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PURPOSE DRIVEN PROGRESS: KOREAN STUDIES LIBRARIANSHIP IN NORTH AMERICA, 1990-2009

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Abstract

This article aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the field of Korean Studies librarianship in North America by describing major developments and collective accomplishments over the past two decades and attempts to capture a snapshot of the current state of the field. While documenting how Korean Studies librarians have overcome formidable challenges to get to where they are today, this article provides a thorough introduction to major trends and issues involving all aspects of Korean Studies librarianship in North America since 1990. It consists of four sections, followed by an appendix. Section I is an introduction. Section II is a survey of the Korean Studies field by way of reviewing various statistics of major Korean Studies programs in North America, including dissertations, faculty size, grants, library holdings, etc. Section III is a brief description of the scholarly communication environment of Korea, which directly impacts Korean Studies librarianship in North America. Section IV, the main part of this article, documents major developments in Korean Studies librarianship in North America, 1990-2009. First I survey historic and current statistics to illustrate the quantitative growth of the field. Then I review major issues and developments, with a particular emphasis on collective endeavors. Topics covered include the Korean Collections Consortium of North America, the Korean ER consortium, Romanization, workshops and conferences organized by Korean Studies librarians, support programs from Korea, vendor records, visiting librarian programs, outreach and collaboration efforts with Korean Studies scholars, contributions to the profession by way of professional services and leadership activities, virtual reference services, and NACO/SACO, etc. Some individual accomplishments are also mentioned in their proper contexts. The appendix is a preliminary bibliography on Korean Studies librarianship outside of Korea, listing more than 110 entries for articles, chapters, and books, written by more than forty individuals and organizations.

I. Introduction

Historically, Korean Studies librarianship in North America has been marginalized within the field of East Asian librarianship. Over the past two decades, however, the field has experienced vigorous growth and undergone an exciting transformation. The factors contributing to this welcome change include growing American interest in Korea following its rapid rise in international stature, Korea's strategic financial support for expanding Korean Studies programs and libraries in North America, and the advanced information technology in Korea that revolutionized scholarly communication, directly impacting libraries. While Korean Studies librarianship still trails far behind its Chinese and Japanese counterparts in terms of size, Korean Studies librarians take pride in their recent collective accomplishments. As a librarian at a major North American university who has witnessed firsthand and actively participated in the process of this transformation since 1985, I feel privileged to have this opportunity to survey the major developments and collective accomplishments in the field over the past two decades, as well as the opportunity to attempt to capture a snapshot of the current state of the field.

For the years prior to 1990, I refer readers to Yoon-whan Choe's 1993 article "The Condition of the Korean Studies Collections in U.S. Libraries." The author's aim was "to describe the dominant trends in the field, to identify some of the pressing needs, and to make suggestions ... on the future of the Korean collections in U.S. libraries."¹ First presented at the Conference on "Enhancing Korean Studies: Scholarship and Libraries" held at the Library of Congress October 8-10, 1992, this study was key to the successful grant proposal which led to the establishment of the Korean Collections Consortium of North America in 1993.

¹ Yoon-hwan Choe, "The Condition of the Korean Studies Collections in U.S. Libraries," *CEAL Bulletin* 99 (June 1993): 32-54.

II. Korean Studies Programs in North America

Since Korean collections exist to support the teaching and research programs of Korean Studies, it behooves us to have a basic grasp of the Korean Studies field itself as context. The most comprehensive reference book on overseas Korean Studies is *Haeoe Hangukhak Paekso* (Overseas Korean Studies Whitepaper). Part 1 includes articles on the current state and future direction of Korean Studies in different parts of the world. Part 2 is a directory of the institutions with Korean Studies programs, including contact information, degree programs, lists of courses and faculty, number of students, etc. Part 3 lists Korean Studies Centers and Associations. According to this source, there are 97 universities in North America offering Korean Studies courses (91 in the U.S. and 6 in Canada).² Much of this information is also available online as *Korean Studies Info*, at: http://www.clickkorea.org/koreanstudies/ks_index.asp

From 1992 to 2009, the Korea Foundation, the primary support organization for overseas Korean Studies, funded 66 new Korean Studies professor positions at 43 universities in North America (40 universities in the U.S. and 3 in Canada). The fact that the Korea Foundation awarded 71% of all the new positions worldwide to North American universities reflects the central importance of this region in the global scholarship of Korean Studies. (In recent years, however, the trend has been to divert support to other regions.) Based on the selection criteria (“overseas universities with a substantial basis for long-term development of Korean Studies and demonstrated strong commitment”), it may be reasonable to assume that these 43 universities more or less represent the extent of serious Korean Studies programs in North America.

Table 1: New Faculty Positions Supported by the Korea Foundation in North America, 1992-2008
(66 positions in 43 universities)³

	Universities	Positions	Disciplines
1	American University	1	Economics
2	Claremont McKenna College	2	History; Political Science
3	Columbia University	2	Literature; History
4	Cornell University	1	History & Culture
5	George Washington Univ.	2	History; Political Science
6	Georgetown University	2	Sociology; Political Science
7	Harvard University	2	Literature; History
8	Ohio State University	2	Language & Culture
9	Princeton University	1	Culture & Society
10	Rice University	1	Language
11	Rutgers University	2	Literature; Language & Culture
12	Smith College	1	Civilization
13	Stanford University	2	Sociology; History
14	SUNY Albany	1	Language & Culture
15	SUNY Binghamton	1	Language & Culture
16	SUNY Buffalo	1	Language
17	SUNY Stony Brook	1	Culture
18	Tufts University	1	International Relations
19	UC Berkeley	2	Literature; Sociology
20	UC Irvine	2	History; Literature
21	UC Los Angeles	3	History; Geography; Art History
22	UC San Diego	1	Political Science
23	UC Riverside	1	Language, Literature, & Culture
24	University of Chicago	1	Literature
25	University of Georgia	1	Literature
26	University of Hawaii	1	Humanities

² Hanguk Kukche Kyoryu Chaedan, ed. *Haeoe Hangukhak Paekso* [Overseas Korean Studies Whitepaper] (Seoul: Uryu Munhwasa, 2007)

³ Korea Foundation. Support for Korean Studies Overseas. Establishment of Professorships. www.kf.or.kr.

Table 1: New Faculty Positions Supported by the Korea Foundation -Cont.

	Universities	Positions	Disciplines
27	University of Iowa	1	Anthropology
28	U. of Maryland (College Park)	1	Language
29	University of Michigan	3	History & Art; Political Science; History
30	U. of Missouri at Columbia	1	Political Science
31	University of Pennsylvania	2	Pre-modern social history; Sociology
32	University of Pittsburgh	1	Language
33	U. of Southern California	2	Political Science; Art history
34	University of Texas Austin	1	History & Culture
35	University of Utah	1	History
36	University of Washington	2	History; Political Science
37	University of Wisconsin	1	History
38	Washington Univ.at St. Louis	1	Language & Culture
39	Wellesley College	1	Language & Literature
40	Yale University	2	Language; Language & Culture
41	U. of British Columbia (Canada)	3	Political Science; Language; Korean Law
42	York University (Canada)	2	Literature; Language & Culture
43	University of Toronto (Canada)	3	Social Sciences; Literature; Culture
	Total	66	

Doctoral dissertations are associated with the highest level of educational attainment for both the students who receive doctoral degrees and the institutions that confer them. Accordingly, it is reasonable to assume that the number of approved dissertations in most (but not all) cases can be used as one important indicator for measuring the field's collective strength or an institution's overall commitment to Korean Studies. Frank Joseph Shulman's nearly completed, multivolume bibliography, *A Century of Doctoral Dissertations on Korea, 1903-2004: An Annotated Bibliography of Studies in Western Languages*, promises to be a major reference source for scholars, students and librarians in the field of Korean Studies. According to Shulman's draft "Introduction" to the Bibliography, of the 14,157 dissertations accepted by some 900 degree-awarding institutions worldwide during the 100 year period 1903-2004, 10,368 dissertations dealt either entirely or primarily with a wide range of subjects related to Korea—including Koreans and Korean communities outside of Korea. In his emails to me, he stated that a total of 7,017 dissertations (or 68%) of all of the Western-language theses dealing *primarily or entirely* with Korea accepted by accredited institutions of higher learning throughout the twentieth century were written in the United States alone. (An additional 79 were written at Canadian institutions over the same one hundred year long period.) He further indicated that the total number of dissertations on Korea—including those that deal just in small part with Korea—written from 1903 through 2009 in the United States may well exceed 12,000. Of these, an estimated 9,000 are likely to deal entirely or primarily with Korea. This estimate is based on his knowledge that nowadays 450-500 dissertations are being completed each year on Korea.

