we recommend the Δ notation. See Stuiver and Polach (1977) Radiocarbon 19(3): 355–363 for further discussion. List values of δ13C when known. Laboratories should retain records of δ14C values in accessible form, whether or not they are published in the original entries.

Dates should be expressed in years BP (before AD 1950). Report calendar estimates and ranges in the Comment as cal AD/BC, citing the specific calibration curve and program used to calculate the estimate. We recommend using the curves and programs in Calibration 1993 (Vol. 35, No. 1). Always cite the laboratory number, e.g., A-1320, when referring to a date in the same list or another publication. If the date has been published previously, give the reference.

Title, authors and affiliations are the same as for general articles. Date lists need no abstracts; they start with an introduction and acknowledgments. Divide date lists into sections, e.g., ARCHAEOLOGICAL SAMPLES. Further subdivide dates under geographic headings, e.g., UNITED STATES, ILLINOIS, etc. Each sample should have a descriptive name, usually that of the locality of collection, and preferably, a name different from those of all other samples. Each description, for a series or a single sample, should include the following: Laboratory number, descriptive name, date expressed in years BP (all in boldface), δ13C value (in italics), sample material, with identification information, if relevant, specific location, including stratigraphic provenience, geographic coordinates, collector and submitter, with dates and affiliation and Comment(s). Example:

ISGS-1264. Mauvaise Terre Creek paleochannel, MVT 1B

9750 ± 70
δ13C = −28.1‰

Primarily uncarbonized, nonconiferous (diffuse porous and ring porous) wood and bark, some herbaceous plant debris, 4.67–4.80 m below ground surface in the Illinois Valley; near the base of a stratified and laminated silt unit filling an old meander channel of Mauvaise Terre Creek, incised into
ISGS-1264. Mauvaise Terre Creek paleochannel, MVT 1B

9750 ± 70

δ13C = -28.1‰

Primarily uncarbonized, nonconiferous (diffuse porous and ring porous) wood and bark, some herbaceous plant debris, 4.67-4.80 m below ground surface in the Illinois Valley; near the base of a stratified and laminated silt unit filling an old meander channel of Mauvaise Terre Creek, incised into the Keach School Terrace; from Scott County, 5 km southwest of Oxville (39°40'50"N, 90°37'00"W). Collected 1983 by D. S. Leigh; submitted by E. R. Hajic, D. S. Leigh and D. L. Asch.

Comment: This date provides a minimum age for the Keach School Terrace. See Hajic (1987).

Some specific guidelines follow:

- In a series title, capitalize the “S” in “Series”. Indent sample numbers under the series heading.
- Be as specific as possible when identifying the sample material. Use the Linnaean name in parentheses following the popular name, if the sample is a plant or animal fossil. Include the name of the person who identified the sample. Italicize species names, but not the word, “species” or “sp.”.
- Give the precise geographic location, including latitude-longitude coordinates, in parentheses. Do not use Lat and Long; use N, E, S, W, e.g., (39°40'50"N, 90°15'50"W), leaving no spaces between units. National Grid References (NGR) should also be included in parentheses.
- Describe occurrence and stratigraphic position (but not stratigraphic sequences), including depth or elevation, or cultural association, including period or name of culture, in precise terms. Explain interpretations of stratigraphic or cultural associations in the Comment.
- Use decimals, e.g., 5.5 km from the coast, not 5½ km.
- Leave a space between number and measurement unit, e.g., 32 cm, not 32cm.
- Comment: Usually compares the date with other relevant dates, for which the author should provide sample numbers and references. Interpretive material, summarizing the significance of the 14C measurement belongs here, as do technical matters, e.g., chemical pretreatment, special laboratory difficulties, etc. Include calendar estimates and calibration information here. We cannot overstate the importance of this section, for it is here that the author should describe the significance of the date. Include initials in parentheses before the colon. Comment starts at the left margin. Capitalize the first letter of the first word after the colon. See example, above.

In recent issues, we have been publishing site-specific interpretive literature on 14C dating of a particular area or site. These papers represent combinations of research articles and date lists (comprising results from several laboratories) that carefully analyze and explore the ramifications of 14C results. Prepared by consumers rather than producers of 14C dates, these articles are extremely valuable for a wide range of scientific disciplines, and we encourage contributions of this nature. The following are examples: