

# Style Notes

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## 1 Introduction

The most important consideration in writing is clarity—to express what you want to say clearly and unambiguously. Conciseness also helps the reader.

A uniform style is usually adopted for spelling, terminology, hyphenation, abbreviation etc within a book or series. This helps to maintain consistently high standards and helps the reader by improving clarity and avoiding ambiguity. It can also assist the author in typescript preparation.

## 2 Spelling

For the spelling of most words consult a good dictionary and for standard technical words a specialized dictionary such as *Chambers Science and Technology Dictionary*. For new scientific and technical words the prevailing practice in the literature or national standard specifications is followed. For unusual words, short foreign phrases, place and personal names etc, the Oxford Dictionary for Writers and Editors is a useful guide. Note that words ending in the sound ‘ize’ are spelled ‘-ize’, not with the ending ‘-ise’. There are some exceptions to this, for example, compromise, advise, improvise, exercise, surmise, devise, revise and analyse.

## 3 Punctuation and hyphenation

The general point to be borne in mind about punctuation is that its prime purpose is to clarify the meaning of what is written.<sup>1</sup>

Hyphenation is a common cause of inconsistency in a typescript, and much editorial time can be spent putting it right. It is obviously best, therefore, if your hyphenation scheme is clear and consistent from the outset. In order to achieve consistency you may find it helpful to keep a list of hyphenated and compound words you use while writing.

Longer hyphens (en rules, –) are used to connect two words where ‘and’ or ‘to’ is inferred, e.g. Geiger–Müller, 1–2 kg.

A pair of em rules (—) is used as an alternative to a pair of parentheses or a pair of commas to enclose a phrase parenthetically. Note that an en rule with a space either side is sometimes used as an alternative to the em rule. All such occurrences should be changed. Em rules also have a legitimate use as a pause in a way similar to colons.

## 4 Table of contents headings

All subject heads used in your text should appear in outline form in the table of contents. The SUSSP stylefile will take care of this if used correctly.

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<sup>1</sup>An excellent short guide to punctuation (as well as a short chapter on proofreading) is given in *Mind the Stop* by G V Carey, published by Penguin. Fowler’s *Modern English Usage* is somewhat more detailed but has very useful information on many specific points relating to punctuation, hyphenation and use of English in general.

## 5 Headings

The SUSSP.sty stylefile will create in-text headings in the appropriate format, but remember to follow any rules from your editor regarding capitalization *etc.*

## 6 Contractions, abbreviations and acronyms

Abbreviations and acronyms are acceptable in a text if they are used universally in your discipline and your readers will easily understand them. They represent a quick way to convey statistical information and should be used consistently throughout a book. A list of suggested abbreviations/acronyms is included in Section B. Do not use the ampersand (&) as a substitute for “and” in text or tables. Please note that acronyms should be explained when first mentioned:

The American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) issued specifications for the material in 1991, after its St. Louis conference. ASTM later revised the specifications...

Organizations for which the abbreviations have passed into common usage are written as words (e.g. Unesco).

Contractions (where letters are discarded from the middle of a word) are not normally followed by a full stop (e.g. Mr, Dr, No (for numero)). Abbreviations (i.e. truncated words) are normally followed by a full stop (e.g., i.e., Co., Inc.). The exceptions are academic degrees and initials in names (e.g. A F Cole, PhD, FInstP), the Latin abbreviations cf etc, et al and abbreviations representing organizations or countries (e.g. CERN, JET, USA). Similarly, abbreviations for long technical words or phrases, once they have been explained in the text where they first occur, are also written without full stops (e.g. CPD (contact potential difference), AC, RMS, HF (Hartree–Fock)). The full stop is not used after unit symbols, which are not, strictly speaking, classed as abbreviations (e.g. kg, J, W, A).

## 7 Quotations

The primary quotation marks are single quotes (‘ ’). Double quotation marks (“ ”) are used for quotations within quotations. Quotation marks are used only with short quotations appearing in the text; displayed quotations do not require quotation marks.

Note that quotations from original sources are not edited into ‘book style’ or changed in any way from your typescript. Therefore please be especially careful to check that all quotations have been transcribed correctly from the original sources. Exceptions are made when the original was not in English and what is being quoted is in fact a translation of the original. In this case the quotation may be rendered in book style.

## 8 Capitalization

Proper names should have an initial capital letter (e.g. Boyle’s law). Adjectives and nouns derived from proper names are also written with an initial capital (e.g. Newtonian

mechanics)—exceptions being made for some of the more commonly used words (e.g. cartesian, fermion). The book editor may use his or her discretion over such points.

Note that names of scientific units have a lower-case initial letter (e.g. joule, ampere and volt) but that the symbols are upper case (J, A, V etc).

## 9 Dates

Dates are written as, for example, 27 August 2002. The letters st, nd, rd or th are not used after the date. A range of years (or dates) is written as the numbers would be (1974–5, 1974–84). Decades are written without an apostrophe (1950s).

## 10 Numbers

In the text numbers one to nine should be spelled out and larger numbers expressed as figures. Exceptions occur in lists or quantities, in which the style should be uniform (e.g. the readings obtained were 72, 3, 85 and 5) and indefinite numbers (e.g. three or four years, several thousand times), which should be spelled out.

Commas are not used to split groups of numerals into thousands, millions etc. Numbers of five or more digits are grouped, using spaces, into threes or fours on either side of the decimal point, e.g. 1100, 11 000, 110 000, 1100 000, 0.0011, 110.000 011 and 0.000 0011, such that no single digit is isolated.

Ranges should use as few figures as possible (pp 193–9, 201–11, 300–400 etc). In tables decimal points should be aligned in columns and the number of digits after each decimal point kept the same in each column.

References to illustrations and equations use numerals (figure 1.1, equation (1.12), table 3.6, section 3.2).

## 11 Trademarks

Trademarks must be acknowledged in text in one of two ways:

- Include the registered trademark symbol (®) and an footnote in the text:

The wide range of consumer uses of Teflon®<sup>a</sup> resulted indirectly from its use in the space program.

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<sup>a</sup>Registered trademark of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware

- Place the registration information in parentheses in the text:

The wide range of consumer uses of Teflon® (E.I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware) resulted indirectly from its use in the space program.

Capitalize subsequent mentions of a trademarked name. You do not have to add the registration symbol to subsequent mentions. If you use a great number of trademarked names throughout your text, the best option may be including a listing at the end of the chapter or book.

## 12 Footnotes

Footnotes should be avoided wherever possible and, if required, should be used only for notes that cannot be fitted conveniently into the text.

## 13 Units

Your attention is drawn to international agreements on the definitions of SI units—you are strongly encouraged to make use of these units where appropriate, especially in student texts. For further information see table 1 and the publications: Quantities, Units and Symbols; British Standard BS 5555: 1981.