The online Bibliography of Asian Studies (BAS) of the Association for Asian Studies, Inc., which provides extensive coverage of Western-language publications (especially journal articles and chapters in edited volumes) about Korea, also helps us to measure the field's collective scholarship. According to Shulman, of the 737,175 bibliographical records in the BAS as of June 2009 on all subjects pertaining to East, Southeast, and South Asia that were published worldwide from 1779 through early 2009, there are 43,246 entries that contain the keyword "Korea", "Korean" or "Koreans" for the years 1971-2009 and 29,521 entries for the years 1990-2009. Through his involvement with BAS in the early 1970s and since the late 1980s, Shulman has endeavored to expand the coverage of the BAS for Korea in both the humanities and the social sciences, and as the above statistics show, the number of entries on Korea has dramatically increased over the past twenty years.

The table below juxtaposes the indicators I consider significant in gauging Korean Studies programs in the last couple of decades: doctoral dissertations, faculty size, new faculty grants from the Korea Foundation,

holdings of Korean library resources, and human resources for the Korean collection. I identified the North American universities listed in the table below by combining three lists: most prolific dissertation producers in 1903-2004 in North America (from Shulman's aforementioned bibliography); institutions that received new faculty grants from the Korea Foundation, 1992-2009 (excluding undergraduate-only institutions); and universities with Korean collections in 2008 (from the *CEAL Statistics Database*). For each institution, I searched for dissertations statistics in the *Proquest Dissertations & Theses* database (keyword "Korea*" in citations and abstracts between 1990 and 2009), and sorted the institutions by number of dissertations, in descending order. Those with fewer than 10 dissertations were omitted. As Shulman rightly pointed out in his email to me, the resulting dissertations statistics must not be accurate—not all dissertations are covered, and some works that happen to contain the keyword "Korea*" may not have actual content on Korea and vice versa. (For example, a search in the online *Proquest Dissertations & Theses* database for all dissertations with the keyword "Korea*" written in 1990-2009 retrieved 5,521, compared to Shulman's 6,410 in 1990-2004). Readers are thus reminded that the data contained in the table below are incomplete. Still, I hope that the table provides a useful overview.

Table 2: Korean Studies Dissertations, Faculty, Grants, and Library Resources

R a n k	Leading North American Producers of Doctoral Dissertations on Korea 1990-2009	No. of Dissertations 1990-2009 ⁴	No. of Professors as of Feb. 2006 ⁵	No. of Lecturers, Visiting Professors as of Feb. 2006 ⁶	New Fac Grants from the Korea Foundat'n 1992-2008	Korean Collection Size, 2008 (Volumes) ⁷	Prof'l & Supp't Staff (2008 FTE) ⁸
1	U. of Texas at Austin	155	1	3	1	4,499	0
2	UCLA	153	9	4	3	48,464	1.77
3	U. of Hawaii at Manoa	148	17	0	1	63,196	2
4	Illinois Urbana-Champaign	147	5	1	0	15,830	0
5	Ohio State University	136	1	1	2	5,325	0.7
6	U. of Southern California	134	4	6	2	58,700	5
7	Wisconsin at Madison	116	3	4	1	4,887	0
8	U. of Washington	98	2	2	2	94,764	2.5
9	Harvard University	93	3	2	2	138,797	4.2
9	University of Minnesota	93	0	2	0	2,616	0
11	Indiana University	92	3	2	0	17,941	0
12	University of Chicago	91	2	2	1	61,580	2.3
13	Columbia University	81	4	6	2	77,807	2
14	University of Iowa	80	3	1	1	0	0
15	Cornell University	77	1	4	1	11,895	1.5
15	U. of Maryland, Coll. Park	77	1	1	1	9,727	0
17	UC Berkeley	76	2	5	2	88,502	2.7
18	U. of Missouri at Columbia	75	0	1	1	0	0
19	Michigan State Univ.	73	0	2	0	472	0
20	New York University	71	2	2	0	0	0
21	Pennsylvania State Univ.	68	0	3	1	0	0
22	SUNY at Buffalo	64	-	-	1	0	0
23	University of Pennsylvania	63	3	4	2	7,131	0
24	Stanford University	53	1	3	2	29,827	2.5

⁴ Searched from *Proquest Dissertations & Theses* database: <http://proquest.umi.com>

⁵ Hanguk Kukche Kyoryu Chaedan, ed., *Haeoe Hangukhak Paekso* (Soul: Hanguk Kukche Kyoryu Chaedan, 2007): 984-1284. No listing is indicated by "-".

⁶ Ibid. No listing is indicated by "-".

⁷ Council on East Asian Libraries, CEAL Statistics, in University of Kansas Libraries [database online], Lawrence, KS, 2008. Available from <http://www.lib.ku.edu/ceal/>; <http://www.lib.ku.edu/ceal/default.asp> (hereafter referred to as CEAL Statistics). If not listed in CEAL Statistics, "0" was entered.

⁸ Ibid. If not listed in CEAL Statistics or less than 0.5 FTE, "0" was entered.

Table 2: Korean Studies Dissertations, Faculty, Grants, and Library Resources –Cont.

R a n k	Leading North American Producers of Doctoral Dissertations on Korea 1990-2009	No. of Dissertations 1990-2009	No. of Professors as of Feb. 2006	No. of Lecturers, Visiting Professors as of Feb. 2006	New Fac Grants from the Korea Foundat'n 1992-2008	Korean Collection Size, 2008 (Volumes)	Prof'l & Supp't Staff (2008 FTE)
25	University of Michigan	52	3	2	3	28,047	2
26	Texas A & M University	47	-	-	0	0	0
27	Florida State University	46	0	0	0	0	0
28	Purdue University	44	-	-	0	0	0
29	University of Pittsburgh	43	0	2	1	9,046	1.5
30	Temple University	43	0	1	0	0	0
31	Arizona State University	38	1	2	0	0	0
32	Syracuse University	37	-	-	0	0	0
33	George Washington U.	37	6	6	2	0	0
34	University of Georgia	36	2	0	1	0	0
35	University of Florida	35	-	-	0	947	0
36	Claremont Graduate U.	34	-	-	0	0	0
37	University of Delaware	33	-	-	0	0	0
38	Northwestern University	31	0	1	0	0	0
38	Georgetown University	31	4	2	2	5,338	0
40	Boston University	30	0	1	0	0	0
41	Yale University	29	0	2	2	12,679	0
41	SUNY at Albany	29	2	2	1	0	0
43	University of Connecticut	28	-	-	0	0	0
44	U. of North Texas	26	-	-	0	0	0
45	University of Oregon	25	0	0	0	0	0
46	Rutgers University	24	2	-	2	2,749	0
46	UNC at Chapel Hill	24	-	-	0	456	0
46	UC Irvine	24	3	3	2	13,989	0
49	University of Toronto	23	5	2	3	39,227	2.5
50	Brown University	22	1	0	0	4,856	0
51	Princeton University	19	1	3	1	18,848	1.5
51	UC Davis	19	-	-	0	2,617	0
53	Duke University	18	1	1	0	5,084	2
53	U.S. International U.	18	-	-	0	0	0
55	U. of Mass., Amherst	17	-	-	0	0	0
55	Vanderbilt University	17	-	-	0	0	0
57	U. of Illinois at Chicago	16	-	-	0	0	0
57	UC Riverside	16	0	1	1	2,182	0
57	University of Cincinnati	16	-	-	0	0	0
60	UC San Diego	14	1	1	1	6,694	0.65
61	University of Utah	13	1	1	0	0	0
61	SUNY Stony Brook	13	2	2	1	0	0
61	American University	13	0	2	1	0	0
64	U. of British Columbia	12	8	3	3	27,115	2
Total		3,406				921,834	39.32

As a librarian, I find it disheartening to note that the majority of these dissertations apparently were written with little or no library support for Korean language resources. Among the 64 universities that produced 10 or more dissertations 1990-2009, 32 universities (50%) had practically no Korean holdings to speak of (fewer than 1,000 volumes). They were responsible for 1,177 dissertations (35%) on Korea while

those with fewer than 10,000 volumes produced 2,004 dissertations (59%). Only 16 universities (25%) employed at least 1 FTE personnel dedicated to their Korean collections. Sixty six percent of all the dissertations (2,235) were written at institutions with less than 1 FTE Korean Studies librarians. Only 7 libraries (11%) reported having 50,000 or more Korean language materials, which produced 885 dissertations (26%).

Table 3: Korean Collections and Dissertations

Library Resources	Less than 1,000 vols.	Less than 10,000 vols.	Over 25,000 vols.	Over 50,000 vols.	1 FTE or more personnel	Less than 1 FTE personnel
No. of Universities	32 (52%)	46 (72%)	12 (19%)	7 (11%)	16 (25%)	48 (75%)
No. of Diss'ns.	1,177 (35%)	2,004 (59%)	1,014 (30%)	885 (26%)	1,171 (34%)	2,235 (66%)

Cursorily as they may be, these data raise the question: where do authors get information on Korea for their dissertations? I can infer various possibilities, including: English sources; ILL; personal collections; free Web resources, research trips to Korea or other collections in North America; and any combination of these. While it would be interesting and meaningful to survey where and how scholars and graduate students obtain their information on Korea, it is beyond the scope of this article.⁹ The data strongly suggest, however, the need for outreach programs including reference services, ILL, travel grants (for scholars to visit other libraries and for librarians to visit other campuses to offer instruction onsite), etc.

