

# A BIBLIOGRAPHIC ESSAY ON KOREAN STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES

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## INTRODUCTION

Korean studies or Koreanology which was regarded once as an appendage to the more preeminent Chinese or Japanese studies is gaining academic momentum along with Korea's great leap from the status of an underdeveloped nation to that of an economically and industrially more advanced nation.

According to the statistics compiled by the Korea Research Foundation, the number of foreign universities offering courses on Korea amounts to 120 in 16 countries as of 1986.<sup>1)</sup> Among those

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1) Han Don-soo, "Korean Studies Win Worldwide Attention", *The Korea Times*, January, 1. 1987, p. 29.

countries that offer study courses on Korea, the United States is far ahead of other nations in the number of institutions, research centers, academic courses, researchers who are engaged in Korean studies.

In this paper, I attempt to investigate the historical development of Korean studies in the U.S., formal communication channels among the Koreanists and current status of bibliographic organization in the field of Korean studies in the United States.

## I. SUBJECT

Korean studies is "a process of learning or academic activity for the discovery of things Korean in academic field called Koreanology outside of Korea."<sup>2)</sup>

Korea was virtually unknown to the western world until the late nineteenth century. Unlike China and Japan, Korea evoked little curiosity or interest among westerners. However, growing commercial and missionary interests of the west brought an inevitable contact between Korea and the west. After American-Korean treaty was signed in 1882, serious studies on Korea were made by a number of well-educated and sophisticated Protestant missionaries and diplomatic personnel such as Homer B. Hulbert, James S. Gale, William E. Griffs, Joseph H. Longford, John Ross,

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2) Andrew C. Nahm, "Korean Studies in the United States : Past and Present," *Journal of Korean Affairs*, Vol. II, No. 2, October 1972, p. 82.

Horace Allen, and F. A. McKinzie.<sup>3)</sup>

However, this pioneer period of Korean studies was brought to an end by the Japanese annexation of Korea in 1910. Thereafter, Korea was viewed by many westerners as a mere appendage of the Japanese Empire. Consequently, there was little incentive to study Korea in the western world during the Japanese annexation period (1910-1945), though Japan began an extensive research on Korean subjects primarily out of practical considerations.

The Russo-American occupation in 1945 and the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950 awakened a long-neglected American interest in Korean affairs. Facilities for studying the Korean language were expanded in the American government and organizations such as the Korean Affairs Institute and Joint Publications and Research Service were established to disseminate information on Korea among the American people. Volumes of government publications and other printed materials on Korea became widely available. Although there was no Korean studies program as such existed, an increasing number of students were involved in the research work on Korean history, economics and politics at such universities as California, Chicago, Columbia, Harvard and Stanford.

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3) Some of the works of these persons are:

Homer H. Hulbert, *The History of Korea*  
*The Passing of Korea*

James S. Gale, *Korea in Transition*  
*Korean Grammatical Forms*

Joseph H. Longford, *The Story of Korea*

John Ross, *Corea : The Hermit Nation*

Horace N. Allen, *Korea, Facts, and Fancy*

F. A. McKinzie, *The Tragedy of Korea*

The escalation of the Vietnam War and the Peace Corps Program in Asia in the mid sixties sharply increased the American interest in Asian affairs and this increased interest resulted in a general expansion of the academic programs in Asian studies and the growth of Asian programs at colleges and universities in the U.S. The expansion of the Asian studies programs in turn had a direct impact upon the growth of Korean studies as its component part, while more and more academics interested in Korean studies at colleges and universities made various efforts to elevate the status of the Korean component in Asian studies programs.

The Ford Foundation grants (\$ 565,000 ) which were made in 1967 undoubtedly contributed to the expansion or the beginning of Korean studies programs and research projects at the recipient institutions, which were Columbia, Harvard, Hawaii, Princeton, and Washington universities.<sup>4)</sup> The number of universities and colleges which offer academic courses on Korea is still increasing and the scope of the Korean studies program has been expanding ever since 1967. Such universities as Cincinnati, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Tampa, Western Michigan and Wisconsin State at Stevens Point were able to inaugurate new courses, mostly in history and political science, dealing with Korea without any federal funds or foundation grants. In 1971, Eastern Kentucky University joined other universities to offer political science courses on Korea, while San Jose State University added a Korean history course to its academic program. In 1975, State Univer-

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4) Later Princeton University returned the grant.

sity College at Buffalo began to offer courses on Modern (20th century) Korea and Japan while Western Washington State College established courses on Korean language and Korea.<sup>5)</sup> It seems that the developmental pattern of Korean studies is one of diffusion from the major specialized graduate programs of leading universities and to the increasing number of undergraduate programs.

