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**MEETING SUMMARY NORTH AMERICAN COORDINATING COUNCIL
ON JAPANESE LIBRARY RESOURCES
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARIES REGENSTEIN LIBRARY, JRL 207
September 17-18, 2010**

*Electronic versions of distributed reports are linked from the NCC Website
<http://www.nccjapan.org>*

Present were: Keiko Yokota-Carter, NCC Chair (University of Washington), Victoria Bestor, NCC Executive Director (Harvard University), Council Members: Michael Bourdaghs (University of Chicago), Ken Ito (University of Michigan), Michiko Ito (University of Kansas), Dawn Lawson (New York University), Patricia Maclachlan (University of Texas, Austin), Setsuko Noguchi Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC), Fabiano Rocha (University of Toronto), Peter Young (Library of Congress). Observers were: Sarah Arehart, (University of Chicago), Yukiko Menda (Japanese Consulate General of Chicago), Margaret Mihori (JUSFC), Eizaburo Okuizumi (University of Chicago), and Sem Sutter, (University of Chicago).

Keiko Yokota-Carter, NCC Chair, and Sem Sutter, Associate Director for Collections, University of Chicago Libraries, made Welcoming Remarks.

Reports from Funding Agencies, Organizational Representatives, NCC Committees and Task Forces:

Margaret Mihori reported on behalf of the Japan-United States Friendship Commission and CULCON. The *CULCON Joint Statement* was distributed to members prior to the meeting. In addition she reported that a CULCON Symposium will take place in Washington DC on May 4, 2011 with the theme "Building US-Japan Smart Power." One of the major sessions will be on education as an economic issue. Members suggested Associate Librarian of Congress Deanna Marcum as an excellent speaker on that subject. There will be invited speakers from both the US and Japan.

She also reported that the annual JUSFC Meeting had taken place on September 14th and that the JUSFC budget will be even tighter than usual during 2011. The JUSFC granted NCC's request to revise MVS guidelines to allow for a two-tiered system that allows up to 40% of MVS funds to be used by smaller institutions with a lower cost-share of 20% (those with an annual Japanese materials budget of under \$10,000). All other terms of MVS will remain as they have been. NCC will advertise this new option for the current grant year; however it was noted that announcements for MVS have already gone out and the printed announcement in the AAS Newsletter will not carry this new provision. Updated notices will be sent to all the online lists.

NCC is scheduled to next apply to JUSFC in 2011 for a three-year grant for 2012-13, 13-14 and 14-15 and was encouraged to think strategically about every aspect of the budget. Margaret concluded by announcing that Eric Gangloff's official retirement date is scheduled for June 30, 2011. There will be a reception at the AAS on Saturday, April 2, 2011.

Discussion of the **Japan Foundation and Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership** was deferred until later in the meeting.

Ken Ito reported on behalf of the **Northeast Asia Council (NEAC) of the AAS**. Funding continues to be very tight and there are many more worthy projects than can be funded. NCC thanked NEAC for its recent funding to support faculty and graduate student participation in the Third Decade (3-D) Conference.

Peter Young gave the ***Library of Congress (LC) Report***, which highlighted a number of key accomplishments since the last meeting. A meeting of the World Digital Library, in collaboration with UNESCO, was held at LC in June; of the 94 partner organizations, representatives from 60-70 countries participated. LC is the primary agency supporting the WDL's organizing committee. Its Website contains world cultural treasures in digital form functioning in six languages. The site has a huge number of partners and hits, with dramatic increases in usage.

The Fifth China-North American Library Conference took place in Beijing September 8-12, 2010, with the theme of sharing digital resources. Held at the National Library of China, it was planned by a coordinating group that met monthly beginning in January via conference call. The conference was attended by 125, 54 from North America. NCC discussed that conference as a model for US/North American—Japanese institutions, or regionally between North America and East Asia. NCC has been planning to hold a major international library conference in Japan (probably in 2012) and further study should be made of the China-North American model.

LC is working on an expanded array of cooperative digitization projects on Japan. The National Diet Library is interested in digitizing core content from captured “enemy” documentation brought to the US after the end of WWII. A year of negotiation and a memorandum of understanding have resulted in an agreement for which *Internet Archive* will serve as the contractor.

Among LC's major recent public lectures and exhibits was the 150th anniversary of the 1860 diplomatic visit of 77 samurai, the first Japanese delegation to visit the US. The celebration featured material currently in LC's collection and was seen by a sell-out crowd. A major upcoming event will be the Sept 21st celebration of the Japanese collections at LC past, present, & future symposium, honoring collections built since the early 1900s.

LC is urging Congress to fund additional storage at Fort Meade. LC needs a \$14M appropriation for construction; LC's stacks are current 110% full, containing over 148 million items.