III. Recent Developments in Korean Scholarly Communication

Since Korean Studies librarianship in North America is closely linked to libraries in Korea, a brief survey of the current environment in Korea is essential. Some of the information in this section is an updated and abridged version of the chapter I co-authored in the book *Scholarly Communication in China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan*.¹⁰

National “Informatization” Project

It is ironic that the 1997 financial crisis that forced Korea into an International Monetary Fund bailout program served as arguably the single most powerful catalyst for advancing scholarly communication in modern history. Recognizing the importance of information in the internet driven, knowledge-based era, the Korean government wisely adopted “informatization” (a coined term to mean a process of creating an advanced information society) as a core strategy in its effort to emerge from its economic troubles. Thanks to the billions of dollars invested in digitizing the significant holdings of libraries, research centers, and museums, as well as in the development of metadata, Korea today is among the most advanced in the world in providing online access to national knowledge. There is an impressive wealth of full-text dissertations, journals, rare books, historic newspapers and documents, photographs, maps, statistics – all just waiting to be discovered and mined. Bibliographies, indexes, and tables of contents are directly linked to the full-texts where available, and those protected by copyright are linked to the membership-based national copyright management center for easy payment and access. A number of great portal sites were created to facilitate the discovery of and access to this rich supply of free resources.

Publishing

The total number of newly published titles in 2007 was 41,094, which represents an 80% growth rate from

⁹ In a related study, Kyungmi Chun’s 1999 dissertation, *Korean Studies in North America, 1977-1996: a Bibliometric Study* analyzed 193 source articles and 7,166 citations in the articles in four representative Korean and Asian Studies journals in North America, and found that English works were cited most (47.1%) compared to Korean language sources (34.9%). In general, authors preferred sources published in their own countries.

¹⁰ Joy Kim and Eun Kyung Kwon, “Scholarly Communication in Korea,” in *Scholarly Communication in China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan*, ed. Jingfeng Xia (Oxford: Chandos, 2008). Used with permission of the publisher.

1991's 22,769.¹¹ It is difficult to know what proportion of these publications is appropriate for Korean Studies libraries in North America, but the acquisitions statistics of the 13 largest Korean collections in North America for the past ten years¹² suggest that approximately 6,000-10,000 volumes annually would be suitable candidates for inclusion. Only four libraries added more than 5,000 volumes in 2008; twelve libraries added 1,000-5,000 volumes.

Journals

In 2007 a total of 17,494 registered serials were published more frequently than once a year, excluding science, technology, medicine, cartoons, children's books, study aid books, and titles on non-Korean subjects.¹³ While it is unknown how many of these constitute scholarly journals, we do know that the number of journals recognized by the Korea Research Foundation (KRF) for their quality scholarly content is 1,171 (*excluding the fields of science, technology, medicine, and agriculture/fishery/ oceanography*). The *tungjae* (등재—certified) journals, the higher of the two tiers of quality standards, are those that have passed the quality threshold set forth by the KRF, which is the most influential organization of its kind in the promotion of scholarship in Korea. The *tungjae hubo* (등재 후보—certification candidate) journals have not yet reached the KRF's minimum threshold but have good potential to do so within the near future. Over 45% of the article citations are directly linked to their full-texts at the websites of the associations which publish these journals.¹⁴

Table 4: Journals Recognized by the Korea Research Foundation¹⁵

Categories	Humanities	Social Sci.	Arts/Sports	Multi Disc.	Total
"Certified" Journals	304	364	47	28	743
Candidate Journals	142	202	22	62	428
Total	446	566	69	90	1,171

Electronic Publishing

Since Korea's first electronic book was published in 1991 on CD-ROM, electronic publishing has migrated online and has garnered wide acceptance. One type of electronic publishing involves the digitization of existing print journals. These e-journals are particularly popular in the library and academic communities because of their many advantages over the corresponding print versions: the availability of entire runs of journals, the ease of access, and integrated searching. Recently, an increasing number of journals are "born digital," lacking print counterparts.

Table 5: Electronic Publications Statistics¹⁶

Categories	E-Books (Incl. mobile books)	Educational CDs/DVDs	Scholarly/ Professional	Journal Articles	Magazines	Audio Books	E-Dictionaries	E-Textbooks
No. of Titles	212,719	15,877	12,145,263	1,586,461	1,649	18,320	364	11

¹¹ Taehan Chulpan Munhwa Hyophoe, *Hanguk Chulpan Yongam* (Soul: Taehan Chulpan Munhwa Hyophoe, 2008): 127. Note: 1991 was the first year when reprints were excluded from the statistics, making previous years' numbers comparatively inflated.

¹² CEAL Statistics <http://www.lib.ku.edu/ceal/>; <http://www.lib.ku.edu/ceal/default.asp>

¹³ Taehan Chulpan Munhwa Hyophoe, *Hanguk Chulpan Yongam* (2008): 117.

¹⁴ Hanguk Haksul Chinhung Chaedan, "Tungjae mit Tungjae Hubo Haksulji Chonggwol Hyonhwang," Available from http://www.krf.or.kr/KHPapp/database/database_02_03.jsp?sub=menu_02

¹⁵ Science, technology, medicine, and agriculture/fishery/oceanography titles are excluded, as are non-Korean subjects, e.g. English literature.

¹⁶ Taehan Chulpan Munhwa Hyophoe, *Hanguk Chulpan Yongam*, 2008: 138.

Bibliographic Utilities and Tools

The Research Information Service System (RISS) (<http://www.riss4u.net>) is the largest academic bibliographic utility in Korea and a gateway to an extensive array of scholarly resources.¹⁷ Operated by the Korean Education and Research Information Service (KERIS), a national service organization for education and research, RISS databases include the union catalog of close to 8.4 million records from more than 200 four-year University libraries in Korea adding 30,000 records each month; more than 1 million full-text Korean journal articles; 730,000 dissertations (as of June 2009); and 8.6 million records from *Korea History Online*. By the end of 2009, RISS will provide access to 100% of all the core journals registered in KRF's aforementioned "quality journals" site. RISS provides access to more than 90% of recent dissertations and theses via the dCollection system (an institutional repositories consortium, which will be discussed below). KERIS launched a new service targeted at overseas libraries called *RISS International* in 2008, which is basically RISS with an English interface. The members of this new fee-based service are able to directly download the KOMARC (Korean Machine Readable Catalog) records in the RISS Union Catalog into their local library system in MARC21 format. Going one step further, KERIS is working toward adding romanization to selective records starting in 2009. Critics of RISS are concerned about the uneven quality of individual records, the lack of holding information for most serial titles, and duplicate records resulting from non-standardized cataloging practices by some members. Notwithstanding these shortcomings, I find RISS's search engine superior to any other sites of its kind in Korea—it is thus usually my first place to go for scholarly articles.

Chonggi Kanhaengmul Kisa Saegin (Index to Periodical Articles, at www.nanet.go.kr) by the National Assembly Library of Korea (NALK) is the most comprehensive index to scholarly or "quality" articles published in Korea since 1910. As of July 2009, some 2.4 million articles have been indexed, of which more than 760,000 articles, mostly in the social sciences, are directly linked to their full-text images.

Hanguk Paksa mit Soksa Hagwi Nonmun Chong Mongnok (Union Catalog of Korean Dissertations and Theses), also provided by the National Assembly Library, is the most comprehensive dissertation database in Korea. As of June 30, 2009, there are 1,237,263 bibliographic records for domestic dissertations and theses written since 1945, of which 622,525 are available in full-text from www.nanet.go.kr.¹⁸ Another 730,000 dissertations are serviced by RISS and an additional 220,000 are serviced by a 157-member consortium, Hagwi Nonmun Wonmun Kongdong Iyong Hyobuihoe.¹⁹ The bibliographic records and public domain materials are freely searchable from NALK's website by title, author, keyword, university, and table of contents. Copyrighted materials, however, are accessible only through licensing agreements between NALK and other institutions.

Mokcha Chongbo (Table of Contents Database, www.nl.go.kr) is the index to every item that appears in the tables of contents of the more than 5 million volumes of books or magazines held by the National Library of Korea. This database is searchable from the NLK's integrated database on the web. Tables of contents and book reviews of *current* publications are now routinely available from online bookstores such as Kyobo Bookstore (www.kyobobook.co.kr) or portal sites such as Naver (www.naver.co.kr).

