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## KOREAN COLLECTIONS CONSORTIUM OF NORTH AMERICA: TEN YEARS AND AFTER

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### Introduction

In March 2006, an ad-hoc meeting was held in Seattle among Korean Studies Librarians who are currently members or who soon-to-be members of the Korean Collections Consortium of North America (KCCNA or the Consortium). The organization of this hastily called meeting was unusual but the meeting itself was crucial for resolving issues regarding the Consortium members' contract for the upcoming grant years. With two new members joining the Consortium, member librarians felt strongly the need to discuss how to coordinate acquisition responsibilities for the next five years.

The development of the KCCNA has been similar in many ways to that of other consortia, yet in other ways it has been somewhat unique. For instance, the benefits of this Consortium's activities are not limited to the member libraries. It is rather designed to extend benefits to all libraries and scholars of the Korean Studies in North America. This article will address this Consortium's uniqueness in its efforts to truly coordinate collections among members.

The author has been involved in the activities of the KCCNA as a member librarian since 1997 and wrote a paper in 1999 reviewing the activities of the first five years of the Consortium.<sup>1</sup> As the Consortium has just finished its second grant phase of five years and is currently at the start of the third phase, it is meaningful now to look back at past years and set a clear direction for years to come. The purpose of this article is to give an overview of the establishment and a summary of its activities and the future plans of the Korean Collections Consortium in North America.

### Background

#### Establishment of KCCNA

The very first gathering among six major Korean Studies Librarians in the United States occurred from June 24-25 of 1993 at the University of Washington Libraries in Seattle. The purpose of this meeting was to propose the creation of the Korean Collections Consortium in the United States to the Korea Foundation, an independent organization affiliated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea and supported by public funding and private donations. In the following year, the Consortium was officially formed with six institutions (Harvard, Columbia, University of Hawaii at Manoa, University of California Berkeley, University of Southern California and University of Washington) as members with collection development funding from the Korea Foundation. These institutions met the basic requirements of the Consortium membership, such as at least one FTE Korean studies librarian and the minimum size of the Korean collection at the institutions. Each institution was granted a \$20,000 annual allotment for the period of five years (1994-1999) for Korean collection development.

In the early 1990s, under the President Kim Young-Sam, the Korea government had a diplomatic agenda to enhance Korea's image and reputation in the world through the promotion of various academic and cultural exchange programs.<sup>2</sup> The Korea Foundation was created as part of this agenda and afterwards played the important role of leading the programs to support Korean Studies in the United States.

The President of the Korea Foundation from 1992 to 1994, Mr. Son Chu-wan, visited the University of Washington in 1993 and granted about US\$77,000 to the libraries to enhance acquisition and cataloging of Korean collection at the institution<sup>3</sup>. His visit was productive in terms of making plain the

insufficient funding situation for Korean collections at most US academic libraries with Korean studies programs. Encouraged by the Korea Foundation's interest in Korean collections, Ms. Yoon-whan Choe (then the Korean Studies Librarian at the University of Washington Libraries) rushed to gather ideas with other Korean Studies librarians at major institutions to create a cooperative collection development program for Korean materials. That was how in Seattle in June of 1993, the foundation was laid for the current KCCNA.

The meeting was attended by six Korean Studies librarians from the member institutions, by the Korean Studies faculty and the collection development librarian at the University of Washington, and by Mr. An Yong-mo, then Vice President of the Korea Foundation. The agenda of the meeting consisted of three major areas: assignment of subject responsibilities for cooperative collection development, resource sharing, and developing general guidelines for the operation of the Consortium.

## **Missions**

### Subject Specialization

Responding to the fast growth of Korean Studies in the States, most libraries have felt an urgent need to broaden the depth of materials in all subjects while reducing collection overlap. There was a commonly shared goal to efficiently use available funding to develop the cooperative collection acquisition program. With this as a guideline, the member libraries divided the subject areas among themselves. Each institution was asked to specialize in a few areas with support in the form of a grant from the Korea Foundation. (See details in subject assignments in Appendix 1)

