

北米日本研究資料調整協議会

NCC Newsletter

North American Coordinating Council on Japanese Library Resources

Winter-Spring 2002, Issue 15

Since 1991

Funding Support Received for the NCC's Junior Japanese Studies Librarians Professional Training Seminar

The Japan Foundation, the Northeast Asia Council of the AAS, and the Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies at Harvard University have all provided generous funding to the NCC for the Junior Japanese Studies Librarians Professional Training Seminar which will take place at Harvard University August 18th to 23rd, 2002. Part of the NCC's new series of training initiatives, funding will support the costs of presenting the seminar and provide grants to cover travel and the daily expenses of participants. The seminar is also co-sponsored by the Harvard-Yenching Library, where many of the sessions will take place.

The need for training of librarians and users of Japanese language materials was identified as priority at the NCC's Year 2000 Conference. Since that time, the NCC has been working with colleagues to identify the best means, venues, and formats for offering needed training. This project evolved from a series of requests for assistance to the NCC from junior librarians. Under the leadership of co-chairs Sachie Noguchi and Kuniko Yamada McVey, over a year of planning has been devoted to this seminar which will bring experts from Japan and senior Japanese Studies librarians from throughout North America to offer an intensive week of training.

The NCC's Junior Japanese Studies Librarians Professional Training Seminar will provide training in all aspects of Japanese Studies Librarianship, including:

- ◆ Collection development -- using selection tools such as catalogs and databases, selecting and contracting with vendors, and making the most of collection budgets;
- ◆ Faculty and student user services -- strategies for keeping abreast of research trends among

faculty, training in specialized reference materials to aid faculty research in various disciplines, and providing bibliographic instruction to faculty, undergraduates, and graduate students;

- ◆ Electronic resources -- hands-on training in new electronic resources including commercial databases, newspaper information, issues related to contracting with vendors of electronic materials, and the consortial licensing of such materials;
- ◆ Computing and technology-related issues, and international resource sharing;
- ◆ Cataloging of Japanese language monographs, serials, and multi-volume sets;
- ◆ Site-visits to the Harvard-Yenching Library, and the Library of Harvard Law School;
- ◆ Roundtables focused on professional development strategies and fund raising strategies for collection development. Roundtables will provide trainees ample opportunity for detailed follow-up questions.

The NCC's Junior Japanese Studies Librarians Professional Training Seminar is open to all qualified junior librarians currently working in a Japan-related position within an academic institution or research library located outside Japan. Trainees will possess a masters of library or information science degree (MLS-MIS) or its equivalent and/or an advanced degree in Japanese Studies. Most instructional sessions will be taught in English with some hands-on training taught in Japanese, therefore participants will have a high degree of fluency in both languages. Trainees are expected to continue their career in the field of Japanese

(Continued on page 9)

In this Issue

Junior Librarian Training Receives Support	1
New Projects Continue Year 2000 Mandate	3
New JUSFC Commissioners Named	3
Report on NCC Annual Meeting	4
Licensing Basics	4
NCC Welcomes New Members	6
AsKEASL Plays Role in VRD Funding	6
MVS Introduces Duplicate Screening	8
List of 2001-2002 MVS Awards	9
Web Sites of Note	9
Introducing the Global ILL Framework	10
Dates to Remember	12

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The semiannual bulletin of the
North American Coordinating Council
on Japanese Library Resources

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The NCC Newsletter welcomes your submissions of news items and opinions related to the Council's mission to develop resources and facilitate library and information access for the field of Japanese Studies in North America. Manuscripts of 1000 words or less should be sent to Victoria Lyon Bestor, Managing Editor, NCC Newsletter, 217 Varick Road, Newton, MA 02468 USA. We particularly welcome contributions of relevant photographs. Always find our web site via:

<http://purl.oclc.org/NET/ncc/index.htm>

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New NCC Programs Continue to Fulfill Recommendations of Year 2000 Conference

Since the last issue of the NCC Newsletter a range of new activities have been launched or expanded, all growing from recommendations made at the NCC's Year 2000 Conference held in San Diego prior to the March 2000 AAS Annual Meeting. Featured in this issue are extended updates on three of these projects: the NCC's Junior Japanese Studies Librarians Professional Training Seminar (JLTS), our cover story; the AskEASL Project, on pages 6-7, and the NCC's new Digital Information Resources Committee (DIRC) (see Licensing Basics on page 4-5). Also at the NCC's January 2002 Council meeting its newest task force, the User Training Task Force (UTTFF) was launched. Past NCC Chair, Kris Troost is its new chair. We will report on new User Training Initiatives in our next issue.

