Committee Activities

Hideyuki Morimoto
Yunah Sung

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/jeal

BYU ScholarsArchive Citation
Available at: https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/jeal/vol2000/iss122/8

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Journals at BYU ScholarsArchive. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of East Asian Libraries by an authorized editor of BYU ScholarsArchive. For more information, please contact scholarsarchive@byu.edu, ellen_amatangelo@byu.edu.
COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES
COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE MATERIALS
ANNUAL REPORT, 1999

Introduction

Following the recent pattern, this present annual report of the CEAL Committee on Japanese Materials (CJM) covers entire calendar year 1999, i.e., from January 1999 to December 1999, irrespective of the fact that the current Committee term started in March 1999.

As is the case with all CEAL committees, calendar year 1999 was a transition year for CJM with the previous committee completing its term with carefully-planned final activities and the current one starting its operations with new members as well as future plans in place. The previous Committee successfully completed its ambitious tasks; and the current one, despite various hindrances, has made tangible progress in several ways.

This present CJM annual report from 1999 is organized around the following topics: (1) Committee membership; (2) Committee annual sessions; (3) Committee workshop; (4) Committee activities; (5) functions within CEAL; and (6) collaboration with relevant external individuals and organizations.

1. Committee Membership

The previous CJM membership structure remained intact until the completion in March 1999 of Committee cycle 1996-1999. It was:

Robert Britt, University of Washington;
Izumi Koide, International House of Japan;
Lynne Kutsukake, University of Toronto;
Hideyuki Morimoto, University of California, Berkeley; and
Sachić Noguchi (Chair), University of Pittsburgh.

A CEAL election took place in spring 1999; and Hideyuki Morimoto assumed chair's responsibility at the conclusion of the 1999 AAS Annual Conference. He immediately began the process of assembling appropriate individuals to be members of the Committee. While cooperation from within North America could promptly be secured, a slot that the Chair wished to maintain for an information professional stationed in Japan without going back to the same popular librarian over and over again witnessed twists and turns before finally filled when Chair made a trip to Tokyo in May 1999. The resulting Committee membership for cycle 1999-2002 approved by the CEAL Executive Committee is:

Frank L. Chance, Princeton University;
Scott Edward Harrison, University of Washington;
Toshie Marra, University of California, Los Angeles;
William B. McCloy (Ex Officio), University of Washington;
Kuniko Yamada McVey, Harvard University; Hideyuki Morimoto (Chair), University of California, Berkeley; and Yuki Nagano, International Christian University.

2. Committee Annual Sessions

The 1999 CJM annual session was held on 11 March 1999 in Boston. The theme of the "mini-seminar" this time was image/graphic databases. Mr. Taketoshi Ishikawa of Japan National Diet Library gave a presentation entitled "Electronic Library Plans and Image Databases at the National Diet Library"; and Prof. Masako Ema Watanabe of Nichibunken delivered a presentation entitled "Visual Image Projects of the International Research Cneter for Japanese Studies." The mini-seminar was followed by reports and announcements: Third Japan Foundation and National Diet Library Senior Japanese Librarians Training Workshop. Ms. Kuniko Yamada McVey; International Flow of Japanese Information Symposium, Ms. Izumi Koide; Ninth Annual Conference of the European Association of Japanese Resources Specialists (EAJRS), Hideyuki Morimoto; Bakumatsu Meijikki Kaigai Tokosha Rainichi Gaikokujin CD-ROM, Mr. Koshiro Moroya and Mr. Rob Britt; and Rare Book Workshop at Freer Gallery of Art, Ms. Reiko Yoshimura. A detailed written report of the 1999 CJM annual session was prepared by Ms. Lynne Kutsukake and appeared in JEAL, no. 118 (June 1999), which is also found at the CJM Web site for cycle 1996-1999: http://www.pitt.edu/~snoguchi/cjmw/home.htm.

CJM for cycle 1999-2002, in response to a CEAL directive requiring each committee to finalize an annual session program by the preceding fall, managed to lay out agenda for the 2000 CJM session for announcement to the general public by the end of November 1999. An unforeseen development with one of the invited speakers as well as late arrival from Japan of other presentation suggestions necessitated some rather late adjustments in December 1999 after the finalization deadline as set out by CEAL. A schedule as it stood as of the end of December 1999 was as follows.