LC's leadership in digital archiving has recently taken on the challenge of developing the “Twitter Archive” acquired in April 2010. A planning committee is working to determine issues such as where the Twitter Archive “lives,” how it is updated, and how it will be made available to users. Discussion focused on the Twitter Archive and its usefulness for social

science and data tracking. There are also drawbacks to using the Twitter Archive for research because much of Twitter's traffic is in the form of shortened URLs that would lose content without full reference to Internet sources. This collection prompts new thoughts on curation and stewardship (providing access and context) vs. preservation (merely saving the data), challenging traditional concepts of library information management.

The ***Council on East Asian Libraries (CEAL)*** report was given by Haruko Nakamura. At the coming CEAL meeting in March 2011 there will be a combined meeting of the committees for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean Materials. The first session will look at Korean resources in Japan. Session II will be on East Asian Librarianship and Border Crossing Collection Development and Management. The full agenda is still in formation as is the timing of the CEAL meetings due to AAS's expansion of the panel schedule to Thursday morning.

Yoshiro Kato gave his first ***Japan Liaison's Report***. He began by expressing his commitment to work for future training programs for Japanese studies librarians and deepening NCC's collaboration with sister-organizations in Japan such as JANUL (the Japanese Association of National University Libraries) and JASPUL (the Japanese Association of Public University Libraries). He encouraged expansion of librarian exchange programs such as that which Keio currently has with University of Toronto.

Discussion also focused on the frequent problems of visitors to Japanese university libraries who are confronted with policies that make it quite difficult to get assistance or access to the materials they need for research. Institutions tend to have very individual guidelines and different standards rather than a centralized system. Developing an online Directory to Japanese Research Libraries and Institutions is a plan for NCC's expanded Website (to be discussed later). The notion of a directory to Japanese library policies was suggested at 3-D. It was mentioned that the SHARES program (originally created by RLG and now a part of OCLC) allows library cardholders from participating institutions to use facilities in their network; perhaps SHARES would be a good system to examine when thinking about a similar system in Japan.

The recent *Chronicle of Higher Education* article (Sept. 8th <http://chronicle.com/article/A-Slow-Start-for-Japans-Ef/124346/>) on the problems of Japanese higher education in developing the "Global 30's" English Language curriculum at the graduate level was discussed. In NCC's goal of trying to encourage greater access to Japanese university libraries, the Global 30 might be an excellent target group of collaborators. It was also suggested that CULCON be encouraged to bring more Japanese undergraduates to the US. The idea of creating a reverse Bridging Foundation was reportedly raised at a recent CULCON Meeting.

The Report of the ***Digital Resources Committee (DRC)*** was given by Dawn Lawson. DRC plans to create a toolkit for individuals and institutions that want to form their own digital resource consortia written by librarians who have successfully developed such consortia. Further discussion on digital resources was deferred to the 3-D Conference review session.

The ***ILL/DD Committee Report*** was given by ILL/DD co-chair Michiko Ito, who spoke about the potential abandoning of technological platforms upon which the Global ILL Framework relies. Specifically discussion focused on soliciting letters of support for the continued use of the ISO protocols by OCLC for transactions with Japanese libraries, and the plans of NII to discontinue the original format of WebCat which works much better than subsequent formats for ILL/DD requests from abroad. NCC will work with the ILL/DD Co-chairs, Michiko Ito and Lars Leon, to develop a letter to OCLC advocating the continuation of the ISO protocols and will also encourage Japanese colleagues in JANUL and JASPUL and colleagues in Canada, Europe and Australia to write in support of the continued need for the ISO protocols.

The ***Image Use Protocol Task Force Report*** was given by co-chair Fabiano Rocha. A number of successful IUP Workshops were offered in the last year, including those at the Japanese Studies Association of Australia (JSAA), the European Association of Japanese Resource Specialists (EAJRS), the University of Toronto, and the University of Hawaii. In addition an IUP Toolkit was created to aid librarians and faculty in offering their own IUP Workshops.

The task force has officially completed its work and its term ended on June 30, 2010; however there is an ongoing need for a group to oversee the Website and develop new IUP services. An IUP Working Group was created later in the meeting to oversee future IUP developments. One important area of need for IUP is in the use of photographs. There was also a request for IUP materials related to the use of moving images, including film clips and/or sound clips, especially for teaching purposes. It was suggested that several experts in these areas be located and asked to join the IUP working group.

Setsuko Noguchi gave the ***Librarian Professional Development Committee (LPDC)*** report, with additional discussion from Fabiano Rocha, who has created a Canadian task force to plan an international librarian training seminar in Toronto in 2012, prior to the AAS Annual Meeting. The program is intended for junior Japanese studies librarians and other East Asia librarians who are responsible for Japanese holdings but not necessarily fluent in Japanese language. University of Toronto will apply to the Japan Foundation's Grant Program for Intellectual Exchange Conferences in Canada. It was noted that this is not an NCC task force; rather it is an independent Canadian initiative in which NCC is playing a supporting and collaborating role similar to the role NCC played with the Tenri Workshops.