Like other modern graduate area programs, Korean studies encompasses several social sciences in multidisciplinary approach to the understanding of the whole society and culture of Korea. The disciplinary breakdown of the membership of the 'Association for Asian Studies Committee on Korean Studies,' which will be noted later, reveals that Korea specialists are spread in over 19 different academic disciplines, e. g., political science/international relations ; history ; anthropology / sociology ; language and literature ; library science ; area studies ; education ; geography ; law ; psychology / psychiatry ; archaeology ; art history ; business administration ; drama / theatre ; economics ; interdisciplinary studies ; journalism ; philosophy ; and religion.<sup>6)</sup> This indicates the range and diversity of the subjects in Korean studies.

All area studies pay particular attention to the need for language competence. Korean studies is not an exception. Perhaps the language problem is more difficult to solve in Korean studies than in the other area studies, e. g., Chinese or Japanese studies, because much of the literature of Korea itself (especially, history,

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5) *Asian Studies Professional Review* 5 vols. Fall, 1971-Spring/Fall 1975-76  
"Area News : Korea "

6) C. I. Eugene Kim, "Political Science Studies on Korea in the United States,"  
*Korea Observer*, Spring 1980, p. 86, Table 3.

philosophy, and belles-lettres) has been written partly or entirely in classical Chinese. In addition, many of the important works on Korea are either in Japanese or in Chinese rather than in Korean. Therefore, a serious student in Korean studies must be able to handle not only the Korean source materials, but also those of the Chinese and Japanese sources. This trilingual situation arises from the nature of Korea's relations with these neighbouring countries and is one of the unfortunate complications of Korean studies.

## II. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND COMMUNICATION

Social organization and communication will be discussed together in this chapter since they are closely related to each other and the former is often responsible for communication in an academic field.

The first important organization in the field of Korean studies is 'Association for Asian Studies(AAS).'<sup>7)</sup> In 1966, the Committee on Korean Studies was established within the Association. It became a national organization consisting of some 200 Korea specialists and nonspecialists.<sup>7)</sup> Its main role is to promote Korean studies within the framework of the AAS. Along with the establishment of the Committee on Korean Studies, a separate section was allotted to Korean studies in the AAS *Newsletter*, which is one of the main communication channel among the Asian specialists. *Newsletter* appears 5 times a year with

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7) *Ibid.*

notice of publications and resource materials ; exhibits, films, and performances ; newly established study programs ; conference and meeting calendars ; grants and fellowships available. During the period from 1971 to 1976 the *Newsletter* was partly superseded by a semiannual publication of the AAS, *Asian Studies Professional Review*, which covered news of the field in detail. Besides *Newsletter*, AAS publishes *Doctoral Dissertations on Asia, Monograph Series, Occasional Papers, Journal of Asian Studies*, and *Bibliography of Asian Studies*, which will be noted later.

AAS also holds an annual meeting along with 6 separate regional meetings (Asian studies on the Pacific Coast, Mid-Atlantic Conference, Midwest Conference on Asian Affairs, New York Conference, on Asian Studies, South East Conference, and South West Conference on Asian Studies). After the establishment of the Committee on Korean Studies within the Association, it became a standard procedure to schedule a separate Korean section meeting at the annual meetings of the AAS.

It is true that the separate Korean section meeting at the AAS annual conference provided the Korean specialists with a better opportunity to communicate among themselves, but this was not enough. Thus, the Conference on Korean Studies was organized in 1967 at Western Michigan University in order to provide the Korean specialists with more opportunities to papers and conduct more serious discussions on the Korean subjects among themselves. The Conference on Korean Studies holds meetings every two years. Its fifth conference was held November 8-9,

1974 under the theme "Korea's Response to Japan ; The Colonial Period." The proceedings of the conference is published under the title of *Korean Studies Series* by the Center for Korean Studies of the Western Michigan University.

In 1967 a Joint Committee on Korean Studies was established in the Social Sciences Research Council (SSRC) and the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) to promote various programs and joint projects in Korean studies with Ford Foundation Grants. The Joint Committee has given financial and moral support to the development of national and international seminars and conferences of Korea specialists ; it has also made conscious efforts to provide source materials and bibliographic projects in the U. S. The Joint Committee is currently financing the publication of *The Journal of Korean Studies*, which will be mentioned later.