Table 1: SI base units.

Physical quantity	Name	Symbol
Length	metre	m
Mass	kilogram	kg
Time	second	s
Electric current	ampere	A
Thermodynamic temperature	kelvin	K
Amount of substance	mole	mol
Luminous intensity	candela	cd
Plane angle†	radian	rad
Solid angle†	steradian	sr

† These are supplementary units used with SI.

## 14 Mathematics

Mathematics is an area requiring careful attention. Extraordinary care should be taken with mathematical scripts, especially in relation to subscripts and superscripts and differentiation between the letter ‘ell’ and the figure one and the letter ‘oh’ and the figure zero.

For simple fractions in the text the solidus (/) should be used instead of a horizontal line, for example  $n/2$  rather than  $\frac{n}{2}$ , care being taken to insert parentheses where necessary to avoid ambiguity, for example  $1/(n-1)$ .

Displayed equations should generally be restricted to a height of two lines, e.g. constructions such as

$$P = \frac{\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} + \frac{b}{c}}{(a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2)}$$

should not be used. Instead, they should be converted to the equivalent two-line forms

$$P = \frac{a/b + c/d + b/c}{(a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2)}$$

or

$$P = \left( \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} + \frac{b}{c} \right) [(a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2)]^{-1}.$$

Full formulae or equations should be displayed, i.e. written on a separate line as shown in the following examples:

$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\tilde{T}_{\mu\nu}(x) = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{-g(x)}} \frac{\delta S_m}{\delta g^{\mu\nu}(x)} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = -C\sigma \oint_{\partial M} \kappa_g(s) \, ds \quad (3)$$

Note the use of a Roman d for a differential d (not an italic *d*), a Roman e for an exponential e and a Roman i for the square root of  $-1$ .

Where an equation is longer than the line width, it should be broken at an appropriate point, e.g. before a complete term, with the new line beginning with  $+$ ,  $-$  or  $\times$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \int d^3v' \mathbf{v}' \left( \frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial t} \right)_c &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int d^3v' \mathbf{v}' f_\alpha(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}', t) + \nabla \cdot \int d^3v' \mathbf{v}' \mathbf{v}' f_\alpha \\ &\quad + \left( \frac{e_\alpha}{m_\alpha} \right) \int d^3v' \nabla_v \cdot \left[ \left( \mathbf{E} + \frac{\mathbf{v}'}{c} \times \mathbf{B} \right) \mathbf{v}' f_\alpha \right] \\ &\quad - \int d^3v' \left( \mathbf{E} + \frac{\mathbf{v}'}{c} \times \mathbf{B} \right) f_\alpha. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Equations should be numbered consecutively in Arabic numbers within each chapter, on the right-hand side of the page, but only if reference is made to them in the text. Short expressions not referred to by any number can usually be incorporated in the text.

When complicated expressions occur repeatedly in mathematical work they need not be written in full every time. Readers will be helped if they are represented by a single symbol, the meaning of which is defined when the expression first occurs.

Care should also be taken with exponential expressions and with subscripts; the principle to bear in mind is simply that matter above or below the level of the normal type leads to less elegant work. It is better to use  $\exp(n^3 - 1)$  than  $e^{n^3-1}$ .

### Some miscellaneous points relating to typesetting mathematics

- The solidus is not generally used for units: write  $\text{m s}^{-1}$  not  $\text{m/s}$ ; but note constructions such as counts/channel etc.
- It is important to distinguish between  $\ln(= \log_e)$  and  $\lg(= \log_{10})$ .
- Braces, brackets and parentheses are used in the order  $\{[( )]\}$ , except where mathematical convention dictates otherwise (e.g. square brackets for commutators and anticommutators).
- Decimal fractions should always be preceded by a zero: for example 0.123 not .123.
- Commas are not inserted between figures: e.g. use 4000, 60 000, 0.123 45 not 4,000, 60,000, 0.123,45.
- Mathematical expressions are not punctuated except by use of the full stop.

- Italic characters should be used for variables and roman (upright) characters for constants or for labels attached to variables, e.g.  $M_e$  for the mass of an electron. Roman characters will be used for the differential ‘d’, the exponential ‘e’ and ‘i’ where  $i = \pm\sqrt{-1}$ .

Hence, physical constants such as  $e$  (electron charge),  $h$  (Planck constant) and  $c$  (speed of light) are set in italic. When letters are used as labels they are set in roman type (for example  $x$ -axis but x-ray). Hence, operators such as differential, div, grad, curl etc, are set in roman as they act merely as labels. The variable on which the operator acts is set in italic, hence  $dx = dy$ , etc.

## 15 Listings

Listings may be numbered, unnumbered, or bulleted. Punctuation should be consistent throughout a listing and follow grammar principles. The first word of each item should be capitalized. If a listing item is not a complete sentence, no punctuation is used. All items should be consistent.

Typical equilibrium parameters include:

1. Organic flow rate, ml/min
2. Aqueous flow rate, ml/min
3. Mixer peripheral velocity, fps

The following developments produced the greatest impacts on modern society:

- Henry Ford devised a method for mass producing automobiles.
- The Wright Brothers invented the airplane.
- Radio, television, and the computer allowed instant communication worldwide.

## 16 Tables and figures

Every table and figure should be mentioned or described in text (Table 6 shows results of elemental analyses; Figure 2 illustrates the experimental design.). Tables and figures should be numbered consecutively within each chapter (like equations). The table number and caption should appear above each table, without punctuation; the figure number and caption should appear below each figure, with punctuation.

### Tables

Include a heading for each column of data and align decimal points. A zero should precede the decimal point in a number less than one (0.25). Do not use ditto marks (“”). Use N/A or an en-dash (–) to indicate data that are not available. Footnotes in table data should appear as superscript lower-case letters (11.4<sup>b</sup>) if only a few items need footnotes.

If a reference citation in a table could be confused with data, enclose the reference in parentheses and insert it on the line with table data, as in  $10 \times 12^7$  (15). If you plan to include more than three references in a table, it may be advisable to devote a column to



references. That will enhance clarity and eliminate the need for superscript numbers and parentheses.

## Figures

Clear, sharp electronic line art and original photographs can be reproduced well and will enhance the quality of your book. *No production process can improve unclear, smudged, bit-mapped, or poorly labeled figures.* Please examine each illustration critically to ensure that it meets production standards and readers' expectations.

## 17 Source lines for tables, photographs and figures

Two of the most common source lines used for illustrations are shown below. A figure source line is enclosed in parentheses and included after the caption. Table source lines should not be enclosed in parentheses and should appear below the table body. Some copyright holders request specific wording of source lines as a condition to granting permission and their requests should be accommodated. Source lines can be included even if material is not subject to copyright (U.S. government publications, for example). For more detail, see the permissions notes supplied by Taylor & Francis.

