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Committee Activities

Doris Seely
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Committee Activities

Authors
Doris Seely, Charles d'Orban, Phyllis Wang, Yeen-mei Wu, Theresa Chang, Phillip Melzer, Hyonggun Choi, Keum-Soon Park, and Joy Kim

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COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES
CEAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING REPORTS

Meeting I

Wednesday, March 12, 1997, 9 a.m.-12 noon

Present:
Ken Klein (President, USC)
Tai-loi Ma (President-elect, Chicago)
Doris Seely (Secretary, Minnesota)
Fred Brady (Treasurer)
Min-chih Chou (Washington)
Linda Joe (British Columbia)
Yasuko Makino (Columbia)
William B. McCloy (Washington Law)
Ichiko T. Morita (LC)
Karen Wei (Illinois)

Chairs of Committees
Yeen-mei Wu (Chair: Chinese Materials, Washington)
Sachie Noguchi (Chair, Japanese Materials, Pittsburgh)
Kyungmi Chun (Chair, Korean Materials, Hawaii)
Robert H. Felsing (Chair, Library Technology, Oregon)
Timothy Connor (Chair: Public Services, Harvard)
Philip A. Melzer (Chair: Technical Processing, LC)
Gail King (Chair: Publications, Brigham Young)

1. Allocation of CEAL funds

After all the expenses of print and distributing JEAL and the CEAL Directory have been paid, there is a limited amount of money (perhaps $2000) left each year for funding speakers at CEAL meetings or other CEAL projects. After much discussion of the best way to allocate these funds, it was decided that all requests for funding, whether for speakers or for other projects, will be submitted to the Executive Committee by November 15 of each year. The Committee will decide which requests to fund and announce its decision by December 15.

2. CEAL publications and communications

The Committee discussed how best to organize and coordinate the various CEAL publications, eastlib, and the CEAL home page. Gail King mentioned that items to be included in the Journal of East Asian Libraries seem mostly to be submitted directly to the Editor and suggested that perhaps area editors are no longer needed for the Journal. Bob Felsing noted, on the other hand,
that area editors for the CEAL home page would be very useful. It was decided that the President will have general oversight of all CEAL publications and communications. Each committee will be asked to appoint a person to post announcements on the CEAL home page and/or local home page(s) in html. Area editors will be eliminated for JEAL, and CEAL will solicit volunteers to act as area editors for the CEAL home page.

3. CEAL election results

CEAL ballots were opened and votes counted. Charles d’Orban (Cornell) is the new CEAL Secretary, Fred Brady will continue as CEAL Treasurer, and Joy Kim (USC) and Marcia Ristaino (LC) were elected to serve as Executive Committee members. Each of these terms is for three years, 1997-2000. Outgoing Committee members were thanked for their services.

(Doris Seely, Secretary)

Meeting II

March 15, 1997, 7-8:30 a.m.

Present:
Tai-loi Ma (President, Chicago)
Charles d’Orban (Secretary, Cornell)
Fred Brady (Treasurer)
Ken Klein (Out-going President, USC)

Linda Joe (British Columbia)
William B. McCloy (Washington Law)
Ichiko T. Morita (LC)
Karen T. Wei (Illinois)
Joy Kim (USC)

Chairs of Committees
Yeen-mei Wu (Chair: Chinese Materials, Washington)
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Robert H. Felsing (Chair: Library Technology, Oregon)
Timothy Connor (Chair: Public Services, Harvard)
Philip A. Melzer (Chair: Technical Processing, LC)
Gail King (Chair: Publications, Brigham Young)

By invitation: Hsi-chu Bolick (Statistics Task Force, North Carolina)

Absent:
Marcia Ristaino (LC)
Sachie Noguchi (Chair: Japanese Materials, Pittsburgh)
1. **Report on revision of the CEAL statistical survey**

Hsi-chu Bolick reported on the draft of the revised questionnaire which had previously been circulated to Executive Committee members electronically. The revised draft attempts to bring the CEAL survey into line with the categories used by ARL in order to facilitate comparison. The main differences compared with the previous format of the survey are: questionnaire rather than table format; an instructions section which follows ARL definitions; a more detailed breakdown of budget. It was argued that this more comprehensive survey should be more flexible in reflecting the differing natures of various libraries. The use of footnotes will make it possible to show how collections differ.

Library collections need to be given time to collect data in the new categories. The possibility of implementing the new format in 1998/99 was suggested. The matter will be discussed further.

2. **Eastlib listserv**

Hsi-chu Bolick was thanked for her work on the Eastlib listserv. It was agreed that it should be emphasized more that Eastlib is the official CEAL listserv and as such, a form of CEAL publishing activity.