Mr. Keita Goto, University of Kyoto: Scanned Image Data of Rare Materials for the Kyoto University Digital Library
Mr. Noboru Takahashi, Waseda University: International ILL Operations in Japan: The Case of Waseda University Library
Ms. Sachie Noguchi, University of Pittsburgh: Japan Foundation-National Diet Library Librarians' Training Program (4th : 2000 : Tokyo, Japan, etc.)
Committee Member Reports/Short Presentations

As had been somewhat anticipated in March 1999 when the CEAL directive was issued, it was found to be unrealistic to finalize the annual session agenda by the end of the preceding fall, especially in view of the well-known difficulty associated with advance travel arrangements for potential and relevant session speakers to be invited from Japan, which has a fiscal as well as academic year cycle starting in April and ending in March, for the CEAL annual meeting time of spring. Some possible speakers could not know their end-of-the-fiscal-year schedule until well into December 1999. CJM thus decided to strongly reiterate its position to CEAL that the newly-
introduced regulation requiring each CEAL committee to finalize its annual session schedule by the end of the preceding fall should immediately be rescinded.

3. Committee Workshop

The CEAL Japanese Studies Librarian Workshop was held at Harvard University on 13 and 14 March 1999. The following lectures were offered.

Proposal Writing: Grantsmanship / Dr. Eric Gangloff, Japan-United States Friendship Commission
Digital Library Projects of the National Diet Library / Ms. Junko Kito, Science and Technology Materials Division, National Diet Library
The Electronic Library at Nichibunken: What Can be Done by Transforming Library Materials into Digital Format / Dr. Masako Ema Watanabe, International Research Center for Japanese Studies
Cataloging Japanese Materials / Hideyuki Morimoto, University of California at Berkeley
Japanese Language Research Tools on the Web / Ms. Mihoko Miki, University of California, Los Angeles
Working with Japanese and Your Systems People / Mr. Rob Britt, University of Washington
Finding Relevant Information in Japanese Newspapers / Ms. Sharon Domier, University of Massachusetts, with a guest presenter, Dr. Jonathan Lewis, Institute for Social Sciences, University of Tokyo
Book Acquisition: from Using the Web for Selection to Used Book Vendors in Japan / Ms. Sachie Noguchi, University of Pittsburgh
Education, Sociology, and History / Mr. Eizaburo Okuizumi, University of Chicago
Japanese Rare Books / Prof. Jun Suzuki, National Institute of Japanese Literature

This Workshop was made possible through the financial assistance of the Northeast Asia Council (NEAC) of the Association for Asian Studies with original funding granted by the Japan-United States Friendship Commission, and by grants from the University of Pittsburgh Japan Council with funding from the University's Mitsubishi Endowment Fund and the Japan Iron and Steel Federation Endowment. Additional support came from the University of Pittsburgh's Asian Studies Program with funding from the U.S. Department of Education through its National Resources Center. Generous donations were received from Japanese publishers and book dealers: Japan Publications Trading Co. Ltd., Kinokuniya Shoten, Maruzen, Toshokan Ryutsu Center, and Yushodo. A detailed report with the electronic form of instruction materials is also found at URL: http://www.pitt.edu/~snoguchi/cjmwhome.htm.

The participants in the Workshop have filed their positive evaluative comments with the organizer. The current cycle of CJM, which assumed responsibilities after the Workshop was offered, has received many requests both from those who attended and those who missed the Workshop for its follow-up and/or repetition. CJM has already reported this to the CEAL Executive Committee and solicited from it clarification, in view of CEAL member complaints about too many activities going
on concurrently so as to overwhelm them with a schedule which is already perceived as inhumanely and ungraciously heavy, as to its policy regarding the frequency at which each CEAL committee is permitted to offer such a workshop at the CEAL annual meeting time. Some Executive Committee member opinions on this issue were made known; however, CEAL’s official position remained inconclusive to the end of calendar year 1999. CJM thus decided to request that, for its efficient and effective activity planning, CEAL should expedite its policy and procedure delineation process on the outstanding matter of the workshop holding frequency of each CEAL committee in conjunction with the CEAL annual meetings.