The ***Multi-Volume Sets (MVS) Project Report*** was given by Michael Bourdaghs. The annual MVS meeting was in February in Cambridge at which a total of 13 grants were made to 7 institutions. Extended discussions addressed whether MVS should change its criteria to serve a wider range of institutions. At the 3-D conference, people self-selected to attend the MVS breakout session from one of three choices, and most of those at the MVS sessions wanted to see change. The overwhelming suggestion was to use MVS funds to support a national strategy of shared digital resources that could be used by smaller libraries and individual users. A recommendation to create a two-tiered system to accommodate different size institutions was also strongly endorsed and has since been approved by the JUSFC, making the two-tiered model immediately available. From the 2010-11 grant year 40% of funds will be reserved for

smaller schools (with less than \$10,000 in annual Japanese materials budgets) with a 20% cost-sharing requirement.

A discussion followed about future strategies for MVS funding. Margaret Mihori encouraged NCC to think very strategically about their next funding proposal and to consider every aspect, including MVS, to be on the table. If NCC were to propose that MVS be switched in part or wholly to support of digital resources, the questions was raised about how institutions might view a grant that allowed three-years' access to digital collections that might not be extended by their home institution. Other grants have stipulated that an institution make a commitment to support a project beyond the life of the grant. For example, in the past Japan Foundation and Luce Foundation funded the creation of faculty lines that in principle were expected to be ongoing incremental positions. It was recommended that such a sustainability clause should be included in any future NCC grants for digital licenses.

Another issue is the distribution of acquisitions resources and the transition from print to digital materials. Currently, digital licensing options tend to be for a set amount of time (ordering from a menu vs. a la carte) by purchase of site licenses for the resource. There is a need for a broader range of options to expand access by permeating the wall in the current business model. An alternative might be to offer individual site licenses across institutions open to everyone. Pricing policy is the ultimate negotiating factor that everyone is struggling with, and if NCC had the equivalent of the current MVS funding behind them they could use that clout to speak on behalf of academic institutions in expanding the range, target audiences and types of licenses available.

The question was raised about the need for basic Japanese resources at institutions with small or non-existent Japan studies collections. The Japan Foundation discontinued its grants for basic sets of library materials and there is no other source for new programs. The JUSFC cannot step in to provide funding, and MVS was not intended for funding this kind of resource. NCC will continue its efforts to find alternate sources for providing such materials to new Japanese studies programs. The Nippon Foundation's 100 Books Project was cited as a similar effort, and possibly Nippon Foundation would be interested in working with Japanese publishers to make basic Japanese resources more available abroad. Council members suggested that NCC recommend that the Nippon Foundation create a Japanese equivalent to the 100 Books for key Japanese resources. A focus group of scholars could easily be formed to help compile a list of the key materials to be on a list from which applicants might apply as they do with the 100 Books.

As of July 1, 2010, Hitoshi Kamada of University of Arizona was scheduled to become MVS co-chair for the coming year; however he has returned to Japan. Therefore Mari Nakahara of Library of Congress has assumed the position of MVS co-chair for the following two years. Two former co-chairs will return to MVS to assist during 2010-11: Eiichi Ito will work closely with Mari on prescreening, the application process, and data collection, and Kuniko Yamada McVey will serve as a member of MVS's five-member screening committee.

NCC's proposed sessions for **AAS 2011** were discussed. This year regular AAS panels will start on Thursday morning, which presents possible scheduling conflicts for times that CEAL, NEAC, ATJ, IUC, and other groups that hold meetings in conjunction with AAS. Given the new AAS schedule, NCC has proposed to hold a roundtable on E-books and a workshop for faculty. For the E-books roundtable, database creators have been asked to present their new materials. The roundtable will be used to encourage their consideration of new business models for individual users.

An additional point was made about many aggregated databases. Some providers seem to continually expand the size of their databases. For many users there might be greater demand for smaller, more specialized datasets. Some aggregators have been asked to separate out their huge databases, since many users need only one small portion. For such users a dictionary embedded within a large database may be very difficult to find; whereas if databases are disaggregated, key components might be more widely recognized and used. This is another example of the need to create business models for small universities and may be an important discussion that can be carried on in NCC's roundtable.

