

## **RDA Refresher Performance Support: Publication, Distribution, and Manufacture Statements, and Copyright Date**

### **Publication, Distribution, and Manufacture Statements (2.8-2.10)**

In RDA, publication, distribution, and manufacture information found on the resource (or supplied by the cataloger if not found) is recorded in three elements: the publication statement (2.8), the distribution statement (2.9), and the manufacture statement (2.10). Each of these statements is an element consisting of three parts: place, name, and date. The statement may have more than one instance of a particular part (e.g., two places), but all three parts are needed to make a statement. In our current cataloging practice, the parts are connected using ISBD punctuation. In RDA, there are no examples of complete statements in 2.8-2.10 although there are plenty of examples of the individual parts. These are some examples of the statements:

San Francisco : The Book Club of California, 2013 (publication statement)  
 Oxford ; New York : Oxford University Press, 2015 (publication statement)  
 New Haven : Distributed by Yale University Press, 2012 (distribution statement)  
 Colombo : Printed by New Karunadhara Press, [2014] (manufacture statement)

But this is not the only way to convey information about a publisher, distributor, or manufacturer. You can also provide an authorized access point for the entity, following the instructions in 21.3-21.5. Providing the publisher's name in the publication statement supports *identification* of the resource because the name is given as found in the resource. Providing an authorized access point for the publisher supports *access* because a controlled form is used in the access point. Here's an example of an authorized access point for a publisher with a relationship designator:

710 2# \$a Book Club of California, \$e publisher.

### **Copyright Date (2.11)**

Copyright date is often included in discussions of publication, etc. statements, but it is not a statement. There is no place of copyright or copyrighter's name -- it's just the copyright date.

### **MARC-Related Changes**

With the implementation of RDA, Publication (etc.) data is recorded in the 264 field, not the 260 field (the 264 was added to the MARC format in 2011 and implemented by LC in 2012; this means older RDA records have 260 fields. The 260 field was used to record a mix of publication, distribution, or manufacturing information. The 264 field can be coded to explicitly identify the function of the entity recorded in the field, and it can be repeated to record multiple functions.

### **What? I Have to Record Publication, Distribution, *and* Manufacture Statements?**

*No!* Only the publication statement is core. But you can record additional information if you think it useful (but are not required to do so). The field is repeatable, to allow you to do so.

## How is the Function of the Entity Indicated?

The second indicator is coded as follows:

264 #0	Production
264 #1	Publication
264 #2	Distribution
264 #3	Manufacture
264 #4	Copyright notice date

*Examples:*

264 #1 \$a London : \$b Gay Mens Press, \$c [2008]

264 #2 \$a Chicago, IL : \$b Distributed in North America by InBook/LPC Group, \$c 2008.  
(a publication statement and a distribution statement)

264 #1 \$a Frankfurt am Main : \$b Peter Lang, \$c [2015]

264 #4 \$a ©2015  
(a publication statement and a copyright date)

## Should I Repeat the 264 #1 Field to Record Co-Publishers?

*No!* To record co-publishers, continue to repeat subfield \$b in a single 264 field.

Use *multiple 264 fields* to record different statements (e.g., a publication statement and a distribution statement). Use a *single 264 field*, with repeated subfields, to record multiple places of publication and publishers' names.

*Examples:*

264 #1 \$a London : \$b Allen & Urwin ; \$a New York : \$b Macmillan Publishers, \$c 1995.  
(a publication statement with different places associated with each publisher)

264 #1 \$a Washington, D.C. : \$b The Library of Congress : \$b Smithsonian Books, [2015]  
(a publication statement with one place associated with two publishers)

For serials and multipart monographs, the 264 field is repeated for publication statements when there are successive publishers. The first indicator and \$3 are used just as they were used with the 260 field.

## Changes Related to the Cataloging Instructions

### What Do I Need to Remember About Recording the Data in the 264 field?

Remember that:

- data in the 264 field is particularly susceptible to changing from the prepublication (CIP) stage to the publication stage. LC staff should be especially careful to review these elements when doing CIP Verification.
- you must record the entire hierarchy for the place that appears on the source of information (the first preference for source of place is the same source as the publisher's name). If you wish to supply the larger jurisdiction -- even if it does not appear on that source -- you may do so, but must record it in brackets.
- a copyright date is not a publication date. In the absence of a publication date found on the resource, a publication date may be *supplied* by inferring it from a copyright date. But in that case, the publication date must be recorded in brackets because you are *supplying* the publication date because no publication date appears on the resource.
- you must use the symbol © when recording a copyright date – do not use the letter “c”, which can be confused for a subfield code. (*See RDA 2.11.1.3, “Precede the date by the copyright symbol (©) or the phonogram copyright symbol (Ⓢ).”*)
- there is a preferred order for sources of information that should be followed for each part of the publication statement. For example, if the title page reads “De Gruyter” and the t.p. verso reads “Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co., KG” the cataloger should record “De Gruyter,” not “Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co., KG”.
- the source of information for the different parts of the publication statement may not be the same based on the resource. For example, if the place and date of publication appear on the t.p. verso with “Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co., KG” but no place or date appears on t.p., you combine the form of name found on the t.p. with the place and date found on the t.p. verso in the publication statement. Consult the sources of information instruction for each part of the publication statement because they are slightly different.
- if the publication date appears as “May 2015”, record it that way. There is no provision, as there was in AACR2, to record only the year in such cases.

### **I Sometimes Get Confused about Coding Publication Dates in the 008 Field. Can You Help?**

See *Descriptive Cataloging Manual (DCM) B5.14, Appendix 9, Publication, Etc. Date Codes for Monographs* for a thorough explanation, with abundant examples of each of the valid codes.