### Figure Source Line for Journal Article:

(From Mueller, W.J., *J. Mater. Sci.*, 40, 1562, 1961. With permission.)

### Table Source Line for Book:

*Source:* Aitchison, I. and Hey, T., *Gauge Theories in Particle Physics*, 3rd ed., Taylor and Francis, London, 2004. With permission.

Add "Adapted from" or "Modified from" to your source line if you adapt or modify copyrighted material. Contact your Project Coordinator if you have questions about source lines.

## 18 References

References should be indicated in text by superscript numbers *after* punctuation (The same results were confirmed by Goodman et al.<sup>9</sup>). You may also use square brackets and regular numbers (Bennett's results were uniformly positive [9,11] and were replicated by the authors.). Three or more consecutively numbered references should be shown as a range (The low level of beta-carotene was a consistent finding.<sup>6–11</sup>).

References are usually listed numerically at the end of a chapter in the sequence in which they appear in the text. Be sure reference numbers cited in your text correspond to numbers on the list. Appendix C features a list of common journal abbreviations.

## Authors' names

Include all authors' and editors' names on your reference lists. Use "et al." on a reference list only if material cited has more than three authors. Do not insert a space between author initials. Names should not be bolded.

**Single Author:** Smith, L.B.

**Two Authors:** Smith, L.B. and Jones, J. W. [No comma is necessary between the two names.]

**Three Authors:** Smith, L.B., Jones, J.W., and Lee, J.P. [Insert commas after all names except the last; do not use ampersands (&).]

**Four Authors or more:** Martin, H.A. et al. [Authors are Martin, Bennett, Wallace, and Evans.]

## Journal article

Cite author (last name, initials); article title (capitalize only first word and any proper names); journal title (in italics); volume number; number of first page of article; year:

LeBouvier, G.L., Spin relaxation mechanisms in metallo-porphyrin CLDA systems, *J. Phys. Chem.*, 82, 1013, 1995.

## Book

Cite author (last name, initials); book title (in italics, initial caps); volume number or edition; publisher; city of publication; year; page or chapter number:

Winthrope, M.M., *Astroparticle Physics*, 4th ed., Xion Publishing, Boston, 2001, 32 [or chap. 2].

## Chapter of a book

Cite author (last name, initials); title of article or chapter (capitalize only first word and any proper nouns); title of book (in italics, with normal capitalization), edition or volume number; editor (last name, initials); publisher; city of publication; year; page or chapter number:

Crosson, F.J., Information theory and phenomenology, in *Philosophy and Cybernetics*, Crosson, F.J. and Sayre, K.M., Eds., Simon & Schuster, New York, 1967, chap. 2.

Appendix [D](#) provides a list of book publishers and their location.

## Published proceedings

List information in the same order as shown above for a book chapter:

Soonpaa, H.H., Energy band studies from thin films, in *Proc. Int. Symp. Basic Problems in Thin Film Physics*, Clausthal-Gottingen, T. W., Niedermayer, R., and Mayer, H., Eds., Blackwell Scientific, Edinburgh, 1966, 289.

## Unpublished and miscellaneous works

The following examples cover unpublished or miscellaneous works:

Holdgate, M.W., Need for environmental monitoring, presented at Int. Symp. Identification and Measurement of Pollutants, Paris, March 1-3, 1971, 9. Rev. 2/02 19

Spiers, F.W. et al., Application of thermoluminescence methods to bare dosimetry, Paper 1AEA/SM-160/53, in *Proc. Symp. Dosimetry Techniques Applied to Agriculture, Industry, Biology, and Medicine*, Vienna, 1972.

Wilson, C.R., DeWerd, L.A., and Cameron, J.R., Stability of the Increased Sensitivity of Liff (TL1)-100 as a Function of Temperature, Report COO-1105-116, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C., 1966.

Reas, T., Quantum dots in molecular electronics, Ph.D. thesis, Oregon State University, Corvallis, 2001.

Lipmann., S.P., unpublished data, 1989.

Lemnutz, H., personal communication, 1969.

Bengen, M.F., German Patent Appl. OZ 123,438, 1940; German Patent 869,070, 1953, *Tech. Oil Ind.* 143, 135, 1946.

## Style for web references

There is an increasing amount of scientific literature being published electronically and so being referenced.

### Electronic-only journals

These do not usually have volume or page numbers, and many journals have their own referencing sequence for their ‘papers’. In general references to on-line only journals should be given as, “Authors year *abbreviated name of journal* paper number as given by the journal”, e.g. for a paper in the *Journal of High Energy Physics* this would appear as;

Smith A and Bloggs B *J. High Energy Phys.* JHEP12(1997)002

Most electronic only journals will also assign a DOI (digital object identifier) and/or a PII (Publisher Item Identifier) number to each article, and these can be included after the reference.

### One-off Web pages

These should be referenced as, for example,

Baez J 1997 ‘Searching for Gravity Waves’ in the newsletter *Matter of Gravity*  
<http://www.grav.muu.edu>

the key items being the author and Web address. Note that the Web address should be set in roman and does not require a typewriter (verbatim) style font.

E-mail addresses may also be quoted as references, again being set in roman. Care should be taken that no full points follow the address.

## 19 Cross referencing of chapters in contributed books

Authors of chapters in contributed books frequently refer to other authors’ chapters in the same book. It is not necessary to include a source line or include the chapter on your reference list if you do so. Simply refer to the chapter number and include a short description:

Chapter 15 discusses spin relaxation in greater detail.

## 20 Miscellaneous

A few points worth remembering are given below.

- Keep jargon to a minimum. Avoid unnecessary words.
- Be sparing in the use of adjectives and adverbs (see below).
- Short sentences and paragraphs make reading easier.
- Use the active rather than the passive voice.
- Avoid when possible: in the case of, in order to, very, generally, somewhat, unduly, several, quite, much, fairly, rather, overall, certain (as in ‘certain reservations’), actually, as such, anticipate (for expect), presently (for currently or at present), which (for that)—for example, note ‘... the start conditions, which give the highest current’ (highest current is obtained under start conditions) and ‘... the start conditions that give the highest current’ (the particular start conditions giving the highest current).

## A Suggested reference books

Use of reliable reference manuals can facilitate your writing and enable you to produce a manuscript that requires minimal editing. *The Chicago Manual of Style*, the *ACS Style Guide* published by the American Chemical Society, and the *APA Publication Manual* published by the American Psychological Association are good references for grammar, usage, and style issues.

