

**CEAL Publication Committee
Annual Report 2012**

Gail King, Publication Committee Chair and Editor of the *Journal of East Asian Libraries*

Journal of East Asian Libraries

Two issues of JEAL were published, No. 154 (February 2012) and No. 155 (October 2012). When we changed to being a peer-reviewed journal, we determined that the February issue would be made up of reports, while the October issue would be comprised of peer-reviewed journal articles, new appointments, retirements, and other newsletter-type announcements in both issues. This has changed somewhat; both articles now include reports and newsletter items, and a peer-reviewed article was published in the February 2013 issue of JEAL.

We face an ongoing lack of article submissions. Since our change to peer-review journal status, we have had only one peer-reviewed article in each October issue. I hope we are able to sustain at least this number. Including peer review articles in both issues seems fine to me.

In March 2012, at the AAS/CEAL meetings in Toronto, I was approached by a representative of Maney Publishing Company, a British firm that publishes journals for a number of academic societies, who spoke with me about their interest in possibly becoming the publisher of the *Journal of East Asian Libraries*. Peter Zhou requested that I follow up with Maney, which I did, answering over the course of the next two months many questions regarding CEAL, JEAL, other related journals, and gathering statistics regarding subscribers to JEAL. In the end, the Maney Editorial Board chose not to pursue an association with CEAL to publish the *Journal*, citing the dual peer review/newsletter nature of JEAL, competing journals, and smallness of subscription database.

Looking to the future

The *Journal of East Asian Libraries* is now a completely open access journal; the entire back archive and every new issue as soon as it is printed are all freely available on our digital archive at <https://ojs.lib.byu.edu/spc/index.php/JEAL/>
In addition, journal content from 2011 forward is indexed and available through EBSCO databases. Thus, electronic access to JEAL is complete, and all content is fully searchable and easily accessible. Might we sometime in the future want to cease publishing paper copies? Printing JEAL is not inexpensive; #154 cost \$3,342 and #155 was \$3,113.47. Plus each issue costs about \$575 to mail. I am not necessarily advocating that JEAL become totally electronic. But, as we look toward the future of CEAL, I think this is one of the issues we should consider.

Gail King
Editor, *Journal of East Asian Libraries* and Chair of the CEAL Publication Committee
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RDA Practice for East Asian Place Names

Background

In Dec. 2011, CEAL CTP formed a Special Committee to propose a Chinese Place Names Policy for RDA to include the name of province or its equivalent, together with the country name in the qualifier for the place name to facilitate identification.

(http://www.eastasianlib.org/ctp/sub_Chineseplacename.htm).

Examples:

Current form

Hangzhou Shi (China)

Hohhot (China)

Huangshi Shi (China)

New Territories (China)

Wutang Zhen (China)

Proposed form

Hangzhou Shi (Zhejiang Sheng, China)

Hohhot (Inner Mongolia, China)

Huangshi Shi (Hubei Sheng China)

New Territories (Hong Kong, China)

Wutang Zhen (Fujian Sheng, China)

The Committee submitted its proposal to ALA in April 2012. It was modified and approved in June 2012 to expand its application beyond China as “an optional addition to the general instruction for ‘Places in Other Jurisdictions’ [current 16.2.2.11, proposed 16.2.2.12] to allow the name of the first-level administrative division to be recorded preceding the name of the country as part of the preferred name of a place.” (See ALA proposal 6JSC/ALA/19: <http://www.rda-jsc.org/docs/6JSC-ALA-19.pdf>) The ALA proposal was approved as an alternative instruction at the Joint Steering Committee of RDA in Nov. 2012. The final revised instruction is available at: <http://www.rda-jsc.org/docs/6JSC-ALA-19-Sec-final-rev.pdf> (relevant texts attached).

Once the revision is made official in RDA, individual cataloging communities can decide whether to adopt the alternative treatment for particular countries or not. We think that it will be important for CEAL to work with LC to determine the handling for individual East Asian countries.

During the process of finalizing the ALA proposal, it was clear that though the majority of Chinese colleagues agreed that it would be very helpful to include the first-level jurisdiction as part of the qualifier for place names for easy distinction, there was no clear preference for Japanese and Korean place names. Some people thought that the problems for Chinese names could apply to Japan and Korea, while others maintained that the current practice was adequate for Japanese and Korean place names.

We would like to bring up this issue for discussion and hope that a process can be established for the CJK community to consider this important issue carefully, and to come up with a preliminary decision on which country/countries will adopt the alternative practice in RDA. The recommendation will then be sent to LC/PCC for their consideration.

Since we only have 15 minutes at the EB meeting, please think about it ahead of time and discuss at the meeting.

RDA 16.2.2.12 Places in Other Jurisdictions

For places in jurisdictions not covered by 16.2.2.9 (places in Australia, Canada, the United States, the former U.S.S.R., or the former Yugoslavia), 16.2.2.10.1 (places in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales), or 16.2.2.11.1 (places in overseas territories, dependencies, etc.), record the name of the country in which the place is located as part of the preferred name of the place. Abbreviate the name of the country as instructed in Appendix B (B.2), as applicable.

EXAMPLE

Formosa (Argentina)
Maputo (Mozambique)
Lucca (Italy)
Queenstown-Lakes District (N.Z.)
Madras (India)
Palawan (Philippines)
Region Sjælland (Denmark)
Paris (France)
Urlingford (Ireland)
Far North Province (Cameroon)
Perak (Malaysia)
<Additional examples omitted>

Alternative

Record the name of a state, province, or highest-level administrative division preceding the name of the country.

EXAMPLE

Aba Zangzu Qiangzu Zizhizhou (Sichuan Sheng, China)
Ipoh (Perak, Malaysia)
Georgetown (Pulau Pinang, Malaysia)
Urlingford (Kilkenny, Ireland)
Wiesbaden (Hesse, Germany)