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INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS

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Please use no special formatting. Notes should be gathered at the end, and documentation should follow the Chicago Manual of Style. Deadlines for submissions are

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FROM THE PRESIDENT

This special issue focuses on the state of the field of East Asian librarianship in North America. The idea germinated from a talk given in honor of Amy Heinrich upon her retirement from the C.V. Starr library at Columbia; the first of the State of the Field articles is a reworking of this talk. In addition there are articles on Chinese, Japanese and Korean Studies librarianship, all of which are invited contributions by leaders in the field.

Planning and preparations have begun for the CEAL Annual Conference, which will be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on Wednesday, March 24 and Thursday, March 25, 2010. Each year, staff of the Association for Asian Studies go to great lengths to secure rooms and equipment for CEAL’s annual conference and related meetings in the hotel that hosts the AAS conference. CEAL is grateful to the Association for performing this service.

The Plenary will focus on “The Future of Foreign Language Collections in Transformational Times: What is at Stake?” We have invited a faculty member, Professor Peter Bol from Harvard University, to address the needs of the academy and the role he sees libraries playing in supporting teaching and research. He will also address how digital resources are changing teaching and research and what role collaboration with other institutions (for example, libraries in China) can play.

Two library directors, Tom Leonard from the University of California at Berkeley and Deborah Jakubs from Duke University, have been invited to address the roles of area studies collections and librarians. To round out the picture, Peter Zhou has agreed to survey all East Asian collections (heads of collections will receive this survey in January) and report at the Plenary. The survey will address Open access and mass digitization (Google, Hathitrust, local, etc) to assess the extent of digitization of East Asian materials; Budgetary challenges and their impact on collections & services; Organizational changes in East Asian branch libraries, EA technical services and collection development for EA studies; Strategies to cope with budget restrictions including cooperation, outsourcing and other measures for cost saving. We request your cooperation in filling out the survey and returning it quickly.

The CEAL Executive Board will decide on the order in which meetings will be held, but it will vary only slightly from last year. Once again we will separate the Business Meeting from the Plenary; it is an open-to-all meeting in which we will report on the elections and provide information on how to get to the dinner and other business matters.

The chairpersons of standing committees have begun working with committee members to arrange programs that will report professionally relevant news and important accomplishments in their areas of responsibility. This year, the Chinese
Materials Committee called for paper proposals “that will address how we may work with information seekers, information providers, publishers, library facilities and infrastructure on issues specifically relevant to Chinese studies materials.” The Committee on Technical Processing and the Committee on Public Services are collaborating on a joint program. The Committee on Technical Processing has recently issued a call for presentations on next generation catalogs. In both cases, these calls are opening up the opportunities for those not on committees to share their knowledge and experience.

This year, in addition to the conference itself, the NCC is holding its once-a-decade pre-conference, called 3D in honor of the beginning of their third decade. Entitled, “Knowing More with Less: NCC’s Third Decade (3-D) Conference,” it will be held March 22-23, 2010 at the University of Pennsylvania in cooperation with Penn’s Center for East Asian Studies and The Greater Philadelphia Asian Studies Consortium Faculty Group. The purpose is to review ongoing programs and to determine priorities for the coming years incorporating recommendations from its broad international constituency of collaborating organizations and stakeholders within the field of Japanese and East Asian studies.

Finally, we have begun preparations for the CEAL dinner. Alban Kojima and Chiwa Chan from the University of Pennsylvania are investigating options. I hope you will all be able to attend.

Best wishes,

Kristina Troost
President, Council on East Asian Libraries
THE STATE OF THE FIELD OF EAST ASIAN LIBRARIANSHIP

Kristina K. Troost
Duke University

This paper addresses changes within the field of East Asian Studies librarians in North America rather than the field as practiced in China, Japan or Korea. The topic is an important one, not just because any field must take stock periodically, but also because the current economic crisis has led many academic libraries to evaluate all aspects of their operations and how they contribute to their ability to serve their patrons.

The Past 20 Years

Assessment or evaluation of the field as it is now presupposes a comparison with the past, an ideal state, or with similar fields. My frame of reference is approximately that of twenty years ago when I entered the profession. In this interval, both librarianship in general and librarianship in East Asian Studies have changed significantly. A vibrant community of knowledgeable and technologically adept East Asian Studies librarians has emerged whose skills differ little from librarians in the main library. We have become leaders within our libraries and our view of librarianship is widely shared by our peers who are not in area studies.

Demographically, the field is not markedly different from twenty years ago—it remains a mix of people born in East Asia and people born in the United States and Europe trained in East Asian Studies. There is a mix of people who have been in the field for 20-40 years, newcomers, and people in-between. Most have library degrees, usually from US universities, but some have trained elsewhere, and there are several with PhDs who have learned librarianship on the job. The one significant demographic difference is that the generation which came of age under Japanese colonialism and hence were bilingual in Japanese and Korean or Chinese has retired. And, if it is a difference, the preponderance of Chinese Studies librarians now come from the PRC not Taiwan.

But socially and professionally, the field has changed dramatically. Twenty years ago, East Asian Studies librarians were often sequestered in branch libraries and their methods of acquisitions, cataloging and user services (reference and instruction) were not those of their mainstream colleagues. When I joined the field, over half of the Japanese Studies librarians attending the Hoover conference did not use email, and many librarians were not computer literate; much of the computerization of ordering, receiving, and paying invoices occurring in the main libraries had by-passed East Asian collections. But change was coming.

Thanks to RLG, methods had been devised to catalog and display non-roman characters online and online cataloging had begun, even if the records were not loaded into university online public catalogs. Debates about pinyin—used almost universally by students and scholars, as well as the United States government—foretold the shift a decade later to its use in cataloging. Discussions of Unicode intimated that a solution to the display of non-roman characters was in our future. Relations among staff were hierarchical, based on seniority and status, including that of the library where they worked, but this too was about to change as the field embraced many new librarians not reared in prewar China, Japan or Korea and less willing to defer for the sake of deferring.

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1 This paper has been adapted from a presentation given at a symposium in honor of Amy Heinrich, Director of the C.V. Starr East Asian Library, Columbia University, December 8, 2008.
2 I use studies, as in Chinese Studies librarian, to refer to people who work in the field and nationality + librarian to refer to people of East Asian ancestry.
How did we get from 1990 to now?

Training and cooperation have been key. The NCC (the North American Coordinating Council on Japanese Library Resources) and CEAL (the Council on East Asian Libraries) have trained librarians in Chinese, Japanese and Korean studies librarianship. The workshops that they have organized have taught not only specialized knowledge of area studies librarianship but also widely used skills in information literacy, creation of digital resources, grant writing and cataloging.

Cooperation, too, has been central to the development of the field. Whether between funding agencies and librarians, faculty and librarians, or amongst librarians, these joint efforts have produced the current librarians and contributed to their credibility on campus.

The Present Situation

So to turn to the topic at hand, what does the profession look like now: what is the state of the field? In 1991, at the National Planning Conference that led to the foundation of the NCC, one of the chief concerns was the impending retirement of many senior librarians whose subject knowledge and experience had laid the foundation for the strong collections in our libraries today. Contrary to the concerns at the time, well-educated and well-trained librarians were found to replace the librarians who retired. Once again, the field faces the impending retirements of many of its leaders, but I have little doubt that librarians will be found to succeed them. They will not be the same, but as long as libraries value subject expertise, leadership skills, and creative thinking, there will be excellent librarians who will make their own mark in the world.

East Asian Librarians

What are the qualities that are sought after, that our current librarians exemplify, that characterize the field?

First and foremost is, I think, an unwavering desire to learn. No librarian I know does not try to learn something new every day, whether it be something about publishing, a subject they collect on, or how to format an excel worksheet. Librarians go to lectures, talk to their fellow librarians, and read. They seek to be continually challenged; the reference question from hell is an opportunity to learn; the easy reference question is a chance to figure out better ways to share knowledge with students and faculty, to make them better researchers when help is not available.

The second characteristic derives from the first; it is subject expertise. Whether it has been gained through years on the job cataloging books or answering reference questions, through training sessions conducted by CEAL committees, the NCC, the National Diet Library, one’s university or the Association of Research Libraries, or through research on Saitō Mokichi, medieval villagers or the Shōwakan, the acquired knowledge is brought to everything done—every selection decision, every book cataloged, every reference question answered. Knowing that Koreans do not refer to the war in Korea between 1950 and 1953 as the “Korean war” improves the answer to a reference question. The selection of books is influenced by subject expertise and knowledge of the organization of publishing. Knowing how people search for books or websites influences the choice of subject terms when cataloging them. Understanding the structure of information found in online catalogs, databases, and books makes for effective search strategies.

Third, librarians work well with others. They routinely cooperate with others in their libraries, on campus, nationally and internationally. They share their knowledge or make special arrangements to provide material that may not circulate or might be too cumbersome to lend. As East Asian Studies librarians, most have posted queries to the listserv, Eastlib, or emailed other librarians with a difficult reference question. I routinely pick other people’s brains because they will say something I have not thought about and I will also gain from their reactions when I share my ideas.

East Asian Studies librarians are also technologically skilled and up-to-date. Like their main library peers, they know how to create web pages and YouTube videos, understand the critical issues in scholarly communication, and have a basic familiarity with not only US copyright law but also Chinese, Japanese or
Korean law. Even if the main library is responsible for signing off on the license, they have worked with vendors and publishers to get acceptable license terms before involving the main library. They provide bibliographic instruction for undergraduate and graduate classes for resources in English or an East Asian language. They may sit on the executive committees for their campus centers; they serve on national committees.

Looking Ahead

Are there challenges out there? One that is frequently raised is the increasing prevalence of interdisciplinary, border-crossing work. As Area Studies librarians are inherently interdisciplinary in their collecting focus, supporting interdisciplinary research and teaching is not problematic. The ability to support border-crossing work depends on knowledge of research trends, and communication, sometimes between physically separate libraries, and can be problematic.

How do libraries budget for interdisciplinary research when collections and budgeting are geographically based? How do librarians in one field know about the changing research interests of faculty who may have begun their lives in one but are now working in a different field? A topic may not be central to one field, but essential to someone else. By seeing our job broadly as one of promoting research and teaching, we can overcome any parochialism about budgetary lines. Contacts with faculty and graduate students and attendance at talks and conferences keep librarians abreast of research trends. Sharing this knowledge with fellow librarians makes it possible to ensure things do not fall through the cracks. Librarians at Duke University recently held a meeting to discuss Diaspora; everyone encounters a need to collect it, whether it is Jews in Poland or Japanese in Peru. The interview on Fresh Air, which featured Sedaris singing these jingles, was much more interesting to me, in other words, it archives, preserves, and keeps track of resources, and the gateway role by “the library is a starting point or ‘gateway’ for locating information for my research.”

The Duke library recently hosted a forum with a few faculty members to discuss the Ithaka report that came out in August 2008 which reported on surveys of librarian and faculty views about the library’s role and which role they viewed as most important—purchaser, archive or gateway. The report does not discuss the role of instruction. Not too surprisingly, faculty valued procurement of materials most highly, while the role of the library as gateway, in this era of Google, was not highly valued.

The faculty at Duke, however, highlighted the importance of the services provided by subject librarians, especially instruction but also reference, defined broadly, that is, not just assistance in response to queries but also helpful information not in response to a request. The best examples came from a professor in English literature, who was unequivocal about the need for instruction: “It is a very confusing world and the students need guidance finding and evaluating material.” He also singled out other services provided by our librarian for literature that had made a significant difference to his research and teaching, such as introductions to two librarians at UT-Austin before he went to use the Ransom collection and information about an interview on Fresh Air of David Sedaris singing advertising jingles while imitating Billy Holliday relevant to a book he was using in his freshman class.

The Ithaka report also notes “On the positive side, the vast majority of faculty view the role that librarians play as just as important as it has been in the past. This view is held relatively equally across different sized of institutions, except among faculty at the largest institutions, where it is somewhat less strongly supported (60% of faculty at very large institutions see the librarians’ role just as important as it was in the past, compared to 70% of faculty overall). But these responses vary by discipline. Humanities faculty generally see the librarian’s role as having greater continuing importance than do social scientists, who in turn are more optimistic than scientists.”

The chapter by Sedaris discusses his desire to sing advertising jingles while imitating Billy Holliday and the ensuing recognition that he was gay. The interview on Fresh Air, which featured Sedaris singing these jingles, was much more

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4 Ithaka’s 2006 Studies of Key Stakeholders in the Digital Transformation in Higher Education. 

5 The purchaser role was described in the survey by the statement “the library pays for resources I need, from academic journals to books to electronic databases,” the archive role by “the library serves as a repository of resources — in other words, it archives, preserves, and keeps track of resources,” and the gateway role by “the library is a starting point or ‘gateway’ for locating information for my research.”

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Such praise for a subject librarian exemplifies the way our services and our expertise are fundamental to a library’s ability to fill its mission. In this increasingly complex world of information, there is more need for subject as well as language expertise rather than less.

In sum, East Asian Studies librarians, like many subject librarians, offer much in the way of customer service, interaction and relationships with students and faculty, a strong user-conscious perspective, knowledge built over time of faculty needs and concerns, intimate knowledge of resources on a wide range of subjects, instructional skills as well as experience with web page design, licensing and the creation of metadata for digital resources. Our jobs provide an opportunity to learn on a daily basis and keep us vital. We work cooperatively and learn from each other. As a result, the field can be characterized as engaged, dynamic and thoughtful. Although I did not train for my adopted profession, there is no other profession I would want to choose.

powerful than reading him discussing wanting to sing them. The class was reading a book which includes a chapter by Sedaris.
THE STATE OF THE FIELD OF CHINESE STUDIES LIBRARIANSHIP

Zhijia Shen

University of Washington

Introduction
Chinese studies librarianship in North America refers to the specialized field within the profession of library and information science whose province is to collect, organize, and provide access to information regarding the study of China, the Chinese culture, and language. Different from Chinese studies librarianship in China, our field focuses on serving teaching, research, and other information needs relating to China in North America. It requires the librarians to have both the Chinese and English languages and preferably a subject background in Chinese studies. Chinese studies librarians usually work in academic or research libraries and are not necessarily ethnic Chinese. Chinese studies librarianship, like librarianship in general, had been relatively static for centuries until the 1970s when computer technology began to automate library catalogs. Ever since, change has been the buzz word of the profession.

The timeframe for this article conveniently stretches back twenty years to 1989 when Eugene Wu, then Librarian of the Harvard-Yenching Library, gave a presentation at the plenary session of the annual meeting of the Committee on East Asian Libraries, which is now the Council on East Asian Libraries (CEAL), entitled “Current State and Future Prospects of Chinese Collections in North America.” At that time, Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) and Online Computer Library Center’ (OCLC) Chinese, Japanese, and Korean (CJK) modules had already brought Chinese language cataloging records online. The field of Chinese studies had gone through rapid growth of the 1960s and 70s in response to the Cold War and was excited by the opportunities presented in the 1980s by the recently opened China. Chinese studies collections had also enjoyed a golden time of funding and accelerated. For the years 1971-75, the collection growth rate was 25%; for 1976-80, it was 18%, and from 1980-1989, it slowed down but still increased at a 12% rate. The steady decline pointed, however, to the beginning of a trend toward a decrease in collection growth due to the increase in book price and reduction of library funding.

Resource-sharing became a natural solution to the decline of funding. Preservation also began to draw attention. Library automation called for basic organizational changes and reallocation of human and material resources within libraries. In 1989, conducting business with Mainland China was quite a challenge as China’s book industry was going through drastic privatization and other changes. It was important to develop healthy business relations with vendors and libraries in Mainland China in addition to those in Taiwan and Hong Kong. “Chinese studies librarians will by necessity also have to become diplomats and facilitators in all imaginable kinds of situations,” predicted Eugene Wu. Twenty years later when we look at the field today, while more significant changes have happened, many of the concerns and issues in 1989 are still relevant.

The State of Chinese Studies Librarianship today has been impacted by two major developments of the past twenty years: 1) the rise of China as an active economic player, which has generated unprecedented interest in China and Chinese studies; 2) the advancement of information technology. These developments have brought about revolutionary changes to the field of Chinese studies librarianship, causing it to evolve from a traditional practice of collecting and managing print collections to a dynamic service addressing all aspects of information management to meet the needs of library users.

The sources of information used for this article mainly include the following: CEAL statistics, report of the CEAL Committee on Chinese Materials, web pages of major Chinese studies collections, and publication on projects and initiatives relating to Chinese studies collections published by Chinese studies librarians.