Citation Indexes: There are three citation indexes in Korea, all searchable for free on the web. The most relevant to the readers of this article is the *Korean Citation Index* (<http://www.kci.go.kr/>), which is based

¹⁷ Sooji Lee, "RISS International: A Gateway to Korean Research Information," in *Global Korea, Old and New: Proceedings of the Sixth Biennial Conference, Korean Studies Association of Australasia*, July 9-10, 2009 (Sydney: University of Sydney, 2009).

¹⁸ Kukhoe Tosogwan Chonja Tosogwan Deitobeisu Hyonhwang
http://www.nanet.go.kr/06_introduce/05_collectbook/02/dbnow.jsp

¹⁹ Email messages to me from Sooji Lee of KERIS (August 13, 2009) and Kim Ki-tae of Seoul National University Library (July 20, 2009)

on the *tungjae* (certified) and *tungjae hubo* (certification candidate) journals recognized by the KRF for their quality. The other two are the *Korean Science Citation Index* and the *Korean Medical Citation Index*.

Digital Libraries

Various digital libraries are being created to preserve and broaden access to both current and early (pre-1945) Korean imprints. Estimated at approximately 3.3 million volumes extant throughout the country, many of these early books were created as a result of Korea's cultural and political relationships with its neighbors and thus are of interest to Chinese and Japanese scholars as well. These titles have been selectively digitized and form an important corpus of national digital libraries. Although the physical items are scattered throughout many institutions, their descriptions and digital images can be searched in integrated databases at anytime, anywhere in the world, through the following portal web sites:

- Korean Knowledge Portal <http://www.knowledge.go.kr>
- National Digital Library <http://www.dlibrary.go.kr/WONMUN/>
- National Assembly Library Digital Library http://www.nanet.go.kr/03_dlib/01_datasearch/datasearch.jsp
- National Library of Korea www.nl.go.kr
- Korean History Online <http://www.koreanhistory.or.kr>
- Union Catalog of Korean Classics <http://www.nl.go.kr/korcis>

Commercial Database Services

The National "Informatization" Project funds also enabled commercial database companies to digitize a great corpus of journals, classics, historical annals, reference materials, newspapers, and source materials. Combined with the free resources created by public funding as explained above, the availability of these digital resources was nothing short of revolutionary, especially for overseas Korean Studies librarians. Access to these commercial resources will be discussed below.

dCollections

dCollections basically refers to an institutional repositories consortium of "almost all 4-year university libraries,"²⁰ sponsored and facilitated by the Korean Education and Research Information Service (KERIS). In this system, authors directly submit their works along with metadata to their universities using the software developed by KERIS. The files are converted into the appropriate format and stored in the repository within the university. The metadata, along with location information for the work, are integrated into RISS. In this cooperative program, each participating university collects, catalogs, houses, preserves, and disseminates the intellectual output of the institution in digital form. This could include materials such as research journal articles and theses and dissertations. The main objective for dCollections is to provide open access to institutional research by self-archiving it, thereby enhancing scholarly communication while reducing costs.

Copyright

Between 1987 and 1996, Korea became a signatory to the major international copyright treaties, including the Universal Copyright Convention (UCC) and the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. Since then, Korea has become fully compliant with international copyright conventions and has shed its former negative image as a pirate country. Scholars had not paid much attention to the copyright of their journal articles until commercial companies began reaping profits by digitizing and marketing their published works. Commercial publishers obtain digitization rights from scholarly associations and sell usage licenses for the resulting databases to libraries for profit. Korean scholarly journals typically lack explicit copyright statements, leaving room for copyright disputes between the

²⁰ Lee, "RISS International," 2009

authors and the scholarly associations that publish the journals. The fact that many of these scholarly articles result from research grants supported by government or other public funds as well as the increasing trend toward self-archiving and institutional repositories add to the copyright complexities. Dissertations present yet another set of challenges. University libraries routinely seek a release of copyright for dissertations and theses from their graduates, but they are not always successful.

The Korean copyright law attempts to strike a balance between conflicting interests - namely, the author's right to protect his/her intellectual/artistic creation from exploitation, and the users' right to have convenient and affordable access to information. Its revisions reflect the changing nature of accessing, copying, and transmitting copyrighted materials in the digital age. The 2003 revisions incorporated more restrictions applying to libraries than the 2000 revisions had, requiring usage fees when a copyrighted work is printed or digitally transmitted beyond the holding library. According to a study, approximately 20% of the resources that are subject to copyright are freely available online because their copyright owners release their rights. An additional 5% are not copyrightable for one reason or another. The remaining 75% are protected by copyright, requiring express permission to print or download from online sources. This causes significant access obstacles for libraries and their users.

Copyright Management

In compliance with Article 28 of the Korean Copyright Law, which states that libraries must assess fees for copying and transmitting copyrighted works, Hanguk Poksa Chonsongkwon Hyophoe (the Korean Reprographic and Transmission Rights Center, or KRTRC; former name: Hanguk Poksa Chonsongkwon Kwalli Sento) was established in July 2000 to facilitate the collection and distribution of copyright fees (<http://www.copycle.or.kr/index.asp>.) The KRTRC basically acts as a broker between the consumers of the copyrighted works and the copyright owners, thus relieving both of the onerous task of tracking each other down. The libraries and individuals wishing to avail themselves of the KRTRC's services must sign an agreement with the KRTRC. They also need to sign agreements with the individual libraries with which they will conduct transactions. Once these agreements are in place, users can access the restricted resources via authorized IP addresses. As of July 2009, 815 libraries have signed up for KRTRC's service, including the following North American libraries: the University of Southern California (joined in July 2004), the University of Toronto (May 2005), the Library of Congress (June 2007), and Stanford University (December 2008). Libraries have the option of having the usage fees paid by end users or by the library. Having used this painless, extremely convenient service for over 5 years, I strongly recommend it to all libraries—especially since it costs next to nothing, as the following table shows:

Table 6: Copyright Fees for Libraries

Categories		Printing per page	Transmission to Other Libraries (including copying for transmission purposes)
Monographs	For Sale Items	0.5 cent	2 cents per file
	Not for Sale Items	0.3 cent	0
Periodicals	For Sale Items	0.5 cent	2 cents per file
	Not for Sale Items	0.3 cent	0

When the copyright owner is unknown or cannot be located despite reasonable efforts to do so, one can request usage clearance from the Korea Copyright Commission at www.copyright.or.kr. The Commission also provides answers to copyright questions via email (call@copyright.or.kr) or telephone (02-2660-0050).

IV. Major Developments in Korean Studies Librarianship in North America, 1990-2009

Most Korean Studies librarians in North America have published articles introducing and highlighting their Korean collections in detail. These are listed in the appendix at the end of this article as “Bibliography of Korean Studies Librarianship Outside of Korea.” Therefore, I will concentrate mostly on *collective*

accomplishments in the field *since 1990*. Prior to the 1990s, Korean libraries in North America more or less worked as individual, disparate collections. The most notable trend since then has been cooperation among libraries, enabled by information technology that virtually wiped out geographical distances and international boundaries as far as information flow is concerned. Korean Studies librarians were quick to take advantage of this new phenomenon to overcome the underdog status which they hold even within the East Asian librarianship field. They banded together to optimize their limited resources in collection development, cataloging, reference service, preservation, etc., and actively reached out to Korea for support which often yielded positive results. Given the cooperative nature of most of these events, the focus of this section will be on the projects themselves, rather than the leaders behind these projects. Personal names are thus omitted unless necessary for clarification or to describe individual activities rather than group efforts. Further information about group projects described in this article may be obtained from the following Chairs of the organizations who provided project leadership.

**Council on East Asian Libraries (CEAL)
Committee on Korean Materials (CKM)
Chairs**

1989-1993: Yong Kyu Choo (retired)
1993-1996: Yoon-hwan Choe (retired)
1996-1999: Kyungmi Chun
1999-2002: Joy Kim
2002-2005: Hyokyoung Yi
2005-2008: Mikyung Kang
2008-2011: Hana Kim

**Korean Collections Consortium of North America
(KCCNA) Chairs**

1993-1996: Yoon-hwan Choe (retired)
1996-1998: Yong Kyu Choo (retired)
1998/1999: Hyonggun Choi (no longer in the field)
1999/2000: Hyokyoung Yi
2000/2001: Kyungmi Chun
2001/2002: Joy Kim
2002/2003: Jaeyong Chang
2003/2004: Mikyung Kang
2004/2005: Hee-sook Shin
2005/2006: Kyungmi Chun
2006/2007: Yunah Sung
2007/2008: Joy Kim
2008/2009: Hana Kim
2009/2010: Hyokyoung Yi

A. Statistical Overview

Among East Asian collections, Korean is the fastest-growing field. In 1957 (the earliest year for which data are available online), the combined holdings of Korean materials were 13,736 volumes, representing just 0.5% of the total East Asian collections. By 2008, it had grown to 1,214,773 volumes (8% of the CJK total). During the most recent 19 years (1990-2008), collective Korean holdings grew by 268%, far outpacing the growth rate for Japanese (160%) and Chinese (170%) holdings. These translate into average annual growth rates of 14% for Korean, 8% for Japanese, and 9% for Chinese. In terms of professional and support personnel (excluding student assistants), Korean is 57 FTE strong, or 15% of all CJK human resources. In terms of collections budget (excluding grants and endowments), the combined total for Korean acquisitions in 2008 was \$1,092,662 or 11.4% of the CJK total.