NCC members began a discussion of the recommendations that came from its March 22-23, 2010 **3-D (Third Decade) Conference**. While NCC does not immediately have funds to initiate many of the major recommendations of 3-D, the first phase of the expansion of the **NCC Website** will be undertaken with existing part-time hourly staff. Initial steps on the Website redesign have begun with the streamlining of NCC URLs. The initial pilot phase, using existing funding, will be completed during this fiscal year by June 30, 2011. During that time, a new task force will be formed to review 3D Website-related recommendations, prioritize goals, assign projects, and begin working with international collaborators. Working with NCC staff, the task force will launch the pilot phase of the site. A key component in the pilot phase will be more tightly focusing the Website on an audience of faculty, students and librarians who are not Japan specialists. To reach the target audiences the Website needs to provide very easy, clickable access, focused on users. It is especially important to create pathways for those different types of users (Japanese studies faculty, students – both graduate and undergraduates, librarians who do not read Japanese, and the general public).

Because the vast majority of the 3-D recommended projects have a major web component, the first phase of Website re-development will provide an important foundation for other recommendations. New Website components initiated in the future will be implemented in tandem with other 3-D recommendations. As the first phase of Website redevelopment proceeds, NCC will simultaneously be working on funding to build incremental portions of the site and working with the task force to define a timeline for implementation of specific web products with an eye to making all web resources flexible, expandable, iterative, and participatory. The Website and its products will anticipate and facilitate NCC's future directions, making the site an alive, interactive, growing product of NCC's vision.

Other specific Website-related recommendations included:

- Making the NCC Website a true clearinghouse for Japan-related information for users interested in Japan.
- Making the NCC Website a major hub for online Japan-related instruction by coordinating the creation of LibGuides and other materials, which will help minimize redundancy and free librarians to create more specialized LibGuides that highlight the special characteristics of their collections.
- Developing a directory to Japanese academic libraries, archives, and research facilities, and their access and affiliation policies for potential researchers. The site should include downloadable bilingual templates for applying for researcher status (NCC's IUP Website offers an excellent model of a Website template for this project).
- Targeting resources for non-EA librarians at smaller institutions who are not yet fully familiar with NCC and other Japan-related services, and for ILL librarians who do not read Japanese.
- Developing new components in bilingual formats with robust support services and searching capacity.
- Providing online instructional support for new digital resources, and for "very large" Japanese databases with "open access" including systems such as the Japanese Institutional Repository Database Online (JAIRO).
- Making the broad needs of social scientists for databases and public opinion data a key part of Website development plans.
- Producing online tutorials to train grad students to use digital resources in their future teaching.
- Creating multi-media instructional components developed for new visual and digitally focused users making use of the full range of social networking capacities including Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and online chat reference services.

Participants were each asked to comment on aspects of the 3-D Conference and NCC services that are of particular import to them. Faculty participants began the round-robin discussion.

Michael Bourdaghs, University of Chicago: NCC is changing, and this is an especially important transitional period. Before he joined the NCC Council MVS was the sum total of his reference to NCC. MVS is a program he has fondness for because of his excitement in seeing wonderful rare sets coming to the US and being available from interlibrary loan. Chicago has a wonderful library and all of the resources he could want are at his fingertips, but he realizes that few faculty are blessed with the same set of circumstances.

NCC's Image Use Protocol project has been extremely useful to faculty everywhere and will continue to be an enormous resource. The IUP solved an important need in an elegant and user-friendly way. IUP is a perfect example of the kind of needs that are out there for which NCC has provided expert intervention to clearly define the communal problem and create services to fill that need. There is a need for other such services that no organization but NCC will tackle. 3-D pointed the direction to some problems faced by the broadest range of faculty and students that NCC may be able to solve during the coming decade.

Patricia Maclachlan, University of Texas-Austin: Representing the social sciences and a university that is resource-poor in East Asia, she brings many challenges to NCC. UT has just produced a list of \$1.2 million worth of journals that must be cut; the Asian studies section alone is a page and a half long. This is an increasing reality among many public institutions. In examining how to build resources for the future, it is clear that out of necessity, the majority of new resources must be digital. After assuming her position on the NCC she polled her Japan faculty-colleagues at UT. All of them said that when push comes to shove, they want the digital databases over the physical books because they can build teaching around digital resources, which are also good for language instructors.

As was pointed out at 3-D, there continues to be a need for NCC to expand resources for the social sciences; it is especially important that the social science audience be part of NCC's Website redesign.

Ken Ito, University of Michigan: This meeting has been a great resource and made him think about many applications to his day-to-day work. NCC is grappling with issues that we are still figuring out, such as what digital resources will look like in 10 years. It is essential to think about how to train students at smaller institutions, and how to continue to support them.

However, as a scholar and user of MVS he hopes to see it continue. The idea that the MVS collection has created something that will be used by unknown numbers of scholars in the future is very important. Library collections are not just about building for the moment, but for generations to come. The foresight to collect for the future makes new research possible, and that is always part of the discussion at NCC.