3. **Sequence of next year’s panel meetings in Washington, D.C.**

Executive Committee I, Plenary Session, Japanese Materials, Chinese Materials, Public Services, Library Technology, Technical Processing, Korean Materials, Executive Committee II.

Times of day to be confirmed.

4. **CEAL representation at other meetings**

The President will represent CEAL at the workshop “Area Librarians in Higher Education: Defining the Future,” to be held in Indiana University in July. CEAL was not officially represented at the previous “Future of Area Librarianship” conference held in 1995. The decision on representation and liaison with CC:AAM is to keep the status quo, i.e. no formal designated liaison person. It was agreed that the main point is that there should continue to be communication between CEAL and CC:AAM on matters of mutual interest.

5. **Fellowship Dinner**

Advance information on the fellowship dinner should be sent to organizations such as book vendors to enable them to attend. It was agreed that vendors can become institutional (subscription paying but non-voting) members of CEAL.

6. **Pinyin Conversion Task Force**

a. CEAL will appoint a Task Force to deal with this matter. The Task Force mandate will be
broad, along the lines of: “to investigate the feasibility, the short-term and long-term ramifications, and a timetable for implementation for a conversion to Pinyin romanization” as well as “to consult with the East Asia library community.” A time schedule was discussed. It was agreed that the Task Force should provide a report by the time of the next AAS/CEAL meeting. Philip Melzer mentioned that LC would like to have a meeting with representatives from OCLC, RLG and our Task Force during or before the summer ALA meeting. The Task Force’s schedule will be tentative upon the outcome of that meeting.

b. Membership. It was agreed that the Task Force membership should include: i. Representatives appointed by the following CEAL committees: Chinese Materials, Public Services, Technical Processing, Library Technology. Each committee should nominate a representative who need not be a current member of the committee. ii. Faculty representation: the AAS China and Inner Asia Council will be asked to designate a person. iii. The CEAL President iv. Other “at large” CEAL members. It was agreed that the Task Force should elect its own Chair.

It was agreed that there should be an INSTITUTIONAL vote on the Task Force report.

8. Committee reports

Committee Chairs were asked to write reports on their meetings for publication in the next issue of JEAL. These should be sent to Gail King by the end of April.

(Charles d’Orban, Secretary)

CEAL CHINESE MATERIALS COMMITTEE
Annual Meeting
Wednesday, March 12, 1997, 3-5 p.m.

Committee Members:

Teresa Chang, National Central Library, Taipei, Taiwan
Thomas Hahn, Universitat Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany
Jean Han, University of California, Berkeley
Ai-Hwa Wu, Arizona State University
Yuan Zhou, University of Minnesota
Yeen-mei Wu, University of Washington (Chair)

The meeting was opened by Yeen-mei Wu at 3 p.m. with a brief introduction of committee members and special overseas guests, followed by reports and discussion of four items on the agenda.

1. Reports on field trips by Chinese studies librarians in 1996.
Yuan Zhou reported on his visits to libraries in Shanghai and Beijing. The report focused on his impressions of the new modern facilities at the Shanghai Municipal Library, the two bibliographical utilities established in Shanghai and Beijing and local networking at key campuses. Outside of the elite institutions and libraries, however, funding and technological environment remain serious problems impeding the advancement of automation and Internet applications.

Ai-Hwa Wu reported on the IFLA Conference held in Beijing and her experiences with the antiquarian book market, several book vendors and establishing exchange programs with Beijing and Fudan University libraries.

Yeen-mei Wu took an acquisition trip through eight cities in China and Kyoto, Japan. She was able to acquire books, electronic publications, as well as to gather information on some electronic resources. She made special efforts to acquire minority publications by traveling to Hohot and Urumuqi, and to acquire information on the progress of the “collating and editing of ancient books” from several universities.

Jean Han’s report was on the Pre-IFLA conference held in Hong Kong. The theme of the conference was “The Hong Kong Library and Information Network: a Virtual Gateway to China.” A few unique acquisitions were highlighted which included HK literature collections, periodical index, newspapers, HK/China/Taiwan laws and traditional Chinese medicine databases.

2. Online book vendors and catalogs

Thomas Hahn reported on the German experience of acquisitions through online book vendors. He concluded that the listings in online Chinese catalogs did not represent comprehensive nationwide publications, the book distribution system is too antiquated and the number of unfilled orders is too great. The service cannot be considered satisfactory.

3. Announcements

Tai-loi Ma gave an update on the publication status of Hsu hsiu ssu k’u ch’üan shu 結修四庫全書, the compilation and re-issuing of pre-1911 publications and classical novels.