International Liaison Committee for Research on Korea (ILCORK) is another important organization, which was founded in 1968. ILCORK aims at promoting and encouraging collaborative research between American and Korean scholars in the social science fields and strengthening Korean studies in the U. S. Accordingly, the academics and research scholars of Korea and the U. S. constitute the main body of the organization. ILCORK held its second conference in Seoul during August 23-29, 1971, in cooperation with the Korean Institute of Science and Technology. Korean academic institutions and government organizations, U. S. government organizations and regional/international organizations participated in the meeting.

In addition to those organizations mentioned above, there



are several research centers in various parts of the U.S. All these research centers are heavily oriented toward social sciences. They hold occasional conferences, special lectures, seminars, and colloquia, and they publish their research results in monographs, books and occasional papers. These centers are: 1) East Asian Institute at Columbia University (founded 1949); 2) East Asian Research Center at Harvard University (f: 1955); 3) Center for Japanese and Korean Studies at University of California, Berkeley (f: 1957); 4) Center for East Asian Studies at University of Kansas (f: 1958); 5) Asian Studies Program at Wake Forest University (f: 1960); 6) Center for Asian and Interdisciplinary Studies at Central Connecticut State College (f: 1963); and 7) Center for Korean Studies at the University of Hawaii (f: 1972).<sup>8)</sup> Among these, Center for Area and Interdisciplinary Studies at Central Connecticut State College holds an annual conference on Korea and the Koreans and the conference proceedings are published as a monograph. Its fifth annual conference was held in April, 1975. And Center for Korean Studies at the University of Hawaii publishes *Newsletter* (No.1 - July, 1974-) along with its annual journal *Korean Studies*. The *Newsletter* (monthly) carries the activities of the scholars related to the Korean studies field (mostly at the University of Hawaii), grants recipients, conference calendars, new research projects, and new publications.

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8) *Research Centers Directory*, 6th ed. Detroit, Gale Research, 1979, "Section 13-Regional and Area Studies"

## III. DOCUMENTARY COMMUNICATION

Although *The Journal of Asian Studies* (quarterly, 1941-) is an important communication medium among the Asian specialists, it is very difficult to find space for articles on Korea in the *Journal*, which is filled with articles on China, India, and Japan. Hence several journals which were exclusively devoted to Korean studies came into existence. These journals undoubtedly provide greater opportunities for the publication of research results dealing with Korea.

*Journal of Korean Affairs*, a quarterly, is the first scholarly journal in the United States exclusively devoted to Korean studies.<sup>9)</sup> Unfortunately however, this journal, which was published by Research Institute on Korean Affairs (Silver Spring, Maryland), lasted only five years till late 1976. Most articles in this journal are concerned with Korean politics and government with special emphasis on North Korean development.

Since 1976, a semiannual journal, *Korean Studies Forum: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Research on Korea*, has been published by Korean American Educational Commission and University Center for International Studies at the University of Pittsburgh. This journal carries a very limited number of articles but quite lengthy ones. The list of completed doctoral dissertations with abstracts is a valuable feature of this journal.

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9) Kim Hak-joon, "Miguk-ui Han'gukhak chonmun Haksulji [Scholarly Journals on Korean Studies in the United States]"; *Munhwa Chongbo* [Cultural Information]; December 1987.

Center for Korean Studies at the University of Hawaii also publishes an annual journal, *Korean Studies*, since 1977. The articles encompasses all academic disciplines with emphasis on history and literature. Also this journal consists of several highly scholarly reviews of books dealing with Korean subjects.

*The Journal of Korean Studies* is an annual publication by the Society for Korean Studies at the University of Washington, Seattle. It is an outgrowth of *Occasional Papers on Korea* which was published since April, 1974 under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Korean Studies, SSRC-ACLS. The first volume of the *Journal* was issued in 1979 and the fifth issue was published in 1984.

Besides those described above, there are two more journals which deserve mention here. The one is *The Journal of Modern Korean Studies* and the other is *Political Studies Review*. The former is published entirely by the effort of an individual named Key S. Ryang at Mary Washington College, Virginia. Since 1984, three volumes of the journal have been published so far. As the title of the journal indicates, the articles in this journal are mostly concerned with the history of late Yi Dynasty and Korean Liberation from Japanese colonial rule. The latter is published annually by the Association of Korean Political Scientists in North America since 1985.<sup>10)</sup>

All the journals mentioned above are published in the U. S. There are a number of noteworthy journals devoted to Korean

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10) *Ibid.*

studies which are published in English in Korea.<sup>11)</sup> Among the pre-1945 publications :

*The Korea Review* : Monthly (January 1901-December 1906),  
Published by Methodist Publishing House, Seoul. Edited by  
Homer B. Hulbert.