Yoshiro Kato, NCC Japan Liaison (Keio University): Generally speaking, all services have a life cycle. NCC tries to grow and follow cycles in the field and as an organization it has reached a period of maturity. Each project has a cycle of creation, maturity, and ending. It's important to examine how long and how much each project deserves to be sustained so that NCC and its collaborators can move on to providing the most needed services in the future.

Eizaburo Okuizumi, University of Chicago Library (observer): Since 1993 Chicago has received 23 MVS titles costing more than ¥23 million. Scholars come to U-Chicago specifically to use MVS materials. Many MVS volumes don't have an index, and by having MVS sets at a major collection like U-Chicago users can receive the support services provided by Chicago's library staff. Finally, because of the physical format of MVS collections, everyone can go to the stacks to see the titles on the shelf with works on similar subjects. It is an irreplaceable benefit to patrons. He and his colleagues want to see NCC continue to provide MVS services.

Dawn Lawson, NYU: Always finds it exciting to be out of the office and at a meeting like this, because it's a great way to get ideas. Plans for making the NCC Website better are really exciting; it would be nice if the first Website task force meeting were a Skype conference call.

She is particularly moved by testimonials of how NCC has helped users and would like to see the Website be very inclusive, with YouTube clips, a hub for LibGuides which can be managed

using LibGuides' locker box template function, so that when one thing changes, it all can be updated. Perhaps to get the LibGuide hub started NCC should ask JUSFC to immediately fund the purchase of a LibGuide subscription for NCC.

Michiko Ito, University of Kansas: As a Japanese librarian from a small institution and co-chair of the Global ILL Framework she worries that WebCat may be gone soon and that OCLC has said they will terminate the ISO protocols. Both of these are resources essential to GIF. NCC agreed to work with Michiko and ILL/DD co-chair Lars Leon in drafting a letter on behalf of Japanese materials users encouraging OCLC to continue the ISO protocols and to ask OCLC to better consult users as they determine timelines for the adoption of new platforms or the discontinuation of services (similar letters should be sent by colleagues in Japan and elsewhere abroad).

NCC's Website is GIF's major information hub and needs to be at the top of NCC's priority list for redesign. It was agreed that the ILL/DD committee will be the first focus for Website upgrades.

Haruko Nakamura, Yale University: She always likes to hear faculty saying that they learned so much from NCC once they get involved; NCC should survey past faculty-members to hear stories about how their research and teaching changed after learning more from NCC.

Additional surveys on MVS would be valuable. In 2000, it was found that ILL statistics were not broadly kept; also there were often not records kept on materials locally available and on the stacks. However, local circulation statistics would be useful and perhaps improvements in technology and tracking make that possible. In advance of NCC's reapplication to JUSFC for its next three year grant, NCC should poll MVS institutions to ask how faculty have used MVS over time. There are two sets of needs for the money current allocated to MVS: smaller schools need to have access to databases, but strong user-statistics may also support continued funding of the physical volumes traditionally part of MVS. Perhaps NCC should propose a different two-tiered strategy targeting wealthier schools for traditional MVS grants and helping to make databases and more basic materials available to smaller institutions.

Fabiano Rocha, University of Toronto: We need to strike a balance between building collections like MVS that support high standard research collections, while building audiences and supporting smaller institutions. Access for Canadian users is greatly affected by whether materials are in print or digital. NCC has a dedicated group of people and volunteers who make seemingly impossible tasks possible.

Peter Young, Library of Congress: Funding for public higher education in the US has dropped by 27% in the last year. It's a bleak economic outlook, and institutions are feeling the pain, regardless of size or endowment. In that environment, we cannot expect that area studies will be riding high. That places greater emphasis on institutions and on meta-groups like NCC. Organizations must either evolve or go extinct and will increasingly be challenged on program and service content, policy, and ability to stay abreast of technology.

Part of analyzing who you are as an organization is determining who to partner with, and who your competitors might be. In this environment it is increasingly important to examine which professional associations and partnerships yield better results. NCC serves not just universities, but anyone who might be interested in Japan. In that role there is a constant need to look at how the Website defines its mission, vision, and values. This is a transitional period for all, and NCC needs to focus on transformative projects and services, some of which may not currently be apparent to us. NCC captures a larger need above that of any particular institution, and capturing it and transmitting it is vitally important. NCC is in a position to be able to see what is happening, note what the trends are, gauge what the coming changes are, and develop services to broadly meeting those needs.

Most libraries have been focusing on their collections, almost to distraction, but a library's collection is only illuminated when someone uses it. If collections are not used their value cannot be transferred or reiterated. Anything that NCC can do to develop core programs that involve users is valuable to all. One idea from 3D is to do more to link people, not collections, to know people in a multi-disciplinary universe, to achieve the ultimate goal of libraries, which is to use knowledge to create greater understanding. NCC's position is to help libraries become more valuable in making that bridge, without which we might suffer from isolationism, which may create mistakes and misconceptions that could have global ramifications.