Weiying Wan reported on several acquisitions by the University of Michigan such as Ch’ing tai chu chüan chi ch’eng 清代其他卷集成, Hui-chou ch’ien nien ch’i yueh wen shu 徽州千年契約文書, and Shang yü tang 上諭檔.

The announcements of Thomas Hahn on European libraries’ activities, and Teresa Chang on the activities of the National Central Library in Taiwan were eliminated due to constraint of time allocation. [A summary of Teresa Chang’s report is appended.]

4. Union list of Chinese newspapers in non-print format

Yeen-mei Wu and the Committee proposed the creation of a non-print newspaper union list and
invited endorsement from attending members. The project would include both Chinese and Western-language titles for the purpose of resource sharing and weeding. Participating institutions would be asked to submit certain required information on their own holdings, while the Committee with Ai-Hwa Wu as the project manager would be responsible for compiling the union list within a year. It was suggested from the floor that investigation should be made to see what has already been compiled so far by various members. Further suggestions and discussion about this project are invited to be directed to members of the Committee.

(Phyllis Wang, Note-taker, on behalf of the Chinese Materials Committee)

APPENDIX

1996-1997 NCL Events and Activities

1. On April 21, 1996, the name of the National Central Library (NCL) was changed from 中央圖書館 to 國立中華文圖書館; its English name has been retained.

2. NCL has successfully implemented many developments in information technology. Most of the items listed below are accessible through the Internet. The URL of the NCL site is http://read.ncl.edu.tw.
   a. NCL’s National Digital Library began operation in June 1996.
   c. NCL library holdings, online
   d. NCL newsletter, online
   e. Center for Chinese Studies Web page
   f. NCL Chinese catalogers Web page
   g. Chinese official gazetteers on CD-ROM
   h. “Getting to know Chinese rare books,” a multimedia CD-ROM

3. NCL hosted several international and cross-strait meetings related to Chinese studies and information technology seminars:

   (Condensed by Yee-n-me Wu from a longer report by Theresa Chang)
CEAL TECHNICAL PROCESSING COMMITTEE
Annual Meeting
Thursday, March 13, 1997, 10-12 a.m.

Report

Chairman Philip Melzer of the Library of Congress opened the meeting by introducing the members of the committee:

Heh Young Baek, University of Southern California
Tomoko Goto, University of British Columbia
James Lin, Library of Congress
Wen-ling Liu, University of Indiana
Seunghi Paek, Harvard University
Amy Tsiang, University of California-Los Angeles
Reiko Yoshimura, Freer Gallery
Abraham Yu, University of California-Irvine

Philip Melzer reported briefly on LC cataloging activities. LC cataloged 17,180 full CJK records and 4,523 MLC records in 1996. In the area of cataloging policy, the Library is awaiting a decision by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names before making a decision about a form of heading for Hong Kong. Two new time-saving enhancements to LC’s bibliographic workstation (BWS) were described—Clipsearch and MUMS Little Helper. LC welcomed queries about cataloging rules and procedures, as well as notification of discrepancies and errors in LC records.

1. Committee Projects

Heh Young Baek and Soon Young Chang of the University of Hawaii are compiling a list of subject headings related to Korea. Heh Young reported that the addition of vernacular text is being considered. She estimated that the project would be completed in time for next year’s annual meeting.

Wen-ling Liu then reported that the list of subject headings related to China is being updated and vernacular characters added. She is working on the project along with Abraham Yu of the University of California-Irvine, Elaine Bao of the University of Chicago, Yu-lan Margaret Chou of the University of California-Berkeley, and Meng-fen Su of Harvard University.

The committee announced that it had decided to undertake a revision of the AACR2 workbook for East Asian publications (which was compiled and edited by Thomas Lee and Beatrice Ohta and published by CEAL in 1983). All committee members will participate in the project, which could take as long as two years to complete. The revision is to include CJK examples of important new (and changed) rules and RIs, as well as guidance on the cataloging of non-book and special formats. Examples are to be presented in MARC format. LC catalogers and supervisors will help provide examples, edit and proofread. The committee urged CEAL
members to contribute to the project by sending the committee examples of changed rules and RIs, as well as the cataloging of various non-book formats, that might be included in the workbook. An announcement will also be posted on Eastlib soliciting participation. Examples should be sent by fax, email, or post mail to

Philip Melzer, Team Leader  
Korean-Chinese Cataloging Team  
Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division  
Library of Congress  
Washington, D.C. 20540

EMAIL: pmel@loc.gov  
FAX: (202) 707-2824

2. Harvard CJK Retrospective Conversion Project

Meng-fen Su of Harvard reported on the progress of the Harvaard retrospective conversion project. It is estimated that it will take five years to complete the project. 5400 shelflist cards are being sent to OCLC monthly for conversion. LC records are coded “level i”, while other records aare coded “level k”. Locally developed subject headings are made to conform to LC practice. Obsolete form subdivisions are changed to current forms. So far, some 50,000 Chinese, 5,000 Japanese and all Korean monographs cataloged since 1977 have been converted.