4. Committee Activities

Major CJM activities for the period between January and March 1999 were planning and implementation of the CJM Workshop as well as the CJM annual session held in March 1999. Accordingly, the CJM Web site for cycle 1996-1999 was maintained with file updates and additions.

In response to CEAL member input and CEAL Executive Committee instruction, supplemented by new member interest, the following committee activities with a specific focal point assigned to each was initially set up for the current CJM cycle.

(1) Planning/preparation for CJM sessions at 2000/2001/2002 Annual Meetings (focal point: Hideyuki Morimoto);
(2) Establishment/maintenance of a Web site for the Committee, 1999-2002 (focal point: Hideyuki Morimoto);
(3) Study and dissemination of findings on handling of Japanese rare books (focal point: Toshie Marra);
(4) Planning for digital Japanese studies resource development (focal point: Kuniko Yamada McVey);
(5) Promotion of cooperation with Japan National Diet Library (focal point: Kuniko Yamada McVey);
(6) Study and dissemination of findings on bibliographic data romanization for complicated situations, including Japanese-language titles published outside Japan but within the Chinese-script civilization region (such as those published by Wai wen ch’u pan she in Pei-ching and Oegungmun Ch’ulp’ansa in Pyongyang), Chinese-language (as opposed to "kanbun") titles published inside Japan (such as those issued by Jih-pen kuo chi chiao liu chi chin, aka Japan Foundation), or Chinese classics in the original language published by the Government-General of Chosen and acquired in North America through Japanese acquisition sources (focal point: Toshie Marra); and
(7) Monitoring of new appointments to Japanese studies librarian positions within North America; and sending welcoming messages to those new to this field or felicitation messages to those moving from one position to another within the field (focal point: Hideyuki Morimoto)

Items (1), (2), and (7) are obviously ongoing. Beside these, tangible and positive results were already generated with activity (3).
5. Functions within CEAL

CJM Chair for cycle 1996-1999, Sachié Noguchi, continued to represent CJM in the CEAL Executive Committee until March 1999. In addition, due to the continuing nature as well as seriousness of the matter, she filed in March 1999 with the then Acting President of CEAL a request for CEAL's action of urging the Librarian of the U.S. Congress reconsideration of LC's closure of the Japan Documentation Center (JDC) upon conclusion of JDC operation funding provision by the Center for Global Partnership of March 2000.

The new CJM Chair assumed in March 1999 this responsibility of CJM representation in the CEAL Executive Committee. Between March 1999 and December 1999, he: reported to the Executive Committee that CEAL members wished CJM to plan and offer another workshop; requested from the Executive Committee, in this regard, clarification as to the frequency at which each CEAL Committee is permitted to hold such workshops in conjunction CEAL annual meetings; reminded CEAL Acting President of the announced closure of JDC at LC; reported to and sought approval from the Executive Committee the 2000 CJM session program; and offered input with regard to CEAL business, including 2000 plenary session programming, 2000 meeting time allocation to each committee within CEAL, and handling of a detention case of a CEAL member by the Chinese authority.

6. Collaboration with Relevant External Individuals and Organizations

The CJM Chair for cycle 1996-1999, Sachié Noguchi, continued to represent CEAL in the then National Coordinating Committee on Japanese Library Resources and External Services (NCC) until March 1999. The new CJM Chair assumed in March 1999 this responsibility of CEAL representation in NCC; and a current CJM member, Eddy Harrison, continued his service on NCC in his capacity as a Japanese studies librarian with a record of significant contributions to the profession. Between March 1999 and December 1999, CJM reported back from NCC to CEAL Acting President an item of direct concern to CEAL members with regard to the future arrangements of the Japan Foundation-National Diet Library librarian training program. As a CEAL representative in NCC, CJM Chair participated in summer 1999 applicant evaluation and recommendation formulation process for report filing with the Japan Foundation regarding participants from the United States in the training program. A current CJM member, Kuniko Yamada McVey, also participated in this deliberation, as one of the past beneficiaries of the training program. In the course of Japanese studies librarians' preparation for NCC's Next Decade Planning Conference of March 2000, Eddy Harrison, Kuniko Yamada McVey, and Hideyuki Morimoto were involved in position paper drafting for submission to NCC.