1 This speech was later published in Journal of East Asian Libraries (JEAL) 88 (October 1989):1-4.
Expanding Needs for Chinese Collections and Changing User Population

As China grows in economic strength and the United States becomes an active member of the Asian Pacific World, the needs for better understanding between the two cultures have grown. Chinese studies programs in North America also developed from traditional Sinology studies focusing on classics, language and literature, to an interdisciplinary field of scholarly inquiry touching upon all aspects of humanities, social sciences, and cultural studies.

The Chinese collections in North America support a leading aspect of the scholarship about China in the Western World. Although the field of Chinese studies in the United States is small compared to other academic disciplines, its impact is immeasurable because the U.S. scholarship on China directly informs the China policy of the United States, which significantly impacts the Western response to China. In many respects, U.S. scholarship about China also leads the trend of the entire Western scholarship on China. 4

In 2003, the College Board passed the resolution to add Chinese to its Advanced Placement program. Many high school students are able to take college-level Chinese language courses. The AP program has boosted the learning of Chinese language by young Americans, and many liberal arts colleges have started to offer Chinese courses or majors.

The fast development of Chinese studies has placed an urgent demand on libraries for more quality Chinese collections. In response, many college and university libraries started to acquire Chinese materials and develop new collections. One immediate problem libraries then face is to find qualified librarians.

Another consideration for libraries is the increase on U.S. campuses in Chinese student population. In addition to the large number of graduate students, the undergraduate population also grows. Many of the Chinese students are now from Mainland China in addition to those from Taiwan and Hong Kong. These students are not necessarily Chinese studies majors. They are often Chinese native speakers with limited English. They have different library needs than the Chinese studies majors who are not necessarily Chinese native speakers.

Our students today largely belong to the so called Net Gen (Internet Generation) or digital native or format agnostic users. They are accustomed to multimedia environments: figuring things out for themselves without consulting manuals; working in groups; and multitasking. These qualities differ from those found in traditional library environments, which are usually text-based. Net Gen users expect to access information 24/7 wherever there is Internet access.

With the rising population of Chinese immigrants, Chinese collections also must meet the demand for services from their growing local Chinese communities. Service to Chinese immigrants whose primary reading language is Chinese becomes an important service area for libraries. 5 This is within the mission of most public academic libraries; however, for private academic libraries, this is an area to be defined. Though it requires resources on the part of the libraries, it nonetheless has proven to be rewarding for libraries. Through services to the community, we not only broaden our user group but also strengthen our community ties and develop potential donor relationships.

Technology and Impact on Libraries

Advancements in information technology have revolutionized the way information is stored, disseminated, and serviced. Digitization has greatly shrunk the space needed for information storage; distance is no longer an issue in information delivery. The revolutionary changes brought about by the development of information technology took place at an exponential rate both in China, where most of our Chinese collections come from, and in North America, occupying the spotlight of our profession.

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4 Professor Kam Wan Chan made this comments in his presentation at the pre-conference of the Summer Institute on Chinese Studies Librarianship in the Electronic Environment held on the campus of University of Washington in the summer of 2008.
Technology has narrowed the gap between the practice of Chinese studies librarianship and that of the mainstream libraries, and connected Chinese collections in this country closely to libraries in China. With the implementation of Unicode, different bibliographical utilities are connected. The America-based OCLC has expanded from a national bibliographic utility to become an electronic information giant with membership across the world. In the Asia Pacific, there are over four thousand OCLC member institutions, facilitating various libraries services seamlessly across the Pacific and throughout the world. The OCLC Connexion module integrated CJK cataloging into the mainstream practice. We no longer need a CJK terminal in order to catalog a Chinese book. Microsoft Asian Language Pack has enabled Asian language processing on PCs, allowing vernacular language materials and websites to be accessed anywhere on and off campus. OCLC Open WorldCat brings libraries to people via the World Wide Web anywhere at any time, increasing awareness of libraries as a primary source of reliable information.

**Chinese Collections**

The Chinese collections in North America collectively compose the largest Chinese resources outside China. The Chinese collections are part of the more than ninety East Asian libraries in the United States and Canada. In addition, there are also collections of Chinese materials in libraries without an East Asian branch. According to the 2008 CEAL Statistics, of the fifty-three libraries reported, the total holdings of Chinese materials are over 9.3 million books not including media and electronic materials, a total almost double that of 1989, and more than 53,100 current periodical subscriptions. These figures, however, represent a much smaller collection growth rate of 2.7%, compared to the 12% growth of 1989 or the 25% of the early 1970s. The low growth rate resulted from several causes such as budget constraints and the rising prices for Chinese publications. As the Chinese collections in North America mature, however, their growth rate naturally slows down. In the past ten years, the average collection growth rate was 3.21% with the highest being 3.97% of 2007 and the lowest being 2.59% of 2008. Since 1989 the collection growth rate has steadily declined.

Of the fifty-three reporting libraries in 2008, thirteen libraries hold more than 500,000 volumes, twenty-four hold between 100,000 to 499,000 volumes, and sixteen hold fewer than 100,000 volumes. These numbers give us a simple and arbitrary breakdown for large, medium, and small collections. They are geographically distributed throughout the United States with the major collections concentrated on the two coasts, in Chicago and Michigan of the Mid-west; and in Canada, with the three major Chinese collections each at University of British Columbia, University of Toronto, and McGill University.

In the past decades, China has experienced an unprecedented publication explosion. According to official statistics in 2007, there were 579 publishers in China and a total of 248,283 titles were published, compared to 502 publishers and 65,962 titles in 1988. The 2007 total number of publications in China was 3.76 times of that in 1988. The price of Chinese publications also has sky-rocketed. In 1989, an average book cost about ¥5 to ¥8; now it costs ¥35 to ¥45. For reference books the price increase can go up 200 times higher. The publication explosion and sky-rocketing prices have asserted serious stress on the budget of Chinese collections. Most American libraries have not been and will not be able to increase their budgets or collection space to match the change. Collection as a core library function has encountered many challenges. Resource-sharing and collaborative collection development become areas where librarians are looking for solutions.

Many national and regional consortia have been formed to facilitate resource-sharing. The Chinese collections usually join their home institutions in regional consortia. In the United States, the Pacific Rim Digital Library Alliance (PRDLA) and the University of California Libraries are the main consortia on the

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7 Ibid.  
West Coast, North East Research Libraries (NERL) on the East Coast, the Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC) of the Big Ten universities plus the University of Chicago in the Mid-West, and the Greater Western Library Alliance (GWLA) of research libraries covering seventeen Midwestern and Western states. The consortia promote common interests in programs related to scholarly communication, interlibrary loan, shared electronic resources, cooperative collection development, digital libraries, staff development, and other scholarly activities.

Facing budgetary and space constraints, libraries are proactively exploring new and creative collection models. In addition to a core collection that must remain on site, some libraries working through collaborative or consortium efforts to develop collection plans for non-core materials, dividing up certain non-core areas between collaborating institutions for shared collection development. Examples are collaborative collection development arranged between University of North Carolina and Duke University for Chinese and Japanese materials and the arrangements among the University of California libraries, among many others.

Also in search for an effective model to solve their problem of space and budget shortage, University of Arizona pioneered an attempt to trade collection for interlibrary loan service. The University of Arizona Library conducted an experiment on the validity of collaboration in managing collections in remote storage spaces to avoid duplicating efforts and resources, while building an active ILL service among the collaborative libraries, thus switching resources from collection to access and document delivery. The Arizona experiment has touched upon a major issue of today’s libraries — ownership VS access.

In the short term, this can serve as an expedient solution to burning space and funding problems; however, in the long run, libraries must determine where and how they can ensure the resources will be available just in case they are needed for ILL loans. If we all switch to the ILL model, eventually who would be responsible for collecting and maintaining the materials? One idealistic speculation is that technology may provide a solution. All is open to our imagination and creativity. At present, however, libraries still must balance between collection building and access provision.

Also in the area of collection development, East Asian libraries have initiated projects on Chinese special collections, such as Chinese genealogy and oral history and Chinese film collections. Examples are the Asian Library of British Columbia’s Chinese-Canadian Genealogy-Heritage Projects to build a collection of historical Chinese-language materials, and UC San Diego International Relations & Pacific Studies Library’s initiative in building a Chinese underground and independent film collection.

Electronic Resources
Due to the vast scale of digitization efforts in Mainland China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong, as well as in the United States, Chinese electronic resources have increased dramatically. Large-scale projects have digitized classical texts, special collections, and cartographic materials. Many Chinese electronic content providers emerged, specializing in electronic books, journals, and databases of published articles.

Some of these electronic providers are Superstar e-library (http://www.ssreader.com), and Beijing Founder Apabi Technology Limited, (http://www.apabi.cn/) both specializing in Chinese e-books; China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) (http://www.global.cnki.net/), Wanfang Data (http://www1.wanfangdata.com/), and Weipu (http://www.cqvip.com/), specializing in academic journal and newspaper articles, thesis and dissertations, and conference proceedings; Ai-Ru-Sheng (http://www.er07.com/index.jsp) database series providing digital access to the largest collections of Chinese classics; Dragon Source (http://www.dragonsource.com/), offering full-text access to popular magazines. In Taiwan, some major e-providers and projects are Airiti Inc (http://portal.airiti.com/modules/tinyd0/) providing full-text academic periodicals, thesis and dissertations, conference proceedings, and e-books; Transmission Books & Microinfo Co. (http://www.tbmc.com.tw/index_english.html) offering classic Chinese series, Taiwan Studies series,


Newspaper series, etc.; Academia Sinica Digital Resources (http://digiarch.sinica.edu.tw/index.jsp) offering digital access to the collection of Chinese classics held by the Academia Sinica in Taiwan; Spatio-temporal Reference System (http://gis.ascc.net/STIS/index_b.html) providing the GIS database of “Chinese Civilization in Time and Space” (http://ccts.ascc.net/) and “Taiwan Historic and Culture Atlas (http://www.aborigines.sinica.edu.tw/). In North America, through Google Print, the entire library collections of Harvard, Stanford, University of Michigan, and Oxford University are digitized for Google Print, which also include thousands of Chinese books. These are but a sample of the large and fast-developing pool of Chinese electronic resources now found in increasing numbers in the Chinese collections of North American libraries. According to CEAL statistics, in 2008 most of the reporting libraries had spent some of their budget on electronic resources with the highest amount being over $220,000 and the lowest being $4,000.12

User Services
One of the goals of user services today is to connect our users to quality information and to develop a generation of information-smart citizens. While Chinese studies librarians continue the practice of team-teaching research method classes with faculty and providing individual and group instructions to students and other library users, they also identify new service areas for library instruction. They design new programs targeting the students of English as Second Language (ESL) and newly-arrived Chinese students who are not native speakers of English13 and develop online tutorials to teach students to use the Chinese collections. The Chinese studies librarian at Emory University designed a Language Learning Oriented Library Instruction (LLOLI) program, targeting Chinese studies and other area studies students. The program intends to develop a library instruction program anchoring in the common area—the Chinese language—that overlaps Chinese research, language teaching and learning, and Chinese studies collections. To build library instruction programs in the language bringing together all three aspects.14 These efforts have strengthened the Chinese studies librarianship and enriched the learning experience of our users.

A service that since the late 1990s has significantly improved the access to hard-to-locate Chinese materials for researchers in the United States is the Gateway Service for Chinese Academic Journal Publications at the East Asian Library of the University of Pittsburgh. This service, the product of creative leadership of librarians at the University of Pittsburgh and successful international cooperation between the University Library System of the University of Pittsburgh and libraries in China, provides document delivery free of charge for Chinese academic journal articles that are not available in the United States. Before the advent of the Gateway Service, such access had only been possible through actual trips to China by the users. The Gateway service, however, using Internet document delivery software, delivers the requested materials to users within days. It sets up a successful example of global document delivery and resource sharing.

Fundraising
With budgetary constraints and sky-rocketing prices for Chinese materials, nowadays, fundraising has become part of the regular job activities for librarians. Unlike the Japanese and Korean studies collections, which have received significant support from the Japan Foundation and Korean Foundation, there is not any government sponsored funding from Mainland China for Chinese studies collections and services in North America or anywhere in the world. In 2006, the Chinese government started the Window to China book donation project. This is the only large-scale book donation program for Chinese collections outside China. Fourteen research libraries in the United States were the first to receive Window-to-China donations. Libraries need to secure funding for initiatives in new collections and services, which in turn will put libraries in a stronger position to raise more funding. Innovative ideas, initiatives, and leadership are essential to attract funding that will ultimately benefit both the University community and public users.

13 Annie Lin, “How helping Chinese ESL students write research papers can teach information literacy,” JEAL 141 (February 2007): 6-10.
According to the CEAL statistics, in 2008, of the fifty-three reporting libraries fourteen have endowments for their Chinese collections, with the largest support amount being about $154,000 and the smallest being more than $1,600.\(^{15}\) Usually, fundraising activities are more effective carried out at the East Asian Library level. There are numerous successful examples, with the most outstanding being the UC Berkeley campaign to raise over $45 million for its brand new library building to house the C.V. Star East Asian Library and Tian Chang-lin Center for East Asian Studies.

Preservation Digitization
The first Chinese collection in North America dates back to 1869 when Tongzhi Emperor of China gave ten works in 905 volumes of Chinese classics to the Library of Congress. In the wars and unrest of nineteenth-century China, many Chinese rare books and other treasures were dispersed to other countries. Now over 1,670,000 pieces of Chinese cultural relics, including a large number of rare books, are held in forty-seven different countries. Many older East Asian libraries in the United States own valuable Chinese rare books. Rare books do not circulate because of their fragile condition; indeed, even supervised use may cause physical damage. Besides rare books there are other publications needing special preservation attention, such as publications of the Republican Era, mostly printed on acidic paper and in very poor condition. Digitization of the rare books and other special and deteriorating materials provides preservation and better access to these materials.

In 2004, the Library of Congress Asian Division and Academia Sinica implemented a collaborative project to create digital images of 21,000 maps and 840 aerial photographs to be included in the Chinese Civilization in Time and Space Database. Library of Congress also entered an agreement with the National Central Library of Taiwan in 2005 to digitize LC’s most valuable Chinese rare book collections, including the 905 books from Emperor Tongzhi, 237 titles of the personal collection of Caleb Cushing, the first minister to China who negotiated the first U.S. treaty with China, and many other rare materials.\(^{16}\)

In 2007, Harvard Yenching Library, Gest East Asian Library of Princeton University, and the Library of Congress, in collaboration with the Fu Ssu-nien Library of the Institute of History and Philology of Academia Sinica in Taiwan, received a grant of $580,000 from the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation for a joint Chinese rare book digitization project among the four libraries. Upon completion of the grant-funded phase of digitization, other libraries with rare books will be invited to join. The University of California at Berkeley and Harvard Yenching Library also digitized their large collections of Chinese rubbings. These are just a few examples of digitization projects. In addition to such large projects, small scale digital projects have also been carried out at individual libraries.\(^{17}\)

Chinese studies librarians and East Asian librarians have engaged in research and publication of annotated bibliographies of the rare-book collections in their libraries. Some of the libraries that have published such bibliographies are Harvard Yenching Library, C.V. Star East Asian Library at University of California at Berkeley, Chinese collection of Ohio State University, and Cheng Yu Tung East Asian Library at University of Toronto in Canada. Such bibliographies significantly contribute to improving access to the valuable rare-book collections in North America.

Technical Services
On October 1, 2000, Library of Congress started the project to convert Wade-Giles Romanization in Chinese records to Pinyin, and since then all East Asian Libraries have undertaken a Pinyin Conversion Project for their own collections. The implementation was expected to have a transition period of one year, through October 1, 2001. Ideally, by that date, catalog users would no longer have to be familiar with two different Romanization schemes to access Chinese authors, titles, or subject headings. Almost ten years after the conversion, however, some libraries still have much clean-up to do. Due to constraints on

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\(^{17}\) *JEAL* 143 (October 2007): 49-50.
resources, the left-over clean-up work is likely to remain unaddressed for some time to come. This created access barriers for users to search for items in the older collections in their libraries. For this reason, some libraries still retain their card catalogs for access purposes.