3. Pinyin romanization of Chinese

Karl Lo of the University of California-San Diego offered to make his pinyin conversion program widely available to those who might wish to use it. His program can convert Wade-Giles romanization to pinyin, anad vice versa. It distinguishes pinyin words from non-pinyin. Optionally, it can display the umlaut, or change the ayn to an apostrophe. He offered to tailor one version of the program to the needs of American library users, making it compatible with Windows 3.1 or Windows 95.

In response to LC’s proposing a word division scheme for pinyin romanization of Chinese, Amy Tsian had sent out a survey to CEAL members on behalf of the committee. The survey sought to ascertain the opinions of the membership about conversion from Wade-Giles to pinyin, as well as about the LC proposal on word division. Amy reported on the results of the survey. (Amy’s written report is published elsewhere in this issue.) Both conversion to pinyin, and LC’s word division proposal were supported by a wide margin. Briefly stated, of 67 responses, 84% agreed that Wade-Giles romanization should be converted to pinyin, while 6% opposed conversion; 82% supported the LC proposal for pinyin word division, and 16% opposed.

The Executive Committee had decided the day before to form a CEAL Pinyin Task Force to represent the views and interests of East Asian libraries during the planning and conversion processes. A planned presentation on LC cooperative programs was not given, so that attendees could have an opportunity to put forward comments about, and for the the task force. There
were suggestions that vendors and faculty members should be represented on the task force. There were several comments about the desirability of aggregating pinyin syllables. Concerns were expressed about the conversion process, and about conversion in the order of priorities facing East Asian libraries.

(Philip Melzer, Chair, Technical Processing Committee)

CEAL KOREAN MATERIALS COMMITTEE
Annual Meeting
Thursday, March 13, 1997, 1-3 p.m.

Committee Members:
Kyungmi Chun, University of Hawaii, Chair
Hyonggun Choi, University of Chicago
Joy Kim, University of Southern California
Choongnam Yoon, Harvard University

1. Announcements:

Kyungmi Chun announced the decision of the CEAL Executive Committee that CEAL will contribute to financial support of speakers for CEAL committee meetings and projects implemented by the committees. Ms. Chun also asked for a volunteer to represent the Committee on Korean Materials in managing the CEAL Web site jointly with representatives from other committees.

2. Update of “Union list of Korean serials in East Asian libraries in the United States”

Yong-kyu Choo reported on the update of the Union list of Korean serials in East Asian libraries in the United States. Yong-kyu Choo spent two years compiling the current union list, which was subsidized and published by the Association for Asian Studies in 1995. Although extensive, the current list is still incomplete. Presently, the Union List represents approximately 1500 titles with the holding information of six major Korean collections. With the increased publication of Korean serials and extensive acquisition of those Consortium titles by Korean collections in the U.S., approximately 1000 more serial titles can be added. Yong-kyu Choo suggested the expansion of holding information from all of the Korean collections in the U.S. Another weakness of the current Union List is the absence of information on title changes. It was suggested that a new union list of Korean serials be compiled separately from the current one. Questions were raised about how often the Union List would be updated. It was suggested that the use of the World Wide Web network to compile a new union list of Korean serials might resolve concerns about the frequency of updating the union list and who would do the actual work. This solution would depend on the technical feasibility of using the Internet to compile a new union list of Korean serials.
Hyonggun Choi and Joy Kim volunteered to explore the technical feasibility of using the World Wide Web to compile a new version of the union list of Korean serials. The result will be posted and further options will be discussed.

3. International Gifts and Exchange Program of the National Assembly Library of Korea

Keum-soon Park, Head of International Exchange and Gift at the National Assembly Library of Korea presented a report made up of the following sections:

1) Background and Objectives of National Assembly Library
2) Exchange Conditions of NAL
3) Publications of Exchange
   -Publications collected from exchange partners
   -Publications sent to exchange partners
4) Shipping Method of Publications
5) Exchange and Gift with Libraries in the U.S.
6) Difficulties faced in the International Exchange & Gift at NAL
7) Requests to Korean Collections Libraries
8) Introduction of the National Assembly Library Databases, CD-ROMs, and On-line Systems.

The full version of this presentation is appended to this Annual Meeting Report.