Table 7: Major Korean Collections

Collection Size	Over 100,000 vols.	50,000-99,999 vols.	10,000-49,999 vols.	5,000-9,999 vols.	1,000-4,999 vols.	Less than 1,000	Total
No. of Libraries in 1990	0	1	7	7	10	12	37
No. of Libraries in 2008	2	6	11	8	16	7	50

Table 8: Comparative Rates of Collection Growth

Year	Korean			Japanese			Chinese			Total CJK Volumes
	Vols.	Growth (%)	% of Total CJK	Vols.	Growth (%)	% of Total CJK	Vols.	Growth (%)	% of Total CJK	
1990	453,733		5	3,495,824		37	5,501,081		58	9,452,628
2008	1,214,773	268	8	5,610,533	160	35	9,335,007	170	58	16,162,321

I interpret the presence of dedicated professional Korean Studies librarians as an indication of the level of an institution’s commitment to Korean Studies. Besides the Library of Congress, which has the largest Korean collection and the greatest human resources among all libraries outside of Korea, currently there are 14 academic institutions that have at least one full-time professional librarian devoted to Korean studies. Within the last few years alone, the following universities added *new* Korean professional positions: Stanford, Duke, Princeton, Columbia (added a cataloging position), the University of Washington (added a cataloging position) and the University of British Columbia (converted a half-time position to full-time). Table 9 below details the comparative allocation of human resources in East Asian libraries in 1999 (the first year when language-specific statistics were available) and in 2008.

Table 9: Comparative Human Resources (HR) in East Asian Libraries in 1999 and 2008

Level	Korean (%)			Japanese (%)			Chinese (%)			Total (%)		
	Prof'l	Supt.	Total	Prof'l	Supt.	Total	Prof'l	Supt.	Total	Prof'l	Supt.	Total
1999	14.8 (6%)	9.04 (4%)	23.84 (10%)	46.1 (20%)	39.4 (17%)	85.5 (37%)	61.4 (26%)	61.6 (27%)	123 (53%)	122.3 (53%)	110.04 (47%)	232.34 (100%)
2008	33 (8%)	23.9 (6%)	56.9 (15%)	68.1 (18%)	51.1 (14%)	119.2 (32%)	104 (28%)	95.3 (25%)	199.3 (53%)	205.1 (55%)	170.3 (45%)	375.4 (100%)
Growth Rate	223%	264%	239%	148%	130%	139%	169%	155%	162%	168%	155%	162%

In terms of fiscal support for collections, excluding grants and endowments, in FY 2008, 11.4% of all EAL collections budgets was allocated to Korean acquisitions, compared to 5.8% in 1999 (the first year when language-specific statistics were available).

Table 10: Comparative Collections Budgets in East Asian Libraries

Year	Korean (%)	Japanese (%)	Chinese (%)	Total
1999	\$229,099 (5.8%)	\$2,100,511 (53.8%)	\$1,574,179 (40.3%)	\$3,905,788.00
2008	\$1,092,662 (11.4%)	\$4,251,410 (44.3%)	\$4,250,556 (44.3%)	\$9,596,636.00
Growth	477%	202%	270%	246%

B. Projects to Enhance Korean Studies Librarianship

Korean Collections Consortium of North America (KCCNA) <http://www.kccna.info>

This Consortium was founded in 1993 with 6 libraries at the initiation and the financial backing of the Korea Foundation. Members receive annual grants of \$20,000-\$30,000 from the Korea Foundation to develop specialized collections so as to expand the breadth and depth overall of Korean Studies collections in North America while avoiding duplication among them. The resulting resources are shared not only among the members but with anyone who needs the materials via free ILL programs. The following table shows the members and their subject assignments.

Table 11: Subject Assignments for the Korean Collections Consortium of North America

Members (Year joined)	Specialization Subjects
University of California, Berkeley (1993)	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 Southern California (1993)	Publications on Cholla-do / Cinema / Journalism, Communication & mass media / Advertisement / Contemporary language & linguistics / Public administration / Geography (including maps and atlases) / Publications on Korea and Koreans published in Southern California Area
Columbia University (1993)	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 (1993)	Publications on Chungchong-do / Business / Law / Government - Judiciary Branch / Genealogy / Traditional poetry / Publications on Korea and Koreans published in the New England Area
University of Hawai`i (1993)	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 Hawaii
University of Washington (1993)	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
University of Chicago (1995)	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 California, Los Angeles (1996)	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 of the U.S.
University of Toronto (1997)	Modern philosophy / Modern fiction & essays / Local and regional government / 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 / Publications on Kyongsang-do
University of Michigan (2004)	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 British Columbia (2006)	Publications on Kyonggi-do / Religions (except Buddhism & Christianity) / Legislature / History, 1392-1864 / Korean medicine / Textile & costume / Publications on Korea and Koreans published in Western Canada (Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Saskatchewan, Yukon Territory) / Publications on Kangwon-do
Stanford University (2006)	Modern economic conditions / Commerce / Non-public finance / Government - Executive branch/ Traditional essay (collected works) / Publications on Korea and Koreans in Oceania & Africa / Publications on Korea & Koreans published in North American Rocky mountains area: Colorado, Utah, & Arizona

Not surprisingly, the Consortium grants had a significant tangible impact on the expansion of Korean collections in North America. This also gave Korean Studies librarians more visibility and a greater voice within their organizations. The grants helped librarians to raise the profile of their Korean collections, and successfully called the administrations' attention to their need for additional support in order to carry out the terms of the grants. The Consortium also stimulated the development of Korean collections in several universities that had not qualified for membership initially. The membership requirements included, among other criteria, certain levels of existing collections (at least 10,000 volumes) and acquisition funds (equaling or exceeding the grant amount) as well as the presence of at least one full-time professional librarian dedicated to Korean Studies. The libraries which fell short but were close to meeting these requirements were now motivated to expedite their efforts in order to qualify for membership sooner

rather than later. This has resulted in the creation of Korean Studies librarian positions at several universities as well as other visible improvements. Consequently, the membership doubled from the initial 6 in 1993 to 12 by 2006. For more information about the Consortium, see Hyokyung Yi's 2007 article which documented the origin, rationale, history, organizational matters, accomplishments, challenges, and future direction in detail.²¹

Korean Electronic Resources (ER) Consortium

Unlike the KCCNA which began formally with a sponsor, the Korean ER consortium sprang up more or less spontaneously. In 2002, two database vendors accepted invitations to attend a special open session of the normally closed Korean Collections Consortium of North America's annual meeting. Representatives from Nuri Media and Dong Bang Media discussed the possibility of collective purchase arrangements with approximately 20 librarians who attended the open meeting. As a result, a trial period was instituted for six months, which eventually extended to one year. Over 30 individuals at 21 institutions (mostly North American libraries, with one from England, and one from Australia) signed up to participate in the free trial. Usage statistics showed that only five institutions utilized the databases actively.²²

UC Berkeley and UCLA, two active users during the trial period, then initiated a cooperative purchase of the databases. Joined by the University of Michigan and Columbia University, the four libraries laid the necessary foundation for group purchase agreements. In December 2003, a call for worldwide participation in the group purchase was announced on Eastlib. In January 2004, up to 9 libraries signed 5-year license agreements for up to four products from three companies. By the next year, the participants and the number of products increased, bringing the total membership to 12 libraries for five products. These historic ER purchase agreements of 2004-2005 provided participating libraries with access to more than 90% of all scholarly journals published in South Korea at a fraction of their normal costs. Thanks to the hard work and strong negotiation skills of the leadership group, the participants saved a significant amount of time, effort, and money to enjoy all the ER benefits painlessly. In a 2006 article, Jaeyong Chang and Mikyung Kang documented the details of this collective purchase process along with a thorough introduction to Korean electronic resources.²³

As the five-year license agreement was approaching its end, six ER vendors formed their own consortium in 2008 with Panmun Academic Services as their administrative operating arm for another round of negotiations for license renewal. The library community responded by appointing its own negotiating team. The negotiation process was long and painful. The large gap between the vendors' asking price and the libraries' ability to pay seemingly could not be narrowed, keeping the librarians pessimistic about the ultimate outcome for a long time. The librarians persisted, however. While driving a hard bargain with the vendors on the one hand, they actively lobbied for Korean government intervention via various channels on the other. Their phenomenal efforts eventually resulted in not only a price reduction to a more realistic level but also a 40% subsidy from the Korea Foundation. (Jaeyong Chang and Hana Kim documented the process of this negotiation drama with all its twists and turns, which will be posted at the CKM and KCCNA websites shortly.) However, this arrangement is a temporary solution, effective for one year only. Librarians are now in the process of appointing a new group for another round of negotiations for longer term license renewal agreements. For this first year, in an attempt to set an equitable price structure among members whose needs for electronic resources vary widely, the 29 participants were grouped as follows based on their anticipated usage levels.