Setsuko Noguchi, Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC): Increasingly we are seeing the benefit of connections between the US and Japan, helping participants to see new ways of operating, promoting an optimistic view of the future. NCC can help push towards this positive future. Setsuko's new position is with CIC, made up of the big 10 universities and University of Chicago. Many of those institutions don't have Japanese bibliographers, and her new role is to serve as Japanese Studies Librarian for three of the member institutions, University of Illinois Champaign-Urbana, University of Minnesota in Minneapolis, and University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Similar to NCC's discussions at 3-D, CIC has been thinking about creating a directory for Japanese studies libraries in the Midwest, and developing a group account for a LibGuide that all can update centrally, including tabs with pages for each institution within the group, to help faculty and students know about available resources. As NCC further develops this idea, NCC should work closely with CIC.

At the conclusion of the first day's business, NCC unanimously voted to award Dr. Eric Gangloff the NCC Lifetime Achievement Award upon his retirement. The award will be presented at the April 2, 2011 JUSFC Reception at the AAS Meetings.

Administrative Updates, New Business, Council Recommendations, Future Planning:

Keiko Yokota-Carter gave a brief **Chair's Report** that focused particularly on the European Association of Japanese Resource Specialists Conference, which she had just attended. Two NCC-related presentations were given at EAJRS. Fabiano Rocha reported on NCC's Image Use Protocol Website completion, on the successful international series of IUP Workshops, and on

the development of the IUP Workshop Templates to enable individual librarians to offer free standing IUP Workshops. Keiko herself spoke at EAJRS about NCC's 3-D Conference and explored further opportunities for international cooperation with members of EAJRS. EAJRS members were also especially interested in NCC's plans for developing Faculty-Librarian Research Teams for institutions with smaller collections, which they believe will be an excellent model to replicate in Europe and globally. Keiko also reported that EAJRS has proposed delegating a representative to NCC to enhance communications and collaborative planning in the future. All agreed that it is an important step in deepening collaborations between EAJRS and NCC. Hamish Todd, Lead Curator of the British Library's Japanese Section, Asian, Pacific and African Collections, was subsequently selected to serve as the first EAJRS representative to the NCC.

In concluding her report, Keiko Yokota-Carter proposed a change to NCC's bylaws to recognize a new NCC affiliate body, the "Working Group." Currently NCC has committees and task forces; working groups will differ from those in that they focus on a single ongoing issue or set of related issues and may maintain an ongoing membership over a long period of years. In contrast NCC Committees have a three-year rotating membership, and task forces are created with a set timeframe and a circumscribed mission to complete. NCC's role in working groups may take a range of forms from direct management, to hosting a working group's webpage, to advocacy, or simple support within the field. The members of the Council unanimously endorsed that bylaw revision.

Victoria Bestor presented the **Executive Director's Report** and circulated NCC's combined expense report for 2009-10. The budget for last year was larger than usual because of the 3-D Conference, and NCC was extremely successful in raising funds and in-kind contributions for 3-D, including the international airfare for most participants, \$5,000 from NEAC for faculty and graduate student participation, and very generous support from the University of Pennsylvania Library which covered one conference luncheon and made a \$750 tax payment to the Sheraton Hotel. Consequently there were funds leftover from the two major grants, the Japan Foundation (for which \$1,490 has been requested for return), and the two JUSFC grants (for annual support and principal funding for the 3-D Conference). In its final reports to JUSFC, NCC will request that some of the remaining funds be used to advance 3-D Conference recommendations, which JUSFC did following the Year 2000 Conference.

Vickey also announced that the Japan Foundation has instructed NCC to apply for the coming round through its Center for Global Partnership (CGP). Fund-raising is proceeding for implementation of 3-D recommendations and will include proposals to CGP and Toshiba International Foundation. For the coming year JUSFC is the only ongoing funding NCC has in hand. Part of the JUSFC grant earmarks funding for part time staff, which during 2010-11 will undertake the pilot phase of Website redesign and upgrade, to create a new foundation for all NCC Web-based services. Two possible part time hires were discussed in that context. One is Akiko Yamagata, a recent MA graduate of the Regional Studies East Asia Program at Harvard, currently working half time at the Harvard Museum. She is bilingual and very familiar with Japanese studies information and may be hired to help coordinate additions to the Website and monitor pages for needed updating and linking to other sites. Hitoshi Kamada has also

been suggested as a part time staff person in Japan. He is returning to Japan after over 10 years as a librarian at the University of Arizona and is a former member of the NCC Council, very familiar with the GIF project and other NCC services. In Japan he will continue to work half time for University of Arizona system serving remotely as the system's only Japanese studies librarian. NCC may hire him to help develop bilingual content for the Website and to provide support for the Global ILL framework. These are both short-term plans that with future funding might evolve into permanent part time positions.