This issue also features an update on the NCC's oldest major program, the Multi-Volume Sets Project, which has recently undergone a program review, and for 2003 will offer new options for

prescreening sets for uniqueness to simplify the application process and eliminate the likelihood of application rejection due to duplication.

We are also happy to report on the newly launched Global Interlibrary Loan Framework (GIF) project in which the NCC collaborates with the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), and Japan's National Institute for Informatics, (NII).

The NCC's Year 2000 Conference was held to review changes in North American library and information needs that took place in the 1990s to help the NCC plan for new directions and programming to better serve Japanese Studies faculty, students, other users, and to better train the librarians who serve them. The Year 2000 Conference was funded by the Japan United States Friendship Commission. We announce their new Commissioners, below.

Victoria Lyon Bestor
NCC Executive Director

New Japan US Friendship Commissioners Announced

The NCC congratulates the new members of the Japan United States Friendship Commission who are led by Chair Richard J. Samuels, Professor of Political Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Amy V. Heinrich, Director of the C.V. Starr East Asian Library at Columbia University, as the Commission's Vice Chair.

The other private sector members are Richard E. Dyck, President of TCS Japan; Linda K. Kerber, May Brodbeck Professor in Liberal Arts at the University of Iowa; Regge Life, Executive Director, Global Film Network; Doris O. Matsui, Sr. Advisor and Director of Governmental Relations & Public Policy, Collier Shannon Scott PLLC; Francis Y. Sogi, Life Partner, Kelly, Drye, and Warren LLP; Frank P. Stanek, President, International Business Development, Universal Studios Recreation Group; and Patricia G.

Steinhoff Professor of Sociology, University of Hawaii, and a former faculty member of the NCC.

The private sector Commissioners join public sector members who are the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, Bruce Cole; Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs, Patricia De Stacy Harrison; Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, James A. Kelly; Representative James McDermott; Senator Frank H. Murkowski; Representative Thomas Petri; Senator John D. Rockefeller IV; Assistant Secretary for Post-Secondary Education, Sally Stroup, and the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, to be named.

Visit the Commission at: www.jusfc.gov

Prange Collection hosts NCC Annual Meeting

On April 5, 2002 the NCC's Annual Open Meeting was held at the McKeldin Library of the University of Maryland followed by tours of the Gordon W. Prange Collection. Continuing a tradition begun in 2001 when the NCC held its Annual Meeting at the Art Institute of Chicago, the NCC again joined with a major institution to provide NCC Meeting attendees the opportunity to tour a major North American collection.

NCC Chair Sachie Noguchi presided over the meeting which provided participants with an update on NCC activities. The highlight of those updates was the official announcement of the NCC's Junior Japanese Studies Librarians Professional Training Seminar (JLTS) (our cover story). The JLTS will take place at Harvard University during the week of August 18th-23rd and will include intensive instructional sessions open to junior Japanese Studies librarians from anywhere outside Japan.

The meeting also featured a panel discussion chaired by Ellen Hammond, who chairs both the NCC's Digital Information Resources Committee (DIRC) and CEAL's Committee on Information Literacy. A related article on the panel is below.

Following the NCC Meeting many attendees joined Eiko Sakaguchi, Curator of the Prange Collection, Amy Wasserstrom, Manager of the Collection, and their Maryland colleagues for tours of the Gordon W. Prange Collection. The Collection is the most comprehensive body of publications issued in Japan during the immediate post-World War II years, 1945-49. The contents of the Prange Collection once constituted the files of the Civil Censorship Detachment (CCD), an operation of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers' (SCAP) Press, Publications, and Broadcasting Division. The collection contains over 600,000 pages of such censored documents. It comprises virtually everything published on any subject during that period, including books pamphlets, newspapers, periodicals, news agency photos, political posters, maps and related archival materials, well over 115,000 documents.