²¹ Hyokyung Yi, "Korean Collections Consortium of North America: Ten Years and After," *Journal of East Asian Libraries* 142 (June 2007): 25-36.

²² Council on East Asian Libraries, Committee on Korean Materials, *Annual Meetings Minutes*, 2003.
http://www.eastasianlib.org/ckm/annual_meetings.html

²³ Jaeyong Chang and Mikyung Kang, "Group Purchasing of Online Korean Databases," *Journal of East Asian Libraries* 140 (Oct. 2006): 80-87. Also available online:
<http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/EastAsianLibraries&CISOPTR=3340&REC=1>

- Group A:** National libraries (Not eligible for the Korea Foundation's funding assistance in 2009/2010)
- Group B:** Member institutions of the Korean Collections Consortium of North America (KCCNA)
- Group C:** Non-KCCNA members employing full time Korean Studies librarian(s) (KSL)
- Group D:** Institutions employing part-time KSL, or librarians with no or limited Korean expertise, to manage Korean collection
- Group E:** Institutions employing one full-time East Asian Studies librarian whose responsibilities include Korean collection

This tiered approach, however, is currently under debate and may well change after this first year.

In the meantime, the database vendors' consortium developed a portal site to offer integrated searching across all companies (www.e-koreanstudies.com.) Services are limited to the 29 members only.

Romanization

Romanization has been the source of many debates among Korean Studies scholars and librarians alike. In 2001-2002, CKM members collected complex romanization examples and printed them in *Korean Studies Librarianship Outside of Korea* along with answers from the Library of Congress (LC). This exercise made both the librarians in the field and at LC alike more acutely aware of the inadequacies of the ALA/LC Romanization Tables for Korean (<http://www.eastasianlib.org/ckm/manual/Chapter1B.pdf>). After meeting with CKM members in 2004, the Library of Congress agreed to revise the ALA/LC rules, and appointed a revision task force. CKM appointed its own team to review and comment on LC's proposals, which was coordinated by Yunah Sung. Erica Soonyoung Chang provided input as an ALA representative. Five years later, the marathon process is in the final stretch. In March 2008, LC began using the revised rules (available at http://www.loc.gov/cds/PDFdownloads/csb/CSB_123.pdf), with the general use scheduled for October 2009. The revisions incorporated many improvements, but fall short of the expectations of Korean Studies librarians in some areas due to maintenance concerns (e.g. the hyphen in two-syllable personal names will remain even though its removal was strongly advocated). LC Cataloger Young Ki Lee's summary of the revisions is available from the 2009 CKM annual meeting site: http://www.eastasianlib.org/ckm/annual_meetings.html.

To complicate matters further, the Korean government adopted a new set of Romanization rules in 2000 and began to heavily promote the new rules to overseas Korean Studies communities as well as domestically. The Korean Government's rules have some features that native Koreans like and may be suitable to Romanize geographic, corporate, and personal names. From a librarian's perspective, however, they are far from adequate for handling the levels of complexity represented in millions of bibliographic records. The inherent flexibility and the lack of word division guidelines would result in serious bibliographic control problems. The lack of explicit word division guidelines assume the use of the official Korean word division rules, which introduces a whole new set of problems and issues to the overseas bibliographic and scholarly communities. In short, for the Korean rules to be able to meet the bibliographic needs of American libraries, supplemental documents many times longer than the rules themselves would have to be developed, which would defeat the purpose of adopting the new rules.

Another confusing issue, though separate from Romanization, has to do with spacing in the Korean *script* fields. When RLIN merged with OCLC in 2007, an unexpected issue arose with regard to the handling of spaces in Korean script fields. Before the merger, the two utilities had been using different spacing conventions in Korean script fields. RLIN had separated each Hangul (the Korean alphabet) word according to the ALA/LC Romanization Rules exactly paralleling the Romanized fields. OCLC, on the other hand, had used no spaces in script fields. After the OCLC-RLIN merger, the Library of Congress and other former RLIN users decided to retain spaces in the parallel Korean script fields even in the new OCLC environment. This resulted in the coexistence of two different kinds of Korean bibliographic records in the current OCLC database: one with spaces (the RLIN way) and the other without spaces (the original OCLC way) between words in Hangul.²⁴ In 2008, the CEAL Committee on Korean Materials organized a panel at its annual

²⁴ In September 2009, Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) issued "Draft-PCC Guidelines for Creating Bibliographic Records in Multiple Character Sets," which states: "Input spaces between lexical units in nonroman fields that consist

meeting to study the implications of these different spacing conventions on retrieval from the end-user perspective with three speakers. Later the findings of the panel were integrated into an article, which is scheduled to be published in the October 2009 issue of *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly*.²⁵ In short, spaces and Romanization affect retrieval in complex (and even surprising) ways in leading CJK OPACs.

Workshops in the U.S.

Within the past decade, Korean Studies librarians organized two workshops in the U.S. to share their expertise with other librarians. On March 20, 2001, CKM offered its first Workshop on Korean Studies Librarianship. The daylong program was designed to help two groups of librarians: new Korean Studies librarians, and Chinese and Japanese experts with partial responsibilities for Korean. Instruction topics included reference, cataloging, romanization and word division, Korean Librarianship from a Chinese/Japanese background, collection development and acquisitions, and technology for Hangeul viewing and writing. More information on this Workshop and its 21 participants (5 Koreans and 16 non-Koreans) can be found at http://www.eastasianlib.org/ckm/committee_projects.html. Co-sponsored by CEAL, the University of Chicago (provided facilities and all the local logistics support) and the University of Southern California (funded meals), the Workshop proved to have a lasting legacy. The instructional materials were published as a book the next year as *Korean Studies Librarianship Outside of Korea: A Practical Guide and Manual*.²⁶ While the 300 copies were freely distributed worldwide, some individuals and libraries sent donations responding to the solicitation letter enclosed in the book, helping to generate funds in support of CKM's future programs. Some content is inevitably outdated, but the book still offers a solid introduction to Korean Studies Librarianship (available online at CKM's Website http://www.eastasianlib.org/ckm/committee_projects.html).

The second Workshop took place 7 years later, March 31-April 1, 2008, at Emory University. The two-day workshop covered such topics as collection development & acquisitions, online resources, English online databases related to Korean subjects, English/Korean print reference resources and library services, cataloging of various formats, and romanization and word division. Reflecting the times, the second workshop included multiple sessions related to online resources. The Emory University Library generously provided the facilities, snacks on both days, and all the local logistics. The 20 participants included 9 non-Korean Studies librarians whose responsibilities included working with Korean collections and patrons. The instructional materials will be made available on the CKM's Website soon.

Workshops in Korea

Faced with the challenge of remaining current with the rapid changes in not one but two countries, Korean Studies librarians wished for periodic continuing education opportunities for themselves as well. In 2003, under the initiative and leadership of Chair Hyokyung Yi, CKM submitted a proposal to the Korea Foundation for a workshop for overseas librarians to be held in Korea. The Korea Foundation approved the proposal in partnership with the National Library of Korea which is experienced in presenting library training programs. The next CKM Chair, Mikyung Kang, inherited the responsibilities for the week-long workshop which took place October 23-30, 2005 in Korea. Twenty-four participants came from five countries: the United States (19 librarians), Canada (1), Australia (2), New Zealand (1) and France (1). Hana Kim, one of the participants, published a detailed report on the Workshop.²⁷ This workshop was so successful that the Korea Foundation and the National Library of Korea made it a biennial event. The second Workshop for Overseas Librarians was held October 14-21, 2007 with 18 participants from 8 countries. The third workshop will be held October 18-25, 2009.

solely of Korean hangul, or hangul and ideographs, or any ideographs that are romanized as Korean language words, so that the nonroman data mirrors the spacing in the parallel romanized fields ... Do not input spaces between characters in nonroman data that are in Japanese or Chinese scripts representing Japanese or Chinese words."