*Webster's 3rd New International Dictionary* and *Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* are primary sources for spelling non-medical words. *Dorland's Medical Dictionary* and *Stedman's Medical Dictionary* are the standard sources for medical data.

Other reliable reference manuals include the *IEEE Style Guide*, *Mathematics into Type*, *Style Guide of the Council of Biology Editors*, *Style Book of the American Medical Association*, and *United States GPO Manual of Style*. Every discipline has its own preferred reference materials. We encourage you to use them to verify spellings of technical terms and hyphenate compound words correctly.

Some other useful reference works include:

- Carey G C 1971 *Mind the Stop: A Brief Guide to Punctuation* (Harmondsworth: Penguin)
- *Chambers Science and Technology Dictionary* 1988 (Edinburgh: Chambers)
- *Chambers English Dictionary* 1988 (Edinburgh: Chambers)
- *The Chicago Manual of Style* 14th edition (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1993). A useful guide covering many aspects of presenting the written word.
- Fowler H W 1965 *A Dictionary of Modern English Usage* 2nd edn (London: Oxford University Press)
- *Hart's Rules for Compositors and Readers at the University Press Oxford* 1983 39th edn (Oxford: Oxford University Press). This is a useful guide to many miscellaneous points, but you should note that it is written in 'Oxford' style.
- Cavendish J M 1984 *Handbook of Copyright in British Publishing Practice* (London: Cassell)
- Jassin L and Schechter C 1998 *The Copyright Permission and Libel Handbook* (Chichester: John Wiley & Sons)
- *The Oxford Dictionary for Writers and Editors* 1981 (Oxford: Oxford University Press)
- *The Times Atlas of the World* 1990 (8th comprehensive edition updated August 1991) (London: Times Newspapers Ltd). For the correct spelling of geographical names.
- *Quantities, Units and Symbols* 1975 2nd edn (London: The Royal Society)
- *Whitaker's Almanack* annual publication (London: Whitaker)
- *British Standards* (London: British Standards Institution)

– BS5261C: 1976 Marks for Copy Preparation and Proof Correction

- BS4148: 1985 Abbreviation of Titles of Periodicals
- BS5555: 1981 SI units and recommendations for the use of their multiples and certain other units

## B Suggested abbreviations

alternating current	AC	kilometer	km
American Chemical Society	ACS	kilowatt	kW
ampere	A	lethal dose/fifty	LD <sub>50</sub>
approximately, about	ca	liter	l
barrel per day	bbl/day	logarithm	log
barrel	bbl	lumen	lm
baud	Bd	lumen per watt	lm/W
bit per second	b/sec	measure of hydrogen activity	pH
blood urea nitrogen	BUN	mega	M
British thermal unit	Btu	megahertz	MHz
catalytic rate constant	k <sub>cat</sub>	melting point	mp
Centers for Disease Control	CDC	meter	m
centimeter	cm	micro	$\mu$
coulomb	C	micron	$\mu$ m
cubic centimeter (medical use)	cc	mile (statute)	mi
cubic centimeter (space volume)	cm <sup>3</sup>	millibar	mbar
cubic feet per minute	ft <sup>3</sup>	milliliter	ml
curie	Ci	millimeter	mm
cycle	c	millimicron	nm
decibel	d	millivolt	mV
degree Celsius	°C	minute (time)	min
degree Fahrenheit	°F	molal	<i>m</i>
Department of Energy	DOE	molar concentration	<i>M</i>
direct current	DC	nano	n
dyne	dyn	nanosecond	ns
Electric Power Research Institute	EPRI	National Institutes of Health	NIH
electromagnetic unit	EMU	National Research Council	NRC
Environmental Protection Agency	EPA	newton	N
et alii (and others)	et al.	ounce	oz
farad	F	parts per billion	ppb
feet/foot	ft	parts per million	ppm
feet per minute	ft/min	pascal	Pa
freezing point	fp	per os (orally)	p.o.
gallon	gal	pint	pt
gastrointestinal	GI	pound	lb
gigacycle per second	GHz	quart	qt
grain	gr	revolution per second	r/sec
gram	g	roentgen	R
hertz	Hz	specific gravity	sp gr
hour	h	square foot	ft <sup>2</sup>
inch	in.	standard deviation	SD
infrared	IR	ultraviolet	UV
international unit	IU	United Kingdom	U.K.
intramuscular	i.m.	United States	U.S.
intraperitoneal	i.p.	United States Pharmacopeia	USP
intravenous	i.v.	volt	V
ionization constant	K	watt	W
Jet Propulsion Laboratory	JPL	weight per volume	w/v
joule	J	weight percent	wt%
kilo	k	World Health Organization	WHO
kilogram	kg	yard	yd

## C Common journal title abbreviations

The following lists commonly occurring journals and their abbreviations for use in our reference lists.

Acta Academiae Aboensis	<i>Acta Acad. Abo.</i>
Acta Acustica	<i>Acta Acust.</i>
Acta Astronautica	<i>Acta Astronaut.</i>
Acta Astronomica	<i>Acta Astron.</i>
Acta Astronomica Sinica	<i>Acta Astron. Sin.</i>
Acta Astrophysica	<i>Acta Astrophys.</i>
Acta Ciencia Indica, Physics	<i>Acta Cienc. Indica Phys.</i>
Acta Cosmologica	<i>Acta Cosmol.</i>
Acta Crystallographica (parts A and B)	<i>Acta Crystallogr. A, B</i>
Acta Cybernetica	<i>Acta Cybern.</i>
Acta Geophysica Polonica	<i>Acta Geophys. Polon.</i>
Acta Metallurgica	<i>Acta Metall.</i>
Acta Physica Hungarica	<i>Acta Phys. Hung.</i>
Acta Physica Polonica (parts A and B)	<i>Acta Phys. Pol. A, B</i>
Advanced Materials	<i>Adv. Mater.</i>
Advances in Atomic and Molecular Physics	<i>Adv. At. Mol. Phys.</i>
Advances in Colloid and Interface Science	<i>Adv. Colloid Interface Sci.</i>
Advances in Physics	<i>Adv. Phys.</i>
Advances in Theoretical Physics	<i>Adv. Theor. Phys.</i>
AIAA Journal	<i>AIAA J.</i>
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics Journal	<i>AIAA J.</i>
American Institute of Physics Conference Proceedings	<i>AIP Conf. Proc</i>
American Journal of Physics	<i>Am. J. Phys.</i>
American Mineralogist	<i>Am. Mineral.</i>
American Scientist	<i>Am. Sci.</i>
Anales de Fisica	<i>An. Fis</i>
Analytical Chemistry	<i>Anal. Chem.</i>
Angewandte Chemie (International Edition in English)	<i>Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.</i>
Annalen der Physik	<i>Ann. Phys., Lpz</i>
Annales de Physique	<i>Ann. Phys., Paris</i>
Annals of Physics	<i>Ann. Phys., NY</i>
Applied Optics	<i>Appl. Opt.</i>
Applied Physics Letters	<i>Appl. Phys. Lett.</i>
Applied Spectroscopy	<i>Appl. Spectrosc.</i>
Applied Surface Science	<i>Appl. Surf. Sci.</i>
Archives for Rational and Mechanical Analysis	<i>Arch. Ration. Mech. Anal.</i>
Arkiv för Fysik	<i>Ark. Fys.</i>
Astronomical Journal	<i>Astron. J.</i>
Astronomy and Astrophysics	<i>Astron. Astrophys.</i>
Astroparticle Physics	<i>Astropart. Phys.</i>
Astrophysical Journal	<i>Astrophys. J.</i>
Astrophysical Letters	<i>Astrophys. Lett.</i>
Atomnaya Energiya	<i>Atomnaya Energiya</i>
Australian Journal of Physics	<i>Aust. J. Phys.</i>
Bell Laboratories Record	<i>Bell Lab. Rec.</i>
Bell System Technical Journal	<i>Bell Syst. Tech. J.</i>
Berichte der Bunsengesellschaft für Physikalische Chemie	<i>Ber. Bunsenges. Phys. Chem.</i>
Bioimaging	<i>Bioimaging</i>
British Journal of Applied Physics	<i>Br. J. Appl. Phys.</i>
British Journal of Radiology	<i>Br. J. Radiol.</i>
British Polymer Journal	<i>Br. Polym. J.</i>
Bulletin de l'Academie Polonaise des Sciences.	<i>Bull. Acad. Pol. Sci.</i>