In assigning the subject specialties, various factors were considered in regard to each institution: the characteristics of the present library collection, the research strength of their respective Korean studies programs, the specialty of overall academic programs, regional characteristics, etc. For example, Harvard University was assigned Korean law materials in consideration of the strength of the law school at the University. Although each institution was responsible for acquiring core materials for local needs, major disciplines in Korean studies such as history and literature were also assigned to member institutions. In addition to a subject division, a geographical responsibility was given to each institution to acquire Korean immigrant materials published in the institution's particular region. For instance, the University of Washington was responsible to collect Korean materials produced in the Pacific Northwest areas. This additional coverage in relation to geography is important as there have been a growing number of publications in major cities in the States by Korean immigrants, although they have been scattered. These materials are important primary sources related to Korean immigration history, which is crucial, as the community has already celebrated its centennial in the United States. A similar method of division was applied to the provinces in South Korea. The six Consortium members covered all six provinces in South Korea, and they were to systematically build their collections in respect to local publications, which are usually harder to acquire through regular acquisitions channels, as they are not commercially available. The match was made by comparing the institution's location to its related region in Korea. For example, the University of Hawaii at Manoa was assigned Cheju island of South Korea while Columbia University was paired with the Seoul metro area. This approach for subject divisions is intended to build the Korean collection with the future in mind. The fact that Korean Studies in the States is a relatively young program was acknowledged, yet the Consortium was very much geared toward supporting programs with the provision of future growth in the field.

### Resource Sharing

KCCNA's goal of cooperative collection development is designed to improve access to information and research resources among Korean scholars. The principle is to highly prioritize the Consortium grant materials in processing with the intention of making them available in a timely manner through the national utilities of OCLC/RLG databases. Therefore, non-circulating materials like reference, folios,

and CD-ROMs were excluded from the program to maximize the usage of resource sharing between libraries. The materials are also required to be loaned out to any requesting library free of charge regardless of whether or not they are members of the Consortium. Free interlibrary loan was promoted for the Consortium materials, and each book is plated to distinguish these free materials from others. This approach is a unique characteristic of the Consortium in terms of the wide range of beneficiaries of this Consortium program, which reaches out beyond participating members. The system is designed so that all libraries have access although the Consortium libraries own the materials. Member libraries agreed to work closely with each other to make every effort to share materials with scholars across the States.

### Administrative Operation

In order to run the Consortium, it was necessary to appoint officers to carry out activities, hold business meetings, and to have an annual discussion. The chair and the secretary thus appointed were to be used as a way for members to communicate with the Korea Foundation. As for the financial report on grant activities at each institution, each member is requested to submit an annual report to the Korea Foundation. Other group activities are designed to promote the programs to smaller-scale libraries with Korean collections through reports in CEAL meetings, eastlib, Korean scholar listserv, and/or other venues.

With these three major areas clearly defined in the agreement contract with the Foundation, the Consortium kicked off its first year in 1994 with six members, a historic first-time development for Korean collections in the United States.

### **Measurable Outcomes**

#### Growth of Korean Collection and Staffing

The Korean collection in the US has seen a significant increase in the number of volumes added to the OCLC/RLG databases since the inception of the Consortium. The Consortium contributed more than 30,000 volumes in total to national bibliographies at the end of the first five contract years in 1999.<sup>4</sup> During these years, the Consortium has grown to include nine institutions from original six universities, adding the University of Chicago in 1995, UCLA in 1996 and the University of Toronto in 1997. Although the decision to add member libraries was under the control of the Korea Foundation based on the basic requirements, the member libraries welcomed newly joined institutions to the cooperative collection development program and the opportunity to reach out to scholars in Canada as well as other parts of the USA.

The increase of Korean materials in member libraries was also aided by the commitment of the libraries' administrations, which maintained a current budget for their Korean collections. The increase of staffing for Korean collections is one of the Consortium's major achievements. As the agreement required prompt processing of the grant materials, it was impossible to meet that expectation without increasing proper staffing. According to a report to the Foundation, there was a 32% increase in staffing of Korean collection personnel at member institutions toward the end of five years.<sup>5</sup> This is phenomenal when considering the general trend at that time in most academic libraries in North America was to cut staff or barely maintain at current levels. Among new members, there was even a case where an institution increased a Korean Studies Librarian's position to full-time to meet the Foundation's requirement of 1 FTE librarian to join the Consortium.

#### Overview of Consortium Activities

The initial five-year grant contract reached the end of its term in 2000. During this time, Korea experienced an IMF economic crisis in 1997. The Consortium received the last grant (1998-99) over two years, which technically ended the Consortium's first contract in 2000 as the last fiscal year. The

members as a group evaluated the Consortium's activities over the past five years and submitted to the Foundation a grant renewal proposal for another five years. This request was well received and approved promptly securing all nine members' Korean collection funding until 2005. Both the Foundation and the Consortium recognized the importance of continuity in the development of Korean collections in order to support fast growing Korean studies programs in North America. The Korean studies librarians actively lobbied for the Foundation's grant extension on behalf of their institutions.