The Prange Collection also hosted talks by Professor Marlene Mayo (University of Maryland,) an expert on the History of the Occupation Period, and Mr. Albert Seligmann who served in Japan during the Occupation as a member of the SCAP staff, providing a stimulating ending to a most interesting afternoon.

Licensing Basics: A Report From the NCC Annual Meeting **A panel discussion with Ellen Hammond, Kuniko Yamada McVey,** **Keiko Yokota-Carter, and Michiko Ito**

The featured panel at the NCC's 2002 Annual Meeting on the subject of licensing of electronic materials was chaired by Ellen Hammond (then of the University of Iowa, now of Yale University), who is chair of the NCC's Digital Information Resources Committee (DIRC). Joining Ellen on the panel were Kuniko Yamada McVey (Harvard University), Keiko Yokota-Carter (University of Washington), and Michiko Ito (University of Kansas). They discussed their experience in working with vendors and negotiating licenses for digital resources.

The following is a brief overview of the discussion that took place, beginning with a summary of

Ellen Hammond's opening remarks for that panel.

Licensing is a relative new phenomenon for vendors and librarians, alike. They are now jointly creating the licensing environment we will inhabit in the future, in fact, working things out as they go along. This is a point made by Ann Okerson, a librarian and licensing expert, who agrees that this is the perfect time to make sure that licensing practices meet our needs. While she is concerned primarily with Western language electronic resources, her comments are even more relevant to Japanese language products, which have recently proliferated enormously.

We need to keep in mind that licenses for electronic products may be written by lawyers or other non-librarians who have no knowledge of how the electronic product is used in a library. Equally, licenses may be written by Japanese vendors who are unfamiliar with North American universities, and both with the convenience expected by our users and of the multiple legal frameworks in which our libraries operate. The evolving licensing process gives us the chance to educate vendors about how we need to use electronic products and provides us with the best opportunity to explain why certain contract terms do not meet our needs. The key factor to keep in mind is that each time we arrange a license we have the opportunity to help create a licensing environment that is truly effective for us.

How we negotiate a license determines how convenient and useful a given electronic resource will be for librarians and users through the terms outlined in that license. Licensing agreements spell out such parameters as data use (can it be quoted or manipulated?) downloading restrictions (if any), and the possibility of "proxy" access (that is, access by authorized users from beyond the university computer network). It defines the boundaries of the site license and who is an "authorized user." The license also articulates networking possibilities (for example, with CD-ROMs), the number of simultaneous users who may access the product, and whether access will be via a password or via the IP address of one computer or the whole campus network. And of course, the license spells out costs and payment methods for the given resource.

How we negotiate the agreement therefore may deny access to certain users: for example will unaffiliated users who may walk in gain access; would ILL patrons in consortia or other groups be included; can distance learners gain access (and if

so, is there a distance limit); or can visiting faculty make use of the service?

From the perspective of our universities there are also a range of concerns about contract obligations. Our universities expect librarians to: assure that the license will be used within the limits outlined by the agreement; avoid assuming rights not specified by the license; investigate incidents in which we think licenses may have been breached; and update and maintain contract terms. The process has become so complicated and time consuming that some universities now employ an *electronic resources officer*. University libraries that do not have such a position will still have licensing expertise somewhere – it may be

the library collections director or the university attorney's office. Ultimately, Japanese Studies librarians **do not** need to take all the responsibility on their own shoulders since there is always someone to help. However, the more we can understand licensing, the better our chances of obtaining good licensing terms.



Panelist Kuniko Yamada McVey speaks while Ellen Hammond, Keiko Yokota-Carter and Michiko Ito, look on.

Following Ellen's opening remarks the panelists offered case studies from their own experiences in attempting to negotiate licenses with vendors to meet the needs and demands of their users.

Kuniko Yamada McVey of Harvard discussed problems encountered when she purchased a CD-ROM for which merely opening the shrink-wrap on the package was interpreted as agreement to abide by the rules for use of the CD. However those rules were not outlined until the packet was opened. She also recounted her experiences in attempting to negotiate a license with Asahi Shimbun for its Digital News Archives (DNA).