*The Korean Repository* : Monthly, 1892, 1895-1898.  
Published by Trilingual Press, Seoul. Edited by  
Franklin Ohlinger and later, by Henry G. Appenzeller  
and George H. Jones. Photoduplicate edition was  
published by Paragon Book Reprint Press in 5 vols., 1964.

*Transactions of the Korea Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* :  
Biennial, 1900-.

The first two journals, which are very similar to each other in content and format, contain interesting and informative articles written by foreign residents in Korea and provide valuable insight into the problems facing the Korean society at the turn of the century. *Transactions* is another worthy publication of pre-1945 era. This is the English journal in Korea with the longest record of continuous publication except for the World War II years. *Transactions* carries many scholarly and semi-scholarly studies by first and second-generation Western residents in Korea and is regarded as a valuable source for the study of twentieth century Korea.

Among the more recent English-language journals published

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11) Han-Kye Kim, *Studies on Korea*, Honolulu, The University Press of Hawaii, 1980, p. 10.

in Korea, the followings are better known :

*East Asian Review* : Quarterly since 1974.

Published by Institute for East Asian Studies, Seoul.

*Korea and World Affairs : A Quarterly Review* : Vol. 1, No. 1.

issued in Spring 1977. Published by Research Center for Peace and Unification, Seoul.

*Journal of Asiatic Studies* : Semiannual, 1958-1963 ; quarterly, 1964-1972 ; semiannual since 1972. Published by Asiatic Research Center, Korea University, Seoul.

*Koreana Quarterly* : Quarterly since 1959.

Published by International Research Center, Seoul.

*Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities* : Quarterly.

Formerly *Bulletin of the Korean Research Center : A Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*. Semiannual since 1960.

Published by Korean Research Center, Seoul.

*Korea Journal* : Monthly since 1961. Published by Korean National Commission for UNESCO, Seoul.

*Korea Observer* : Quarterly since 1968. Published by Academy of Korean Studies, Seoul.

*Asian Economies* : Quarterly since June 1971. Published by Research Institute of Asian Economies, Seoul.

Among the journals listed above, the first two journals are "official or semi-official publications that provide informative discussions and documentary materials on current political and

international problems facing Korea.” Others are more academically oriented and mostly carry articles on humanities and social sciences.

In addition to the journals discussed above, which exclusively deal with Korea, the following academic journals and periodicals carry numerous articles on Korea: *Journal of Asian Studies*, *Foreign Affairs*, *Pacific Affairs*, the *Asian Survey*, the *Pacific Historical Review*, the *China Quarterly*, and the *Far Eastern Survey*.

It should be pointed out that a growing number of books dealing with Korean subjects are being published in the U. S. During the period between 1966 and 1975, 75 books on Korea were published.<sup>12)</sup> About a half of them were concerned with Korean history and politics. These books can be located through *Subject Guide to Books in Print*, 1957-.

There are also several monographic series dealing with Korea. Center for Korean Studies at Western Michigan University publishes *Korean Studies Series*, mentioned in the previous chapter. The sixth of the series was published in 1979 under the title of *The United States and Korea: American-Korean Relations, 1866-1976*.

Korean Studies Institute in America (East Grand Forks, Minn.) began to publish *Korean Cultural Studies Series* in 1977. It seems that this series is duplicating the following two similar series which are published in Korea; one is *Korean Cultural Series* published by Yonsei University since 1962, and the other is *Korean Culture Series* published by International Cultural Foundation in Seoul since 1970. Although the above

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12) C. I. Eugene Kim, p. 84, Table 1.

three series often overlap each other in content, they provide abundant information on Korean folk literature, folktales, social life and customs, and so forth, which will be valuable to historians and anthropologists who are interested in Korean subjects.

And Center for Korean Studies at University of Hawaii publishes *Occasional Papers of the Center for Korean Studies* since March 1973. The tenth of the series was published in 1980 under the title of *Japanese Sources on Korea in Hawaii*, which will be mentioned later.