In recent years, several major Chinese book vendors including Beijing Rare Books, Chinese International Book Trading Company (CIBTC), China National Publishing Industry Trading Corporation (CNPICTC), APABI, SuperStar e-Library have started to offer services including vendor-supplied MARC records for acquisitions, cataloging, marking, binding, and shelf-ready services. All is offered at very affordable prices, usually several times less than the cost of the same services in the United States. More than a dozen Chinese collections in North America use vendor supplied MARC records for acquisitions. A few libraries have started to purchase full cataloging, binding, and marking services. This is a trend in the Chinese book trade. With Internet technology, such services can be set up easily in China for U.S. clients.

Vendor services enable libraries to streamline cataloging and acquisitions operations and substantially reduce processing costs, calling on the libraries to re-organize operations and reallocate existing resources. There are, however, pros and cons to introducing such vendor services to our libraries on a large scale. Vendor services challenge our traditional model of technical service operations.

Training for Chinese Studies Librarians
While our profession and working environment have changed significantly, training for Chinese studies librarians has not matched up. People who become Chinese studies librarians usually are either Chinese native speakers with or without subject background or non-native speakers trained in Chinese and China studies. They must have a master’s degree in library science.

Library schools in North America still do not provide relevant curriculum in Chinese librarianship or any other area studies librarianship. Special training of Chinese studies librarians largely remains the same as twenty years ago, i.e. practicing librarians provide training for new librarians. Organized training to renew skills of practicing librarians was not institutionalized or regularly provided.

In the past twenty years, there were only three in-depth training programs for Chinese studies librarians: the Summer Institute on East Asian Librarianship which had a large component of Chinese librarianship, at the University of Washington in 1988; the Luce Summer Institute on East Asian Librarianship: China Focus at the University of Pittsburgh in 2004; and the Summer Institute on Chinese Studies Librarianship in the Electronic Environment at the University of Washington in 2008. There were also some smaller-scale trainings offered before or during CEAL conferences that addressed aspects of Chinese studies librarianship. Given the changes in the profession, the training available for Chinese studies librarians is far from adequate.

Training to renew knowledge and skills of Chinese studies librarians should be a long-term routine built into the regular agenda of the library profession and systematically implemented. In addition to library skills, Chinese studies librarians also need training in the subject areas in which they provide services. As Eugene Wu reiterated in his article to celebrate the 20th anniversary of OCLC CJK, “We need scholar-librarians in addition to business managers and computer specialists. We know from experience that knowledge of the language alone is insufficient to get the job done in East Asian libraries.”

Fortunately, many of our practicing Chinese studies librarians already have an advanced degree in a subject area of Chinese studies, such as political science, history, literature, and so on. These scholar-librarians are actively engaged in scholarly research and publication. In recent years, many of these librarians have achieved tenure and become more settled on their jobs. They now have more time to publish in their own subject areas. For example, in 2009, Guangxi Normal University Press published the first volume of a series entitled Tian Lu Lun Cong: Anthology of Chinese Studies by Chinese East Asian Librarians in North America, edited by Li Guoqing and Shao Dongfang, which provided a platform for

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Chinese studies librarians in America to share their research in the subject areas of Chinese studies. Meanwhile, many Chinese studies librarians have also published monographs and research papers individually. Their research has contributed significantly to scholarship.

Conclusion

In the last twenty years, the world has witnessed dramatic changes. The rise of American interest in China and the wonders brought to Chinese collections and services by information technology has created an unprecedented golden time for Chinese studies librarianship in North America. The field is at its best in history. Opportunities for creative librarians to develop new services are exciting; however, the challenges are also many. As discussed above, many of the issues that concern the field of Chinese studies librarianship twenty years ago are still relevant today. Cooperation in all aspects of librarianship is the only strategy that will allow us to survive and thrive. Our time calls for Chinese studies librarians to cooperate within our institutions with colleagues of other library departments, to cooperate with colleagues and faculty from the university community, to cooperate regionally with other libraries and EAL collections, and to cooperate nationally and internationally to initiate new services and implement new visions. The field of Chinese studies librarianship promises ever more wonders and new developments in the next twenty years of the 21st century.
JAPANESE STUDIES LIBRARIANSHIP

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Introduction

In 1989 when I graduated from library school and looked around for a job as a Japanese studies librarian, I worried that I would be limited to working in one of a dozen research universities in large metropolitan areas. That was if I could convince someone to hire a Canadian librarian who was neither a native speaker of Japanese nor a Ph.D. in a Japan-related field. My goal was to be able to live in a cabin in the countryside somewhere, earn a living as a Japanese studies librarian, and still be able to dabble in research using Japanese language materials from the convenience of my own home. Twenty years later, I have realized this dream. In this article I would like to present the state of the field of Japanese librarianship in 2009 from the perspective of a physically isolated librarian sitting on my deck in Orange, Massachusetts.

Accessing Information on Japan

Thanks to more than a decade of lobbying by Japanese studies scholars and librarians in North America, and an amazing amount of hard work and collaboration by our colleagues in Japan, we no longer face seemingly insurmountable barriers to accessing academic information in Japan. Significant changes took place to make it all possible. Databases that we were denied access to in 1999 are now available for free over the Internet, and others may now be subscribed to through consortial agreements using licenses that our university lawyers have approved. Articles from journals that are not held in North America can be requested through interlibrary loan from Japan and sometimes arrive in a matter of hours. National treasures that were locked in vaults have been digitized and made available on the Internet. If I have reference questions that I can’t answer, I can dash off a quick email to a listserv or the Reference Department at the National Diet Library and get help easily without all the formalities that used to be required. In the year 2009, gaining access to Japanese resources is no longer the issue. Rather, the issue facing our field now is how to keep up with all the changes happening in Japan and to find meaningful ways to present that information to our researchers and students so that they can spend their time using the information instead of re-searching it.

Buying Books

While I miss the convenience of standing in stores and browsing Japanese books, I find that I can keep up to date with new publications, awards, and popularity rankings by following the websites of Kinokuniya in Japan http://bookweb.kinokuniya.co.jp/ and Kinokuniya in the United States http://bookweb.kinokuniya.co.jp/indexohb.cgi?AREA=02. Maruzen has teamed up with Amazon to present its online storefront http://www.amazon.co.jp/gp/browse.html/?node=337252011. However, in my opinion, the best information is found the Maruzen website itself, where you can find rankings and awards as well as links to book reviews http://zaiko.maruzen.co.jp/tenpo_stock/.

Another competitor with a good interface and service is Junkudō http://www.junkudo.co.jp/. While Kinokuniya and Maruzen provide good information about book rankings, Junkudo’s catalog functions more like that of a library, letting me search by author, title, classification number or topical shelf in the store.

At one of the small colleges I work at, we use Amazon Japan for rush orders, because the faculty can just send the link through email and the Acquisitions staff can place the orders without my intervention. For small institutions, the shipping may be higher, but the books arrive quickly and payments are easy.
Even though I prefer to do my online book browsing through these online stores, occasionally I will look at the websites of particular publishers to see if there are series or sets that I should consider. Should you need publication information on paper, vendors like Japan Publications, Maruzen, and Kinokuniya still send out on request catalogs and shiny flyers advertising new publication information to libraries. These are useful for sending to faculty members.

It is good to see that a number of vendors have made an effort to reach out to libraries without Japanese language specialists. Japan Publications, for example, sends out lists of recommended titles in Excel spreadsheets with romanized entries that are easy to review and copy and paste the information into order records. Toshokan Ryutsu Center has begun to provide records for OCLC’s vendor service, so it is even easier for smaller collections to select and purchase Japanese language materials.

It is now much easier to locate and acquire out of print materials by using the antiquarian book database http://www.kosho.or.jp/servlet/bookselect.Kihon to locate which dealer has the title you need to purchase. Ten years ago, even if you located a store with the title you needed, they either wouldn’t have shipped overseas or would have demanded a bank transfer to pay for it. Now, many stores will accept paypal or credit cards. The ones that won’t will work with an intermediary like Japan Publications Trading Company, so that the library can pay for orders using their normal university checks.

Digital Materials

As I see them, digital materials fall into three categories: keyed-in texts, scanned materials, and born digital materials. Aozora, for copyright free publications, has been around for at least a decade. Volunteers key in texts and provide the data in several different formats. Aozora provides a rich library of texts for students looking for translation projects and materials to read for Japanese class. A bonus for students using the Aozora site to read Japanese literature is that a number of the most famous texts are also available as audio files, so they can hear the Japanese read aloud.

http://www20.tok2.com/home/voicelibrary/hondana.htm

The Kindai Digital Library is an example of a collection of scanned materials http://kindai.ndl.go.jp. There are currently over 156,000 volumes (over 108,000 titles), published in the Meiji and Taisho periods (1868-1926) in the Library. Each title has been microfilmed and scanned, so the texts are readable online but cannot be copied and pasted into documents or used with online dictionaries. Each title has been cataloged and the tables of contents (usually very detailed in old publications) are keyword searchable. The next stage will be to include early Showa period (1926-1945) publications. Each book has been cleared for copyright before being released. The significance of this Kindai Digital library should not be understated. Japanese language materials from that time period are often in closed stacks because of their fragility and North American libraries have very limited numbers of these Meiji and Taisho materials. By providing them free and over the Internet, scholars will be able to extract a wealth of knowledge about the Meiji and Taisho periods that they could never have gotten before.

Pre-modern Japan scholars and librarians are surely thrilled over the amount of digitization being done of national treasures and rare materials held in libraries. Students at the University of Massachusetts Amherst regularly use the Waseda collection http://www.wul.waseda.ac.jp/kotenseki/ and the Katei Bunko
collection at Tokyo University http://133.11.199.8/cgi-bin/KateIndex to select texts for their translation projects. Many libraries, in addition to digitizing the texts, are also doing value-added work by keying in the text as an aid for people who cannot read calligraphy. Hiroshima University, for example, has done this for their collection of Nara ehon texts from the Muromachi period. One of my favorite tools is called the glass viewer, which provides mouse-over reading assistance.

http://www.lib.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/dc/kyodo/naraehon/gv/frame_gv.html

Reading online with the use of pop-up dictionaries like Rikai http://www.rikai.com or online dictionaries like Eijiro http://www.alc.co.jp/ is much faster than looking up characters and words one by one using paper dictionaries.

上 先生と私

私が先生と知り合いになったときには私は元気で、笑顔を見せていて、先生はとても親しみがもたらし、私たちはすぐに友達になった。彼は現代の習慣などと伝統的習慣を両方と相談をした。私は大好きで、彼はとても楽しいものであった。それで彼は

| せんせい | teacher, master, doctor |
| せんじょう | name reading(s) |

| 先 せんじょう す さ ばん | before, ahead |

| 絵 | Picture |

私たちが朝、学校へ向かう。彼はいつも笑顔で、私たちは彼の微笑を見ることで一日を始めることが多いです。彼はとても親しみを持ち、私たちは彼の笑顔を見ることで一日を始めることが多いです。彼はとても親しみを持ち、私たちは彼の笑顔を見ることで一日を始めることが多いです。彼はとても親しみを持ち、私たちは彼の笑顔を見ることで一日を始めることが多いです。彼はとても親しみを持ち、私たちは彼の笑顔を見ることで一日を始めることが多いです。彼はとても親しみを持ち、私たちは彼の笑顔を見ることで一日を始めることが多いです。彼はとても親しみを持ち、私たちは彼の笑顔を見ることで一日を始めることが多いです。彼はとても親しみを持ち、私たちは彼の笑顔を見ることで一日を始めることが多いです。彼はとても親しみを持ち、私たちは彼の笑顔を見ることで一日を始めることが多いです。彼はとても親しみを持ち、私たちは彼の笑顔を見ることで一日を始めることが多いです。彼はとても親しみを持ち、私たちは彼の笑顔を見ることで一日を始めることが多いです。彼はとても親しみを持ち、私たちは彼の笑顔を見ることで一日を始めることが多いです。彼はとても親しみを持ち、私たちは彼の笑顔を見ることで一日を始めることが多いです。彼はとても親しみを持ち、私たちは彼の笑顔を見ることで一日を始めることが多いです。彼はとても親しみを持ち、私たちは彼の笑顔を見ることで一日を始めることが多いです。彼はとても親しみを持ち、私たちは彼の笑顔を見ることで一日を始めることが多いです。彼はとても親しみを持ち、私たちは彼の笑顔を見ることで一日を始めることが多いです。彼はとても親し
One area that I am interested in exploring further is the increased amount of new material being published electronically (born digital) in Japan. Where Americans talk about using Kindle or other bigger e-book readers, many Japanese are reading novels on their cell phones. The increasing popularity of iPhones in Japan will mean that Japanese e-books and audio books are also available through Japan’s I-Tunes store. I purchased a prepaid iTunes card during one of my trips to Japan. New publications are also available for sale through online stores like Junkudo’s ebookbank http://www.ebookbank.jp/junkudo/ep/top/ or Papyless http://www.papy.co.jp/. Papyless even offers one hour rentals of comic books, where you can purchase blocks of tickets and pay with a credit card. This means that it is possible to do research on Japanese popular culture using primary sources located anywhere so long as you have an Internet connection and a credit card.

Journals

The situation of Japanese journals is an interesting contrast to English-language journals. Compared to the rapid growth of English language e-journals and online collections like Project Muse and JSTOR, most of the important Japanese scholarly and trade journals are still only available in print. The limited trade publications that are now starting to appear as e-journals are technology, fashion, or food related. While many American academic libraries are pursuing a policy of e-only or cutting individual title subscriptions in favor of aggregator databases, with the exception of Nikkei, most Japanese publishers have not reached an equivalent stage. Nor could most of us afford to pay the high costs for a Japanese equivalent of JSTOR even when it does become available.

Most researchers appreciate the discoveries that can be made by regularly browsing journals. Still, in the face of difficult fiscal realities, libraries have had to make compromises. Many libraries are cutting journal subscriptions in order to pay for databases or simply for the pragmatic reason that it is cheaper to pay for a small number of document delivery requests than to pay for the expense and labor of receiving and binding a journal. In many libraries, space for bound volumes of journals is also an issue. At the University of Massachusetts Amherst we have shaved down our list of journals to the ones that are used regularly in classes or for research. As a further cost saving, we have checked our lists against our most common ILL partners to make sure that we are not cancelling the same titles. Libraries that belong to the RapidILL group promise to supply PDF files within 24 hours of the request, so access to articles is still available so long as citations are correct. In fact, often faculty and students prefer ILL to having the journals in their own libraries because it means someone else is doing the work of retrieving the journal and locating the article in it; furthermore, they have the document as a PDF rather than a photocopy.

According to Interlibrary loan protocol, requests should be sent domestically first, and if no library in your own country can fill the request you can send it out internationally. Because it used to be very difficult to get materials from Japan, most researchers were resigned to spending long hours at the National Diet Library waiting for journals to be retrieved and then waiting even longer for needed articles to be copied. Because of limitations on how many items one could borrow at one time, it often meant spending weeks to gather materials for a new project. Trying to request materials from Japan was more trouble than it was worth. North American librarians were used to using IFLA coupons to request and fill international requests, but few Japanese libraries were willing to cooperate. To address these barriers to access, the National Coordinating Committee on Japanese Library Resources sent a group of Librarians to Japan in 1997 with the goal of setting up a bilateral agreement for document delivery.

Waseda University was the first to open its collection to North American libraries. They were followed by a National University Library project that spawned the Global ILL Framework (GIF), and later, Keio University. Waseda and Keio are regular members of OCLC, and they have boosted Japanese studies around the world because of their willingness to supply copies and books. In 2009, the Global ILL Framework’s roots are almost 10 years old. There are 152 libraries in Japan and 76 libraries in the United States who are willing to supply copies of articles and chapters of books. A subset will also lend books. But in order to get to this point, Japanese libraries had to lobby for an exemption to the copyright law so that they could scan and send documents electronically. Both OCLC and NACSIS-ILL software code had to be rewritten using the ISO
protocol so that the two systems could send and receive requests. For the story of the efforts that made the GIF Interlibrary Loan success possible, see http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~ncc/illdd/gifproject.html

The National Diet Library has always been willing to supply photocopies and lend its materials, but it used to be very time consuming and costly. Requests from North American librarians and researchers as well as a better international perspective among the administrators of the NDL have spurred huge changes in service. Now any individual can register for document delivery with the National Diet library and make payments using a credit card. The Zasshi Kiji Sakuin (journal article index) database is linked to the online request system, so it is one-stop shopping to request photocopies of articles located in the index. It is also possible to request copies of articles that are not indexed by using the request feature in the library catalog. The exemption for academic libraries mentioned above does not apply to the NDL, so photocopies are truly photocopies and arrive by air mail. But, for an independent scholar, or a researcher at a small college without good Japan-related library support, the NDL system works brilliantly.