A thorough evaluation and review of the Consortium's activities is included in the author's previous article. Nonetheless, a couple of major issues worth mentioning here are the rigidity of the assigned subject specialization and the promotion of free interlibrary-loan. The good intention to broaden the range of subject areas has conflicted with local needs as peripheral materials were given higher priority in terms of acquisition and processing. Although member libraries were responsible for supporting core materials for their local research needs, it was hard to ignore the tension between local needs and the Consortium responsibility. In other words, librarians felt that future collection building doesn't satisfy users' current needs. They still had to struggle with lack of sufficient local funding to meet current needs while developing collections for potential use in the future. Besides, the requirement of processing consortium materials at a higher priority has challenged librarians in terms of user services. Librarians tried hard to seek a solution to this problem by freeing up the grant from assigned specialty subject areas in order to cover other areas and local needs. However, this specialization at each institution was the fundamental objective of the Consortium's establishment. So the Korea Foundation was hesitant to allow flexibility in what the libraries purchased. On the other hand, the assignment of subject areas was given to newer members without thorough consideration of the impact and relationship with the subject areas already in existence. This practice began to loosen up the system of subject areas among members.

Another area of concern was about the practicality of implementing free interlibrary loan to all libraries. It wasn't easy for borrowing libraries to identify Consortium materials from the OCLC/RLG database. This was because of inefficient methods of labeling the Consortium funded materials as well as the failed promotion of the program. Therefore, the implementation relied heavily on lending libraries to verify eligible items for free interlibrary-loan transaction. While Korean studies librarians were pressed and questioned by the Korea Foundation about free interlibrary-loan and data as proof of its usage, there was no supporting data collected to document whether this Consortium program and free interlibrary-loan had contributed to resource sharing. At most academic libraries, interlibrary-loan was handled by a separate department. Therefore, the Korean studies librarians' efforts didn't ensure the successful implementation of free interlibrary-loan with the grant funded materials. Besides, the principle of free interlibrary-loan was not limited to member institutions but reached out to any requesting institution. Therefore this unmarketable concept didn't earn support and cooperation from the administration.

Nonetheless, the renewal for another five years was possible due to continued support from the Korea Foundation and the scholars' appreciation of widely available research materials. It is also due to the dedication and commitment of the member universities and library administrations to the development of Korean studies as an important program in academics.

#### Continued Growth from 2000-2005/6

The Consortium entered the second contract for another five years with the same amount of grants from the Korea Foundation. Toward the end of the contract years, the University of Michigan joined the membership, so the Consortium grew to ten members from nine members. The program activities mostly stayed the same as in the past. But the renewal contract enforced matching requirements to member institutions as a condition of eligibility in renewed membership. One of the requirements is to increase appropriate staffing to process the funded materials in a timely manner. At a few institutions, the annual reports from the previous five years have showed clearly the increased backlog of uncataloged materials, and this became an important measure to judge the credibility of institutions for the renewal of the Consortium membership. In fact, the Foundation was not going to renew the

contract unless institutions proposed ways to fix the catalog backlog. This pressure from the Foundation was necessary to achieve the goal of resource sharing of those funded materials, which is the goal of the Consortium. This approach, although it was a burden to the administration, has worked positively for the University of Washington. For example, it resulted in the hiring of a half-time cataloger to process Consortium funded materials. Therefore, the University of Washington along with another institution started the contract one year later than the other members. For other institutions, various methods of increased staffing over the past contract years had relieved the burden from the Korean studies librarians with accumulated backlog from those last five years. It is a significant accomplishment for the Korean collection, considering staff increase is known to be the toughest political battle to achieve at any academic library.

In the renewed contract years, it was more challenging to collect the assigned subject areas. In the first years it had been necessary to build the collection retrospectively as well. But now librarians were forced to face the lack of research materials in a few of the assigned subjects at each library. Responding to the requests of the librarians, the Foundation has allowed purchasing in any subject areas other than the assigned ones at the maximum level of up to 30% from the total amount of each year's grant. Although this permitted a bit more flexible usage of funds, the dilemma of balancing between local needs vs. Consortium responsibility still remained throughout the second contract years, raising many questions from librarians and the Foundation. On the other hand, there have been successful cases too, which have worked perfectly to find a match between the assigned subject areas and the research areas at local institutions. One example is in the case of modern Korean poetry as an assigned area of the University of Washington. A few years ago, a new Korean literature faculty member was hired, and his research area is on modern poetry, which the University of Washington has collected aggressively throughout the term of the Consortium, for nearly ten years. It is possible that strong library materials worked to draw this faculty member to come to the institution. It is expected to see this kind of match-making more in the future as the Consortium grows with the long-term goal of cooperative collection development. It is only natural to expect the Consortium's positive influence as Korean studies are fast growing in various subject areas.