(Continued on page 11)



AskEASL Plays Important Role in New NSF Funding

by Sharon Domier
East Asian Studies Librarian
University of Massachusetts, Amherst
and AskEASL Administrator

The Virtual Reference Desk (VRD) of the Information Institute of Syracuse and Syracuse University's School of Information Studies has received major new funding from the National Science Foundation to support the next phase of development for its software system known as *Incubator*. The NCC supported project, AskEASL (Ask an East Asian Studies Librarian, <http://askvrd.org/askeasl>) played a critical role in VRD's proposal for the new and expanded NSF funding necessary to take *Incubator* to a new level of sophistication. AskEASL is the only scholarly reference service that is part of VRD's stable of programs, and EASL's needs for providing more options for users and experts, for maintaining detailed archives, and for providing privacy to scholars beginning new research projects were important parts of VRD's proposals to the NSF.

As many readers know, the AskEASL project is a collaboration between the NCC and CEAL (the Council on East Asian Libraries of the AAS). The

idea for AskEASL grew from discussions at the NCC's Year 2000 Conference exploring new strategies for serving the many isolated and underserved scholars who now teach in small institutions without Japanese language collections and without the services of trained East Asian Studies Librarians. After the NCC's Year 2000 Conference CEAL's Executive Committee adopted the project as a CEAL priority as well. From that point on, the concept for EASL (originally called EASyHelp) was developed by a joint NCC/CEAL task force which Gail King of Brigham Young University and I continue to lead. In the months that followed the 2000 AAS meetings, our task force caucused by e-mail, held conference calls, and met once in Washington DC to map out a pilot project for an on line scholarly reference service for East Asian Scholars.

Our initial plan was to test the idea using two groups of volunteers, one of East Asian Scholars, posing questions and the other of East Asian

Studies Librarians who would provide the answers.

In October of 2000, with the support of the NCC, Gail and I attended a conference of the Virtual Reference Desk group to learn more about digital reference services. At that conference we saw the first prototype for the *Incubator* program. Shortly thereafter we contacted VRD to inquire about the prospect of using the *Incubator* software for our project. VRD was delighted to have us join the project provided we could find the funding necessary to provide the customization to the system configuring it to our needs and making it capable of handling the four languages (English, Japanese, Chinese, and Korean) used by EASL. Fortunately there was a small amount of remaining funds in the NCC's Year 2000 budget and its funder, the Japan US Friendship Commission, had granted the NCC permission to use funds remaining to further projects recommended by the conference. So the NCC was able to provide the funding needed for configuration of *Incubator* to serve our needs.

Since that time, I have worked closely with the VRD staff on the EASL project and our experience provided them with valuable feedback on ways to further refine the system. The new phase, made possible by NSF funding, will include significant upgrades to the system which will greatly benefit the AskEASL project. Refinements made possible by the upgrade will help researchers posing questions, the librarians who answer those questions, and the administrators who supervise the process and facilitate the answering of questions in a timely fashion.

An important new feature that will greatly aid researchers is the ability to mark the questions they pose and the answers they receive as "private," enabling AskEASL to better support groundbreaking research by scholars throughout East Asian Studies. Another new feature that we look forward to is the ability for users to ask follow-up questions, linked to the previous question/answer sets, so that they will be able to

refine and expand their questions the same way they would in a regular reference interview. This will enable users and librarians to develop a better rapport with each other and to build a common understanding of needs.

As a purely housekeeping matter, but also important to everyone concerned, librarians will be able to "claim" questions and work on them without worrying that someone else will jump in and answer the question in the meantime. Users will be able to see that their question has been "claimed" by a librarian and that an answer is forthcoming. This feature will be particularly useful when we need to ask other people for help.

Expert librarians fielding questions will also have a new range of options and will be able to better edit answers and to expand upon the answers made by other expert librarians. The new system will also be capable of notifying scholars when additional information is found related to a question they have posed. The ability to update information or to correct information will ensure that answers and links remain viable and that participating librarians can build their expertise in their chosen field and share it with users.

The new modifications will also provide a useful training capacity to EASL that will enable younger novice librarians to work with more seasoned veterans in answering questions posed to EASL.