I now tell my faculty and students “If you can get a citation we can get the item 90% of the time.” That is a much better percentage than we could have hoped for 10 years ago. Given the ephemeral nature of paper, it is unlikely that we will ever be able to reach 100% success rates.

In fact, getting a citation used to be really hard. Many Japanese scholars did not provide accurate citations for books or articles because it was assumed that everyone knew what was being referred to. Subscriptions to print indexes such as Zasshi Kiji Sakuin and Oya Bunko were very expensive, and it was only the large collections who could afford them. Small collections could purchase monographs that indexed particular subjects, but they were always out of date. Now, we can access Zasshi Kiji Sakuin (coverage from 1948) through either the NDL-OPAC or CiNii for free. CiNii http://ci.nii.ac.jp/ is actually a better database for most researchers, because it not only includes the data from Zasshi Kiji Sakuin but it also includes links to the full-text articles for a number of university bulletins or articles posted in institutional repositories.

Not everything is free by any means. A subscription to Nikkei Telecom is expensive, not excessively so when compared to Lexis-Nexis Academic from a North American perspective. But at a small institution with a limited number of Japanese readers the cost per use is prohibitively high. Web Oya Bunko would be a wonderful resource to have because it indexes popular magazines and subculture topics not traditionally covered in Zasshi Kiji Sakuin. Subscriptions to the Asahi and Yomiuri newspaper databases are also high on the wish lists of faculty and librarians at smaller institutions.

Some subscription databases are within the budget of even the smallest collections. JapanKnowledge http://www.japanknowledge.com contains a number of important dictionaries and encyclopedia, atlases, e-books, audio and video files. The newest player is Koseisha, which has begun marketing the prewar equivalent to Zasshi Kiji Sakuin http://zassaku-plus.com/. For a modest subscription fee, it is now possible to locate accurate citations for most scholarly Japanese articles published between 1868 and now, so that document delivery requests will be even easier.

While most Japanese studies librarians have traditionally focused on the Humanities and later the Social Sciences, I have begun to receive more requests for Japanese research in the Sciences. Fortunately for me, I do not have to think about building a print collection for the sciences, because the Japanese government has invested a significant amount of money into digitizing and making the information available over the Internet. Journal@archive http://www.journalarchive.jst.go.jp/english/top_en.php , an effort funded by the Japan Science and Technology Agency, includes over 730,000 articles as of August 2009. The content is particularly strong in the sciences, and the complete run of many journals back to the early 20th century is impressive. Current journals are available in J-STAGE http://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/ which includes journals, reports and conference proceedings.

Outstanding accomplishments have been made by Japanese academic librarians over the past decade. From being simply “keepers of the book” they have begun to build new collections and coordinate their efforts in ways that benefit all of us. The Open Access movement spread to Japan by 2004. The Open Access Japan group keeps a blog and publications on its website at http://www.openaccessjapan.com/
Also beginning in 2004 The National Institute of Informatics (NII) helped a number of national universities to develop institutional repositories. In most cases the librarians took the lead in setting up the structure and soliciting material from researchers at their institutions, seeing institutional repositories as a new form of collection development. Background to this movement can be found in the following article: http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue49/suzuki-sugita/ As more repositories were established it became apparent that a union catalog was needed so that users wouldn’t need to search dozens of institutional repositories. Thanks to the National Institute for Informatics, a portal has been created as part of the .nii.ac.jp suite of products called JAIRO (Japanese Institutional Repositories Online). http://jairo.nii.ac.jp/en/ This is where I go when I want to begin exploring new topics, since it includes books, articles, conference reports, research findings, and even images. Of course, it isn’t complete because contributions are voluntary, but it provides a wonderful hunting ground in addition to the article databases (CiNii) and book catalogs (Webcat Plus).

How to keep up?

My biggest challenge these days is not gaining access to materials. As I have said, thanks to the work of the NCC, the path breaking efforts of Japanese academic librarians, and the funding support of the Japanese government, we can now gain virtual access to materials that would have been blocked for our senior colleagues. I would like to stay one step ahead of my faculty and students who are also Internet savvy and do not have to cast as broad a net as I do in trying to do “environmental scans” of Japanese resources, but things continue to change rapidly for the better. Fortunately I don’t feel like I have to “cover” Japan all by myself. The NCC and the Japanese Materials Committee keep me apprised of new trends and possibilities. In addition to scattergun searching using Google, I can easily follow new resources at the National Diet Library through PORTA http://porta.ndl.go.jp/ because it covers national institutions and prefectural libraries. Another place to check for new resources is the National Institute of Informatics through GeNii http://ge.nii.ac.jp/genii/jsp/index.jsp, where I can search for academic information in one spot. I like Okamoto Makoto’s Academic Resource guide http://www.ne.jp/asaiki/coffee/house/ARG/ because Mr. Okamoto does a wonderful job of reviewing academic resources and providing information on upcoming events. He has given talks at CEAL conferences and invited some of our CEAL librarians to participate in meetings in Japan. No doubt there are blogs that would be very helpful as well because of their thoughtful reviews of the resources.

Unlike it was twenty years ago, my biggest challenge these days as a Japanese studies librarian working full-time and living in a beautiful log house in the countryside is not access to materials. My biggest challenge is finding the time to read and think about all the wonderful materials that I am now able to access. Like many others, I became a librarian because I enjoy reading and doing research. Now that it is easy to get the materials, I want to be able to use them. Information without critical inquiry does not produce knowledge. My goal for the next decade is “slow librarianship.” I see a groaning table of delicacies and I want to be able to savor some of them myself, and not just point them out to others. Come join me in the feast. You choose a few of your favorites, and I’ll choose a few of mine and we can share our findings with others.
PURPOSE DRIVEN PROGRESS:
KOREAN STUDIES LIBRARIANSHIP IN NORTH AMERICA, 1990-2009

Joy Kim
University of Southern California

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 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-hwan 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.” 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.

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 *Haeeoe 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). Much of this information is also available online as *Korean Studies Info*, at: [http://www.clickkorea.org/koreanstudies/ks_index.asp](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)

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<th>Universities</th>
<th>Positions</th>
<th>Disciplines</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>History; Political Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>Culture &amp; Society</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>Language &amp; Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUNY Binghamton</td>
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<td>Language</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUNY Stony Brook</td>
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<td>Culture</td>
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Table 1: New Faculty Positions Supported by the Korea Foundation - Cont.

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<th>Disciplines</th>
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<td>Language</td>
</tr>
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<td>29 University of Michigan</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>History &amp; Art; Political Science; History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 U. of Missouri at Columbia</td>
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<td>Political Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 University of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pre-modern social history; Sociology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 University of Pittsburgh</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 U. of Southern California</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Political Science; Art history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 University of Texas Austin</td>
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<td>History &amp; Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 University of Utah</td>
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<td>History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 University of Washington</td>
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<td>History; Political Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 University of Wisconsin</td>
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<td>History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 Washington Univ. at St. Louis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Language &amp; Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39 Wellesley College</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Language &amp; Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 Yale University</td>
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<td>Language; Language &amp; Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 U. of British Columbia (Canada)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Political Science; Language; Korean Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 York University (Canada)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 University of Toronto (Canada)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Social Sciences; Literature; Culture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>66</td>
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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 1990-2004 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

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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 “-“.
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.

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>34</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>University of Florida</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Claremont Graduate U.</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>University of Delaware</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Northwestern University</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Georgetown University</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5,338</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Boston University</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Yale University</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12,679</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>SUNY at Albany</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>University of Connecticut</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>U. of North Texas</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>University of Oregon</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Rutgers University</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,749</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>UNC at Chapel Hill</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>UC Irvine</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13,989</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>University of Toronto</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>39,227</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Brown University</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,856</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Princeton University</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18,848</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>UC Davis</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,617</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Duke University</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,084</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>U.S. International U.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>U. of Mass., Amherst</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Vanderbilt University</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>U. of Illinois at Chicago</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>UC Riverside</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,182</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>University of Cincinnati</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>UC San Diego</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6,694</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>University of Utah</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>SUNY Stony Brook</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>American University</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>U. of British Columbia</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27,115</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,406</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>921,834</td>
<td>39.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Cursory 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. 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.

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

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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.

1991’s 22,769. 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 years 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. 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 (등재후보—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.

Table 4: Journals Recognized by the Korea Research Foundation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Humanities</th>
<th>Social Sci.</th>
<th>Arts/Sports</th>
<th>Multi Disc.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Certified” Journals</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candidate Journals</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1,171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Statistics

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

11 Taehan Chulpan Munhwa Hyophoe, Hanguk Chulpan Yonggam (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.
14 Hanguk Haksul Chinhung Chaedan, “Tungjae mit Tungjae Hubo Haksulji Chonggwal 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.
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. 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. Another 730,000 dissertations are serviced by RISS and an additional 220,000 are serviced by a 157-member consortium, Hagwi Nonmun Wommun Kongdong iyong Hyoubuho. 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

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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 Soul 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:

- National Assembly Library Digital Library [http://www.nanet.go.kr/03_dlib/01_datasearch/datasearch.jsp](http://www.nanet.go.kr/03_dlib/01_datasearch/datasearch.jsp)
- National Library of Korea [www.nl.go.kr](http://www.nl.go.kr)
- Korean History Online [http://www.koreanhistory.or.kr](http://www.koreanhistory.or.kr)
- Union Catalog of Korean Classics [http://www.nl.go.kr/korcis](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

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Printing per page</th>
<th>Transmission to Other Libraries (including copying for transmission purposes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monographs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Sale Items</td>
<td>0.5 cent</td>
<td>2 cents per file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not for Sale Items</td>
<td>0.3 cent</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodicals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Sale Items</td>
<td>0.5 cent</td>
<td>2 cents per file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not for Sale Items</td>
<td>0.3 cent</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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).


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

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)
2009/2010: Hyokyoun 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection Size</th>
<th>Over 100,000 vols.</th>
<th>50,000-99,999 vols.</th>
<th>10,000-49,999 vols.</th>
<th>5,000-9,999 vols.</th>
<th>1,000-4,999 vols.</th>
<th>Less than 1,000</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Libraries in 1990</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Libraries in 2008</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 8: Comparative Rates of Collection Growth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Korean</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Total CJK Volumes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vols.</td>
<td>Growth (%)</td>
<td>% of Total CJK</td>
<td>Vols.</td>
<td>Growth (%)</td>
<td>% of Total CJK</td>
<td>Vols.</td>
<td>Growth (%)</td>
<td>% of Total CJK</td>
<td>Growth (%)</td>
<td>% of Total CJK</td>
<td>Growth (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>453,733</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5,495,824</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5,501,081</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>9,452,628</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1,214,773</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5,610,533</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3,935,007</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>16,162,321</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Korean (%)</th>
<th>Japanese (%)</th>
<th>Chinese (%)</th>
<th>Total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prof'l</td>
<td>Supt.</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Prof'l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>(6%)</td>
<td>9.04</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>(8%)</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>(6%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Growth Rate 223% 239% 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Korean (%)</th>
<th>Japanese (%)</th>
<th>Chinese (%)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>$229,099 (5.8%)</td>
<td>$2,100,511 (53.8%)</td>
<td>$1,574,179 (40.3%)</td>
<td>$3,905,788.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>$1,092,662 (11.4%)</td>
<td>$4,251,410 (44.3%)</td>
<td>$4,250,556 (44.3%)</td>
<td>$9,596,636.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members (Year joined)</th>
<th>Specialization Subjects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of California, Berkeley (1993)</td>
<td>History, 1945- (excluding Unification questions &amp; 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Southern California (1993)</td>
<td>Publications on Cholla-do / Cinema / Journalism, Communication &amp; mass media / Advertisement / Contemporary language &amp; linguistics / Public administration / Geography (including maps and atlases) / Publications on Korea and Koreans published in Southern California Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia University (1993)</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Hawai’i (1993)</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Chicago (1995)</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California, Los Angeles (1996)</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Toronto (1997)</td>
<td>Modern philosophy / Modern fiction &amp; essays / Local and regional government / Military science and history / Anthropology (excluding archaeology &amp; 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Michigan (2004)</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Hyokyoung Yi’s 2007 article which documented the origin, rationale, history, organizational matters, accomplishments, challenges, and future direction in detail.

**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.

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.

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.

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**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/ChapterIB.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.

In 2008, the CEAL Committee on Korean Materials organized a panel at its annual meeting 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

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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*. 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 Hangul 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](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*. 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](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. 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.”


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](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.booksforkorea.org](http://www.booksforkorea.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](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 Hanugukhak 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

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\(^{28}\) 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 Hyokyoung 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. 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
- Seungho 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.

Acknowledgements
I am deeply grateful for my colleagues’ input, comments, and encouragement. I am especially indebted to Jaeyong Chang, whose sharp eyes detected some critical errors in my first draft, and Keith Trimmer (my colleague at USC) for his editorial support. I also thank Frank Shulman, Hyokyoung Yi, Erica S. Chang, JaEun Ku, and Kyungmi Chun whose helpful comments resulted in improvement of the draft. While I did my best to be comprehensive in my coverage of major events, I apologize for any unintentional omissions. I encourage my colleagues to fill in any gaps by publishing accounts of their own experiences and knowledge.
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.


Jeong, Yong-su. “To Be or Not to Be: Spaces in Korean Bibliographic Records.” *Cataloging and Classification Quarterly* 47 (Oct. 2009)


Kim, Sungkyung, “Romanization in Cataloging of Korean Materials.” *Cataloging and Classification Quarterly* 43 (2), 2006: 53-76


“Korean Legal Research at the University of Washington = Hanguk Pophak Yongu Chichim.”


——. *Korean War Bibliography*. Soul: Korea Foundation, [1991]


CHINESE LOCAL GAZETTEERS: EVOLUTION, INSTITUTIONALIZATION AND DIGITIZATION 1

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Abstract

The past three decades have witnessed great changes and developments in the publishing industry in China. One important change is that more and more new local gazetteers (or local histories) and yearbooks are compiled and published in book format. Local gazetteers and yearbooks are also increasingly available in electronic format through commercial databases or as is less known, in public domain. The purpose of this article is to address the following questions: What are new local gazetteers and yearbooks? Why so many titles are published now? Are there any free online full texts available? What are the free online full texts? In addition, I will briefly examine the institutionalization of compiling and publishing local gazetteers and yearbooks in China. Furthermore, I present the result of a survey on freely available online full texts of such materials that I conducted from 2007 through 2008. Given that commercial full-text databases of local gazetteers are unaffordable for most libraries in North America, it is hoped that students, researchers and librarians of Chinese studies shall find the free online full-text materials useful.

Introduction

The local gazetteer, difang zhi, is considered one of the most important source materials for studying China. Writing and publishing local gazetteers in China has a long history. More often than not, the state took an active role in creating and producing local gazetteers. Similarly, the current Chinese government is largely responsible for the mass production of local gazetteers.

This article focuses on institutionalization of compiling and printing local gazetteers, particularly in recent years. National institutions at different administrative levels provide relatively adequate political, human and financial resources for compiling and publishing local gazetteers and yearbooks. The National Directorate for Local Gazetteers (Quanguo difang zhi zhidao xiazu) at the national level directs offices or departments at provincial, city, and county level. The local gazetteer office or department serves as a regular government unit, responsible for the compilation and publishing of local gazetteers and yearbooks at its administrative level. A new Chinese statue law stipulates that the local gazetteer should be published on a regular basis of every 20 years.

This article also focuses on digitization efforts by the current Chinese government, particularly by local governments, in creating databases of a great number of local gazetteers and yearbooks. Though national systematic digitization of new local gazetteers has not yet taken shape, many local governments, particularly those at provincial and city level, have made great efforts in digitizing local gazetteer catalogs and texts and making them available online to interested researchers to use for free. This article presents the results of a survey on such online materials and examines their digitization status.