CJM also tried to develop and maintain collaborating relationship with external individuals and organizations other than NCC. Such activities included: Toshie Marra's successful and iterative communication with LC's Japanese Cataloging Teams to secure from them a copy of their internal document on cataloging of Tokugawa period publications and manuscripts; Kuniko Yamada
McVey’s nurturing of professional channels with librarians in Japan supportive of CEAL, such as NDL officials, librarians responsible for the Kyoto University Digital Library, and company history information specialist with the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations Library; various efforts by Eddy Harrison, Kuniko Yamada McVey, and Hideyuki Morimoto in reiterating to Asahi Newspaper Company North American the concern of library personnel pertaining to the Company’s contract terms for subscription to DNA; Chair’s trips to Tokyo to visit JF Headquarters, Keio Hiyoshi Media Center, Waseda University Library, United Nations University Library, and database vendor exhibition booths; Chair’s participation in the Annual Conference of Japan Special Libraries Association; and Chair’s assuming representative responsibility of CEAL in MARBI, including review for the CEAL EACC-Unicode Review Project of kana and CJK punctuation mapping tables. No current CJM member had a chance to attend the tenth Annual Meeting of the European Association of Japanese Resource Specialists (EAJRS) held at Cracow in September 1999; however, Kuniko Yamada McVey continued to monitor EAJRS’ activities. CJM Chair also followed innovative information service provided at the Bibliothèque, Maison de la culture du Japon à Paris and Japanese studies information service situations in Australia.

7. Conclusion

This report of the CEAL Committee on Japanese Materials summarizes the activities of the period from January 1999 to December 1999, in reference to CEAL reporting regulations, although there was a committee cycle change in March 1999. The report covered the following topics: (1) Committee membership; (2) Committee annual sessions; (3) Committee Workshop (4) Committee activities; (5) functions within CEAL; and (6) collaboration with relevant external individuals and organizations. CJM for cycle 1996-1999 successfully completed its term with offering of a Japanese Studies Librarian Workshop in March 1999. Newly formed CJM for term 1999-2002 started its activities immediately thereafter with solid progress. It is anticipated that, through further engagement in Committee activities by current Committee members, the Committee will continue beyond calendar year 1999 to be effective in anticipating and proactively responding to ever-changing needs of CEAL members within the realm of Japanese studies information services operations.

Hideyuki Morimoto, CJM Chair

COMMITTEE ON KOREAN MATERIALS
Annual Program
1:40-3:30 PM, March 9, 2000
Pacific Salon III, Town & Country Hotel and Resort Convention Center
San Diego, California

Joy Kim, Chair, opened the meeting at 1:40 PM with a brief introduction of committee members: Kyungmi Chun, Mkyung Kang, Hyokyoung Lee, and Yunah Sung. First time attendees to the committee meeting introduced themselves and received a warm welcome. Joy Kim circulated a proposed subjects list for cooperative Internet subject guides, and asked volunteers to please sign up for a subject or two. She announced that the Committee is considering offering a Workshop on Korean Studies Librarianship in conjunction with the 2001 CEAL meeting in Chicago.
Kyungmi Chun, University of Hawaii

Kyungmi Chun presented findings from her research on the descriptive bibliometric study of the literature of the field of Korean studies. Its goal is to quantitatively describe the literature and serve as a model for such research in other fields of area studies. This study analyzed 193 source articles and 7,166 citations in the articles in four representative Korean and Asian studies journals published in North America from 1977 to 1996. The journals included in this study were Korean Studies (KS), the Journal of Korean Studies (JKS), the Journal of Asian Studies (JAS), and the Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies (HJAS). Subject matter and author characteristics of the source articles were examined, along with various characteristics such as the form, date, language, country of origin, subject, key authors, and key titles of the literature cited in the source articles.

Kyungmi Chun summarized major findings of her research, as follows:

- Research in Korean studies falls within fourteen broad disciplines, but is concentrated in a few disciplines.
- Americans have been the most active authors in Korean studies, followed closely by authors of Korean ethnicity.
- Monographic literature was most cited.
- The mean age of publications cited was 20.87 years and the median age of publications cited was 12 years.
- The Price Index of Korean studies as a whole is 21.9 percent.
- Sources written in English were most cited (47.1%) while references to Korean language sources amounted to only 34.9% of all sources.
- In general, authors preferred sources published in their own countries.
- Sources on history were cited most by other disciplines.
- No significant core authors were identified.
- No significant core literatures were identified either.