In addition, there are two more monograph series which are published in Korea and bear the same name, *Korean Studies Series*. The one is published by Korean Research Center and the other is by the Institute of Social Sciences at Seoul National University. Korean Research Center published its fifty-second issue of the *Series* in 1985 and the Institute of Social Sciences published the fifth volume in 1981. The two monograph series above are mostly in Korean but contain works written in English authored by Korean and non-Korean scholars. For example, the fifty-second issue of the Korean Research Center's *Korean Studies Series* is *The Sino-North Korean Relation, 1945-1984*, written by Hak-joon Kim.

One documentary communication medium which should not be overlooked in the field of Korean studies is doctoral dissertations. The number of doctoral dissertations on Korea reached a total of 366 in 1975, encompassing 21 different academic disciplines.<sup>13)</sup> Political science, economics, education, and history are the

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13) *Ibid*, pp. 85-86, Table 2.

fields where most of the dissertations were written. Interestingly, more than 90% of these doctoral dissertations were written by Korean-born scholars. There is no doubt that the increased doctoral dissertations on Korea contributed much to the expansion of the Korean studies field.

#### IV. BIBLIOGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION

##### 1. Guides

*Korean Studies Today : Development and States of the Field* (ed. by Lee, Sung-nyong, Seoul, Institute of Asian Studies, Seoul National University, 1970, p. 349) is an excellent guide to Korean studies. Mainly designed for the foreign scholars interested in Korean studies, this book contains lengthy review articles on the current state of arts of the following fourteen fields by the authorities: religion, philosophy, linguistics, classical literature, modern literature, ancient arts, traditional music, dramatic arts, customs and folklore, history, traditional political and legal systems, economy, sociology and science. This guide is "very valuable, particularly for a study of traditional culture and history of Korea, but weak on social science fields for the contemporary period."<sup>14)</sup>

Although it is obviously out of date now, *Korean Studies Guide* (comp. for Institute of East Asiatic Studies, University of California by B. Hazard, Jr. and others, edited by Richard

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14) Han-Kyo Kim, p. 7.



Marcus, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1954, 220p.) is still the most useful and readily available studies guide. It is an annotated guide to 491 selected reference works and sources in Japanese, Korean and western languages on Korea, arranged by major topics. It contains seventeen chapters under these headings : Libraries, General Bibliography, and Periodicals ; Reference Materials ; Geography ; Art and Archaeology ; General History ; Ancient Korea ; Three Kingdoms and Unified Silla, Koryo ; Yi Dynasty ; Government, Economics, and Recent History ; Sociology ; Religion and philosophy ; Music ; Language ; Literature ; Education ; Special Reference Materials and Addenda. Each chapter has a brief survey followed by a carefully annotated bibliography. Its "introductory essays and annotations, especially those on primary sources for historical research, exemplify one of the best scholarly endeavors in Korean studies in the West" in the 1950s.

*Studies on Korea: A Scholar's Guide* (ed. by Han-Kyo Kim, Honolulu, The University Press of Hawaii, 1980, 438p.) is a most comprehensive and up-to-date study guide currently available. This guide remedies the badly needed up-dating of *Korea Studies Guide*, mentioned just above. It contains sixteen chapters which correspond to customary academic disciplines : Bibliographies, Handbooks, Journals, and other Publications ; Archaeology ; History ; Philosophy and Religion ; Language and Linguistics ; Literature and Folklore ; Art, Music, and Drama ; Education ; Geography and Natural Environment ; People, Family, and Society ; The Economic System ; Government and Politics ; The Legal System ; International Relations and National Reunification ; North Korea ; Russian

Language Materials. Each chapter, prepared by distinguished Korea specialist, begins with a scholarly survey of the subject and the state of scholarship, followed by an annotated bibliography. "Each bibliography is subdivided by categories that vary from chapter to chapter: topics, periods, or types of publications and materials (p. xix)." Appendix includes a chronological list of the rulers of various Korean dynasties and other ruling entities. An author index is provided. This guide can be of a great help to those Koreanists who have special interest in North Korea and Russian language materials on Korea since the guide establishes separate chapters on those subjects.