1 The first draft of this paper was presented at Cornell University International Conference on East Asia: Challenges of Complex Realities in an Era of Globalization & Digitization, Ithaca, NY, November 7-9, 2008 with the support of Columbia University Junior Librarian Travel Award. I wish to acknowledge comments and suggestions from Susan Xue, Su Chen, Tao Yang, Guoqing Li, Teresa Mei, Xian Wu, and Liren Zheng. The author, however, is responsible for any omissions or errors. The survey reported in the presentation was conducted in 2007, double checked, verified and corrected through 2008 and in the spring of 2009.
Evolution

The earliest local gazetteer can be traced back to the Warring States Period (B.C. 475-B.C. 221). However, it was not until the Sui Dynasty (581-618) that the imperial government got involved directly. The Sui government ordered the compilation, printing, and submission of printed local gazetteers. Local gazetteers then largely consisted of local maps annotated with informative texts on customs and products for the sake of governance and taxation. The standard local gazetteers took shape in the second half of the Song Dynasty (960-1127), during which the major topics for contents to be compiled and the major categories for materials to be arranged were finalized and standardized. Yet, few titles of local gazetteers from the Song Dynasty or earlier have survived to the present time. In dynastic China, the development of local gazetteers reached its peak in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1912) with about 6,500 titles compiled (Lai, 2002, pp. 274-279). It is believed that about 90 percent of extant local gazetteers before 1949 were published during the Qing Dynasty (Wilkinson, 1998, p. 156). The major reason for the unprecedented development of local gazetteers in Qing Dynasty was that, among others, the Qing emperors directly ordered the compilation and printing of local gazetteers and attempted to institutionalize the compilation and publishing. The turbulent, short-lived Republican period of China (1911-1949) was not as productive in creating and updating local gazetteers as its predecessor and successor. However, the Republican government, like its predecessor the Qing Dynasty, repeatedly issued statutes for provincial, city and county governments to compile and print local gazetteers on a regular basis (Ba, 2004, pp.168-203).

It is roughly estimated that, in the holdings mainland Chinese libraries, there are only three pre-Song titles, 28 Song titles, 942 Ming titles, 4,889 Qing titles, and 1,187 Republican titles. The total number of pre-1949 traditional local gazetteers is 7,058 (Huang & Zhu, 1990, p. 136). In the United States, several research libraries such as the Library of Congress, Harvard-Yenching Library, University of Chicago and Columbia University are known for their important collections of traditional local gazetteers compiled and published before 1949.

After 1949, though a few local gazetteers were published in 1950s and the 1960s, because of constant sociopolitical movements, the compilation and publishing of local gazetteers were largely suspended until the late 1970s. Large scale production did not appear until the 1980s. Back in 1958, the National Directorate for Local Gazetteers was established, but the office was discontinued and few publications were produced because the whole nation was soon engulfed by the Great Leap Forward, a radical and catastrophic industrialization movement during 1958-1960.

When the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976) was over and China started to reform and open up to the outside world in the late 1970s, the tradition of compiling and publishing local gazetteers was resurrected. While it is generally stated that compilation and publication of local gazetteers began in 1949, in reality few were compiled and published before the end of the Cultural Revolution. Compared to the production after 1970s, the number of local gazetteers produced between 1949 and the late 1970s was insignificant and the compilation and publishing then was largely politicized. From the late 1970s through 2005, over 6,000 comprehensive local gazetteers were compiled, of which 5,000 or more were published as books. An additional 40,000 or more departmental, trade, town/township, and mountain/river gazetteers were published (ZDB, 2006). Such rapid development of new local gazetteers from the late 1970s mainly resulted from efforts of the Chinese government to institutionalize and standardize the compilation and publishing of local gazetteers.

Institutionalization

The Qing Dynasty and the Republican government attempted to institutionalize the compiling and publishing of local gazetteers. The government of new China since 1949, especially the current Chinese government, has ultimately made the greatest efforts toward compiling and publishing local gazetteers in a highly systematic and institutionalized way.

Following the Yuan (1260-1368) and Ming (1368-1644) dynasty examples of compiling the nation's Yitong zhi (The Comprehensive Gazetteer of the country), the Qing compiled and published Da Qing yitong zhi...
With several emperors’ ardent endorsement and direct involvement, it took 170 years for the comprehensive national gazetteer to be compiled and revised to its third version. During this long period, the format and style of local gazetteers became standardized, and the production of local gazetteers flourished at different administrative levels across China. Over 3,000 titles compiled and printed during this period are extant, indicating that many more titles were actually compiled and printed but did not survive. Local intellectuals as well as scholar officials were involved in the compiling and producing of local gazetteers. More often than not, the government relied on local gentry to compile and print local gazetteers. These intellectuals and local gentry collaborated with the state, but meanwhile, they sought after intellectual independence and pushed for local pride within the imperial limits. The combination of bureaucratic and governmental with local and gentry-centered concerns, and the often fruitful tension between them, makes the local gazetteer valuable historical resources (Hymes, 1996).

In the Republican Period, also thanks to the government’s endorsement and repeated decrees, the compilation and publishing of local gazetteers went on despite multiple adversities such as civil wars and inadequate resources. In 1916, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Interior Affairs jointly ordered provincial and county governments to set up a department for the compiling of local gazetteers. In 1917, realizing the challenges in many regions, especially those regions that had suffered severely from wars, famine, or that lacked scholar compilers, the Ministry of Interior issued a circular specifying an adjustment to the policy to the effect that counties that had already set up the local gazetteer department and started the compilation should continue the work; counties that had not yet started the compilation should prepare to start first by extensively collecting relevant public and private materials and literature. Later, several more national level governmental departments got involved and required the creation, production, and submission of local gazetteers.

In 1928, one year after the Nationalist government was founded, the cabinet-like Executive Yuan ordered all provinces and counties to compile and submit local gazetteers. In 1929, the Executive Yuan released *Xiu zhi shili gaiyao* (Guidelines for Compiling Local Gazetteers) in order to standardize the compilation and the workflow. One year later, the Executive Yuan issued an order to require localities not to specially compile the gazetteer of the Nationalist Party, the ruling party. Soon the Sino-Japanese War broke out and largely disrupted local gazetteer compilation.

In 1944, one year before the war was over, the Ministry of Interior Affairs issued *Difang zhi shu zuanxiu banfa* (Methods for Compiling Local Gazetteers), stipulating that departments at province, city and county level be established for compiling local gazetteers; upon completion, the gazetteers should be submitted to the Ministry’s review committee for evaluation; when approved and printed, the gazetteers should be deposited in several governmental departments. In 1946, the ministry updated the document Methods for Compiling Local Gazetteers and issued *Gesheng shi xian wenxian weiyuanhui zuzhi guizhang* (Stipulations on Establishing Literature Commission at Province, City and County Level), which offered guidelines on
collecting literature and materials for compiling local gazetteers. The 7-to-15-member commission should consist of the editorial group responsible for compiling and writing, the collection group responsible for collecting materials and conducting interview, the processing group responsible for processing and preserving collected materials, and the logistics group (Ba, 2004, 168-194).

These three statues of Republican government on local gazetteers outlined above provide detailed provisions concerning important aspects of local gazetteers, ranging from the organization, the requirements for book structure and contents, the review procedure, the language and authoring style, to the book printing. The government also ruled that the provincial gazetteer should be compiled every 30 years and the city or county gazetteer should be compiled in every 15 years. The end of Sino-Japan War in 1945 was soon followed by the civil war, which ended the Republican government in mainland China in 1949. It was estimated that as many as 950 local gazetteers were compiled and published during the Republican Period.

The Chinese government after 1949 could not put local gazetteer work in its agenda until the late 1950s when the National Leading Group for Local Gazetteers (Quanguo difang zhi xiaozu) was founded and reorganized. The Directorate issued several documents to guide the compilation of local gazetteers at commune, county, city and province level. Through the early 1960s, local governments set up hundreds of local gazetteer departments in order to focus on their compiling and the publishing. But, in those years of high politicization, only a very limited number of city, county and commune gazetteers were compiled and printed. Many gazetteers got no farther than strongly political, heavily propaganda draft versions. In August 1963, the CCP (China Communist Party) Department of Propaganda issued a circular entitled Guanyu bianxie difang zhi gongzuo de jidian yijian (Several Opinions on Compiling Local Gazetteers) and proposed a system of censorship to control the publishing and distribution. The guiding document prescribes that a draft of local gazetteer draft may not be printed for obtaining formal publishing approval until it has been reviewed and found problem-free both politically and in terms of national secrecy protection (Ba, 2004, pp. 203-238).

During the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), local gazetteer work, like many other regular cultural and educational activities, was suspended. In the late 1970s following the end of the Cultural Revolution and in transition to the period of opening up and reform, compiling and publishing of local gazetteers gradually came back. In response, the central government offered a green light to such bottom-up initiatives. In 1980 and later, the central government issued circulars and orders to create a nationwide structure to direct and oversee compiling local gazetteers at different levels. In 1981 the China Local Gazetteers Association was founded, and soon it launched large-scale national training programs for staff working on local gazetteers. In 1983, the National Leading Group for Local Gazetteers was officially established for the second time, to take the responsibilities of planning and overseeing the compilation and publishing of local gazetteers at the county, city and province levels of the country (Xu, 2005; ZDB, 2006).

The Directorate released the “Provisional Guidelines on the New Compilation of Local Gazetteers” (Xinbian defang zhi gongzuo zanxing guiding) in 1985 in order to institutionalize and standardize the booming compilation and production of local gazetteers. This document was finalized in 1997 and was released as the official “Guidelines on Compiling Local Gazetteers” (Guan yu defang zhi bianzuan gongzuo de guiding) document in 1998. According to the provisions of the “Guidelines,” Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought and Deng Xiaoping Theory must be the guiding principles; and administrative and editorial activities must be “led by the CCP committee and undertaken by the government.” Addressing technical issues, the document stipulates that a local gazetteer should be compiled and published once every 20 years; and the published local gazetteer should be appended by an index. Equally important, it is stipulated that the local gazetteer office should be a department directly affiliated to the corresponding government, and that it should be budgeted as a regular department. In the late 1990s, almost all governments at county level and above abided by this stipulation by opening and staffing their local gazetteer office, and many local gazetteers were compiled and published. The office was often headed by the top local government official leader. In some less developed areas, the office was shared with the Research Office of CCP History, as in the case of Tibetan Autonomous Region, or with the Academy of Social Science, as in the case of Shanxi Province.
Yet, though it was approved by the State Council, the Directorate-issued document of 1998 did not carry adequate weight as a statue issuing directly from the State Council. In many regions, particularly less developed counties and cities, the local gazetteer department faced many problems, particularly inadequate budget and staff. The Directorate worked hard to pass a more preferential law.

In 2006, a document entitled the “Regulations on Local Gazetteer Work” (Difang zhi gongzuo tiaoli) was signed by Premier Wen Jiabao and issued directly by the State Council to replace the 1998 document (CSC, 2006). The successful enactment of this statute by the State Council is considered the most significant achievement of the Directorate in the attempt to institutionalize and standardize local gazetteer work. The law reiterated that the Directorate is responsible for planning, coordinating, and overseeing the compilation and publishing of local gazetteers at the provincial, city/prefecture, and county levels. Local gazetteers at the three levels are produced as the guanxiu zhengshi (government-compiled orthodox history). Thus, only the local government is responsible for compiling and publishing of local gazetteers; the local gazetteer department is to be adequately budgeted by the corresponding government and staffed with writers and editors whose qualifications should meet required professional standards; and proper review procedures must guarantee quality control (Xinghua, 2006).

The major changes in this law include the retirement of the strict political requirements outlined in the 1998 documents, the expansion of the concept of local gazetteer to include the comprehensive yearbook, the government’s mandate to budget for the operational costs related to local gazetteers, and the designation of copyright for the published gazetteers/yearbooks to the government rather than individual authors whose rights are limited only to being authors. The political requirements in the new law are not as strict as before, but it is clear that the local government is responsible for political correctness as well as budgetary and organizational adequacy. Previously, the compilation and publishing of comprehensive yearbooks lacked national management and coordination, while the new law makes the local gazetteer office also responsible for the making of comprehensive yearbooks. Furthermore, the law also requires the local gazetteer department to expand access to local gazetteers through digitization, such as creating databases and websites for public use.

Outside the network of the province, many local gazetteers and yearbooks for city districts, towns and townships, and villages are also produced, particularly in economically and culturally developed regions. In addition, local gazetteers and yearbooks on important mountains, rivers, and historical and cultural sites are produced.

It is estimated that from the late 1970s to the end of 2006, over 5,000 titles of the 6,000 planned local gazetteers at provincial, city and county level were published. About 40,000 titles of local gazetteers of departments, industries, towns and townships, rivers and mountains, etc. were published; and 645 titles of comprehensive yearbooks at province, city and county level were published (ZDB, 2006).

Digitization

The Directorate has realized the importance of digitization and is determined to pursue digitization projects. Back in 2003, the Directorate set up eight goals for its five-year term, one of which was to create a federated online network for its nationwide system. Substantial efforts have been made to realize the goals, but the goal of digitization is far from being realized (CNLGG, 2006). Much digitization effort, particularly website creation, has been carried out locally. A significant proportion of the websites are of poor quality (Zhang & Yang, 2005). Besides, there are multiple access issues, ranging from using an unpopular file format for digitized texts to registration requirement or password-protection. Seven province-level regions, namely, Chongqing, Ningxia, Qinghai, Xizang, Sichuan, Hainan and Jiangxi have not set up their province-level local gazetteer office websites offering any online full texts of local gazetteers or yearbooks, catalogs, or bibliographic records.

One of the most useful contributions in the area of digitization, however, is that a significant number provincial and city local gazetteer offices have developed online catalogs and full-text databases of local gazetteers and yearbooks. The websites of the local gazetteers offices of Shandong, Beijing, Shanghai,
Helongjiang, Jilin and several others represent good examples of searchable online databases of catalogs and full texts of local gazetteers and yearbooks. All the online resources are accessible for free. Some online catalogs include searchable catalogs and even link to full texts of ancient local gazetteers of high scholarly value.

The abstracts, catalogs and contents available at a number of websites of local gazetteer offices are relatively rich, and some yearbook databases include a complete run of yearbook publications of many consecutive years, some over 10 years. A pioneer in digitizing new local gazetteers and developing databases for public use, the Shandong Local Gazetteer Office started the construction of the Shandong Province Information Bank early in 1996. As of the end of 2005, the information bank had federated the databases of contents of local gazetteer and yearbooks from 16 cities and 68 counties. It was planned that by 2010 it would cover all 17 cities and 140 counties and districts of the province (ZDB, 2006).

The author conducted a survey on the status of free available local gazetteers and yearbooks in China from 2007, repeated it, and checked the collected data and corrected errors through 2008. This survey’s focus was only on the online full-text contents of local gazetteer offices at provincial level. The survey result was finalized in summer 2009 (see Table 1). The list includes those websites and portals providing full text of local gazetteers and yearbooks. However, those sites offering bibliographic catalogs are also included because the catalogs are also useful to researchers. Generally speaking, most full texts are searchable and downloadable. It should be noted that many public libraries and university and college libraries also undertook certain useful digitization projects, with either online catalogs or full texts of their local gazetteers available (Mao, 2006).