With NCC's deepening international collaborations, travel for the Chair and Executive Director is another area of future budget need. To date, NCC Chairs have made annual acquisitions trips to Japan. As a rule NCC has been able to add on a few days of NCC-related meetings to such trips, paying only the incremental lodging, meals and domestic transportation. However as institutional budgets shrink, travel expenses are not being covered. Future NCC budgets should earmark funds to cover a portion of the international conference participation of officers and key committee chairs and to help support the travel of designated representatives to NCC meetings. It is also vital that an NCC representative take part in key international meetings and conferences. Those would include the European Association of Japanese Resource Specialists Conference (EAJRS, annually in September), the Toshokan Sogoten (in Yokohama each November), the biennial Conference of the Japanese Studies Association of Australia (JSAA, every other July), and an increased number of meetings held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the AAS. Such costs should be included in future grant proposals.

Discussion returned to the **Global ILL Framework**: Essentially there are two communities that need assistance with global ILL: interlibrary loan staff and general faculty users.

The ILL process is usually conducted directly institution-to-institution, in English, using customary OCLC systems. Japanese materials are generally not listed in sources commonly known by ILL staff, and for institutions to recognize Japanese libraries as an ILL source the process must be filtered through the NACSIS catalog system. Participation with Japanese libraries therefore interjects a third element on a different platform using Romanized Japanese text. Most major errors occur within the ILL department and are generally due to problems using Romanization.

The statistical reports available from GIF participants in Japan do not accurately reflect the frequency of successful ILL/DD usage. Rather, the cancellation statistics are somewhat inflated because they are based on the number of transactions, not the number of requests. That is, when making one request, ILL staff can identify multiple institutions, which hold the requested material. The request is sent to Japan. If the first institute declines the request, this it is counted as one [cancelled] transaction. The request will be then sent to the second institution on the request list. If this second institution declines, it will again be counted as a cancelled transaction, and sent to the third institution listed. As a result, 1) although NII's statistics do show the number of successful requests, they are not able to provide the total number of requests, and 2) the total number of transaction does not accurately reflect the number of successful requests made between Japan and North America,

thereby failing to show the actual rate of successful requests through the project.

The possible abandonment of both the ISO Protocols by OCLC and NII's plan to discontinue the original version of its WebCat online catalog would greatly contribute to the difficulties that interlibrary loan staff have in using the GIF system. Some institutions have asked if NCC's ILL/DD Committee could manage Japan-directed ILL transactions for them. That is not possible because ILL is conducted between institutions with OCLC acting as the bank for ILL transactions settling up through OCLC's enormous payments network.

There are a number of concrete ways NCC can expand and simplify GIF-related services on the NCC Website to further help both users and ILL staff. One such plan is to develop a guide to Romanization of Japanese terms. Many small colleges have no library staff with Japanese language proficiency or familiarity in the using of the NACSIS WebCat system; even major libraries sometimes need help in borrowing materials in classical Japanese. In addition it was suggested that the ILL/DD Committee assign a committee member to serve monthly as a GIF reference person, with their name posted on the GIF homepage. The combination of a part time NCC staff member assigned to GIF and a committee member serving as a monthly reference contact could greatly improve GIF services.

The needs for supporting user-training and deepening international collaboration such as the one with JANUL that manages GIF led directly to discussions of **NCC's planned application to CGP**. The current plan for a CGP proposal has three major components: 1) Developing a globally applicable model for faculty-librarian research and teaching teams through systematic training, Internet-based support services and mentoring. Such teams are greatly needed at institutions where Japanese studies are taught but where there are no significant Japanese language collections or Japanese area specialist librarians. 2) Expanding NCC's global collaborative networks to further support existing exchanges and to help to develop new collaborative initiatives that expand Internet-based services to users and promote new models for the distribution of digital resources from Japan to individuals and institutions. 3) Expanding NCC's interactive Website to serve as the platform for new services and as a global clearinghouse for access and use of resources on Japan, creating a virtual community connecting Japanese studies specialists worldwide.

1) Faculty-Librarian Research Teams (FLRT): will be developed through collaboration with regional Japanese studies groups and smaller institutions with long history in Japanese studies. Collaborating institutions are likely to include members of the AsiaNetwork, Associated Kyoto Program (AKP), Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC), Great Lakes College Association (GLCA), the Midwest Conference on Asian Affairs (MCAA), the Oberlin Group, and Southern Japan Seminar (SJS).

Team activities will begin with a 2-3 day workshop attended by teams (generally made up of one or more faculty members, a reference librarian, and an ILL librarian). The first such workshop is planned to take place in the summer of 2011. Each workshop is projected to bring together 5-8 research teams. The number of research teams to be supported has yet to be determined, and workshops may be repeated, as demand requires.