She concluded that Korean studies is still evolving and some ways of promoting research in less studied disciplines and of facilitating formal communication between Korean scholars in Korea and Koreanists in North America need to be sought in order to promote well-balanced development in the field. She suggested that as many and as great a variety of titles in all formats as possible need to be collected to support research in Korean studies.

Reports

1. Korean Collections Consortium of North America
   Hyokyoung Lee, Columbia University

Hyokyoung Lee reported that the renewal application of the Korean Collections Consortium of North America grant (a cooperative collection development program) was successful. Each of the nine members of the Consortium will receive $20,000 annually for the next five years, starting with the fiscal year of 2000-2001. Ms Lee gave special thanks to Mr. Hyonggun Choi, previous Chair of the Consortium, for his hard work to finalize the renewal proposal, as well as other members who
actively contributed ideas and suggestions to make the proposal more concrete and successful. The renewal of the grant will allow the Consortium members to continue to develop specialized collections in their assigned subject areas and to share the resources with other libraries through free interlibrary-loan programs.

2. Korean Library Association Conference
   Hyokyoung Lee, Columbia University

Hyokyoung Lee reported on the 37th annual conference of the Korean Library Association (KLA), held at the Mudung Park Hotel in Kwangju, Korea from Sept. 16 through 18, 1999. The theme was "Library as a foundation of Knowledge and Information Society." The overall conference consisted of workshops by vendors on library resources, seminars, presentation of papers, exhibitions, etc. Topics covered included the library and the Internet, school librarianship, public librarianship, and training and education of librarians.

There was a round table discussion on Korean materials in North America (the first such program on this topic), to which Hyokyoung Lee of Columbia University and Joy Kim of the University of Southern California were invited. Hyokyoung Lee presented her paper entitled "Cooperative Collection Development Between Korean Libraries in North America; with the Case of Korean Collections Consortium". Joy Kim's talk was entitled "Korean Studies Librarianship in the United States: Current Status, Challenges, and Future Directions." Based on the enthusiastic responses, it was obvious that the audience had keen interest in the topic of Korean collections overseas and the possibility of international cooperation. Hyokyoung Lee hoped that this relationship would continue in the future between the two geographies.

The papers are available from "Chuje Palp'yo Nonmunjip", published by the Korean Library Association.

3. Visit to Centers for Korean Women’s Studies
   Yoon-whan Choe, University of Washington

Yoon-whan Choe reported on her visits to Korean Women’s Studies centers in Seoul, Korea in Oct. 1999. There are around 18 university affiliated centers (14 universities) and 2 national agencies, which publish journals devoted to Korean Women’s Studies, and the number is growing with the increasing awareness of educators, politicians, and the general public. Of these, she visited the following centers:

1. Ewha Women’s University
   Asian Center for Women’s Studies
   Korean Women’s Institute
2. Korean Women’s Development Institute
3. Myongji University
4. Seoul Women’s University
5. Sookmyung Women’s University
   Research Institute of Asian Women
The Asian Center for Women’s Studies of Ewha Women’s University publishes the *Asian Journal of Women’s Studies* (quarterly, in English) and The Korean Women’s Institute at the same university publishes *Yosonghak nonjip* (Women’s Studies Review, annual). In addition to these two centers, The Institute for Women’s Theological Studies at Ewha publishes *Feminist Theology Review*.

The Korean Women’s Development Institute, a government research institute devoted to the welfare of Korean women, publishes *Yosong Yon’gu* (Women’s studies, semiannual in Korean), *Women’s Studies Forum* (in English, annual), and *Korean Women Today* (a quarterly newsletter in English). It also publishes various research papers, and produces multi-media materials to educate Korean women in improving women’s life and status in Korean society.

Myongji University’s Institute of Woman and Family Life approaches women’s studies by focusing on improved family life as the core of well being for Korean women in general. The institute publishes *Yosong Kajok Saenghwal Yon’gu Nonchong* (Journal of Women’s Studies, annual).

The Women’s Studies Institute at Seoul Women’s University publishes *Yosong Yon’gu Nonch’ong* (Journal of Women’s Studies, annual). The Institute established a center for Korean women authors recently, with the goal of collecting and preserving works by Korean women authors and making these materials available for researchers.

