

EDITOR'S CORNER

This should be my last issue of *American Antiquity*—the editor traditionally serves one year as editor-designate, and three years as editor. However, the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) Board of Directors has requested that I extend my term by one year, so that the editors of *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity* do not again change at the same time. The result of this action is that my last issue as editor will be April 2000 (65:2).

When I began my term as editor, I had several goals: 1) to ensure that the journal is published on time, 2) to decrease the turnaround time between submission of a manuscript and a decision on whether or not to publish the manuscript (and similarly, to decrease the time to publication); 3) to increase the kinds of articles published and the range of opinions included; 4) to increase the number of different reviewers of articles; and 5) to make the journal interesting and relevant to the diverse range of readers. We have met goals 1 through 4, and are making progress on number 5. The journal is not yet what I'd like it to be and can always be better, but it continues to improve. As the number of manuscripts submitted continues to increase, it is easier to get the diversity of manuscripts that we would like to publish.

When I say that we want diverse and interesting articles for the journal, I don't mean only major articles and reports. Let me use an example from this issue as representative of the kind of thing we like to see. Jonathan Driver's article on "Raven Skeletons from Paleoindian Contexts, Charlie Lake Cave, British Columbia," at first glance seems to be a specific piece on an interesting find—something more appropriate to a local or regional journal. In fact, one of the reviewers commented that his initial reaction was to recommend publication elsewhere, until the reviewer realized that it is precisely this kind of thing that first made him excited about archaeology. As noted by Driver, this well-written report combines an unusual grouping of information—possible data on Paleoindian ideology, the use of ethnographic data, and the determination of human intentionality in the deposition of unmodified items. Aside from the potential broader issues of importance to understanding Paleoindian cultures, Driver also addresses broader issues of great importance to any archaeological interpretation. He carefully considers alternative explanations and moves us further in our understanding and approach.

Please keep those manuscripts coming in.

Unfortunately, try as we might, we aren't always perfect in editing the journal and catching errors. There are two pieces of errata that appeared in the January issue (64: 1) that we would like to correct here. First, in Greg Marlowe's article on the history of the development of radiocarbon dating, "Year One: Radiocarbon Dating and American Archaeology 1947–1948," Loren Eiseley's name is misspelled throughout the article. We apologize for not catching this typographic error. Secondly, a technical problem resulted in a confusing figure printed in the article by Craig S. Smith and Lance M. McNees, "Facilities and Hunter-Gatherer Land Use Patterns: An Example from Southwest Wyoming." We have reprinted Figure 1 on the following page and apologize for any inconvenience or confusion caused by this technical problem. We will continue to try and do better in the future.

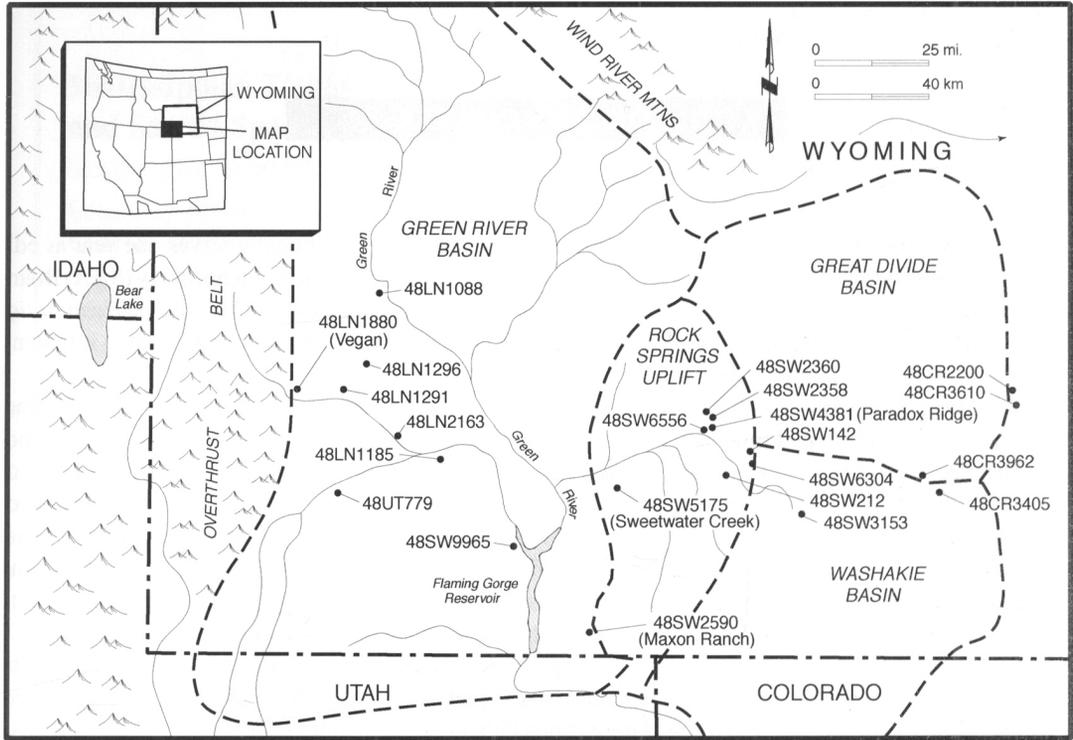


Figure 1. Map of southwest Wyoming showing location of sites with excavated slab-lined cylindrical basins.