

ירושלים 2000 Jerusalem

17th International Radiocarbon Conference *Preliminary Announcement*

We have the pleasure to announce that the 17th International Radiocarbon Conference is scheduled to take place June 18–23 in the year 2000 in Israel.

The Conference will be held at a beautiful location, in the rural setting of *kibbutz* Ma'ale Hahamisha, which is just 15 km west of Jerusalem. The kibbutz offers an attractive self-contained arrangement of excellent accommodations and conference facilities, which will enable a high degree of interaction between the conference participants. The City of Jerusalem with its unique history and tourist attractions is nearby and can easily be reached by bus or taxi.

The scientific program will include a wide variety of topics in the tradition of past Radiocarbon Conferences, with a glance into a new millennium: *e.g.*, Archaeology, Environment past and present, Groundwater, Oceanography, Calibration and Measurement Techniques. More details will be given in the first circular, to be issued soon.

The social program of the conference will include an afternoon walking tour in the Old City of Jerusalem and a one-day tour in the unique Dead Sea area.

Suggestions about conference topics, as well as proposals for workshops, etc., are very much welcome and can be sent to the organizing committee by fax or e-mail.

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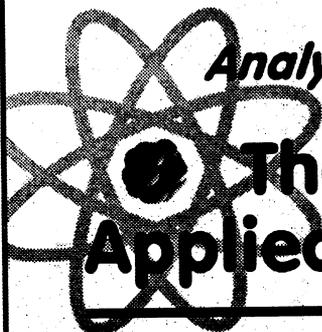
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NOTICE TO READERS AND CONTRIBUTORS

The purpose of *RADIOCARBON* is to publish technical and interpretive articles on all aspects of ^{14}C and other cosmogenic isotopes. In addition, we present regional compilations of published and unpublished dates along with interpretive text. Besides the triennial Proceedings of Radiocarbon Conferences, we publish special issues that focus on particular themes. 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 BOOK REVIEWS. 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. We include a list of laboratories and a general index for each volume.

Manuscripts. When submitting a manuscript, include three printed copies, double-spaced, and a floppy diskette, single-spaced. We will accept, in order of preference, FrameMaker, WordPerfect, Microsoft Word, or any standard word-processing software program on $3\frac{1}{2}$ " IBM disks, or high-density Macintosh diskettes. We also accept e-mail and ftp transmissions of manuscripts. Papers should follow the recommendations in INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS (1994, Vol. 36, No. 1). Offprints of these guidelines are available upon request. Our deadlines for submitting manuscripts are:

<i>For</i>	<i>Date</i>
Vol. 41, No. 1, 1999	September 1, 1998
Vol. 41, No. 2, 1999	January 1, 1999
Vol. 41, No. 3, 1999	May 1, 1999

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 ^{14}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.

RADIOCARBON is indexed and/or abstracted by the following sources: *Anthropological Index*; *Anthropological Literature*; *Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts*; *Bibliography and Index of Geology (GeoRef)*; *Biological Abstracts*; *British Archaeological Bibliography*; *Chemical Abstracts*; *Chemistry Citation Index*; *Current Advances in Ecological and Environmental Sciences*; *Current Contents (ISI)*; *Geographical Abstracts*; *Geological Abstracts*; *Oceanographic Literature Review*; *Science Citation Index*; *Social Sciences Citation Index*.

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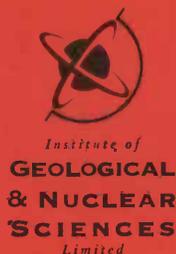
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