## 2. Bibliographies

An indispensable bibliographic source to consult in the field of Korean studies is the *Bibliography of Asian Studies* (BAS), though its time lag is a flaw. It lists scholarly monographs, articles and doctoral dissertations in western languages concerned with Asia and is arranged by region, country, and subject. Its listed entries reveal a heavy emphasis on history, humanities, and social sciences. *BAS* indexes several English-language periodicals relevant to Korean studies published both in Korea and in the U. S. But, many English-language periodicals, especially those published in Korea are still not covered by *BAS*. It will be a great help to the academics interested in Korean studies to have a current comprehensive bibliographic source which indexes the articles that deal with Korea from the western language periodicals. Because of the lack of a comprehensive index to

current materials and incomprehensiveness of *BAS* in its coverage of Korea, it is important to use other general bibliographic sources such as *Social Sciences Index*, 1974-; *Humanities Index*, 1974-; *Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information Service*, 1915-; and *Social Sciences Citation Index*, 1973-.

In contrast to the current materials, the bibliographic control of the retrospective materials is relatively adequate.

The first of the bibliographies which cover retrospective materials is Maurice Courant's *Bibliographie Coreenne* (Paris, E. Leroux, 1894-1896. Supplement 1901. Reprinted in the U.S. by B. Franklin, New York, 1966). It is a four-volume bibliography of 3200 Korean books in 1894-1901. It includes an introductory essay on Korean literature, libraries and so forth. This monumental work remains a valuable bibliographic guide for any serious student of Korean history and traditional culture.

A second bibliography is *Publications on Korea in the Era of Political Revolutions, 1959-1963, a Selected Bibliography* (comp. by Chung Yong Sun, Detroit, Korea Research and Publication, Inc. 1965, x, 117 p.). It lists 967 titles of the books and periodicals (1959-1963) with occasional short annotations.

There are also two more bibliographies on Korea compiled by Korean students of library science at Catholic University of America as their master's theses at the end of 1960s. The one is Soon-hi Lee's "Korea: A Selected Bibliography in Western Languages, 1950-58"; and the other is Key-Paik Yang's "Reference Guide to Korean Materials, 1945-1959".

Deserving of special mention among the bibliographies which

cover retrospective materials is *Korea: An Analytical Guide to Bibliographies* (ed. by Hesung Chun Koh, New Haven, Human Relations Area Files Press, 1971, xviii, 334 p.). This bibliography, a seminal work designed to utilize a computerized system of information retrieval, contains 500 bibliographies published between 1896 and 1970 in eight languages. The editor states its purpose as follows: "to serve social science researchers and to present the most comprehensive bibliography of bibliographies on Korean studies ..."

Besides the general retrospective bibliographies on Korean studies described above, there are significant number of specialized bibliographies, which clearly indicate the growing maturity of the Korean studies as a field of intellectual inquiry. They cover such diverse topics or disciplinary areas as the Korean War (Blanchard, Carroll H. *Korean War Bibliography and Maps of Korea*. Albany, N. Y., Korean Conflict Research Foundation, [1964?], 181 p.); social sciences (United States. Bureau of the Census. *Bibliography of Social Science Periodicals and Monograph Series: Republic of Korea, 1945-61*. Washington: Foreign Manpower Research Office, Bureau of the Census, 1962, 48 p.); economy (Yoo, Young Hyun. "A Selected Bibliography of Materials on Korean Economy." In Joseph S. Chung (ed.) *Korea: Patterns of Economic Development*. Kalamazoo, Korea Research and Publications, 1966, pp. 201-241.); history (Henthorn, William E. *Guide to Reference and Research Materials on Korean History: An Annotated Bibliography*. Honolulu, East-West Center, 1968, 152 p.); the late Yi dynasty period (Lew, Young Ick. *Korea on the Eve of Japanese Annexation*. Seoul, 1967.

194 p. ) ; Japanese archives on Korea (Nahm, Andrew C. comp. *Japanese Penetration of Korea, 1894-1910 : A Checklist of Japanese Archives in the Hoover Institution*. Hoover Institution Bibliographical Series, no. 5. Stanford Hoover Institution, Stanford University, 1959. 103 p. ) ; public administration (Bark, Dong-Suh and Yoon, Jai-Poong. *Bibliography of Korean Public Administration, September 1945-April 1966*. Seoul, 1966. Reproduced by US Operations Mission to Korea. 174 p. ) ; anthropology (Knez, Eugene I. and Swanson, Chang-su, *A Selected and Annotated Bibliography of Korean Anthropology*. Seoul, Taehan Min'guk Kukhoe Tosogwan, 1968. ) ; literature (Wood, Robert S. "Korean Literature : A Comprehensive Bibliography in English," *Korea Journal* 8, March 1968, pp. 30-34. ) ; music (Song, Bang-song, *An Annotated Bibliography of Korean Music*. Providence, R. I., Asian Music publications, Brown University, 1971, 251 p. ) ; North Korea (United States. Department of the Army. *Communist North Korea : A Bibliographical Survey*. DA Pamphlet 550-11. Washington : 1971. 130 p. ) ; Japanese works on Korea (Song, Minako I. and Matsui Masato. comp. *Japanese Sources on Korea in Hawaii*. Honolulu : Center for Korean Studies, University of Hawaii, 1980. 279 p. ). "The quality and the usefulness of these works vary as much as the topics under their coverage. Nevertheless, these bibliographies, in addition to those appended to many scholarly publications on Korea, constitute an impressive variety and scope of bibliographic aids available in recent years."<sup>15)</sup>