#### Getting into the third phase of growth

As the contract drew to the end of a five-year cycle, the Consortium member librarians again scrambled to promptly submit the second renewal proposal to the Korea Foundation for the support of Korean materials for more years in the future. Korean studies in North America have not stopped growing over the years. Instead, the field has experienced rapid development in programs all over the world. Even the recent Korean wave of popular dramas and feature films from South Korea were helpful in drawing more attention to Korean studies. The strong growth both in Korean studies programs and library collections has resulted positively in getting higher funding from the Foundation for the third contract years in a period of another five years from 2006 through 2011. The total grant amount was raised 50%, allowing each institution to have \$30,000 of annual funding from \$20,000, expanding the collection budget to \$150,000 in total for each institution over the next five years. With the third contract, Stanford University and the University of British Columbia in Canada joined the Consortium as newer members. These two members were added based on their recent developments in Korean studies programs. So, the Consortium now finds itself with doubled membership from the original six institutions.

#### **Current Issues and Future Aims**

##### Modification in Assigned Subjects

Again, the expansion in membership required adjusting responsibilities in subject areas among Consortium members. Over the course of 10 years, the subject areas become more loosely managed each time new members were added. This is because there simply aren't enough peripheral subjects to assign, and also, there was no way to plan on how many new members would be added to the

Consortium in a certain time frame. The decision regarding new membership depended solely on the Korea Foundation, and the Consortium responded to their decision. The increased funding also prompted complete overhauling of subject divisions to maintain an adequate balance between institutions over core vs. peripheral subjects, which became often a battle among librarians to possess “better subject areas”. The Consortium called an ad-hoc meeting in March 2006 for the first time in its history to further examine subject assignments on the verge of beginning the third contract with the Foundation.

The March meeting focused on two major readjustments in terms of subject matters: a balanced division between core vs. peripheral subjects and the addition of underdeveloped subject areas as the Consortium’s responsibilities. To divide core subject areas equally between each institution, the Consortium rectified problems in assigned core subject areas and made a rule of allowing only one core subject per institution. The current core subject areas were sub-divided into the fields of history and literature by time periods and genres to redistribute at least one core to all institutions. The members were allowed to add other subject areas as they wish unless there is overlap with already assigned subject areas. The LC Classification Rule was used to analyze the overall system of subject topics and the relationship in interdisciplinary areas. Underdeveloped areas were identified and shared among member institutions to make sure that materials in those subjects were covered. The geographical division of collecting local materials, which was limited to the United States and Canada, was extended to the Six Continents. This illustrates the main characteristics of the Korean Collections Consortium and its objective of building for the future in its collection development.

A few other modifications include abandoning collection building divided by the format of materials and by the language of materials. Newspapers in microfilm will no longer be collected as one category of assigned areas, but instead will be supported by the subject area of communication and journalism. Any materials about the subjects will be collected regardless of the language of materials. North Korea will be collected within each subject without separating it into independent subject areas. This was because North Korea is considered to be one of major core subject areas for all institutions. (See Appendix 2 for revised subject assignments)

### Improving Resource Sharing

The Consortium is committed to improving resource sharing to provide services to all scholars in need of Korean materials. One approach recommended by the Foundation is to eliminate the fees associated with interlibrary-loan for those materials, as written up in the agreements. The difficulty in executing truly free interlibrary-loan is discussed in the previous section. Institutional differences are problematic as each institution has a strong reciprocal interlibrary-loan relationship with their preferred libraries based on their needs and interests. But in the case of the Korean Collections Consortium, it is technically not feasible to make a coalition with “all” libraries which might have potential use of the Korean materials belonging to the Consortium. It would be more ideal to set up a reciprocal interlibrary-loan relationship with the Consortium libraries first to bring about the advancement of a closer relationship between these institutions with active Korean programs. It is not an overstatement to say that these twelve Consortium institutions hold more than 90% of the potential user group of Korean materials. It would be easier to persuade the administrators to put forward an alliance among members to fulfill the commitment of free interlibrary-loan.