4. Korean Collections Consortium in North America:

Yong-kyu Choo (Chair) and Hyonggun Choi (Secretary) reported the current status and future development of the Korean Collections Consortium in North America as follows:

The Korean Collections Consortium was formed in 1994 with six members based on their institutes' commitments to support their Korean collections. The Korea Foundation provides each library an annual grant of $20,000.00 for five years for its cooperative collection development in the designated subject areas. During the five-year project, the number of participating libraries has increased from six to nine; the University of Toronto became the ninth member of the Consortium in 1997. The subject areas for member libraries were designated as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Subject areas</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of California, Berkeley</td>
<td>Government Publications</td>
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<td></td>
<td>English language materials</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Modern Korean history after 1945</td>
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<td>Transportation and Traffic</td>
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<td>Kangwon-do</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Books and materials on Korea published in the Bay Area*</td>
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<tr>
<td>University of California, Los Angeles</td>
<td>Folklore</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Buddhism</td>
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<tr>
<th>Library and Information Science</th>
<th>University of Chicago</th>
<th>Environmental studies</th>
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<tr>
<td>Christianity</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>Archaeology</td>
<td>International Relations</td>
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<td>Korean industry</td>
<td>Korean industry</td>
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<td>Welfare studies</td>
<td>Welfare studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Books and materials on Korea published in South East and Mountain Area*</td>
<td>Books and materials on Korea published in Chicago and Detroit Area*</td>
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<th>Columbia University</th>
<th>Fine arts</th>
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<td>Korean history 1864-1945</td>
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<td>Performing arts</td>
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<td>Popular culture</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Kyonggi-do including Seoul</td>
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<td>Books and materials on Korea published in the Greater New York Area*</td>
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<th>Harvard University</th>
<th>Law</th>
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<td>Business history</td>
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<td>Chungchong-nambukto</td>
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<td>Books and materials on Korea published in the Greater Boston Area*</td>
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<th>University of Hawaii</th>
<th>Foreign language materials other than Chinese and Japanese</th>
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<td>Modern social conditions</td>
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<td>Traditional music</td>
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<td>Architecture and urban planning</td>
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<td>Cheju-do</td>
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<td>Books and materials on Korea published in the State of Hawaii*</td>
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<th>University of Southern California</th>
<th>Journalism and Mass media</th>
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<td>Cinema</td>
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<td>Linguistics</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cholla-nambukto</td>
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<tr>
<td>Books and materials on Korea published in Southern California*</td>
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<tr>
<th>University of Toronto</th>
<th>Korean intellectual history</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Korean literary fiction and essays</td>
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</table>
Military science and history
Local and regional governments
Books and materials on Korea published in Canada*

University of Washington
Microfilm collections of Korean language newspapers
Korean women's studies
Modern Korean poetry
Kyongsang-nambukto
Books and materials on Korea published in the Pacific Northwest*

*To be purchased by each university's own funds

Suggestions for materials to be acquired should be sent directly to the library responsible for the subject areas. In addition, any question or suggestion which is raised at the open session in the Committee for Korean Materials will be forwarded to the Consortium meeting for further discussion.

Questions were raised concerning (1) which library will be responsible for collecting North Korean materials, and (2) whether or not the annual report of each member shall be open to the public.

Following discussion, the Consortium members reached the following conclusions:

(1) Most of the Korean Collections Consortium members are purchasing all the North Korean materials available in the market. Further more, since the available materials on North Korea are very limited, it is not necessary to assign one particular member library to collect all North Korea materials.

(2) The annual report mainly consists of financial statement of each member. It does not provide acquisition lists. As far as the acquisition information is concerned, it can be referred to the appropriate member librarians or WWW home page for the Korean Collections Consortium which will be introduced shortly.

5. Announcement:

Helen Poe from the Library of Congress announced the changes in the Korean Section and Asian Division at the Library of Congress. Choongnam Yoon also briefly reported the installation status of Korean CD-ROM additions and the Harvard Korea Institute Bibliography Project.

(Hyonggun Choi, Recorder)

APPENDIX
INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE & GIFT PROGRAM
OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY LIBRARY OF KOREA

Keum-Soon Park, Head of International Exchange and Gift Section

I. International Exchange & Gift Program

1. Background and Objectives

The National Assembly Library was founded in February 1952 to support the information needs of the members of the National Assembly in their legislative activities.

Because the Library must provide Assembly members with international legislative materials, the Library proposed the exchange of this sort of publications to the parliamentary and national libraries of the United States, Japan, Australia and other countries. The first exchange agreement was made with the National Library of Australia in 1956.

With the advent of the third Republic of Korea, Korea became more active internationally, and the organization of the Library also grew. More staff were added and the Library's users, originally limited to Assembly members, were broadened to include staff of government ministries and agencies, members of the press, scholars, teachers, graduate students, and other.