²⁵ Woo-seob Jeong, Joy Kim, and Miree Ku, "To Be or Not to Be: Spaces in Korean Bibliographic Records," *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly* 47 (Oct. 2009) (forthcoming)

²⁶ Joy Kim, ed., *Korean Studies Librarianship Outside of Korea* (Seoul: Asea Culture Press, 2002). Also available online at: http://www.eastasianlib.org/ckm/committee_projects.html

²⁷ Hana Kim, "The 2005 Workshop for Overseas Librarians Sponsored by the Korea Foundation and the National Library of Korea: a Report," *Journal of East Asian Libraries* 139 (June 2006): 99-106. Also available online: <http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/EastAsianLibraries&CISOPTR=3326&REC=1>

Since these workshops don't allow repeat participation, CKM (with the help of Jaeyong Chang) arranged another weeklong program with the Kyujanggak Institute of Korean Studies of the Seoul National University. Eighteen librarians from three countries (the US, Canada, Australia) participated in this weeklong program August 24-28, 2009. What set this Kyujanggak program apart from the previous workshops were the lectures by Seoul National University Professors on Korean Studies subjects: history, literature, religion, etc. The lectures were particularly enlightening because of their specific focus on issues related to librarianship from scholars' perspectives. The workshop programs were video recorded and selectively published at <http://event.snu.ac.kr/DetailView.jsp?uid=300&cid=3284163>. Having received rave reviews from the participants, the possibility of making this a periodic regular program is currently under consideration. Different options are being explored, such as the possibility of combining it with the Korea Foundation/National Library Workshop series, and alternating the venues between Korea and the annual AAS/CEAL annual meetings.

Support Programs from Korea

In recent years, Korean Studies librarians' lobbying efforts have won the support of the Korean government and other relevant organizations on numerous occasions. Beyond those mentioned already, another support program worth noting is the National Assembly Library of Korea (NALK)'s free Reference and Document Delivery Services. NALK sent letters to 17 North American libraries offering the service on a trial basis for one year, from August 1, 2008 to July 31, 2009. The conditions for the free service were that the materials were: 1) not available within North America via ILL; 2) held by NALK; and 3) requested via a library in compliance with Korean copyright laws. NALK accepted requests via fax or email, and filled the orders freely via fax or postal mail (the Korean copyright laws prohibit the electronic transmission of copyrighted materials). Use of this trial service turned out to be "not as high as the NALK had expected." Sixteen out of the 17 libraries utilized this service at least once for a combined total of 38 requests during the one year period (August 2008-July 2009). It turned out that North American libraries used more document delivery services (31 items) than reference services (7 inquiries). This free service will continue for another year. Other examples of support from Korea include the Rare Books Digitization Projects. The National Library of Korea dispatched their experts to Columbia University, Harvard University, and the Library of Congress to digitize unique rare books and maps in those libraries. Similarly, UC Berkeley enlisted the Korea University's support in digitizing its rare books. Several libraries in North America received substantial DVD and book collections from the Hub-Library Support Program for Korean Film Studies of the Korean Film Council. In addition, many Korean Studies collections benefit greatly from well-known gift programs from Korea, most notably the Korea Foundation's Books on Korea (www.booksonkorea.org) which donates over 20,000 volumes of quality new books annually to overseas institutions. In October 2009, the National Library of Korea (NLK) launched a new website called International Network for Korean Studies Librarians at <http://www.nl.go.kr/inkslib/eng/index.php>. Specifically aimed at Korean Studies librarians overseas, the website has two major goals: to serve as an information portal for NLK's support programs for overseas libraries, and to provide a platform for networking and information sharing among Korean Studies librarians around the world. The NLK also launched a new journal specifically on overseas Korean Studies librarianship, *Haeoe Hangukhak Tosogwan Tonghyang Pogoso (Trends in Overseas Korean Studies Libraries)*, with its inaugural issue in July 2009.

Vendor Records

Easy availability of vendor-provided bibliographic records has been the norm for mainstream materials acquired by libraries in North America for decades, but it was only in 2006 that Korean vendor records were first introduced. In October 2006, the Library of Congress signed a Cooperative Agreement for Bibliographic Services with a Korean vendor, Eulyoo Publishing Co. Ltd. After a 2-week training program at LC in November 2006, Eulyoo staff began to supply IBC (Initial Bibliographic Cataloging, i.e. minimal) records around April 2007 for the materials shipped to LC.²⁸ Independent of what was happening at LC, the University of Southern California (USC) library trained its Korean vendor, Panmun Academic Services, to create acquisitions ("K-level") records directly in OCLC for USC's approval plan books. The vendor records streamlined the acquisitions process resulting in significant gains in productivity at both libraries. Since these two libraries' Korean acquisitions programs are among the largest in North America, their combined

²⁸ Youngsim Leigh, email to Joy Kim, July 27, 2009.

approval programs provide timely records for most new Korean titles acquired by North American academic institutions. To date, Eulyoo has created almost 3,000 records for LC, and Panmun around 2,500 records for USC. USC's ultimate goal is to train the South Korean vendor to provide shelf-ready materials, accompanied by I-level (full level) bibliographic records. The training for full cataloging, which started in April 2009, will take place in incremental stages over the next few years, progressing from easier books (LC Classification schedules DS and PL: History and Literature) to more complex ones.

Visiting Librarians

The Korean government's "globalization" policy in the 1990s prompted many librarians to undertake benchmarking trips overseas, and favorite destinations typically were North American libraries. While most were short-term, quite a few visit programs were longer-term, ranging anywhere from 45 days up to two years. Based on my informal survey on Eastlib and personal anecdotal knowledge, at least 14 North American libraries have hosted some 50 longer-term Korean visiting librarians over the past twenty years. Many of the visiting librarians performed important duties at the host institutions, including collection development, working with special collections, weeding, cataloging, reference, instruction, gifts and exchange, acquisitions, exhibits, etc. In some cases they worked as the *de facto* Korean Studies librarians. In the case of the University of Southern California, which has had the most active program with 18 long-term visitors since 1994, the visiting librarians typically work half-time on projects for the USC Korean Heritage Library and pursue their own interests for the rest of the time. USC provides necessary support in his/her pursuit of outside interests if desired.

C. Outreach and Collaboration Efforts with Korean Studies Scholars

With the increase in the number of databases available, Korean Studies librarians began to feel the need to publicize them and to educate their users in the effective use of these valuable resources. When a 2003 survey indicated enough interest, the CEAL Committee on Korean Materials (CKM) submitted a successful proposal for a roundtable panel to introduce Korean electronic resources to scholars at 2005 Association for Asian Studies (AAS) annual meetings. The only AAS panel sponsored solely by Korean Studies librarians to date, the Roundtable on Korean Electronic Databases was received well. While continuing their individual outreach efforts, some Korean Studies librarians began looking beyond AAS. In 2005, Hee Sook Shin introduced library services at the Korean Studies Association of Australia Biennial Conference in Auckland, New Zealand. In 2008, five Korean Studies librarians in North America (Hana Kim, Kenneth Klein, Sun-Yoon Lee, Younghee Sohn, and Yunah Sung) introduced various electronic and digital resources at the World Congress of Korean Studies of the Academy of Korean Studies held in Korea. In 2009, Mikyung Kang and Sun-Yoon Lee introduced services at their respective libraries at the Korean Studies Association of Australasia annual meeting in Sydney, Australia (<http://www.arts.usyd.edu.au/departs/korean/ksaa/index.shtml>). Signs indicate that these outreach efforts are raising the profile of librarians in the minds of the scholars. At the 2009 AAS annual meetings, for example, I was invited to an AAS panel on Teaching Resources on Modern Korea organized by Korean Studies Professors, to introduce library services and resources as an essential element of Korean Studies pedagogy.²⁹ Then in August 2009, I became the first librarian to be elected to the Executive Board of the AAS Committee on Korean Studies.

D. Contributions to the Profession

Professional Services and Leadership

The current CEAL Bylaws guarantee representation of all three constituent areas on the Executive Board. To my knowledge, however, before 1990 Korean Studies librarians had never been represented on CEAL's governing body. Up to that point Executive Board members had been elected by direct vote of the general membership, giving the minority Korean Studies librarians little chance to be elected. In his attempt to rectify this problem, the late Sungha Kim initiated the process of the Bylaws revision in 1988. His efforts eventually resulted in the approval of revised Bylaws in 1989, just months after his sudden passing. The revision made all Committee Chairs, including the three area studies committee chairs, automatic

²⁹ The presentation slides are available in two parts at: <http://groups.google.com/group/ks-pedagogy> (under "Files").

members of the governing board. Later revisions of the Bylaws went even further, requiring that each of the three constituent areas be represented by a minimum of two Board members. This opened doors for Korean Studies librarians to become much more active in CEAL affairs than before. In addition to the mandated Executive Board presence, all Committees and programs have actively solicited Korean expertise and participation. Consequently, all CEAL committees have benefitted from the talents and services of Korean Studies librarians, including Technical Services, Public Services, Technology, Membership, Mentoring Program, various subcommittees and task forces, etc. The OCLC CJK Users Group, established in 1991, guaranteed all three constituent areas' representation by its inaugural constitution. In this regard, my election in 2008 as CEAL's President-Elect was the result of many Korean Studies librarians' dedicated service to various professional committees over the past two decades, which began with the late Sungha Kim's initiative of the late 1980s.