Table 1. Websites of Local Gazetteer and Yearbooks with Full Texts by Province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Website Title</th>
<th>URL</th>
<th>Local Gazetteer</th>
<th>Yearbook</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anhui</td>
<td>安徽地方志; 安徽省情网</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ahdfz.gov.cn/">http://www.ahdfz.gov.cn/</a></td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Searchable bibliographic records, abstracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>北京市地方志编纂委员会办公室;京网;首都之窗</td>
<td><a href="http://www.bjdfz.gov.cn/index.jsp">http://www.bjdfz.gov.cn/index.jsp</a></td>
<td>City and its 74 dept gazetteers; 12 county/district gazetteers</td>
<td>Beijing Yearbook, 1996-2008</td>
<td>Full text searchable; advanced search available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fujian</td>
<td>福建省情库;地方志之窗</td>
<td><a href="http://www.fjsq.gov.cn/">http://www.fjsq.gov.cn/</a></td>
<td>Province gazetteer and dept gazetteers; city/county and town/township gazetteers</td>
<td>Province/city, dept yearbooks from 1985</td>
<td>“309 gazetteers of 355.109 million words” searchable; old local gazetteers included; registration required, restricted access to some gazetteers and most yearbooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangdong</td>
<td>广东省情信息库</td>
<td><a href="http://www.gdfz-info.gov.cn/">http://www.gdfz-info.gov.cn/</a></td>
<td>Province gazetteer and its 90 dept gazetteers; city/county gazetteers</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Search not working; bibliographic information for 广东旧志 (or 广东历代方志) available; 明·嘉靖十四年 广东通志初稿 full texts; including information of Hainan Island</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Double checked and verified in summer 2009. Further changes can be expected. Following the changes closely in a course of about three years, the author found that more websites with full texts of local gazetteers and yearbooks were created.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Gazetteers</th>
<th>Yearbooks</th>
<th>Access Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heilongjiang</td>
<td>Heilongjiang Province gazetteer and 14 dept gazetteers; city/county level gazetteers</td>
<td><a href="http://www.zglz.gov.cn/">http://www.zglz.gov.cn/</a></td>
<td>Only some years at city and county levels available</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Full text searchable, downloadable, many in .trs files; federation of full-text gazetteers, yearbooks of cities; help 要诀 available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebei</td>
<td>Hebei Province gazetteer and 14 dept gazetteers; city/county level gazetteers</td>
<td><a href="http://www.hebdzf.com/">http://www.hebdzf.com/</a></td>
<td>Only some links to a few city/county gazetteers available</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Database of gazetteer index does not work; Bibliographic information available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jilin</td>
<td>Jilin Province gazetteer and 60 dept gazetteers, 40 county/district gazetteers, of which most full text available</td>
<td>[<a href="http://www.jls">http://www.jls</a> q.gov.cn/default.asp](<a href="http://www.jls">http://www.jls</a> q.gov.cn/default.asp) (吉林省情网志鉴文库 [<a href="http://www.jls">http://www.jls</a> q.gov.cn/zjml.html](<a href="http://www.jls">http://www.jls</a> q.gov.cn/zjml.html))</td>
<td>Province gazetteer and 60 dept gazetteers, 40 county/district gazetteers, of which most full text available</td>
<td>Jilin Yearbook, 1987-2000, of which most are full texts; City/county/district yearbook, of which some are full texts</td>
<td>Gazetteers and yearbooks full text searchable; Jilin Yearbook 2001 listed but no text available, most yearbooks are of 1990s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province</td>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Gazetteers</td>
<td>Yearbook</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shandong</td>
<td><a href="http://www.infobase.gov.cn/index.html">http://www.infobase.gov.cn/index.html</a></td>
<td>85 dept gazetteers; 31 county/district gazetteers</td>
<td>1987-2008</td>
<td>All in searchable full text; several 旧志 full-image available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tianjin</td>
<td><a href="http://www.tj.gov.cn/tblm/tj_sz/">http://www.tj.gov.cn/tblm/tj_sz/</a></td>
<td>City gazetteers and its 36 dept gazetteers</td>
<td>Tianjin Yearbook 2006 only</td>
<td>Website starts with《天津通志·气象志》, other full texts available, but hard to search out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It was reported that a national database of new local gazetteer resources, called the National Database of New Local Gazetteer Resources, will be developed by the Academy of Social Sciences Library in cooperation with the Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of China. The former holds a collection of about 21,000 titles, about 76% of China’s new local gazetteers. The latter is known for its technological strengths in digitization, information retrieval and web-based distributed network management (Zeng & Zhao, 2007). It is hoped that the national database will be the most advanced comprehensive database for new local gazetteers. However, little progress to date has been reported on this intended large-scale collaborative project between the two independent administrative systems.
Conclusion

Traditionally, a local gazetteer was written and published, to make known the local place, glorify the emperor, and to express local pride. The compilation of local gazetteers was decreed by the central authorities and implemented by governmental officials of the localities. Generally, the local literati and official scholars who were most celebrated were responsible for the compiling and writing. The government was also supposed to be financially responsible for the whole process from collecting materials to printing books. More often than not, however, a number of important steps of the process such as carving book boards and printing were funded by the local gentry because government support was not forthcoming. Thus, by and large, in the last analysis local gazetteers were local initiatives. It was never an easy task to pull together historians and literary talents and the resources to work out a document of local history that few could find faults with and contemporaries and later generations would benefit from (Hymes, 1996).

Contemporary institutions responsible for the compilation of local gazetteers in China, however, try to guarantee the organizational, human and financial resources to be adequately available on a regular, continuous basis. This is one of the major reasons why recent years witnessed the rapid growth of local gazetteers and yearbook publications. It is to be hoped that Chinese economy continues to grow and the political and economic resources continue to be made available; then, the number of local gazetteer publications will continue to grow in both print and digital format. According to the officials of the Directorate, digitization projects, particularly website development and web-based database creation and integration, are on the Directorate’s agenda, and they will be expanded in the near future. It is believed that digitization of local gazetteers and yearbooks will greatly improve and more e-content will be made available for public to use for free.

References


3 The delegation of the Directorate met with the author on June 19, 2006 and communicated with the author by e-mail on March 2, 2007.


NCC 2009 Open Meeting Report
Thursday, March 26th from 1:00 to 4:30 pm
Sheraton Chicago Hotel

Reports and PowerPoint slides from the meeting are available electronically at URL http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~ncc/minutes09March/minutes_09_march.html

NCC Chair Tokiko Y. Bazzell welcomed attendees and introduced the new members of the NCC Council: Keiko Yokota-Carter (University of Washington) currently Chair-Elect who will serve as Chair 2010-2012; Michael Bourdaghs (University of Chicago) NCC Humanities Faculty Representative and MVS Co-chair; Haruko Nakamura (Yale University) CEAL Representative; Peter Young (Chief of the Asian Division, Library of Congress) LC Representative; and Dawn Lawson (New York University) Digital Resources Committee Chair.

Tokiko asked everyone to please take a yellow sheet to make suggestions to NCC on future programs, especially programs to be developed during the third decade (2010-2020). She and NCC Executive Director Victoria Bestor outlined the overall Objectives of the Meeting. Greater detail on all aspects of the meeting can be found in Tokiko’s PowerPoint Outline Objectives of the Meeting linked on the NCC website.

Tokiko then introduced CEAL President Kristina Troost who served as NCC Chair from 1998-2000. Her talk Challenging the Past to Create the Future focused on the reasons for NCC’s creation and outlined some key differences between NCC and CEAL historically as well as currently. Factors that she identified include NCC’s mandate to serve faculty and librarians and the role of faculty (end-users) as outlined in NCC’s bylaws. NCC works closely with funders, supports studies and surveys of the field, and develops strategies for meeting the needs of users in all regions, expressly those who do not have large collections or trained East Asian studies librarians.

NCC has a long and close relationship with the Japan-US Friendship Commission, which supports the NCC infrastructure; the reliability of funding streams, by providing staff support, facilitates long term planning as well as continuity. In particular, JUSFC funds an executive director who oversees projects, manages grants, and develops public information strategies to implement ideas developed by faculty and librarians. Being flexible to meet changing needs of the field is a guiding principle of NCC activities. NCC’s strengths include its collaboration between scholars and libraries and the inclusive nature of NCC programs. NCC’s Council includes both librarians and faculty elected from the field of Japanese studies as well as an elected Japan liaison who serves as a full voting member of the NCC and as its official representative in Japan. In addition NCC has several full members who are appointed by the constituencies they represent. Currently those representatives come from the Library of Congress, the Northeast Asia Council [NEAC] of the AAS and the Council on East Asian Libraries [CEAL], also an AAS-related organization. In the past, appointed members also came from the Association of Research Libraries [ARL] and the Japan Foundation American Advisory Committee. NCC serves all those interested in Japan including faculty, students, librarians and the broader public.

During the past decade NCC has served as a model for other groups. For example, the Korean Collections Consortium was expressly modeled after the NCC, receiving ongoing funding from the Korea Foundation. NCC has also been very proactive in providing workshops regionally and nationally advertised broadly to users throughout the regions where workshops are offered. User needs are the driving influence in implementation of new NCC programs. NCC also evaluates all programs to design improvement and to discontinue services that have become redundant. The full text of Kristina Troost’s speech is linked above and is also published in the June 2009 issue of the Journal of East Asian Libraries, (JEAL), No. 148:35-39.

Tokiko Bazzell then introduced the major themes of the NCC’s Third-Decade Conference, Continuing to do more with less, the NCC’s Future Mission. Following up on Kris Troost’s presentation, Tokiko Bazzell reiterated NCC’s thanks to its funders, especially the Japan-US Friendship Commission. In addition the Japan Foundation, which until last year provided annual infrastructural support, has most recently given NCC an Institutional Project Support grant (for 2 years). Other recent funding has come from the Toshiba
International Foundation, the Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies at Harvard University, the Shibusawa Eiichi Memorial Foundation, and other institutions that support individual projects and events.

NCC Chair Tokiko Bazzell reviewed the composition of the NCC Council, explaining how members of the NCC Council and Committees are chosen. Elected members serve three years and include two faculty (a social scientist and a humanist), four librarians (including one who is designated as Digital Resources Committee Chair), the Japan Liaison, and the NCC Chair. Once in three years there is also a chair-elect who serves a one-year term prior to assuming the chair’s three-year term. There are also three full members of the Council who are appointed by the organizations or constituencies they represent. Members are nominated by the field and/or by Council members. Recommendations are reviewed by NCC’s Executive Committee and follow bylaw-mandated distribution by region of the country, size of library collections, and the size and specializations of the Japanese and East Asian studies programs of a candidate’s institution. Once nominated for the Council candidates are contacted and asked if they are willing to stand among a slate of candidates. Election is by a 2/3rds majority of the full membership of the NCC Council.

Tokiko then asked Executive Director Vickey Bestor to review the objectives of NCC’s Year 2000 Conference to provide background for the subsequent discussion of NCC programs during the last decade.

The principal goals of Year 2000 Conference were to plan NCC’s second decade 2001-2010 by:

- Seeking the input of Faculty and University Librarians
- Strengthening Collaborations with Japanese Counterpart Organizations
- Reviewing Past Programs and other NCC Support to the Field
- Recommending new Directions for NCC Programs from 2000-2010

Outcomes of the Year 2000 conference can be seen throughout NCC programs as summarized below.

The formal review of MVS produced:

- A Database of the MVS Collection, first created by the review committee, made fully searchable with OPAC links in 2005
- Revised MVS guidelines and created Prescreening, launched in 2003
- Emphasized need for diversity and support of emerging scholarship
- Funded new formats and changed to now accept secondhand materials
- The MVS Committee has just recommended the creation of a fully electronic application process to begin for the 2010 grants.

Following Year 2000, the Japan Art Catalog Project succeeded in finding a home for the Western Art Collection at Columbia University. In 2007 the JAC II exchange with Japan was reinstituted with yearly shipments of US catalogs of Japanese art going to the National Art Center Tokyo.

User access services since Year 2000 have particularly focused on expanding efforts to help isolated and underserved scholars and students. Major projects in those areas include:

- Consortial Licensing Task Force -- Became the Digital Resources Committee
  - Since 2005 the DRC Chair has been a regular elected member of the NCC
  - The importance of DRC’s mission of educating users has grown
  - DRC’s role in advocating to vendors for more economical pricing for educational institutions and helping vendors to understand the differences in US academic contracts has increased
  - DRC needs to continue to do more for underserved users to avert a future Japanese Studies Digital Divide

- Global ILL Framework Pilots Launched after Year 2000
  - GIF grew from AAU/ARL/NCC collaboration
• Has been independent since 2004 and now has over 225 Members
• GIF is managed through a collaboration of NCC ILL/DD and JANUL GIF Project Team
• The North American GIF team includes both ILL and East Asian Studies Librarians
• There is a new GIF Finders Guide for Japanese Libraries URL http://gifproject.libraryfinder.org

AskEASL (discontinued in 2007)
• AskEASL began as an NCC-CEAL collaboration
• Sharon Domier led the all-volunteer group that managed AskEASL
• AskEASL was affiliated with ERIC (the Educational Resources Information Clearinghouse)
• Once larger, 24/7, fully staffed services at LC and NDL were created AskEASL had fulfilled its mission and was discontinued

Following the overall theme of the meeting, NCC & YOU: Charting the Next Frontier, Looking Forward to the 3rd Decade (3-D), Tokiko then introduced the first panel:

Mission 1: Growing Distributed National Collections: The goal of the panel was to review NCC’s cooperative collection programs and to discuss changes in those programs. The Multi-Volume Sets (MVS) Project was represented by committee co-chair Kuniko Yamada McVey and Tetsuro Suzuki, manager of the MVS project for Japan Publications Trading Co., Ltd, which coordinates the program in Japan. Reiko Yoshimura, Curator of the JAC Asian Collection at the Freer Gallery, and Sachie Noguchi of Columbia University represented the Japan Art Catalog Project from the JAC Western Art Catalog Collection housed in the Avery Art Library.

Questions particularly focused on the growing number of applications for MVS and their very diverse range for 2008-09. Ms. McVey noted that for the first time a multi-lingual set was funded and that also the MVS committee had encouraged a grantee to seek partial funding support from the private publisher of the sets they proposed. She also thanked the Library of Congress for their ongoing effort to purchase sets that cannot be funded by MVS due to the scarcity of funding. Given budget cuts at LC it is not clear whether they will be able to continue to fund such sets in the future.

JAC collects catalogs of Japanese art and Asian art exhibitions from Japan and Asian art titles in the Western art exhibitions continue to be an important and unique source for scholars. Reiko Yoshimura spoke of the glowing letters she has received from researchers who were able to complete important projects thanks to the resources of the JAC Asian Collection. The JAC Collection is available through ILL and borrowing continues to grow. Following the migration of RLIN records to the OCLC system borrowing has increased further because of the greater electronic visibility of the JAC records.

Mission 2: Expanding Digital Resources in the Classroom: An update on the Japan Foundation-supported Electronic Resources Workshops was provided by Victoria Bestor. To date NCC has offered more than 60 e-resources workshops and seminars worldwide. Programs have included basic introductory presentations on materials on Japan in English; presentations focused on freely available digital resources on Japan in Japanese and other languages; workshops on specific topics such as legal resources, visual images, social science statistics, and resources for the study of science, technology and medicine; and hand-on sessions that provided instruction on the navigation and use of specific databases.

She also announced that the first Workshop on Image Use Protocol would be held at the University of Maryland College Park on April 30, 2009 in conjunction with the 30th anniversary of the Gordon W. Prange Collection. Further IUP Workshops will be held in July 2009 at the Japanese Studies Association of Australia and September 2009 at the European Association of Japanese Resources Specialists at the Sainsbury Institute in Norwich, England. During academic year 2009-10 NCC will cosponsor a series of IUP Workshops working with institutions throughout North America who propose programs for users in their region.

Tokiko Bazzell and Vickey Bestor introduced the NCC’s new Faculty Forum program “Using Resources on the Front Line,” which first took place at Princeton University in January 2009. Participants attended the faculty forum from 12 states and the District of Columbia. The Faculty Forum clearly demonstrated the
need to more broadly promote NCC services and other free resources for research and teaching on Japan. Participants expressed the need for more programs to assist them in teaching undergraduates: more English language e-resources, and more materials providing assistance using films, e-books, and other new resources. Responses from participants were highly positive, and more programs in the series are planned. The next Faculty Forum will be held on October 22, 2009, at the University of Arizona in conjunction with the Western Conference of the Association for Asian Studies.

Maureen Donovan discussed the Task Force on Connecting to Japan on the Web, which will recommend new program directions to the NCC and help in planning for the 3-D Conference. Because of the overflow of information more users need assistance in selecting information. Faculty members want to talk about their research needs with librarians, but often they do not know how to approach them. We must learn of faculty needs and bring plans/ideas to the NCC. The Task Force on Connecting to Japan on the Web will help the NCC to develop a website during the summer of 2009 in preparation for NCC’s 3-D Conference in March 2010.

Mission 3: Learning Constantly, How Librarians Stay Ahead: Sachie Noguchi, co-chair of the Librarian Professional Development Committee, asked the audience for future suggestions of training needs. In the absence of representatives from the National Institute for Informatics, only Mr. Kazuyuki Yamaguchi of the National Diet Library was present to represent Japanese collaborators in training efforts.

Audience members expressed the hope that a successor to the Japan Studies Information Specialists Training program will be created. The LPDC plans to develop a list of training opportunities to post on the LPDC webpage on the NCC site.

Online strategies for training were also discussed. Onsite trainings at NDL will be recorded and made available online. But the recorded materials will be available in Japanese only (no translation is planned). Participants expressed the view that remote training may be time consuming. It would be nice to have summaries of training programs available. NDL currently has no plans to publish summaries, but all training materials are downloadable. It would be beneficial if some sort of very basic NDL training were offered in English. Mr. Yamaguchi said there are no plans for English services at this point.

Mission 4: Accessing Knowledge on Japan: Chiaki Sakai represented NCC’s ILL/DD Committee, which manages the Global ILL Framework (GIF); NCC’s Digital Resources Committee (DRC) was represented by its Chair Dawn Lawson; and the Image Use Protocol (IUP) Task Force was represented by member Haruko Nakamura. Kazuyuki Yamaguchi gave an NDL Presentation, and three representatives for NII were unable to attend but information on their programs was summarized and is available electronically, at NII Details.