As users' demands for library collections increased, the range of our exchange partners was also expanded to academic and research institutes and university libraries. In return, we provided Korean government publications and Korean studies materials to the exchange partners, with the goal of supporting Korean studies abroad and enhancing cultural exchange among nations. At the present time, we have exchange agreements with 258 libraries in 63 countries.

2. Exchange Conditions

The basic condition of exchange of the National Assembly Library is exchange on a title-by-title basis. Other conditions apply. In reality, the Library is flexible on these conditions to libraries with Korean collections. Within the budget of the international exchange and gift program, we provide those libraries with many more materials than the number of materials received on exchange.

3. Exchange of Publications

3.1 Publications collected from exchange partners

The National Assembly Library collects various materials through our exchange partners, including government publications, Social Science and Humanities publications, reference books, and policy publications in the pure sciences. Last year's collections from our exchange partners totaled approximately 2,900 volumes of books, 880 titles of serials, 1,900 sheets of microfiche and the assembly records of 18 countries.
3.2 Publications sent to exchange partners

The following publications are collected and sent to our exchange partners: publications published by government or public bodies provided to our Library in accordance with the National Assembly Library Law of Korea, duplicates of our Library collections, and lastly, publications from commercial or university publishing companies purchased within the international exchange budget. This year’s budget for international exchange is 51,000,000 Won, approximately US$60,000.

3.2.1 Books

Every year, the National Assembly Library makes two lists of publications. Exchange List I is a list of books in the field of Korean studies published by universities, research institutions, and commercial publishing companies which we plan to purchase, and Exchange List II is a list of duplicates of the Library’s collection of government publications, personal or organizational donations. Exchange List I is sent to exchange partners in April and List II is sent in September or October.

Selections made by exchange partners from the exchange lists are assigned and sent in consideration of the exchange balance, the ties established with that particular exchange partner, and the necessity of our support.

3.3.2 Serials

Serials for exchange are those collected from government institutions, donations, and purchased from commercial publishing companies. The total number of titles we now send to our exchange partners is 185.

4. Shipping method for publications

Generally, publications selected from List I are sent by surface mail in August or September, and those from List II in January or February the following year.

Twenty-four exchange partners receiving larger numbers of exchange publications include the Library of Congress, which usually receives serials once a month, and others who receive them once every two or three months. Because the serials are sent by surface mail in batches, they take time to be received. Last year’s shipment of publications was approximately 2,900 volumes of books, and 185 titles of serials adding up to over 16,000 issues.

5. Exchange and gifts with libraries in the United States

At the present time the National Assembly Library has exchange agreements with 41 libraries in the United States, of which 18 have Korean collections. Among these 18, the number of materials exchanged is balanced between the NAL and the Library of Congress, the United States Department of Agriculture Library, and the library of UCLA. But with other libraries, we tend to
send much more than we receive because of our role in supporting Korean studies in the United States.

In addition to the materials sent by the Exchange & Gift Division, the NAL also collects and sends domestic publications to the Korean Section and the Law Library of the Library of Congress when requested. Last year, the NAL sent over 1,100 volumes of books, approximately 3,800 issues of serials of 180 titles to Exchange partners in the United States. This is 40% of the total amount of materials our Library sends to our exchange partners worldwide. From U.S. libraries we received 390 volumes of books, over 1,000 issues of serials from 120 titles, 560 sheets of microfiche, for a total of 9% of the entire materials received.

6. Difficulties faced in international exchange at the National Assembly Library

Some of the difficulties we face in the exchange program are the following: First, one the Library's main objectives of this program is to collect publications of foreign governments, universities, and research institutions. Unfortunately these publications are not being collected to our expectations. Therefore exchange partners are requested to cooperate with the Exchange & Gift Section by providing it with publications of their own library. Those libraries that collect Korea-related materials are especially requested to collect materials on the Social Sciences or Korea-related seminars in their regions.

Secondly, because institutions such as the National Library of Korea, Korea Foundation, and the Korea Research Foundation all individually support the same libraries with Korean collections, duplicate publications have probably been sent. Therefore, when you are making your selections from our exchange lists, to avoid duplicates, please check to make sure that there are no overlaps with other institutions by noting the name of the institution from which you have already requested those materials. If there should be an overlap of the same serial title, please let us know, so that we may save the unnecessary cost of sending duplicate materials.

7. Requests to Korean collection libraries

Since 1995 the National Assembly Library of Korea has been collecting and providing Korea-related documents of contemporary and modern history to researchers and the general public. These materials consist of historical documents of the Enlightenment Movement of latter-Choson, including letters and personal diaries of missionaries and diplomats who resided in Korea, documents related to the independence movement during the Colonial Period, the Korean War, and so on.