Sookmyung Women’s University has two centers: the Research Institute of Asian Women, which publishes *Asea Yosong Yon’gu* (Journal of Asian Women, annual), and the Asian Pacific Women’s Information Network Center. Established in 1996, the latter promotes women-related communication technologies in the Asia-Pacific region.

In addition to these centers, a Presidential Commission on Women’s Affairs was established in 1998 to promote the status of Korean women, to protect their rights, and to emphasize a positive attitude toward developing the abilities of Korean women.

Yoon-whan Choe noted some difficulties of getting journals published by these centers. Most of these journals are not for sale, and personal contact is an important means for acquisitions. However, the high turnover rate among directors and research members make it difficult to maintain steady relationships with these centers.

Yoon-whan Choe concluded her report by saying that researchers and the public in Korea are paying increasing attention to the well-being of Korean women and are trying to improve their quality of life. As more and more Koreans recognize the dignity of women, efforts are being made to educate the public on issues of women’s rights.

4. University Publications and Dissertations On the Web: Implications for Collection Development
Joy Kim, University of Southern California
During her visit to Korea in September 1999, one of the things Joy Kim wanted to do was to see how Korean libraries were building their digital libraries and what kind of commercial databases were available and popular among Korean academic libraries. She learned that more and more university publications and dissertations were being put on university homepages in full text. She predicted that, as retrospective materials will be added as time goes by, most major university publications and dissertations will be accessible via the Web within the next few years. In addition, hundreds of other full-text journals, either commercial or scholarly, were being made available through commercial vendors at a rapid rate. Not only journals, but also many of the Korean classics, in full-text, have been converted with enhancements. Joy said that this has significant implications for collection development, because dissertations, university journals, and other non-commercial scholarly journals have been one of the more challenging areas of Korean acquisitions in this country. From all indications, physical acquisition of these types of materials will most likely become a non-issue within the next few years. Since more and more of them are becoming available on the Web, good indexes for locating citations are needed and even the indexes are freely available on the Internet.

She emphasized that developing short- and long-term collection development strategies that are time-sensitive is more crucial than ever in this time of rapid change and limited acquisitions resources. She proposed that the Koreans studies community in this country approach the vendors collectively for commercial databases with very high price tags.

5. Cooperative Purchase of Korean Databases: a UC experience
Mikyung Kang, UCLA

Mikyung Kang briefly reported on her efforts to promote joint purchases of Korean digital resources among five libraries (UCLA, UC, UCI, UCSD, and USC). Mikyung initially proposed the idea of joint purchasing of Korean commercial databases (mostly historical sources and journal back issues in social sciences and the humanities) at the East Asian Academic Libraries of California annual meeting at USC in 1998 and discussed it with Joy Kim of USC and Bill Wong of UC Irvine. During her trip to Korea in September 1998, Mikyung met with database producers/vendors in Korea to discuss the possibility. She received positive responses from three major companies; Seoul Systems, Nuri Media, and Yeju Image. All three suggested purchase of the network version of their databases at double the rate of the personal version, reasoning that if shared by four or five members, savings to each institution would still be substantial. However, the whole process of joint purchasing and sharing did not go as smoothly as she hoped, due to technical and other campus-specific difficulties. At the end, only UCLA and UCSD shared the cost for the single version of the CD ROM “Koryosa (The History of Koryo)”.

A Quantitative Analysis of Publishing Trends in Korea : Focused on Commercially Available Korean Studies Scholarly Materials
Mikyung Kang, UCLA

Mikyung Kang presented findings from her research on quantitative analysis of scholarly publishing trends in Korea, focusing on Korean studies scholarly publications. Her research was based on Korean studies scholarly publications from 1989 to 1998, listed in Han’guk Ch’ulp’an Yon’gam: Mongnokp’yon (Korean Publication Yearbook) which contains lists of specimen copies submitted to
the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Korea. The following types of publications were included for analysis: scholarly monographs, original works in Korean including both Hangul and Hanmun, primary and secondary sources, basic reference sources, reprints of primary sources, and collected literary works. Excluded were translated works, non-Korean language materials, textbooks, CD-Rom titles or other digital resources, serials, and popular literary works. Since Han’guk Ch’ulp’an Yon’gam covers only 60-70% of all the publications in Korea, her research was somewhat limited. There were other limitations due to frequent changes of law and policy on the submission of specimen copies.