Série des Sciences Mathématiques, Astronomiques et Physiques	<i>Sér. Sci. Math. Astron. Phys.</i>
Bulletin de la Société Française de Minéralogie et de Cristallographie	<i>Bull. Soc. Fr. Minéral. Cristallogr.</i>
Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Physical Series	<i>Bull. Acad. Sci. USSR, Phys. Ser.</i>
Canadian Journal of Physics	<i>Can. J. Phys.</i>
Chemical Physics	<i>Chem. Phys.</i>
Chemistry - A European Journal	<i>Chem. Eur. J.</i>
Chemistry of Materials	<i>Chem. Mater.</i>
Classical and Quantum Gravity	<i>Class. Quantum Grav.</i>
Collective Phenomena	<i>Collect. Phenom.</i>
Combustion Theory and Modelling	<i>Combust. Theory Modelling</i>
Comments on Solid State Physics	<i>Comment. Solid State Phys.</i>
Communications in Mathematical Physics	<i>Commun. Math. Phys.</i>
Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Seances de l'Académie des Sciences, Paris (parts A, B and C)	<i>C. R. Acad. Sci., Paris A, B, C</i>
Computer Journal	<i>Comput. J.</i>
Critical Reviews in Solid State Sciences	<i>Crit. Rev. Solid State Sci.</i>
Crystal Lattice Defects and Amorphous Materials	<i>Cryst. Latt. Defects Amorph. Mater.</i>
Current Science	<i>Curr. Sci.</i>
Czechoslovakian Journal of Physics	<i>Czech. J. Phys.</i>
Discussions of the Faraday Society	<i>Discuss. Faraday Soc.</i>
Distributed Systems Engineering	<i>Distrib. Sys. Engng</i>
Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR	<i>Dokl. Akad. Nauk</i>
Electronics Letters	<i>Electron. Lett.</i>
European Journal of Physics	<i>Eur. J. Phys.</i>
Europhysics Letters	<i>Europhys. Lett.</i>
Fizika i Tekhnika Poluprovodnikov	<i>Fiz. Tekh. Poluprov.</i>
Fizika Plasmy	<i>Fiz. Plasmy</i>
Fizika Tverdogo Tela	<i>Fiz. Tverd. Tela</i>
Fortschritte der Physik	<i>Fortschr. Phys.</i>
General Relativity and Gravitation	<i>Gen. Rel. Grav.</i>
Helvetica Physica Acta	<i>Helv. Phys. Acta</i>
High Performance Polymers	<i>High Perform. Polym.</i>
High Temperatures - High Pressures	<i>High Temp.- High Pressures</i>
IBM Journal of Research and Development	<i>IBM J. Res. Dev.</i>
IEEE Journal of Quantum Electronics	<i>IEEE Trans. Quantum Electron.</i>
IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation	<i>IEEE Trans. Antennas Propag.</i>
IEEE Transactions on Electron Devices	<i>IEEE Trans. Electron Devices</i>
IEEE Transactions on Instrumentation and Measurement	<i>IEEE Trans. Instrum. Meas.</i>
IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications	<i>IEEE Trans. Ind. Appl.</i>
IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science	<i>IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci.</i>
IEEE Transactions on Power Apparatus and Systems	<i>IEEE Trans. Power Appar. Syst.</i>
IEE Journal on Computers and Digital Techniques	<i>IEE J. Comput. Digital Tech.</i>
Indian Journal of Physics	<i>Indian J. Phys.</i>
Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Physics	<i>Indian J. Pure Appl. Phys.</i>
Indian Journal of Technology	<i>Indian J. Technol.</i>
Indian Journal of Theoretical Physics	<i>Indian J. Theor. Phys.</i>
Inorganic Materials	<i>Inorg. Mater.</i>
International Journal of Electronics	<i>Int. J. Electron.</i>
International Journal of Magnetism	<i>Int. J. Magn.</i>
International Journal of Modern Physics	<i>Int. J. Mod. Phys.</i>
Inverse Problems	<i>Inverse Problems</i>
Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR	<i>Izv. Akad. Nauk</i>