Last year we received assistance from the librarians of the following Korean collection libraries: the Library of Congress, Harvard Yenching, Princeton University, New York Public, and the University of Hawaii at Manoa. The National Assembly Library is grateful to all those who contributed their time and effort in assisting us with our project, which is still ongoing, and hope that all of you will continue to support us in our project by assisting us to collect these materials efficiently.
II. Databases, CD-ROMs, and Online Systems of the National Assembly Library

1. Databases at the National Assembly Library

The Library has 15 bibliographic databases and several databases in full-text. The 15 bibliographic databases include the Monographic Catalog (243,000 items), Index to Korean Periodical Articles (=Chonggi Kanhaegmul Kisa Saegin) (KPI: 735,000 items), Index to Korean Master's and Doctoral Theses (=Hanguk Paksa mit Soksa Hagwi Nonmun Chongmongnok) (CTMD: 420,000 items), and the Index to the National Assembly Records (=Kukhoe Hoeuirok Saegin) (NARI 36,000).

Among the bibliographic databases, the Index to Korean Periodical Articles and the Index to Master's and Doctoral Theses were produced as one CD-ROM named "National Assembly Library of Korea Bibliographic Information" (=Kukhoe Tosogwan Munhon Chongbo) 1996, No. 1, and distributed to exchange partners in February. Additionally, the Index to Korean Periodical Articles and the Index to Master's and Doctoral Theses are available in the United States on the Internet through Chollian.

Full-text databases are available for the following: The Legislative Information and Research Review (=Ippop Chosa Yongu), Issue Brief (=Hyonan Punsok), Info-Brief, the National Assembly Library Review (=Kukhoe Tosogwanbo), the Foreign Legislative Information (=Haeoe Ippop Chongbo), Passed bills (=Kukhoe Tonggwa Pomnyuljip), and others. All of these databases except the National Assembly Records are available on the National Assembly Library homepage at http://www.nanet.go.kr. This homepage was established last year; therefore, it is only in the beginning stages.

2. Future policy of the National Assembly Library's CD-ROM production and Online services

Late June this year the Library is planning to produce its acquisition list on CD-ROM. This CD-ROM along with the CD-ROM of the Index to Periodicals/Index to Master’s & Doctoral Theses will both be updated every six months.

Next year, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the National Assembly of Korea, the National Assembly Library is planning to produce a CD-ROM or DVD of the Assembly Records by scanning full texts of the records from the Constituent Assembly to the 15th Assembly in 1995 with index. This CD-ROM will also be provided to our exchange partners upon request.

The National Assembly is one of the main participants in the national information superhighway network. Its main roles include providing legislative information, publications, and reports from government bodies requested by Assembly members during the State Examination. When the database has been fully developed, it will be available with the full-text records of the National Assembly on the Internet.
CEAL COMMITTEE ON KOREAN MATERIALS
Annual Meeting
Wednesday, April 10, 1996, 7-9 p.m.
Hilton Hawaiian Village

Kyungmi Chun of the University of Hawaii convened the meeting on behalf of Yoon-whan Choe, Chair, who could not attend the meeting due to illness.

1. Overview of Korean Collections Consortium of North America

Mr. Choong Nam Yoon, Harvard-Yenching Library, gave a brief history, membership criteria, and current status of the Korean Collections Consortium of North America. Sponsored by the Korea Foundation, the Consortium was founded at the end of 1993 to develop Korean research collections cooperatively to better support Korean studies in the United States. Members are selected by the Korea Foundation according to the guidelines recommended by the Consortium. The materials purchased by the Consortium grants are available free of charge to all scholars of Korean studies. Following are the current members and their collection responsibilities:

University of Chicago--Education, Environmental Studies, Industry, International Relations, Welfare Studies
Harvard-Yenching --Chungchong-dos, Business History, Law
UC Berkeley--Government Publications, English Language Materials, Kangwon-do, Transportation and Traffic, Korean History 1945-
University of Southern California--Cholla-dos, Cinema, Journalism and Mass Media, Linguistics
University of Washington--Kyongsang-dos, Women’s Studies, Microfilm Collection of Newspapers, Modern Korean Poetry.

2. Reports from Major Korean Collections

UC Berkeley
Yong Kyu Choo reported on his plans for the upcoming WWW HomePage for the UC Berkeley Korean collection. Part 1 will be a monthly acquisitions list, part 2 will be annotations of selected acquisitions, and part 3 will be a list of reference sources. These lists will include vernaculars. The HomePage will also feature prompts for users to send comments and to recommend books for purchase.