As AskEASL embarks on this new phase of development I invite faculty and students to ask questions and East Asian Studies Librarians to join the ranks of the expert librarians answering those reference question. I also invite everyone to visit AskEASL at (<http://askvrd.org/askeasl>), where in addition to asking questions, you can download quick reference guides to electronic materials, and view the archive of questions asked. Please use AskEASL and help us continue to make it even more useful to the field.

Find Guides to New Electronic Resources on the Web at (<http://askvrd.org/askeasl>)

MVS Establishes New Duplicate Screening Date to Assist Applicants

The NCC's Multi-Volume Sets (MVS) Committee has established a new duplicate screening system to expedite the application process and to help applying institutions avoid the work of making applications for sets held in North America but not yet contained in the major bibliographic utilities, OCLC and RLIN because those materials are either on order or not yet catalogued. Application guidelines and further details on this new duplicate screening process are contained for downloading on the NCC's web site at <http://www.library.pitt.edu/ncc/MVSGuidelines.htm>.

As with regular applications, before submitting a title for duplicate screening, applicants must conduct full web searches of titles to determine their uniqueness within North American collections. Institutions that have completed that preliminary search before **November 1, 2002** may now submit their chosen titles to the MVS Screening Committee for an early pre-application review and extended search of volumes not yet catalogued. This new process will both avoid the work and disappointment of rejection due to duplication and will also help to prevent the submission of duplicate applications for the same title in any given year. Institutions that submit titles early for prescreening will have priority over other institutions that may wish to apply for the same title.

Titles submitted for duplicate screening should be sent via e-mail to MVS Committee Co-Chair Keiko Yokota-Carter (kyokotac@u.washington.edu) by November 1, 2003. A survey of the major North American collections will then be conducted to verify the uniqueness of proposed titles. Once verification has been completed, institutions will be able to proceed with the application process knowing that the titles they propose are unique to the North American collection and therefore fully eligible for MVS funding. The final MVS application deadline is **January 10, 2003**. An original application, plus 5 copies, must be sent to MVS Co-Chair Sally Hastings, Department of History, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907-1358.

Since it was created in 1992, with generous from the Japan-United States Friendship Commission, the NCC's Multi-Volume Sets Project has made grants for the purchase of expensive multi-volume sets of

Japanese language materials that are in demand by users and are not held elsewhere in North America. The goal of MVS is to build a cooperative collection that includes important but expensive sets of materials while avoiding duplication of purchases. Acquiring libraries must be willing to bear between 25 and 50% of the purchase price as outlined in MVS guidelines and cover shipping and handling costs. In addition, the recipient library must agree to provide prompt full-level cataloging of materials acquired through MVS in either RLIN or OCLC CJK, no later than June 30th of the grant year. All materials acquired through the program must be labeled as part of the MVS Collection, lent free of charge locally, and nationally through interlibrary loan. Applications must be made directly by the acquiring library with the appropriate institutional and faculty support.

To more broadly make MVS available to scholars in smaller institutions without professional Japanese studies librarians to assist with the application process, the competition was recently opened to applications from individual faculty members applying on behalf of their institution. To apply a faculty member must fully complete the application and provided documentation on how all criteria will be met by their institution.

Periodically, to keep pace with the forms and formats in which Japanese Studies research and teaching materials are produced, the MVS Committee revises the range of materials that may be funded by the program. Following the recommendations of the MVS Review Committee the MVS Committee this year decided to again expand the range of formats which may be funded under MVS and has provisionally decided to begin including electronic materials such as DVD's and CD-Rom's (as was done with videotaped materials in the past), pending confirmation that vendors will permit the free circulation of those materials in accordance with MVS Guidelines.

**Plan to Apply for an MVS Grant
Prescreening Deadline:
November 1, 2002
Final Application Date:
January 10, 2003**

2001-2002 NCC Multi-Volume Sets List of Awards

University of California, Los Angeles,
Shokuminchi nenkan 植民地年鑑, 50 % and
Takumu jiho 拓務時報, 75 %

University of Chicago, Waseda Daigaku
Gendai Seiji Keizai Kenkyujo shozo
Oyama Ikuo kankei shiryō 早稲田大学現代政
治経済研所蔵 大山郁夫関係資料, 75 %