A more fundamental approach would be to add prompt cataloging and holding records into the shared bibliographic databases such as OCLC. Without a reliable source to determine which libraries hold certain resources, resource sharing is not possible. It is also equally important to review loan restrictions on the Consortium materials at each library to reduce the number of unfulfilled interlibrary-loan requests. Traditional ways such as maintaining shelves to improve in-house materials for local users should not be underestimated as a contribution to improving interlibrary-loan with users beyond the library walls.

Interlibrary-loan practices at academic libraries are moving from traditional unit-based processes to user-initiated operations, which have the advantages of lower unit cost and faster turnabout time for interlibrary-loan transactions. Proper instructions and reference services for potential interlibrary-loan users would be an important factor for successful resource sharing.

It is equally important to recognize that direct borrowing systems among many academic institutions are already being heavily used by users to share resources beyond their library holdings. The Summit system in Washington and Oregon academic libraries is one example. Over 30 libraries share this catalog system so that users can directly borrow the materials from other libraries, bypassing traditional interlibrary-loan processing and resulting in a much faster turnaround time. Other examples include Borrow Direct, used by East Coast academic institutions and the UC system in California. Actively participating in those regional interlibrary-loan share systems will contribute ultimately in resource sharing of Korean materials, providing faster and broader access to smaller scale libraries with fewer Korean materials.

### Virtual Reference Services

Based on the foundation of reliable bibliographic utilities, regional and Consortium cooperation could grow even faster with ready reference services to users. Virtual reference services are the best way to reach potential users beyond the library's reference desk. Perhaps the goal of free interlibrary-loan is too idealistic to achieve under the current circumstances, but coordinated reference services is an agreeable concept to many service-oriented librarians. As more and more reference librarians collaborate to provide any-time any-where services to users, Korean studies librarians can maximize resources to reach users who may not have a reference librarian at their institution. Thus, librarians could try to correlate the specialized subject areas to the reference service areas. These services will only increase the visibility of the Consortium while promoting the activities of cooperative collection development, not to mention enhancing resource sharing even more.

### Electronic Resources

Just as maximizing financial resources for wider collection development in print Korean materials prompted the initial collaboration, this time quality electronic databases and user dependability on electronic information prompted the Consortium to collaborate on joint electronic database subscriptions. Korean studies have experienced a rapid increase in the availability of electronic databases over the last ten years. The early 1990s were the peak time for producing CD-ROMs based on the major print primary sources of Korean historical information. Korea has adapted quickly to modern technology by moving toward web-based databases from location-dependent CD-ROMs. There are currently over 10 major electronic databases, which Korean studies librarians use to supplement their existing print collections. The Consortium has played a role in grouping the libraries to negotiate better deals with database vendors. This effort paid off in lowering the cost of electronic databases, enabling many libraries to afford various resources which otherwise were too exorbitant to acquire.

Despite librarians' every endeavor to keep costs manageable, they will very soon face significant cost increases in almost every resource that's in an electronic format. The licenses are just about to expire for renewal, with new price arrangements as users rely on databases more and more. The Consortium libraries will need to seriously reinvent their system to move ahead with joint subscriptions instead of individual possession of wide databases. Unless libraries are willing to give up individual ownership in favor of shared accessibility, joint subscription will be just too hard to achieve. Most of the current licenses in Korean databases allow legitimate use of interlibrary-loan, so securing the advantage of interlibrary-loan use through the negotiation of license agreement will relieve the pressure for ownership of databases by an individual institution. Cooperation among libraries as well as with interlibrary-loan departments will be more crucially needed for successful sharing of electronic databases.

## **Conclusion**

This article has attempted to review the status of the Korean Collections Consortium in North America, including the establishment of the consortia as well as their broad achievements.

The long-term strategy of the KCCNA needs to continue to focus on collaboration between institution libraries. It is important for librarians to keep their minds open to new ideas and initiatives for the development of KCCNA through active participation and contribution to the activities. The Korean library community in North America is small enough to care for each other's needs but big enough to do many activities together.