Japanese Journal of Applied Physics	<i>Japan. J. Appl. Phys.</i>
JETP Letters	<i>JETP Lett.</i>
Journal de Physique	<i>J. Physique</i>
Journal de Physique Colloques	<i>J. Physique Coll.</i>
Journal de Physique Lettres	<i>J. Physique Lett.</i>
Journal of Applied Mechanics and Technical Physics	<i>J. Appl. Mech. Tech. Phys.</i>
Journal of Applied Physics	<i>J. Appl. Phys.</i>
Journal of Applied Polymer Science	<i>J. Appl. Polym. Sci.</i>
Journal of Chemical Physics	<i>J. Chem. Phys.</i>
Journal of Colloid and Interface Science	<i>J. Colloid Interface Sci.</i>
Journal of Computational Chemistry	<i>J. Comput. Chem.</i>
Journal of Crystal Growth	<i>J. Cryst. Growth</i>
Journal of Differential Equations	<i>J. Diff. Eqns</i>
Journal of Electron Microscopy	<i>J. Electron Microsc.</i>
Journal of Engineering Physics	<i>J. Eng. Phys.</i>
Journal of Fluid Mechanics	<i>J. Fluid Mech.</i>
Journal of Functional Analysis	<i>J. Funct. Anal.</i>
Journal of Geometry and Physics	<i>J. Geom. Phys.</i>
Journal of Hard Materials	<i>J. Hard Mater.</i>
Journal of High Energy Physics	<i>J. High Energy Phys.</i>
Journal of Low Temperature Physics	<i>J. Low Temp. Phys.</i>
Journal of Luminescence	<i>J. Lumin.</i>
Journal of Magnetic Resonance	<i>J. Magn. Reson.</i>
Journal of Magnetism and Magnetic Materials	<i>J. Magn. Magn. Mater.</i>
Journal of Materials Science	<i>J. Mater. Sci.</i>
Journal of Mathematical Physics	<i>J. Math. Phys.</i>
Journal of Micromechanics and Microengineering	<i>J. Micromech. Microeng.</i>
Journal of Microscopy	<i>J. Microsc.</i>
Journal of Molecular Structure (Theory and Modelling in Chemistry)	<i>J. Mol. Struct. (Theochem)</i>
Journal of Non-Crystalline Solids	<i>J. Non-Cryst. Solids</i>
Journal of Optics	<i>J. Opt.</i>
Journal of Optics A: Pure and Applied Optics	<i>J. Opt. A: Pure Appl. Opt.</i>
Journal of Optics B: Quantum and Semiclassical Optics	<i>J. Opt. B: Quantum Semiclass. Opt.</i>
Journal of Organic Chemistry	<i>J. Org. Chem.</i>
Journal of Physical Chemistry	<i>J. Phys. Chem.</i>
Journal of Physics: Condensed Matter	<i>J. Phys.: Condens. Matter.</i>
Journal of Physics A: General Physics	<i>J. Phys. A: Gen. Phys.</i>
Journal of Physics A: Mathematical, Nuclear and General	<i>J. Phys. A: Math. Nucl. Gen.</i>
Journal of Physics A: Mathematical and General	<i>J. Phys. A: Math. Gen.</i>
Journal of Physics B: Atomic and Molecular Physics	<i>J. Phys. B: At. Mol. Phys.</i>
Journal of Physics B: Atomic, Molecular and Optical Physics	<i>J. Phys. B: At. Mol.</i>
Journal of Physics C: Solid State Physics	<i>J. Phys. C: Solid State Phys.</i>
Journal of Physics D: Applied Physics	<i>J. Phys. D: Appl. Phys.</i>
Journal of Physics E: Scientific Instruments	<i>J. Phys. E: Sci. Instrum.</i>
Journal of Physics F: Metal Physics	<i>J. Phys. F: Met. Phys.</i>
Journal of Physics G: Nuclear Physics	<i>J. Phys. G: Nucl. Phys.</i>
Journal of Physics G: Nuclear and Particle Physics	<i>J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys.</i>
Journal of Physics A: Mathematical and General	<i>J. Phys. A: Math. Gen.</i>
Journal of Polymer Science	<i>J. Polym. Sci.</i>
Journal of Quantitative Spectroscopy and Radiative Transfer	<i>J. Quant. Spectrosc. Radiat. Transfer</i>
Journal of Radiological Protection	<i>J. Radiol. Prot.</i>
Journal of Research of the National Bureau of Standards (parts A and B)	<i>J. Res. NBS A, B</i>
Journal of Sound and Vibration	<i>J. Sound Vib.</i>
Journal of Statistical Physics	<i>J. Stat. Phys.</i>
Journal of Vacuum Science and Technology	<i>J. Vac. Sci. Technol.</i>
Journal of the Acoustical Society of America	<i>J. Acoust. Soc. Am.</i>
Journal of the American Ceramic Society	<i>J. Am. Ceram. Soc.</i>
Journal of the American Chemical Society	<i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i>

Journal of the Association for Computing Machinery	<i>J. Assoc. Comput. Mach.</i>
Journal of the British Interplanetary Society	<i>J. Br. Interplanet Soc.</i>
Journal of the Chemical Society Faraday Transactions (parts I and II)	<i>J. Chem. Soc. Faraday Trans. I, II</i>
Journal of the Electrochemical Society	<i>J. Electrochem. Soc.</i>
Journal of the Institute of Metals	<i>J. Inst. Met.</i>
Journal of the Less-Common Metals	<i>J. Less-Common Met.</i>
Journal of the Mechanics and Physics of Solids	<i>J. Mech. Phys. Solids</i>
Journal of the Moscow Physical Society	<i>J. Moscow Phys. Soc.</i>
Journal of the Optical Society of America	<i>J. Opt. Soc. Am.</i>
Journal of the Physical Society of Japan	<i>J. Phys. Soc. Japan</i>
Journal of the Physics and Chemistry of Solids	<i>J. Phys. Chem. Solids</i>
Langmuir	<i>Langmuir</i>
Lettere al Nuovo Cimento	<i>Lett. Nuovo Cimento</i>
Macromolecules	<i>Macromolecules</i>
Materials Research Bulletin	<i>Mater. Sci. Bull.</i>
Measurement Science and Technology	<i>Meas. Sci. Technol.</i>
Mekhanika Tverdogo Tela	<i>Mekh. Tverd. Tela</i>
Metallurgical Transactions	<i>Metall. Trans.</i>
Microelectronic Engineering	<i>Microelectron. Engng</i>
Modelling and Simulation in Materials Science and Engineering	<i>Modelling Simul. Mater. Sci. Eng.</i>
Molecular Crystals and Liquid Crystals	<i>Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst.</i>
Molecular Physics	<i>Mol. Phys.</i>
Molecular Simulation	<i>Mol. Simul.</i>
Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society	<i>Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc.</i>
Nanotechnology	<i>Nanotechnology</i>
Nature	<i>Nature</i>
Network (Computation in Neural Systems)	<i>Network</i>
New Journal of Chemistry	<i>New J. Chem.</i>
Nonlinearity	<i>Nonlinearity</i>
Nuclear Fusion	<i>Nucl. Fusion</i>
Nuclear Instruments and Methods	<i>Nucl. Instrum. Methods</i>
Nuclear Physics (parts A and B)	<i>Nucl. Phys. A, B</i>
Nuclear Science and Engineering	<i>Nucl. Sci. Eng.</i>
Nuovo Cimento (parts A, B and C)	<i>Nuovo Cimento A, B, C</i>
Optica Acta	<i>Opt. Acta</i>
Optical Spectra	<i>Opt. Spectra</i>
Optics and Laser Technology	<i>Opt. Laser Technol.</i>
Optics and Spectroscopy	<i>Opt. Spectrosc.</i>
Pacific Journal of Mathematics	<i>Pac J. Math.</i>
Philips Journal of Research	<i>Philips J. Res.</i>
Philips Research Reports	<i>Philips Res. Rep.</i>
Philips Technical Review	<i>Philips Tech. Rev.</i>
Philosophical Magazine	<i>Phil. Mag.</i>
Physica	<i>Physica</i>
Physica Scripta	<i>Phys. Scr.</i>
Physica Status Solidi (parts a and b)	<i>Phys. Status Solidi a, b</i>
Physical Review (parts A, B, C and D)	<i>Phys. Rev. A, B, C, D</i>
Physical Review Letters	<i>Phys. Rev. Lett.</i>
Physics and Chemistry of Liquids	<i>Phys. Chem. Liq.</i>
Physics Education	<i>Phys. Educ.</i>
Physics in Medicine and Biology	<i>Phys. Med. Biol.</i>
Physics of Condensed Matter	<i>Phys. Condens. Mater.</i>
Physics of Fluids	<i>Phys. Fluids</i>
Physics Letters (parts A and B)	<i>Phys. Lett. A, B (3A, 5B etc)</i>
Physics Reports Physics Letters (part C)	<i>Phys. Rep.</i>
Physics Today	<i>Phys. Today</i>