Selected categories of this research are general works, philosophy, religion, social science, art, language, literature, and history. According to Korean studies scholarly publications, there were 720 titles published in 1989 compared to 1,600 titles in 1998, with an annual average growth rate of 10.1%. Among selected categories, publications in economics show rapid growth, even more distinguishable after the IMF crisis. It reflects current strong interest in social sciences. More titles have been published in modern literature than in classical literature. The statistics show an increase in the number of reference tools, such as indexes, bibliographies, and dictionaries. One interesting finding is the tendency toward the popularization of scholarly publications. Aiming to appeal to a wider population, these publications are commercially viable, which also means that the scholarly quality might suffer.

In order to improve the Korean publishing industry, Miskyung Kang offered the following comments:

- Systematic financial support from the government is necessary
- Incentives to increase scholarly writings among scholars and researchers should be developed
- Poor distribution systems should be improved
- The number of professional publishing staff and publishers dealing with specialized scholarly materials should be increased
- Qualified scholars and researchers are needed
- Better bibliographic control of non-commercially available materials and government publications is needed
- Illegal book copying should be discontinued

Announcements

1. Korean Studies Support Programs of the Korea Foundation
   Keum-jin Yoon, The Korea Foundation

Ms Keum-jin Yoon, Director of the Korean Studies Support Team, introduced Ms Hyang-joo Park, a new Program Officer of the Publication & Translation Program Team at the Korea Foundation. The Korean Studies Support Team is responsible for the support of Korean studies programs overseas, an area that has always been a key priority of the Foundation. The Publication & Translation Program Team publishes and oversees the publication of periodicals and monographs on Korea. The team also provides support for the publication of books on Korea in foreign languages and distributes books and audio-visual materials related to Korean studies to major universities, public libraries and research institutions abroad. Hyang-joo Park’s email address is
2. Library of Congress Classification of Kanbun and Hanmun Writings
Philip Melzer, Library of Congress

Philip Melzer announced that the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO) had approved the recommendation that Japanese and Korean literature classed in AC, PL, and Z written solely in Chinese characters by Japanese and Korean authors will no longer class with Chinese literature, but with Japanese and Korean literature. He mentioned that this change has the support of LC's Asian Division and CPSO is working closely with staff specialists in the Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division, to work out the details resulting from this change.

He pointed out that in addition to adding instruction notes/references to appropriate areas in the LC classification schedules, some of the following issues will be addressed:

1. Whether to create separate classification numbers for collections/history and criticism of Kanbun and Hanmun written by Japanese and Korean authors in PL or to disregard the solely Chinese character nature of these literary writings and class poetry collections together by time period.

2. To create unambiguous subject headings for this literature.

3. To agree on ways to bring out time period and place.

4. To discuss file maintenance issues.

3. Support Programs of the Korea Research Foundation
Joy Kim, USC

Joy Kim said that the Korean Research Foundation has programs that may help North American libraries. The following grants support international joint studies and other types of academic cooperation including libraries.

- Grants for Visiting Scholars

These grants provide support to visiting professors and researchers from overseas in the introduction of advanced knowledge and technology from other countries. Those selected are provided with airfare and living expenses during their six-month to one-year stay.

- Grants for Overseas Korean Studies

These grants are intended to promote overseas Korean studies. Funds are provided for expanding Korean studies programs in academic institutions, training Korean studies specialists, and improving an understanding of Korea.
• Grants for Korean Studies Courses in Overseas Universities

These grants are available to dispatch Korean scholars to overseas universities to teach in their areas of expertise and foster interest in Korean Studies. Those selected are provided with airfare and living expenses during their one-year stay.

• Grants for Overseas Korean Studies Conferences

Grants are available for Korean studies conferences and seminars held abroad. These awards are made in order to create interest in Korean studies and bolster its academic grounding for the globalization of various fields related to Korea.

More information can be obtained from the Web page: http://www.krf.or.kr/html/english.html, or from Dr. Hee Won Yoon (Email: intaff@ms.krf.or.kr/Tel: 02-3460-5601, 5602/Fax: 02-3460-5578)

The meeting adjourned at 3:30 PM.

Yunah Sung, Cleveland Museum of Art, Recorder