Participants asked about future digitization plans at NDL. Mr. Yamaguchi noted that NDL digitalization projects have been thus far undertaken by NDL working alone without special funding from the Japanese government. Especially in science and technology only about 50% of the material is digitalized. In Europe and North America 90% of such material is available digitally. NDL is aware of the need to improve the current situation in Japan and is trying to reach the 90% level through collaborations with JST, NII, the Ministry of Agriculture and other agencies.

Discussion focused on how we can encourage ILL staff to use GIF more. It was reported that some ILL staff tell users GIF is not available even when their institution is a member. Although GIF represents only a small portion of daily ILL requests, the GIF committee includes several ILL librarians who feel comfortable using GIF. The GIF committee continues to promote its use among ILL staff and applied for an ALA rethinking innovation award for its efforts. Further efforts will continue to expand the comfort level of ILL librarians in using GIF.

A participant asked if the DRC Committee could create some general instructional tutorial materials, which can be freely shared with everyone. It was reported that JapanKnowledge would create a tutorial; the creation of others will be explored as needed.
Haruko Nakamura presented an update on the NCC’s Image Use Protocol project. The IUP task force was formed in 2007 to develop guidelines for the use of visual images in teaching, research, and publications prompted by requests from faculty. To learn details of problems encountered, the task force conducted a survey in late 2007 and early 2008 and received 120 detailed responses. By analyzing these, the task force identified problems. The principal issues included lack of knowledge of legal issues, lack of understanding of the differences in the publishing climate in the US and Japan, and communication problems largely stemming from cultural and linguistic issues.

The IUP held an international conference in Tokyo in June 2008 to further explore these issues. Attendees included representatives from museums, temples, manga and anime producers, librarians, and book publishers from Japan as well as librarians and scholars from the US, Canada, and Western Europe. The findings from the survey results were shared, and the presentations showed the large increase in the use of images in research in North America. Attendees shared their experience and problems with Japanese stakeholders. Japanese participants discussed the publications process for images in Japan and learned of key differences between the image-rights requirements of publishers in Japan and the US. An important difference is the universal requirement of foreign (especially US) publishers to require permission for all images that will be used in publications.

The IUP website has been launched and is being expanded. The website provides guidelines and templates for request letters, and all materials are freely accessible online. The NCC will offer a series of IUP workshops in the coming year.

Being Ready for the 3-D Conference in 2010 was the subject of a brief discussion with Keiko Yokota-Carter, 3-D Conference Co-Chair, NCC Chair-Elect; Tokiko Y. Bazzell, 3-D Conference Co-Chair, NCC Chair; and Victoria Lyon Bestor, 3-D Conference Task Force, NCC Executive Director. Together they outlined plans for the conference, which will take place on March 22-23, 2010, at the University of Pennsylvania.

The NCC’s Digital Resources Committee coordinated a panel of Japanese publishers and database vendors titled Dreaming of Japanese Information. Panelists included representatives from Asahi Shinbun, Japan Publications Trading Co., Ltd., Kinokuniya, Maruzen, Net Advance, Nihon Keizai Shinbun, Yagi Shoten, and Yomiuri Shinbun. Following brief presentations by each of the vendors the floor was opened to questions from the audience.

Related to the topic of consortial licensing, Fabiano Rocha expressed gratitude to Asahi Shinbun for being accommodating in allowing Canadian libraries (technically from a different region) to become members of a group with other American libraries to be able to get a group rate for subscribing to Kikuzo II. Library budgets are increasingly tight and it has now become more difficult to justify subscriptions to such expensive databases for a limited number of users. Consortially licensed packages will be much more attractive to libraries in times of budgetary restrictions.

It was pointed out that resources such as Yagi Shoten’s Nihon Kindai Bungakukan can be accessed via a button on JapanKnowledge. Many users have expected to find this resource in their library, however, because of its high annual subscription fees; many institutions are unable to subscribe to it. Group rates should be made available, as the prices are prohibitive for many libraries in North America.

It was further pointed out that because of the general decline in the economy vendors and publishers should anticipate cutbacks and cancellations in existing subscriptions. This is a time for vendors to be proactive and create packages that offer group rates even before they are requested.

A question was raised from the audience about limitations in access to specific databases. Many libraries require the cancellation of print versions of periodicals once an electronic version is subscribed to; however this can present a problem with back issues. For example, Shukan Asahi is one of the periodicals available through Kikuzo II, but only one-year of archived issues are available.
Another problem with the Asahi materials is that for many articles, the copyright has not been cleared from the original authors; hence access to the full-text article is often denied. Asahi was urged to proactively seek permission from authors to increase the accessibility to the resources they claim to make “available” through their electronic resources. The Asahi Shinbun representative expressed their willingness to bring these concerns back to the company and to sort out issues related to copyright clearance.

Another question that arose was whether NII would reconsider its policy of not allowing changes or addenda to the CiNii institutional license. In subsequent discussions, NII explained that they do not anticipate having the resources to allow them to change this policy in the foreseeable future. However, many full text articles are available free of charge from NII via CiNii, without the need for a license of any kind. Full text resources are also available from JAIRO, NII’s Japanese Repositories Online, at http://jairo.nii.ac.jp/en/.

Professor Robin LeBlanc pointed out that many isolated scholars throughout North America have limited or no access to Japanese electronic resources through their home institutions. Small institutions where there may be one or two specialists cannot justify the subscription costs of online resources, especially those in languages other than English. Often prices are prohibitive even for institutions with strong and well-established East Asian programs. Professor LeBlanc suggested that vendors and publishers of electronic resources consider the creation of packages of electronic resources for individual scholars, who may be able to pay for a portion of the subscription costs using some of the research funding provided by their institution. She pointed out that although this may be seen as very “small business,” there are many individuals and/or groups that could form small consortia, generating tremendous profits for vendors and publishers with the expansion of the user base.

This issue was further discussed by the DRC in its meeting and they agreed to further explore individual licensing options. Additional discussions were also held with individual vendors to further pursue this prospect. After the meeting, it was learned that several vendors already provide these options, and this information was sent to Japan and East Asian studies-related listservs. Links to individual subscription information are as follows.

For the Asahi Shimbun, http://www.kijisaku.com/info/rate.html
For the Yomiuri Shimbun, http://www.yomiuri.co.jp/bunshokan/personal.htm

The Japan-US Friendship Commission and The Japan Foundation provided funding support for the Open NCC Meeting. The Shibusawa Eiichi Memorial Foundation also provided in-kind support. In addition, the Toshiba International Foundation (TIFO) and the Japan Foundation provided funding support for the NCC’s Image Use Workshop which was part of the formal 2009 AAS Program.

*Please note that reports and PowerPoint slides from the meeting are available electronically. Sections in bold italics indicate reports and text that can be downloaded from the site at URL http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~ncn/minutes09March/minutes_09_march.html*

NCC thanks the following note-takers for their contributions to this report:
Michiko Ito, Yoko Okunishi, Fabiano Rocha and Keiko Suzuki.
Tenri Workshop Year 3: A Report

Sachie Noguchi
NCC LPDC Co-chair/Tenri Workshop Committee member

The Workshop: Year 3 of the Tenri Antiquarian Materials Workshop for Overseas Japanese Studies Librarians (Tenri Workshop) took place from June 15th through June 19th, 2009. In addition, there was an open symposium on June 20th on Antiquarian Material Digital Archives for Knowledge Sharing. The workshop and symposium were organized and executed (主催) by the Tenri Workshop Committee, consisting of Prof. H. Yamanaka and Y. Mihama (Tenri University, Tenri Central Library, Japan), I. Tytler and H. Todd (Japan Library Group, UK), S. Noguchi (NCC, USA), and S. Kuwabara (formerly of Japanisch-Deutsches Zentrum Berlin, Germany, EAJRS). The workshop was also co-organized (共催) by Tenri University, with assistance (助成) from the Japan Foundation and the Great Britain Sasakawa Foundation, and supervised (主管) by Tenri Central Library. Major sponsors (後援) included the National Institute of Japanese Literature, the National Institute of Informatics (NII), European Association of Japanese Resource Specialists (EAJRS), and North American Coordinating Council on Japanese Library Resources (NCC). Additional co-sponsors (協賛) were Toshokan Ryutsu Center, the Japan Publications Trading, Maruzen, Yagi Book Store, and BooksYushodo Group, in collaboration (協力) with the Nara Convention Bureau.

Project objectives: This was Year 3 and the last year of a three-year, three-step training program. Through the step-up method, the workshop aimed to establish a cohort of librarians expertly trained in the best practices for managing, cataloging and organizing antiquarian manuscript and printed materials. They will serve as core persons responsible for providing guidance and training on such materials to colleagues in their respective countries/regions.

Participants: There were nineteen participants who were screened and selected by NCC and EAJRS. For this year, there were eleven European attendees (unfortunately, one person could not participate this year due to an accident in the family): four from UK, two from France, and one each from Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, and Norway. There were seven librarians from the United States. Participants for the three-year program were:

Véronique Beranger, Bibliothèque nationale de France, France (2009 absent)
Antony Boussemart, EFEO (Ecole française d’Extrême-Orient), France
Akira Hirano, Sainsbury Institute for the Study of Japanese Arts and Cultures, UK
Noboru Koyama, Cambridge University, UK
Setsuko Kuwabara, formerly with Japanisch-Deutsches Zentrum Berlin, Germany
Naomi Yabe Magnussen, University of Oslo, Norway
Kuniko Yamada McVey, Harvard University, USA
Laura Moretti, Università Ca’ Foscari Venezia, Italy
Haruko Nakamura, Yale University, USA
Sachie Noguchi, Columbia University, USA
Hisako Rogerson, Library of Congress, USA
Masako Hasegawa Sockeel, Musée National des arts asiatiques - Guimet, France
Keiko Suzuki, Yale University, USA
Lynette K. Teruya, University of Hawaii-Manoa, USA
Hamish Todd, British Library, UK
Izumi Tytler, University of Oxford, UK
Arjan van der Werf, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium (2008 absent)
Paul Wijsman, Leiden University, Netherland
Reiko Yoshimura, Freer and Sackler Gallery Library
Program: 2009 was Year 3 of the three-year series and the training was focused on the management and cataloging of antiquarian materials of various subjects/formats including:

- Printed and manuscript material in non-book format
- Management, handling and organization of documents
- Advanced cataloging
- Preservation and imaging data

During the five days, participants were again immersed in well-integrated lectures and hands-on training from nine o’clock in the morning till five in the evening. In addition, the special exhibition room, where pre-modern publications and concrete examples of the types of materials covered in the lectures were on display, was accessible to the Workshop participants during these five days. Unless indicated otherwise, the instructors were from Tenri University and/or the Tenri Central Library.

Day 1 (June 15th): Following the opening ceremony, in which Mr. T. Hashimoto, the President of Tenri University and the Director, Mr. K. Moroi, gave opening remarks, the staff of the Tenri Central Library and participants listened to a special lecture. The lecture, entitled “Illustrations in Printed Books During the Kinsei Period (近世版における挿絵),” by Prof. Gen Takagi of Chiba University. He is a prominent scholar of pre-modern literature and narrative fiction (読本). The special lecture was followed by another lecture, “Estimation of Imprint of the Early Modern Printed Books (版面出版事項の推定について),” by Mr. M. Ushimi. In the afternoon, there were two more lectures: “Information Sources for Cataloging (目録作成の参考となる情報源)” by Mr. M. Onishi and “Pre-modern Print Publications (近世の活字出版)” by Mr. M. Kishimoto.

In the evening there was a reception at the 38th Lodging House where all participants were staying. It was attended by Mr. H. Hara (Director) and Mr. G. Kobayashi of Europe, Middle East and Africa Div., Japanese Studies and Intellectual Exchange Dept., of the Japan Foundation, President T. Hashimoto, and other Tenri-related personnel, as well as other guests. Mr. Fukaya, an Executive Board member of Tenri University, gave the opening remarks.

Day 2 (June 16th): The morning sessions featured a lecture titled “Foundations of Cataloging Japanese Antiquarian Books 6: Descriptions Specific to Notes (和古書目録作成の基礎 6 : 注記の記述について)” by Prof. I. Okajima. The lecture was followed by a hands-on exercise, “Cataloging of Japanese Antiquarian Books 9: Drafting the Cataloging Sheet for Printed Materials (by individual trainee) (和古書目録作成 9, 印刷資料の原稿作成・個人).” Each participant practiced cataloging printed book(s) with assistance from the cataloging staff of the Central Library. In the afternoon session, “Cataloging of Japanese Antiquarian Books 10: Drafting the Cataloging Sheet for Printed Materials (finishing up and data input by group) (和古書目録作成 10, 印刷資料の原稿作成・グループ別・仕上げ・データ入力),” the participants were divided into several groups. Each group collaboratively practiced cataloging and input the data into the machine readable format using NACSIS WEBCAT. The printed MARC records were submitted to the library staff for their review.

Right after the lectures, participants had an opportunity to visit the well-known Gagaku Music Society of Tenri University in their club room. Participants were introduced to Gagaku costumes and Gagaku instruments by a club member, and then saw a Gagaku performance by club members. It turned out to be an enjoyable early evening with traditional music and dance.

In the evening, at the lodging house, members of the Tenri Workshop Committee and the Subcommittee on Japanese Rare Books of the CEAL Committee on Japanese Materials met for a discussion about cooperating on the survey proposed by Prof. Suzuki of the National Institute of Japanese Literature (NUL). The subject of the survey will be libraries which hold Japanese antiquarian books and will be compiled as a directory. It was decided that the proposal would be discussed among all participants during the meeting on Thursday (June 21st) evening.

Day 3 (June 17th): The morning started with the lecture “Rare Book Catalogs of Tenri Central Library (天理図書館の稀書目録について)” by Mr. K. Kaneko (former Director of the Special Headquarter of the Tenri
Central Library). It was followed by the lecture “Sharing of Reference Information and Image Data as Bibliographic Description (参考情報の共有化と書誌記述としてのイメージデータ)” by Prof. H. Yamanaka. In the afternoon, an excursion to the Museum Yamato Bunkakan was scheduled for this year’s field trip. The Museum Yamato Bunkakan sits atop a highland overlooking the Sugawara Pond, and is surrounded by a natural garden called the Bunkaen. There, participants listened to a lecture titled “The Basic Knowledge and Handling of Ukiyoe (浮世絵の基礎知識と取り扱いについて),” by Mr. S. Asano, Director of the Museum. Then, they were guided by the curator, Mr. Furukawa, as they viewed the exhibition entitled “Landscape Paintings of the East.” Participants enjoyed not only the valuable lecture and an interesting exhibition, but also the spectacular view from the museum and the walk around the garden with a variety of hydrangeas in their high season.

In the evening, there was a Tenri Workshop Committee meeting at the lodging house for an exchange of opinions between the committee members, from both the participants’ and Tenri’s side, on issues such as the report to the Japan Foundation, the Great Britain Sasakawa Foundation, and possibilities for support for post-Tenri workshop, including distribution of the workshop materials.

Day 4 (June 18th): The morning started with the practice session, “Cataloging of Japanese Antiquarian Books 11, Drafting the Cataloging Sheet for Printed Materials - Explanations on Reviewed Drafts and Data Revision (和古書目録作成 (11), 印刷資料の原稿作成 - 返却と解説、データ修正).” Based on the printed MARC records, which were submitted by participants on Day 2 and marked for corrections by the cataloging staff, participants learned from the staff why some corrections were made and then made corrections to data on the computer. The second part of the morning was the lecture, “Foundations of Cataloging Japanese Antiquarian Books 7: Continued Cataloging of Manuscripts (和古書目録作成の基礎 7: 書写資料の採録について)” by Prof. Okajima. Following the lecture in the morning, there was a hands-on exercise in the afternoon based on the explanatory session “Cataloging of Japanese Antiquarian Books 12, Drafting Cataloging Sheet for Manuscripts - by Individual and Groups, Finishing Up and Data Input (和古書目録作成 (12), 書写資料の原稿作成 - 個人・グループ別・仕上げ・データ入力).” After practicing cataloging manuscripts individually, participants cataloged manuscripts in collaboration with a partner and with assistance from the cataloging staff. The drafted sheets were input using MARC format and the printed records were submitted to the library staff for their review.