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15) *Ibid*, p. 2.

It is important not to overlook that there are sizeable number of English-language bibliographies on Korea published in Korea. One of them is the *Bibliography of Korean Studies : a Bibliographical Guide to Korean Publications on Korean Studies* (comp. by Koryo taehakkyo, Asea munje yon'guso, Seoul, Asiatic Research Center, Korea University, 1961-). Its volume one lists 863 books and articles published between 1945 and 1958, and volume 2 (1965) covers the period between 1959 and 1962. It is not known whether or not supplementary volumes have been published since 1965.

Another important bibliography is *The First Section of a Revised and Annotated Bibliography of Western Literature on Korea from the Earliest Times until 1950 Based on Horace G. Underwood's "Partial Bibliography of Occidental Literature on Korea"* (comp. by Godfrey St. George Montague Gompertz, Korea, Royal Asiatic Society, Korea Branch, 1963, 263 p.). This long-named bibliography is published as the 40th volume of the *Transactions of the Korean Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* and lists 2,276 titles of the books and periodicals.

There are two noteworthy bibliographies which index the articles from western language periodicals only. The one is the *List of Articles on Korea in the Western Languages* (comp. by Kang Sang-un, Seoul, T'amgudang, 1969, 13, 192 p.). It lists chronologically "all articles concerning Korean affairs written in foreign languages and published in Korea and abroad covering period from 1890-1964." The other is *An Index to English Periodical Literature Published in Korea, 1945-66* (Seoul, The Korean Research

Center, 1967, 153 p.). The title is self-explanatory and it is regrettable that it has not continued its indexing service since 1966.

Among the more recent publications, *Han'gukhak Charyo Sonjong Mongnok* [A Selected Catalog of Publications for Korean Studies Printed in Korea] (Seoul, Korean Library Association, 1986, 331 p.) deserves mention here. This catalog lists publications in various categories such as general books, doctoral dissertations, master's thesis, serial publication and general books written in English. In each category, materials are subdivided by Korean Decimal Classification System. Although the listed materials are mostly in Korean, this catalog is useful bibliographic aid to foreigners because of its inclusion of English-language publications in Korea.

Not unlike current bibliographies, quite frequently are found retrospective bibliographies on Korea as part of bibliographic works on Asia or East Asia. Bernard S. Silberman's *Japan and Korea: A Critical Bibliography* (Tucson: University of Arizona, 1962, 120 p.) and Raymond Nunn's *Asia; A Selected and Annotated Guide to Reference Works* (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1971, 233 p.) are two notable examples of such bibliographies.

Non-book materials were not overlooked by the compilers of bibliographies. *Films for Korean Studies: A Preliminary Bibliography* (comp. by Chaesoon T. Youngs, Honolulu, Educational Communications and Technology, University of Hawaii, 1977, 8, 100 l.) is an alphabetical listing of films dealing with Korea. It not only gives a summary of each film listed but also has a subject index.

As previously mentioned, doctoral dissertations are important media of the documentary communication. The bibliographic control for this medium is well organized. Doctoral dissertations, of course, can be located through *Comprehensive Dissertation Index* and *Dissertation Abstracts International*. However, Frank J. Shulman's work narrowed its scope down to the dissertations only concerned with Japan and Korea. It appeared first as *Japan and Korea :An Annotated Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertations in Western Languages, 1877-1969* (Chicago, American Library Association, 1970. xix, 340 p.). Later in 1976, *Doctoral Dissertation on Japan and Korea, 1969-1974 : A Classified Bibliographical Listing of International Research* (Ann Arbor, University Microfilms International, 1976, 78 p.), a supplement volume has been published.