After the initial team-building workshop, teams will be expected to work together locally, supported by an extensive network of online services based on the NCC Website. Each team will also be assigned a Japanese librarian “mentor” in their region. NCC will meet annually with small groups of teams, likely in conjunction with AAS, regional AAS and Japanese Studies meetings, and/or ALA affiliated meetings such as ACRL and the regional ILL groups. The initial project will run three years, and following evaluations, will publish a model that can be replicated in other regions and countries.

To further support Faculty-Librarian Research Teams, NCC plans to apply to a private foundation to establish named research fellowships that could be applied for by teams. Fellowships may support additional travel costs to meetings, subscription fees for databases, short-term research projects, and more advanced training in specific areas of need. In exchange Fellows will be expected to serve the field by developing course materials, giving research talks, offering regional workshops, creating Internet-based resources, serving on committees, and otherwise promoting the faculty-librarian research team model and its services.

2. Strengthening Global Collaborations multi-directionally: In the last two decades NCC has developed extensive collaborative relationships in Japan and within the global Japanese studies community. These networks continue to grow and to sustain important international exchanges of resources and personnel. Building on the successful model of NCC’s 2008 Image Use Conference, NCC plans to hold an international “Summit” in conjunction with the 2012 Toshokan Forum. The Summit will bring to the table the top executives of major database-creators and publishers of digital resources to meet with a small international group of faculty and librarians from Europe, the Middle East, North America, South America, Southeast Asia, and the Asia-Pacific. The Toshokan Sogoten is Japan’s equivalent to the American Library Association (ALA) annual meeting, held each November at the Minato Mirai conference center in Yokohama, and is the ideal venue for holding this conference.

The 2012 NCC Summit at the Toshokan Forum will be conducted entirely in Japanese, with foreign faculty speakers presenting concrete examples of their use of digital resources in teaching and research. The speakers will come from a range of foreign centers of Japanese studies and will be joined by a small group of major opinion leaders from Japan.

The goal of the Summit is to make Japanese digital resources more widely available to users with a broader range of licensing options offered both on institutional and individual bases. Traditionally Japanese digital resources have been marketed with large corporate models in mind. It is NCC’s goal to emphasize a) the cultural diplomacy value of ensuring that comprehensive and accurate Japanese digital information is available to users, and b) the long-term benefits of using new digital resources to teach Japanese language students -- and future corporate leaders and Japanese studies scholars--to be fully fluent in new information technologies. Once students come to depend on such Japanese digital data sources they will carry that demand to future companies, prompting corporate contracts to grow. By focusing on this dual cultural diplomacy and market building strategy NCC hopes to encourage executives from major Japanese database-creators to see the academic community as a very

fertile, productive, and global market with considerable long-term growth prospects. Supporting academic users may also open other markets among internationally minded firms worldwide, as has recently been the case in Taiwan.

Laying the groundwork for the Summit will be one of NCC's central efforts during the next two years, beginning with NCC Chair Keiko Yokota-Carter's discussions with Toshokan Forum leaders in November 2010. Between now and 2012, NCC will work on multiple fronts to deepen international collaboration, network to identify the best faculty and librarian participants globally, and develop interweaving multi-level connections with leaders of the top database-creators and publishers to bring their key decision-makers to the table for a face-to-face summit between users and digital resource creators. NCC-related faculty members and librarians are currently working behind the scenes to deepen mid-level and senior executive connections within the major newspapers and publishing companies. NCC is also working closely with the major database-creators and resource-aggregators to enlist their help in bringing smaller and more specialized publishers into the process.

3. Redesigning and Expanding NCC Website to serve as the platform for these and other services:

As noted in earlier reports on the 3-D Conference, undertaking a major redesign and expansion of the NCC Website is a principal objective for the coming years. The initial site redesign has been begun and URLs have been re-routed. Website expansion will also provide major support for the Faculty-Librarian Research Teams, for expanding existing international partnerships and for supporting the needs of digital resource users. See page 26 of this report for details on the Website plan. Council members also strongly emphasized the need to expand social media on the Website. It was further suggested that NCC's Website development plans should include a future part time staff position for a dedicated social media coordinator or consultant.

The final discussions of the meeting focused on Council suggestions for candidates for positions coming open including the humanities faculty position held by Michael Bourdaghs and the Digital Resources Committee chair held by Dawn Lawson. Recommendations were also received for NCC Committee, Task Force and Working Group members. The members also recommended that the University of Texas at Austin be investigated as the location of the next NCC Working Meeting, probably to be held in the fall of 2011. Possible programs in conjunction will also be discussed with UT-Austin faculty. Patricia Maclachlan will investigate further and if held there would serve as meeting host probably in October 2011.

Electronic versions of distributed reports are linked from the NCC Website <http://www.nccjapan.org/>.