In the evening, participants (collectively called the Overseas Japanese Antiquarian Materials Study Group [OJAMSG 在外日本古典籍研究会] since Year 2) got together to discuss cooperating for the NIJL survey and directory, as had been proposed on Tuesday night. There was a scintillating discussion and it was decided that the members of the Subcommittee would summarize the OJAMSG discussion and submit it to Prof. Suzuki of the NIJL. After the discussion, the Workshop Committee members, to their surprise, were given gifts from other participants in appreciation for the Committee’s work.

Day 5 (June 19th): The morning session started with “Cataloging of Japanese Antiquarian Books 13, Drafting Cataloging Sheet for Manuscripts - Explanation and Revision of the Cataloged Data (和古書目録作成 (13), 書写資料の原稿作成 - 作成データの解説と修正).” Based on the corrections marked by the staff on the data printouts, participants revised and updated their data in the computers. This session was followed by the useful lecture “Preservation of Materials: Making Simple Preservation Boxes (資料の保存：簡易容器を作る),” by Mr. J. Uchiyama. After the lecture and examining a number of in-house made preservation boxes, each participant was challenged to create a precisely measured preservation box for an item provided by the staff. In the afternoon, Ms. Okajima delivered a talk “The Issues Related to Cataloging Data (目録データ作成に関わる問題点のまとめ).” Being that this was the last year, there was a review session entitled “An Evaluation: Summarizing the Three Years (3年間を総括して)” in which all parties involved in the workshop had a candid discussion about the program. Everyone felt a sort of sadness, realizing there would be no more workshops next year.

Before the closing ceremony, there was a tour of the stacks in the Central Library. Unfortunately, participants were only allowed to peek at the rare book stacks through the heavy glass door, in fear of possibly damaging the materials due to the moisture generated from having too many people in the room.
at once. The workshop successfully concluded with a closing ceremony. During the closing ceremony, on behalf of the participants, the chair of the Workshop Committee, Ms. I. Tytler handed bags of gifts to the Director of the Library as an expression of sincere gratitude from the workshop participants. The gifts consisted of a number of items representing participants’ institutions, towns, or countries.

June 20th (Saturday)
In the morning of June 20th, most of the participants had free time and visited the Tenri Arcade (a sort of shopping mall for Tenrikyo believers and Tenri citizens) and enjoyed various stores selling Tenrikyo-related religious equipments, musical instruments and clothing, souvenirs, local traditional foods, etc.

The Symposium: In the afternoon, the participants attended the Tenri University International Symposium entitled “Digital Archives of Japanese Antiquarian Books for Knowledge Sharing: Towards the International Exchange of Knowledge and Information: Preparing the Basis for the Metadata of Japanese Antiquarian Books as Academic Information (知識共有のための古典籍デジタルアーカイブ：学術情報としての和古書データの基盤整備に向けて),” which was held at the Furusato Hall as the last stage of the workshop. After the opening remarks by Prof. Ohashi, Vice President of Tenri University, Prof. T. Ishikawa of Historiographical Institute, University of Tokyo delivered the keynote speech “Digital Archives for Study of Historical Knowledge (歴史知識学のためのデジタルアーカイブ.” Next, Mr. T. Oba of the National Diet Library Kansaikan gave a presentation “Digital Archives of the National Diet Library: Current Situation and Issues (国立国会図書館におけるデジタルアーカイブ：現状と課題).” These lectures were followed by a panel discussion moderated by Prof. Yamanaka. Prof. A. Miyazawa (NII) and Ms. Okajima joined Prof. Ishikawa and Mr. Oba as panelists. The topic of the Year 3 Symposium was perhaps the most attractive theme to the workshop participants and they attended the Symposium with great interest.

After the symposium, there was a dinner party for the Workshop participants and the Tenri Central Library staff who helped the former with their cataloging hand-on exercises. There had been no chance for Workshop participants and staff to communicate with each other personally before this party and thus, this was an excellent opportunity to get to know each other better.

NCC’s Collaborations towards the Tenri Workshop:
- Wrote a support letter for the fund proposal submitted to the Japan Foundation by the UK Japan Library Group/Tenri Workshop Preparatory Committee.
- Acted as the bursar for funds from the Japan Foundation earmarked for US participants

Over all, it was again a stimulating and indispensable experience in an ideal environment for the participants. They learned a great deal during the five days this year, as well as in the previous two years. When the participants arrived in Tenri in 2007, most of them had only limited experience, not only in cataloging, but also in the management of Japanese antiquarian materials. After two years of training, the participants greatly enhanced their knowledge and experience, and they managed to start cataloging without much anxiety. This year again, the approach of first cataloging solo, then cataloging in groups/with partners was implemented. Yet, experienced Tenri catalogers pointed out that one of the problems participants had in cataloging was that they did not spend enough time researching the items before filling in the cataloging sheets. Nevertheless, the time spent at the workshop and symposium proved to be a truly rewarding three years for everyone.

The participants are greatly indebted to the Tenri-related institutions and their staff. Tenrikyo provided us with wonderful accommodations and delicious meals, while the University and the Central Library offered the venue, a wonderful and devoted group of instructors and staff, and valuable instructional materials. Most of all, the entire staff of the Central Library has been extremely generous with their support and hospitality, and the participants are deeply appreciative. In addition to the Tenri group, participants are also grateful to all parties that supported this workshop, in particular to the Japan Foundation, which provided partial funding for transportation.

The participants could not help feeling some sadness in realizing that there would be no more Tenri Workshop next year. The workshop participants, however, should be able to continue their good work on
Japanese antiquarian materials since they had the training and are also connected with people who are familiar with the material through the network they established in the past three years. In fact, Ms. Hasegawa of Musée National des arts asiatiques - Guimet presented an interesting paper on the Japanese rare books collection of the National Museum of Asian art-Guimet during the EAJRS (European Association of Japanese Resource Specialists) annual conference held in Norwich, United Kingdom from September 16 to 19, 2009. This is a result of having benefited from the Tenri Workshop. It would be wonderful if, in the future, even more Japanese librarians overseas could have the opportunity to learn the important skills necessary to work with Japanese antiquarian materials.
NEW APPOINTMENTS

University of Pennsylvania
Chi-wah Chan joined the University of Pennsylvania Libraries as Chinese Studies Librarian on June 1, 2009. Dr. Chan received a Ph.D. in Buddhist Studies from UCLA in 1993. He also holds an M. Phil from the Chinese University of Hong Kong and a Master's degree in Library and Information Studies from Rutgers University. After receiving his Ph.D. he pursued a teaching career for three years at the University of Florida and four years at Rutgers, during which time his publications focused on Tiantai Buddhism. Upon receiving his MLS in 2000, Dr. Chan became a cataloger for the international cooperative Chinese Rare Books Project, based in the East Asian Library at Princeton University. In 2004 he was appointed Librarian for the Chinese Collection in the East Asia Library, Yale University, and Adjunct Lecturer in the Department of East Asian Languages and Literatures at Yale University, where he served until moving to the University of Pennsylvania.

As Chinese Studies Librarian, Dr. Chan selects scholarly resources to support the University's Chinese Studies program, organizes and supervises the technical processing of these materials, and provides specialized China-related reference and instructional services for faculty and students. He can be reached by telephone at 215-898-3412, and by email at chan8@pobox.upenn.edu.

(From an Eastlib posting by Alban Kojima, University of Pennsylvania)

University of Colorado - Boulder
Kevin McDowell began work as East Asian Studies Librarian at the University of Colorado-Boulder in May, 2009. His main focus at CU-Boulder is on collection development for Japanese studies. Literature and language materials make up the core of the Japanese/Chinese collection at the University of Colorado, augmented by resources in the history, philosophy, religion, and art.

His duties also include providing reference and research assistance to graduate students, as well as participating in a bibliographic and research methods class for graduate students working with Japanese materials. His position is part of the Research and Instruction Department; hence in addition to responsibility for Japanese studies resources and students, he also provides general reference assistance to students at all levels and teaches information literacy classes.

Kevin received a B.A. in 1992 from the University of Oregon in history, an MA in Japanese history from the University of British Columbia in 2002, and his MLS from the University of Arizona in 2003. Kevin may be reached at Kevin.Mcdowell@Colorado.EDU.
IN MEMORIAM

G. Raymond Nunn (1918-2009)

Godfrey Raymond Nunn, Professor Emeritus of the University of Hawaii, and first director of the East-West Center, died in Honolulu, Hawaii, on April 8, 2009, at the age of 90. Dr. Nunn was born in Pirbright, London, and was one month away from receiving his economics degree at the London School of Economics and Political Science in 1940 when he was called to fight in World War II, where he served in the British and Indian armies in India, Singapore, Burma, and Indonesia and attained the rank of major.

Nunn returned to university after the war and graduated with a B.A. honors degree in Japanese from the London School of Oriental and African Studies. In 1951 he and his wife came to the United States to take up a post at the University of Michigan, from which he received his Ph.D. in 1957. In 1961 he moved to Hawaii to set up the East-West Center.

Nunn taught himself several languages, including Hindi and Japanese, and was able to speak six languages and read and write over ten. A highly regarded historian and author of nineteen books, he was one of the premier bibliographers of Asian reference materials and pioneered the Southeast Asia Collection at the University of Hawaii Hamilton Library. He retired in 1997.

Nunn is survived by his wife E. Margaret Nunn, daughters Pamela Nunn and Lesley Love, son Michael D. Nunn, and five grandchildren.

A memorial service was held June 27, 2009, at St. Clement’s Episcopal Church in Makiki, Hawaii. The family has established the G. Raymond Nunn Memorial Scholarship Fund at the University of Hawaii Foundation.

G. Raymond Nunn: Selected Bibliography


Shohei Muta

Mr. Shohei Muta, Senior Specialist for Archival Affairs, National Archives of Japan, and Senior Researcher, Japan Center for Asian Historical Records, passed away after a long illness at the age of fifty-five on September 28, 2009.

Mr. Muta significantly contributed to the development of the Japan Center for Asian Historical Records (JACAR http://www.jacar.go.jp/english/index.html) as well as the recent reform of the National Archives of Japan. Without his dedicated work, the Public Records Act in Japan enacted in July of 2009 would have never been realized.

Mr. Muta was also recognized internationally as Japan’s leader in preservation of electronic records and management of digital archives. He developed strong and trusted relationships with the library and archival communities in Japan and worldwide.

Mr. Muta’s recent publications include “Myth and Reality about Pre-World War II Government Records,” which was originally presented at the conference titled “Access to Archives: The Japanese and American Practices” held at the University of Tokyo May 9-11, 2007, and available on the Society of American Archivists website at http://www.archivists.org/publications/proceedings/accesstoarchives/index.asp. Mr. Muta also spoke at the CEAL meetings in 2008 in Atlanta and the meetings of the JSAA (Japanese Studies Association of Australia) in 2007 in Canberra.

Mr. Muta is survived by his wife, Hiromi Muta. Memorial services were held September 29 and 30 in Tokyo.

(From an Eastlib posting by Takashi Koga, Associate Professor, Kyoto University Library, and Visiting Associate Professor, National Institute of Informatics, Tokyo, Japan)
ANNOUNCEMENTS

NCC Announces NEW Fully-Online Application Procedures for The Multi-Volume Sets Grant Program

NCC is pleased to announce the 2009-10 Multi-Volume Sets grant competition in a new fully online application format. The new guidelines are summarized below along with prescreening and final application deadlines. Full guidelines and templates for online applications can be found on the NCC Website at http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~ncc/mvs.html

New Online Application at mvs2009-10application@nccjapan.org

Application Deadlines for 2009-10 MVS Grants:
MVS Prescreening Deadline: October 26, 2009
MVS Final Application Deadline: December 22, 2009
MVS Grant Notification: by March 1, 2010

Created in 1992, with generous funding from the Japan-United States Friendship Commission, the NCC’s Multi-Volume Sets Project makes grants for the purchase of expensive multi-volume sets of Japanese language materials that are in demand by users and are not held elsewhere in North America. Acquiring libraries must be willing to bear between 25% and 50% of the purchase price and to cover all shipping and handling costs. In addition, the recipient library must agree to provide prompt full-level cataloging, including necessary data in Sino-Japanese original script as well as in Romanization, of materials acquired through MVS in WorldCat no later than June 30th of the grant year. All materials acquired through the project must be labeled as part of the MVS Collection and must circulate freely both locally and nationally through interlibrary loan.

Special characteristics of MVS qualified materials:

Sets must be imprints relevant to Japanese studies that cost in excess of ¥100,000 (about $1,000). There is no cost ceiling; however, when there is a scarcity of funds the committee may reduce the level of funding granted for any materials.

MVS is intended only to support the purchase of those expensive multi-volume sets that, while important for research, are somewhat specialized and would not fit within ordinary acquisition plans because their purchase would strain library budgets. MVS will not support materials considered essential to any library.

All sets funded by MVS must freely circulate through interlibrary loan. MVS permits the charging of ILL fees in accordance with the loan policies of individual holding institutions.

MVS principally funds Japanese language materials however important research sets that may be published in Japanese and another language may be considered.

NCC especially encourages applications that will purchase materials in new and emerging areas of scholarship not widely represented in current North American collections. Whenever possible preference will be given to such applications.

Second-hand titles may be proposed for MVS funding assuming the following provisions:

a) The vendor of those titles promises to hold them pending the MVS grant decision, made by March 1st each year;

b) The vendor provides written assurance that the condition of the proposed volumes is at a level that will permit the materials to freely circulate through ILL in accordance with MVS policies; and,

b) The applying institution provides a copy of the vendor’s written statement regarding the above as part of their application for each second-hand set being proposed to MVS.
The MVS Committee has provisionally included electronic materials such as DVD's and CD-ROM's (as was done with videotaped materials in the past). Applications for non-print materials such as videocassettes, DVD's and CD-ROMs must be accompanied by a copy of the licensing agreement from the publisher that clearly states that its terms allow for the proposed materials to circulate freely through interlibrary loan in accordance with MVS Guidelines.

Publication date for MVS funding:

Sets should be fully published two years prior to the MVS grant year, therefore for 2009-2010 by the end of calendar year 2007.

In the case of very long collections, sections that are published separately, sometimes called ki or yunitto, may be applied for providing an institution commits to purchase future sections of the set when published.

MVS makes no commitment to funding future portions of such large sets, however when possible MVS seeks to support an institution’s commitment to such cooperative collection development and pending the availability of funding, may support the purchase of additional sections when they are fully published.

Except in rare and very well documented circumstances, MVS will not fund the purchase of materials published more recently than two years prior to the grant year. Exceptions may occur in the case of very small print runs that may be sold out before two years have elapsed.

The MVS Prescreening Process: Submitting a title for prescreening is easy. All the applying institution must do before submitting a title for prescreening is to conduct a full bibliographic search of the title or titles to determine their uniqueness within North American collections. Institutions that have completed that preliminary search before October 26, 2009 may then submit their chosen titles to the MVS Committee for an early pre-application review and extended search of volumes not yet cataloged.

The prescreening process helps avoid the work and disappointment of application rejection due to set duplication and also helps prevent the submission of duplicate applications for the same title in the same year. While prescreening is not required for MVS application, institutions that submit titles for prescreening will have priority over other institutions that may wish to apply for the same title but which only apply in the final round.

Titles for duplicate prescreening should be sent following the required format to MVS co-chair Sanae Isozumi Sanae@library.ucsd.edu by October 26, 2009. An email survey of the major North American collections will then be conducted to verify the uniqueness of proposed titles and the results will be forwarded to the potential applicants who may then complete a full MVS application.

Please note that an application for prescreening is NOT the same as an application for an MVS grant. An institution must also submit a full MVS application to receive an MVS grant.

The Final Application Process for Multi-Volume Set Grants: Please visit the MVS homepage (http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~ncc/mvs.html) for a complete checklist of application criteria, required cost sharing and other commitments of applying institutions, and details on the MVS review and selection process. The homepage also contains templates for submitting titles for prescreening, final application templates, and a list of additional materials that must be submitted for each set applied for. As of the 2009-10 all MVS applications must be submitted electronically. Support letters, correspondence with publishers or vendors of the proposed MVS sets, and advertisements of the proposed materials should be sent via PDF format.
A list of titles funded by MVS is found on the NCC’s fully searchable database linked to the OPAC records of the holding institutions at http://www.nccjapan.org/mvs.asp.

All MVS grant proposals must be fully submitted via email and received no later than midnight December 22, 2009, sent to the following URL: mvs2009-10application@nccjapan.org.

Announcement of MVS awards will be made by March 1, 2010.

MVS is generously funded by the Japan-US Friendship Commission with supplemental support from Japan Publications Trading Company, Ltd.

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