Physiological Measurement	<i>Physiol. Meas.</i>
Pisma v Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoi Fizika	<i>Pis. Zh. Tekh. Fiz.</i>
Pisma v Zhurnal Teoreticheskoi Fizika	<i>Pis. Zh. Teor. Fiz.</i>
Plasma Physics	<i>Plasma Phys.</i>
Plasma Physics and Controlled Fusion	<i>Plasma Phys. Control. Fusion</i>
Plasma Sources Science and Technology	<i>Plasma Sources Sci. Technol.</i>
Polymer	<i>Polymer</i>
Polymer News	<i>Polym. News</i>
Polymer Science and Engineering	<i>Polym. Sci. Eng.</i>
Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society	<i>Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc.</i>
Proceedings of the Institute of	<i>Proc. IEEE</i>
Electrical and Electronics Engineers	
Proceedings of the Institution of Electrical Engineers	<i>Proc. IEE</i>
Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers	<i>Proc. Instn Mech. Eng.</i>
Proceedings of the National Academy of	<i>Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA</i>
Sciences of the USA	
Proceedings of the Physical Society (parts A and B)	<i>Proc. Phys. Soc. A, B</i>
Proceedings of the Royal Society of London. Series A	<i>Proc. R. Soc. A</i>
Proceedings of the SPIE	<i>Proc. SPIE</i>
Progress in Surface Science	<i>Prog. Surf. Sci.</i>
Progress of Theoretical Physics	<i>Prog. Theor. Phys.</i>
Public Understanding of Science	<i>Public Understand. Sci.</i>
Pure and Applied Chemistry	<i>Pure Appl. Chem.</i>
Pure and Applied Optics	<i>Pure Appl. Opt.</i>
Quantum and Semiclassical Optics	<i>Quantum Semiclass. Opt.</i>
Radiation Effects	<i>Radiat. Eff.</i>
Radio Engineering and Electronic Physics	<i>Radio Eng. Electron. Phys.</i>
RCA Review	<i>RCA Rev.</i>
Reports on Progress in Physics	<i>Rep. Prog. Phys.</i>
Review of Modern Physics	<i>Rev. Mod. Phys.</i>
Review of Scientific Instruments	<i>Rev. Sci. Instrum.</i>
Revue de Physique Appliquee	<i>Revue Phys. Appl.</i>
Rivista del Nuovo Cimento	<i>Riv. Nuovo Cimento</i>
Science	<i>Science</i>
Scientific American	<i>Sci. Am.</i>
Semiconductor Science and Technology	<i>Semicond. Sci. Technol.</i>
Smart Materials and Structures	<i>Smart Mater. Struct.</i>
Solid State Communications	<i>Solid State Commun.</i>
Solid-State Electronics	<i>Solid-State Electron.</i>
Solid State Physics	<i>Solid State Phys.</i>
(New York	Academic)
Soviet Lightwave Communications	<i>Sov. Light. Commun.</i>
Soviet Physics–Acoustics	<i>Sov. Phys.–Acoust.</i>
Soviet Physics–Crystallography	<i>Sov. Phys.–Crystallogr.</i>
Soviet Physics–Doklady	<i>Sov. Phys.–Dokl.</i>
Soviet Physics–JETP	<i>Sov. Phys.–JETP</i>
Soviet Physics–Semiconductors	<i>Sov. Phys.–Semicond.</i>
Soviet Physics–Solid State	<i>Sov. Phys.–Solid State</i>
Soviet Physics–Technical Physics	<i>Sov. Phys.–Tech. Phys.</i>
Soviet Physics–Uspekhi	<i>Sov. Phys.–Usp.</i>
Spectrochimica Acta (parts A and B)	<i>Spectrochim. Acta A, B</i>
Superconductor Science and Technology	<i>Supercond. Sci. Technol.</i>
Supplement of the Progress of Theoretical Physics	<i>Prog. Theor. Phys. Suppl.</i>
Surface Science	<i>Surf. Sci.</i>
Synthesis	<i>Synthesis</i>
THEOCHEM	<i>J. Mol. Struct. (Theochem)</i>
Theoretical and Mathematical Physics	<i>Theor. Math. Phys.</i>
Thin Solid Films	<i>Thin Solid Films</i>

Transactions of the American Mathematical Society  
 Transactions of the Faraday Society  
 Uspekhi Fizicheskii Nauk  
 Vacuum  
 Waves in Random Media  
 Wear  
 Zeitschrift für Angewandte (Mathematik und) Physik  
 Zeitschrift für Anorganische (und Allgemeine) Chemie  
 Zeitschrift für Naturforschung (part a)  
 Zeitschrift für Physik  
 Zeitschrift für Physikalische Chemie  
 Zeitschrift für Physikalische Chemie, Neue Folge  
 Zhurnal Eksperimentalnoi i Teoreticheskoi Fiziki  
 Zhurnal Eksperimentalnoi i Teoreticheskoi  
     Fiziki Pis'ma v Redaktsiyu  
 Zhurnal Prikladnoi Mekhaniki i Tekhnicheskoi Fiziki  
 Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoi Fiziki

*Trans. Am. Math. Soc.*  
*Trans. Faraday Soc.*  
*Usp. Fiz. Nauk*  
*Vacuum*  
*Waves Random Media*  
*Wear*  
*Z. Angew. (Math.) Phys.*  
*Z. Anorg. (Allg.) Chem.*  
*Z. Naturf. a*  
*Z. Phys.*  
*Z. Phys. Chem.*  
*Z. Phys. Chem., NF*  
*Zh. Eksp. Teor. Fiz.*  
  
*Zh. Eksp. Teor. Fiz. Pis. Red.*  
*Zh. Prikl. Mekh. Tekh. Fiz.*  
*Zh. Tekh. Fiz.*

## D Book publishers

For ease of reference, the name of the publisher is given first. When citing in a reference list, the order should be reversed.

Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei	Rome
Academic	New York (also London)
ACM	New York
Addison-Wesley	Reading, MA (also London)
Addison-Wesley Developers Press	Reading, MA
AIP	New York
Akademiai	Budapest
Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft	Leipzig
Alhambra	Madrid
Almqvist	Stockholm
American Association of University Presses	New York
American Chemical Society	Washington, DC
American Geophysical Union	Washington, DC
American Mathematical Society	Providence, RI
Artech House Publishers	Boston, MA
Athlone	London
Atomizdat	Moscow
Baltzer Science Publishers	Bussum, The Netherlands
Barth	Leipzig
Birkhauser	Basle
Birkhauser Boston	Cambridge, MA
Benjamin	New York
Benjamin-Cummings	New York
Blackwell	Oxford
BSB Teubner	Leipzig
Cambridge University Press	Cambridge
Chapman and Hall	London
Chelsea	New York
Chemical Rubber Company (CRC Press)	Boca Raton, FL
ChemTec	Toronto
Clarendon	Oxford
Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press	New York

Collins	Glasgow
Collins	London
Columbia University Press	New York
Cornell University Press	Ithaca, NY
CRC Press	Boca Raton, FL
de Gruyter & Co	Berlin (also New York)
Dekker	New York
Deuticke	Leipzig
Deutsche	Berlin
Doubleday	New York
Dover	New York
Dunod	Paris
Edinburgh University Press	Edinburgh
Editions Frontieres	Gif-sur-Yvette
Electrochemical Society	Princeton, NJ
Ellis Horwood	New York
Elsevier	Amsterdam (also New York <i>et al</i> )
Energoatomizdat	Moscow
Fan	Tashkent
Flammarian	Paris
FOM Institute	Amsterdam
Free Press	New York
Freeman	San Francisco
Gauthier-Villars	Paris
Gordon and Breach	London
Hadronic	Palm Harbour, FL
Harcourt Brace	London
Harcourt Brace College Publishers	Fortworth, TX
Harcourt Brace Professional Publishing	San Diego, CA
Harper and Row	New York
Harri Deutsch	Frankfurt
Harvard University Press	Cambridge, MA
Harwood Academic	New York
Heinemann	Portsmouth, NH (also Oxford)
Hemisphere	New York
Hermann	Paris
Hilger	Bristol
Holden-Day	San Francisco
Holt, Rinehart and Winston	New York (also Austin, TX)
Horizon Scientific Press	Wymondham, Norfolk, UK
IAEA	Vienna
IEEE	Piscataway, NJ
IEEE Communications Society	Piscataway, NJ
IEEE Computer Press	Morristown, NJ
IEEE Computer Society Press	Los Alamitos, CA
Imperial College Press	London
Indiana University Press	Bloomington, IN
Inostrannaja Literatura	Moscow
Institute of Physics	Beograd
International	Hong Kong
Internet Society	Reston, VA
Interscience (Wiley-Interscience)	New York
John Hopkins University Press	Baltimore, MD
Khimiya	Moscow
Kluwer	Dordrecht
Krieger	Malabar, FL

Longmans Green	London
Macmillan	London
Macmillan Computer Publishing	Indianapolis, IN
Manchester University Press	Mancester
Martinus Nijhoff	Dordrecht
Masson	Paris
MathPro Press	Westford, MA
McGraw-Hill	New York
Minerals, Metals and Materials Society	Warrendale, PA
Mintis	Vilnius
Mir	Paris
MIT Press	Cambridge, MA
Mokslas	Vilnius
Morgan Kaufmann Publishers	San Mateo, CA
NASA	Washington, DC
Nauka	Moscow
Naukova Dumka	Kiev
Noordhoff	Groningen
Nordita	Copenhagen
North-Holland	Amsterdam
Odense University Press	Odense
Open University Press	Milton Keynes
O'Reilly & Associates	Sebastopol, CA
Oryx Press	Phoenix, AZ
Oxford University Press	Oxford (also New York <i>et al</i> )
Pergamon	Oxford
Physik Verlag	Mostbach
Pied	Lincoln, NE
Pitman	Boston, MA
Plenum	New York
Prentice-Hall	Englewood Cliffs, NJ
Princeton University Press	Princeton, NJ
Pruett	Boulder, CO
Publish or Perish	Boston, MA
Quantum Books	Cambridge, MA
Radio i Svyaz	Moscow
Reidel	Dordrecht
Saunders	Philadelphia, PA
Scandinavian University Press	Oslo
Science Council of Japan	Tokyo
Science and Technology Press	Shanghai
Scottish Academic Press	Edinburgh
SIAM	Philadelphia
SPIE Optical Engineering Press	Bellingham, WA
Springer	Berlin (also Heidelberg, London, New York <i>et al</i> )
SRI Institute	Menlo Park, CA
Tata McGraw-Hill	New Delhi
Taylor and Francis	London
Technion University Press	Haifa
Terra Scientific	Tokyo
Teubner	Leipzig
UCL Press	London
Universal Academy	Tokyo
University of California Press	Berkeley, CA
University of Chicago Press	Chicago, IL

University of Illinois Press	Champaign, IL
University of Iowa Press	Iowa City, IO
University of Michigan Press	Ann Arbor, MI
University of Minnesota Press	Minneapolis, MN
University of Missouri Press	Columbia, MO
University of North Carolina Press	Chapel Hill, NC
University of South Carolina Press	Columbia, SC
University of Tennessee Press	Knoxville, TN
University of Texas Press	Austin, TX
University of Wisconsin Press	Madison, WI
University Press of New England	Hanover, NH
University Press of Virginia	Charlottesville, VA
University Science Books	Mill Valley, CA
US Govt Printing Office	Washington, DC
Van Nostrand-Reinhold	Princeton, NJ
VCH	New York
Vieweg	Braunschweig
Viniti	Moscow
Weidner & Sons Publishing	Riverton, NJ
Wiley	New York
Wiley Computer Publishing	New York
Williams & Wilkins	Baltimore, MD
World Scientific	Singapore
Yale University Press	New Haven, CT
Zanichelli Editore	Bologna
Zinatne	Riga