Duke University, Shokuminchi shakai jigyo
kankei shiryō. Taiwan hen 植民地 社会事業
関係資料 : 台湾編, 75 %

University of Hawaii at Manoa, Kaiho: Kaku
Kyodo Kakumarū-ha kikanishi 解放 : 革共同
革マル派機関誌, 75 %

University of Kansas, Jinsei 人性, 75 %,
Kiroku Okinawasen zenshiryō 記録沖縄戦 全
資料, 75 %, and

University of Minnesota, Eizo 100-nenshi
Nihon no kiroku 映像 100 年史 日本の記録
75 %, and
Mainichi no dekgoto 毎日の出来事, 75 %

University of Pittsburgh, Meijiki hon'yaku
bungakusho zenshu . dai 4-ki. Zoku Eibei
bungaku hen, 明治期翻訳文学書全集 第 4
期 続英米文学編, 75 %

Princeton University, Nihon kindai toshi
shakai chosa shiryō shusei dai 2-ki - dai 3-ki
日本近代都市社会調査資料集成, 75 %,
Taisho bungeisho shusei. dai 2 hen & dai 4 hen,
大正文芸書集成 第 2 & 4 編, 75 %, and
Taisho jinbutsu bungei shakai hyoronsho
shusei, 大正人物文芸社会評論書集成, 75 %

University of Washington, Oshin
(Kanzenban) おしん, 75 %, and
Dento kogei no waza 伝統工芸のわざ, 75 %

(Junior Librarian Training, from page 1)

Studies librarianship for at least five years after completing the program. To insure optimal interaction among trainees and lecturers and to develop the relationships upon which good mentoring ties can grow, an enrollment of 15 is planned. Applicants will be notified by June 20th, 2002. Details on the program, its schedule, and agenda are available on the NCC's web site at:

<http://www.library.pitt.edu/ncc/jjsl.htm>

Web Sites of Note

NCC's Homepage

<http://www.library.pitt.edu/ncc/index/htm>

NCC's Permanent PURL

<http://purl.oclc.org/NET/ncc/index.htm>

Japan-US Friendship Commission

www.jusfc.gov

Japan Foundation, New York

www.jfny.org/jfny

AskEASL (Ask an East Asian Studies Librarian)

<http://askvrd.org/askeasl>

Global Interlibrary Loan Framework (GIF)

<http://www.arl.org/collect/grp/japan/GIF.html>

Freer Library's web catalog to locate JAC catalogs

<http://www.sackler-freer-library.si.edu>

Council on East Asian Libraries

<http://purl.oclc.org/net/ceal>

*AAU/ARL/NCC Japan Journal Access Project
Launches the Global ILL Framework*

At the beginning of May 2002 the Association of American Universities /Association of Research Libraries /North American Coordinating Council on Japanese Library Resources (AAU/ARL/NCC) Japan Journal Access Project began its third major Interlibrary Loan (ILL) and Document Delivery (DD) project with Japanese libraries. Breaking new ground the Global ILL Framework (GIF) is the first project between North America and Japan to use the ISO ILL Protocol (International Organization for Standardization) for communication of ILL requests between the NACSIS and OCLC ILL systems. The great benefit of using the ISO ILL Protocol is that ILL staff will be able to continue using the messaging system used for the majority of their other ILL requests, and thus need not learn another messaging system or proprietary email requesting format.

The linkage between NACSIS ILL and OCLC ILL established by the ISO ILL Protocol will therefore enable a vastly larger number of scholars at institutions without Japanese Studies librarians to request materials from Japanese libraries because those institutions use OCLC for their ILL messaging. GIF will allow libraries to request photocopies (non-returnables) from an unlimited range of materials held by participating libraries. Thus far nearly 60 Japanese libraries and 50 from North American have signed up to participate in GIF.

North American participants will use the NACSIS Webcat to search for holdings at (http://webcat.nii.ac.jp/webcat_eng.html). Copy requests will be sent via the OCLC ILL system and lending requests will be received via OCLC ILL. OCLC's IFM (ILL Fee Management) will be used to pay applicable copy fees. Documents will be sent and received via Ariel, an Internet-based document

transmission system developed by the Research Libraries Group (RLG).