University of Chicago
Hyonggun Choi reported on the Korean Serials Project at his library. Korean serial subscriptions at the University of Chicago numbered slightly more than 400 titles in 1993. From 1993 through

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1995, all serials were reviewed. More than one third of the titles were dropped and new titles were added. Currently, the University of Chicago maintains 447 titles of Korean serials.

Columbia University
Amy Hai Kyung Lee reported on the Korean Rare Book Project at C.V. Starr East Asian Library. She gave a brief history of Columbia’s purchase of 1,857 volumes of Korean rare books from the family of Yi Song-ui, antiquarian book dealer and the foremost authority on old movable type in Korea. During the summer of 1994, four Korean rare book bibliographers were in residence at the C.V. Starr East Asian Library to catalog Starr’s Korean rare book holdings. This was part of a national project designed to catalog all national bibliographic treasures outside of Korea. The result of the four experts’ hard work is the *Haeeo Chonjok Munhwajae Chosa Mongnok: Miguk Columbia Taehak Tong Asea Tosogwan Sojang Hangukpon Mongnok* (Bibliography of Overseas Rare Book Cultural Treasures: Korean Rare book Catalog of Columbia University, United States), published in November 1994 by the Korean Association of Bibliography. Among the rare books are two volumes of an extremely early printed version of *Yongbi Ochonga* (Songs of the Dragons Flying to Heaven), volumes 9 and 10, which the bibliographers believe were printed from the original blocks in the late fifteenth century. The next step is to convert the records online to make them bibliographically available more widely.

Harvard-Yenching
Choong Nam Yoon reported on projects involving Korean materials at the Harvard-Yenching Library. In the first phase of their Retrospective Conversion Project which ended in 1995, approximately 17,000 titles were converted, representing books added to the Library since 1979. The second phase will start in June 1996 to convert 15,000 pre-1979 records. This phase is part of the University-wide recon project, expected to last for five years. In July 1995, Harvard-Yenching adopted the LC classification schedule. The classification split has worsened the existing space problems. Consequently, Yenching is now in the process of moving less-frequently used materials to the Harvard Depository, a remote storage facility.

University of Hawaii
Kyungmi Chun reported on the acquisitions of Russian materials at the University of Hawaii. Through an exchange agreement with the Russian State Library, Hawaii acquires microfilms of all items listed in the *Bibliografia Koreia, 1917-1970* (Bibliography of Korea, 1917-1970) in exchange for UH publications. The process is slow, but not costly. Hawaii also acquires photocopies of Russian materials produced before 1917, estimated at 7,000 pages. Hawaii’s attempts at obtaining various Russian archival documents about Korea have not yet been successful.

University of Southern California
Joy Kim shared her experiences in developing and implementing training programs for Korean librarians at the Korean Heritage Library at USC. In 1994/1995, USC hosted Mijeong Kim, a librarian from Yonsei University in a year-long pilot internship program. Based on the success of that experience, USC has obtained funding for a three-year program from the Korea Research Foundation. The first phase of the grant is now underway, with an intern from Dong-A University Library, Holly Jeon. Joy found the internship programs an effective way to build
cooperative relationships with Korean libraries. While providing training opportunities in advanced American library techniques to Korean librarians, USC has greatly benefited from their high quality work.

Kenneth R. Robinson, Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of Hawaii, presented a proposal for a bibliography of Korean historical sources. Sharing his frustrations about not being able to locate published historical sources readily, he suggested that a bibliography of such materials would benefit not only historians, but also specialists in religion, philosophy, literature, and other fields both in Korea and abroad.

The bibliography would be divided by historical period, and subdivided by topic. These topics might include stone inscriptions, genealogies, family documents, foreign relations, central government items, local history, and others. Entries would include publications of the source itself and translations of the material, whether into Korean, Japanese, English, or other languages. These entries would be written in the appropriate script, whether Hangul, Chinese characters, or Japanese. All information provided in the entry would be romanized, in part to enable computer searches, in part because an important audience would be researchers in North America and Europe. This bibliography would provide for scholars of Korean Studies what does not exist for scholars of Japanese Studies or of Chinese Studies in North America and Europe: a convenient source for locating published historical sources.

4. Introduction of Attendees at the Meeting

Attendees introduced themselves and shared information or future plans about their Korean collections.

5. Q&A on Collection Development and Reference Services

Kyungmi Chun distributed handouts which list useful information on developing Korean collections without a Korean librarian. The handout was prepared by Kyungmi Chun based on questions from the Eastlib survey she conducted prior to the meeting.

The meeting was adjourned. (Joy Kim, Recorder)