For the search of recent doctoral dissertations, *Doctoral Dissertations on Asia : An Annotated Bibliographical Journal of Current International Research*, which is also compiled by Frank J. Shulman and published semiannually by the Association for Asian Studies since 1975, is a useful bibliographic source.

In addition to indexes and bibliographies, the library catalogs of several institutions with Korean collection are good bibliographic sources one can consult with. The institutions in the U. S. which maintain good collection on Korea are : 1) Library of Congress-Asian Division ; 2) Harvard University -Harvard Yenching Institute ; 3) Mott Research Group-special collection on Korean affairs since 1945- ; 4) University of California, Berkeley-East Asiatic Library, especially Asami Collection of



Yi Dynasty (1392-1910) Korean books and manuscripts ; 5) Columbia University-East Asian Library ; 6) George Washington University-Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies Library ; 7) Yale University-East Asian collection ; 8) University of Pittsburgh-East Asian Library ; 9) University of California, L. A.-Oriental Library ; 10) University of Hawaii-Asia Collection ; 11) University of Washington-East Asian Library ; 12) University of Maryland, College Park-East Asia Collection ; 13) Princeton University-Gest Oriental Library and East Asian Collection ; 14) Rutgers University, The State University of New Jersey-Alexander Library, East Asian Library and 15) Cornell University-Wason Collection.<sup>16)</sup> Among these, the library catalog of the Asami Collection at the University of California at Berkeley is notable. Over 900 titles of Korean printed books, manuscripts, rubbings in about 4,000 fascicles and sheets, and about 60 examples of movable type printing from 17th through 19th century can be searched through *The Asami Library : A Descriptive Catalogue* (comp. by Fang Chao-Ying and ed. by Elizabeth Huff, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1969, x, 424 p.).

## CONCLUSION

From what we have examined so far, we can draw two conclusions. Firstly, Korean studies in the U. S. is strong in the

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16) *Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers*, 7th ed. Detroit, Gale Research, 1982.

field of social sciences : Korea's political, economic and social conditions and her history have been well studied. However, the area of humanities such as painting, sculpture, music, dance, folklore, and religion have been grossly neglected. Secondly, with regard to the bibliographic organization in the field of Korean studies, indexing and abstracting service for the current materials are very poor and requires a definite improvement. For the bibliographic control of the retrospective materials, it is rather adequate until 1963 ; however, those published after that year are still waiting to be bibliographically organized.

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## 미국에서의 한국학관계 문헌의 서지적 통정에 관한 연구

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종래에는 중국이나 일본에 관한 연구에 종속되어 부가적인 것으로 취급되어 오던 한국학이 한국의 선진 공업국화와 경제적인 국제 지위의 향상에 힘입어 한국 연구가 세계적으로 활발히 진행되고 있다. 이제 본고를 통해 서방국가 중에서는 한국 연구에 가장 앞서 있다고 할 수 있는 미국에서의 한국학의 발달 과정을 살펴보고 한국학에 종사하는 학자·전문인들의 단체에는 어떤 것이 존재하며, 또한 이들 전문인들의 공식적 커뮤니케이션 경로로서의 1차 학술잡지, 단행본, 총서, 박사학위 논문 등의 현황을 구체적으로 고찰하였다. 또한 한국학을 연구하는 학자·전문인들의 연구의 결실이라고 할 수 있는 1차 자료들이 정보의 재생산과 효과적인 정보 활용을 위해 서지적인 통정이 조직적으로 이루어지고 있는가를 고찰하기 위하여 현존하는 연구안내서, 서지, 그리고 한국관계 자료를 소장하고 있는 미국의 저명한 도서관과 그 도서관에서 발행하고 있거나 이미 발행한 장서목록 등을 구체적으로 상술하였다.

본 연구를 통해 첫째, 미국에서의 한국학은 한국의 정치, 경제, 사회, 역사 등 사회과학 분야에서는 강세를 보이고 있으나, 회화, 조각, 무용, 민속, 그리고 종교와 같은 인문과학 분야에서의 한국학은 매우 미미한 것임을 알 수가 있었다. 둘째로, 미국의 한국학 관계자료의 서지적 통정면에서는 현행서지와 초록서비스는 거의 부재의 상태임이 드러났다. 따라서 한국학 관계자료의 신속한 접근을 위한 현행서지나 색인서비스가 이루어져야 한다는 것이 밝혀졌다고 하겠다.

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