Conference on Scholarly Information on East Asia in the 21st Century

In March 2005, Abraham Yu, then Chair of CEAL, appointed a Special Committee for 2006 IFLA Seoul with a charge, among others, to organize a session on East Asian librarianship. The Special Committee, which consisted mostly of Korean Studies librarians, submitted a successful proposal for a daylong pre-conference program rather than a session during IFLA. The pre-conference, Scholarly Information on East Asia in the 21st Century, took place on August 18, 2006 at Yonsei University in Seoul, Korea. A total of 110 people attended, representing 7 different countries: the United States (49), Korea (40), Japan (11), Australia (5), Canada (2), Singapore (2), and Nepal (1). Tours of the Yonsei University Library and the Seoul National University Library were also organized for the conference attendees. The proceedings were published later as a book, *Scholarly Information on East Asia in the 21st Century*.³⁰ The program and the papers are also available online, at <http://ohmyvocabulary.com/ifla>.

Virtual Reference Service

In September 2009, the Korean Collections Consortium of North America (KCCNA) launched a cooperative virtual reference service called 'Ask a Korean Studies Librarian.' As announced on Eastlib on September 11, this service is an attempt for Korean Studies librarians to share their expertise and subject knowledge with their fellow librarians, scholars, and students who don't have access to a Korean subject specialist at their own institutions. There are two ways to post questions to the free service: by sending an email directly to askkorea@googlegroups.com or via Google Group at <http://groups.google.com/group/askkorea>. KCCNA members and other volunteers will respond to the questions within 48 business hours, in English or Korean depending on the user's preference.

CJK NACO and SACO

A few Korean Studies librarians actively participate in the CJK NACO and SACO projects. Korean Studies librarians also proactively offer their advice to the Library of Congress on cataloging policy issues related to Korea, such as Romanization, subject headings, etc.

E. Prospective Projects

Instruction Clearinghouse

Korean Studies librarians have cooperated well in the areas of collection development, reference, and cataloging. One area where further improvement is desirable is in the sharing of instructional materials. As the information seeking and access paradigm is shifting from the traditional library catalogs to the likes of Google, Naver, etc., and the sources of information constantly proliferate and diversify, proactive instructional programs are becoming increasingly crucial. In this context, I would like to propose the creation of an instruction clearinghouse where instructional information can be shared. It would be much easier for Korean Studies librarians and other East Asian librarians to download and customize existing instructional materials rather than starting from scratch. With appropriate marketing efforts, such a shared website would also help students and scholars directly as well.

³⁰ Philip Melzer and Hyokyong Yi, ed., *Scholarly Information on East Asia in the 21st Century: Papers Presented at the IFLA WLIC Satellite Meeting...* (Paju: Korean Studies Information Co., 2007)

Outreach Programs

As more end users are connected to information directly, I foresee the need for proactive and creative outreach/instruction efforts increasing. I would like to propose establishing a support program for Korean Studies librarians to travel to offer instructional programs at other campuses where no Korean Studies librarian exists. In addition, an internship program to train novice or prospective Korean Studies librarians by those with more experience (similar to the CEAL/LC Cataloging Internship Program) would be highly useful. I suggest that CEAL and/or KCCNA actively seek outside funding opportunities to establish grants for such programs.

Boundaries of Korean Studies Collections and Clientele

In American universities, the Korean international students in the science, technology, and medicine (STM) fields typically far outnumber those in the humanities and social sciences. The ILL requests I receive included nursing articles which are outside of the traditional Korean Studies collection scope. These make me wonder about the scope of our clientele and collections which have been traditionally limited to the humanities and social sciences. Are there potential user groups whose needs we have been ignoring? Will STM publications from Korea, for example, be of interest to anyone in North America in the future, if not now? Perhaps it would be good to conduct a study to answer these questions. I propose that the Korean Collections Consortium of North America, with its mission to diversify and expand the collection scope via cooperative programs, is best suited to investigate these questions.

F. Future Trends

Korean Studies librarianship is basically a microcosm of the rest of the library world mimicking it on a smaller scale. It does not exist in a vacuum but is part of the evolving organism of the larger information universe. To see what will happen to Korean Studies librarianship one needs only look at what is happening in mainstream librarianship. As in the rest of the library world, electronic and multimedia collections are becoming more and more important for Korean Studies. Unique archival collections formerly unknown to the world are being digitized and shared. With Unicode, open access, and powerful search engines, more types of materials are accessible from one single interface. In the near future, I imagine that Korean databases as well as KOMARC records could well be integrated into mainstream databases, such as, say, OCLC FirstSearch. Geographic distances and international borders, even the linguistic boundaries are becoming increasingly invisible. End users are directly searching and accessing information rather than using librarians as intermediaries as they used to. Yet I argue that librarians are needed more than ever, especially for such esoteric fields as Korean Studies librarianship. It takes a great deal of linguistic, subject, technical, and political expertise to be on top of all the available resources and services from a wide range of sources. With free and commercial online databases, gift programs, document delivery services/ILL, and open access, it is quite possible to provide basic library services with minimal in-house collections. For this reason, I have been advocating that, if pressed for a choice, it makes immensely more sense to hire a librarian than to build collections. An intelligent, ingenious, and creative librarian will find ways to provide decent service with or without in-house collections.

G. The Legacy

In closing, I want to share an anecdote which I believe offers a perspective on the meaning of our work as Korean Studies librarians in America.³¹ A few years ago when I was attending the World Congress of Korean Studies at the Academy of Korean Studies in Korea, a professor who came from New Zealand, a total stranger, walked up to me and thanked for my library's video collection. He said that he borrowed a Korean movie, *Our Twisted Hero*, from our library via ILL for his political science class. According to him, it is an important movie that illustrates key political concepts, but he had been having a hard time obtaining a copy of the old movie. He was very grateful that my library was willing to loan the video to a user in New Zealand. It so happens that USC's Korean video collection was built with grants from the Korea

³¹ This is a retelling of a story I shared at "Global Scholarly Communication: International Access and Accessibility," an ACRL/AAMES Program during the ALA Annual Conference 2008.

Foundation, which is funded by the Korean government. When the Korean people paid their taxes, I doubt that they could have even remotely imagined that their hard-earned tax money would buy a Korean video for a University in Los Angeles, and this little old video would travel around the globe to enlighten the young minds of university students in New Zealand. I also doubt that this would have been possible without the work of a librarian, my colleague Sun-Yoon Lee at USC, who selected, acquired, and preserved the video and cataloged it to facilitate its discovery. If there are times I feel overwhelmed or discouraged at work, I try to remember that the collections that I build and the catalog records that I create will remain long after I am gone and will touch the life of someone, somewhere, someday. It is awe-inspiring to think that *someone's mind will be enlightened because of what I did today!*

I also try to remember that I have a mission as an important link between the generations of librarians. Just like the librarians of the previous generation left me a legacy, I, too, have an obligation to leave something to benefit those who will come after me. With this thought, I wish to pay tribute and dedicate this article to the pioneers who retired during my tenure in the field (1985 to date) after having devoted a good part of their lives advancing Korean Studies librarianship in North America.

- Eugene Hyungsuk Chai, Columbia University
- Dae Wook Chang, Library of Congress
- Yoon-whan Choe, University of Washington
- Sung Yoon Cho, Library of Congress
- Yong Kyu Choo, University of California, Berkeley
- Myung Comaromi, Library of Congress
- Boksoon Hahn, Yale University
- Yong-Hyun Han, University of Toronto
- Thomas Hosuck Kang, Library of Congress
- Chungsoo Kim, New York Public Library
- Iksam Kim, University of California, Los Angeles
- Sungha Kim, Harvard University
- Suwon Kim, Princeton University
- Amy Haikyung Lee, Columbia University
- Kay Won Lee, Georgetown University
- William McCloy, University of Washington, Law Library
- Seunghi Paek, Harvard University
- Rin Paik, Harvard University
- Frank Joseph Shulman, University of Maryland
- Sung Kyu Song, Library of Congress
- Key P. Yang, Library of Congress
- Choongnam Yoon, Harvard University
- And all the rest whose names I have forgotten or don't know, with apologies and respect.

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Appendix: Bibliography on Korean Studies Librarianship Outside of Korea

In compiling the following bibliography, I relied mostly on publication lists provided by my colleagues (many thanks to them), and the "Publications" list from the KCCNA's Website (<http://ks111.moore.hawaii.edu/kccna/articles.html>). Put together in a hurry, however, no doubt this list is far from complete and has many defects. I consider this to be only a beginning toward a more complete bibliography at a later date. With sincere apologies for any unintentional omissions or mistakes, I invite information about errors and missing entries for future updates. Due to time constraints, I could not verify each citation but simply took the information provided to me with minimal editing. For this reason, there are some inconsistencies in the formatting (e.g. some citations appear translated, some in Korean Romanization with or without translation, etc.) While the scope was defined as Korean Studies librarianship outside of Korea, some items not exactly fitting that profile were included if deemed to be of interest to Korean Studies librarians.

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