Appendix 1

Six institutions and subject specialization (established in 1994)

University	Assigned Subject Areas
University of Washington	Kyongsang Region
	Korean women's studies
	Modern Korean poetry
	Microfilm collection of Korean newspapers
Columbia University	Kyonggi Region
	Popular culture
	Performing arts
	Fine arts
Harvard University	Chungchong region
	Business history
	Law
University of California, Berkeley	Government publication
	English language materials
	Kangwon region
	Transportation and traffic
University of Hawai`i	Cheju-do
	Traditional music
	Architecture and urban planning
	Foreign language materials
University of Southern California	Cinema
	Journalism, Mass media
	Cholla region

Appendix 2

Revised and Expanded Subject Assignments by Twelve Institutions (as of March 2006)

University	Assigned Subject Areas
Columbia University	Publications on Seoul
	History, 1864-1945
	Fine arts (Painting, sculpture and photography)
	Performing arts (dance, musical and theater)
	Popular Culture
	Calligraphy
	Education
	Psychology
	Publications on Korea and Koreans published in the New York Area
Harvard University	Publications on Chungchong-do
	Business
	Law
	Government - Judiciary Branch
	Genealogy
	Traditional poetry
	Publications on Korea and Koreans published in the New England Area
Stanford University	Modern economic conditions
	Commerce
	Non-public finance
	Government - Executive branch
	Traditional essay (collected works)
	Publications on Korea and Koreans published in Oceania & Africa
	Publications on Korea and Koreans published in North American Rocky mountains area: Colorado, Utah, and Arizona
University of British Columbia	Publications on Kyonggi-do
	Religions (except Buddhism & Christianity)
	Legislature
	History, 1392-1864
	Korean medicine
	Textile and costume
	Publications on Korea and Koreans published in Western Canada (Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Saskatchewan, Yukon Territory)
University of California, Berkeley	Publications on Kangwon-do
	History, 1945- (excluding Unification questions & Democratization)
	Transportation
	Information Technology
	Public Finance
	Publications on Korea and Koreans published in Russia, Soviet Union, and Central Asia
	Publications on Korea and Koreans published in the Bay Area
	Archaeology

University of California, Los Angeles	Buddhism
	Christianity
	Folklore
	Library and Information Science
	Non contemporary language
	Publications on Korea and Koreans published in South America
	Publications on Korea and Koreans published in South East Areas in U.S.
University of Chicago	Environmental studies
	International relations
	Industry (excluding Auto industry)
	Welfare studies
	Political parties
	Pre-modern Philosophy
	Traditional fiction
	Publications on Korea and Koreans published in China and Taiwan
	Publications on Korea and Koreans published in Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin
University of Hawai`i	Publications on Cheju-do
	Architecture
	Urban planning/studies
	Modern social conditions
	Traditional music
	History, To 1392
	Nationalism
	Public health
	Publications on Korea and Koreans published in Europe
	Publications on Korea and Koreans published in Hawai`i
University of Michigan	Auto industry
	Historiography
	Democratization
	Reunification questions (1945- )
	Labor relations
	Publications on Korea and Koreans published in Japan
	Publications on Korea and Koreans published in Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, and Ohio
University of Southern California	Publications on Cholla-do
	Cinema
	Communication & mass media
	Advertisement
	Journalism
	Contemporary language & linguistics
	Public administration
	Geography (including maps and atlas)
	Publications on Korea and Koreans published in Southern California Area
	Modern philosophy
	Modern fiction & essays
	Local and regional government

University of Toronto	Military science and history
	Anthropology (excluding archaeology & folklore)
	Publications on Korea and Koreans published in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island); Publications on Koreans in Canada as a whole
University of Washington	Publications on Kyongsang-do
	Modern poetry
	Juvenile literature
	Gender studies and Family relations
	Decorative arts
	Tourism
	Publications on Korea and Koreans published in South and South East Asia
	Publications on Korea and Koreans published in Pacific Northwest Area: Washington, Oregon, Alaska

<sup>1</sup> Yi, H. 1999. (Formerly known as “Hyokyoung Lee”) Korean Collection Consortium of North America. *Chonguk Tosogwan Taehoe Chuje Palpyo Nonmunjip* (전국도서관대회주제발표논문집 = Proceedings of Annual Conference of Korean Library Association), 37:299-311.

<sup>2</sup> Kim, C. 2001. Munhwa oegyo ssiat, YS ka ppuryötta. *Sin tonga* 497:104-137

<sup>3</sup> Correspondence memo between the Korea Foundation and the University of Washington Libraries, Ref. NA/93/1449, September 4, 1993

<sup>4</sup> Based on the data from “The Korean Collections Consortium of North America Grant Renewal Proposal”, 1999, p.5. p.17.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. p.6