Japanese participants will send and receive requests using the NACSIS ILL system and transmit documents via EPICWIN, a system developed by Minolta in Japan. Kinokuniya, OCLC's representative in Japan, will coordinate charges and payments from the OCLC IFM system for Japanese participants.

The GIF project vastly opens the range of materials available internationally through interlibrary loan and offers enormous potential for research and collaboration among North American and Japanese scholars. Japanese Studies faculty and students who have need for materials held in Japan should alert their institution's ILL staff to this new program.

The Japan Project encourages all libraries with demand for materials held in Japanese libraries but not held by North American libraries, to join the Japan Project and participate in GIF. Participation in GIF is limited to members of the Japan Project, but there is no fee to join the Japan Project. An institution can join the Japan Project and participate in the Global ILL Framework by printing, completing, and faxing the downloadable ILL Policy Form, available at (<http://www.arl.org/collect/grp/japan/GIF.html>) to Mary Jackson, Japan Project Coordinator and Senior Program Officer for Access Services at the Association of Research Libraries [fax: 202-872-0884]. Questions on GIF may be directed to Mary at mary@arl.org or via phone 202-296-2296.

**Find quick reference guides to using GIF
for researchers and ILL practitioners on
the AskeASL Web Site.**

At: <http://askvrd/org/askeasl>

(Licensing Basics: continued from page 5)

The negotiations themselves proved to be a frustrating experience, however, in the end Asahi decided not to market DNA independently and has since licensed it through Nikkei Telecom as part of their package of newspaper related resources, thus making DNA more readily available abroad.

Keiko Yokota-Carter of the University of Washington discussed problems encountered by colleagues who have unwittingly signed agreements without the approval of proper legal advisors and the difficulties of using some materials produced in Japan for domestic use which may not operate on foreign made machines.

And Michiko Ito of the University of Kansas offered a review of their efforts to mediate between a Japanese vendor and the legal representatives of the State of Kansas in devising an English language contract acceptable to all parties. As she noted, one of the key provisions of most Japanese contracts is the stipulation that any legal action taken must be argued in Japanese courts. While such an eventuality is extremely remote, even the specter of mounting

a case abroad is sufficient to prevent many university lawyers from approving a contract. In the Kansas case, an acceptable contract was eventually agreed upon, and she provided copies to the audience to use as a possible model for other English contracts they might need to create.

The presentations were followed by an open discussion that proved to be very helpful for librarians and fruitful in regard to long term prospects for license negotiations. Fortuitously the representatives of several key vendors of Japanese databases were in the audience and the panel discussion was an excellent opportunity to educate them about the realities of North American libraries and the legal requirements some states impose upon their libraries as public institutions. That discussion has already borne fruit in the willingness of vendors to work directly with librarians to devise models for English language agreements that will be more readily acceptable to university lawyers.

In short, the session proved to be an ideal opportunity for librarians and vendors to work together to create a licensing environment most effective for users, learning from each other and working things out as they go along.

Watch for these and Other Stories Coming in our Next Issue of The NCC Newsletter

- **A Report on the Junior Japanese Studies Librarians Professional Training Seminar**
-
- **Plans for New Training For Users of Electronic Materials**
-
- **A Report on the Test of a Prototype for Hands-On User Training at the Meeting of JAWS (the Japan Anthropology Workshop)**
-
- **And Catch Up on what's happening by reading *In The Field***

Readers with information to share, story suggestions, and photographs should contact NCC executive director Vickey Bestor at vbester@fas.harvard.edu.



DATES TO REMEMBER

May 31, 2002

**Junior Librarians Training Seminar
Application Deadline**

June 3, 2002

**Japan Foundation-NDL Program
Application Deadline**

June 20, 2002

**Junior Librarians Training Seminar
Admissions Notification Date**

August 18-23, 2002

**Junior Librarians Training Seminar
Harvard University**

September 12-13, 2002

**NCC Business Meeting
University of Pittsburgh**

September 25-28, 2002

**European Association of Japanese
Resource Specialists (EAJRS) Meeting
Paris, France**

September 27-29, 2002

**NCC User Training Workshop
Midwest Council on Asian Affairs
Wittenberg University**

November 1, 2002

MVS Prescreening Deadline



北米本研究資料調整協議会

NCC Newsletter

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