

# California Digital Library East Asian Digital Resources Project Report

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## California Digital Library (CDL) East Asian Digital Resources Project Report

### Summary

As the leading research university in the Pacific Rim, the University of California has been deeply engaged in research and teaching activities related to various aspects of East Asia and has long been recognized for the top-ranked academic programs it offers. This interest has further grown in the past two decades with the establishment of new East Asian language and literature programs; expansion of Master's degree into Ph.D. programs, and more recently, the development of East Asian cultural studies programs. In parallel to the growth and diversification of academic program interests in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean studies is the rapid development of digital resources in the past decade due to the fast expansion of the Internet. However, the growth speed of digital resources has greatly outpaced the development of technical and infrastructural support necessary to meet the required specifications, performance, and services accustomed to by the UC libraries. This has resulted in a series of challenges for the UC libraries in their effort to develop and manage East Asian digital resources in support of the expansion of research and teaching programs of the University.

To more fully understand the constraints and implications, the CDL established a task force in February 2003 to conduct a study of the array of issues and challenges. After receiving the report of the task force in February 2004, the CDL decided to have a consultant delve into the impact, costs, and feasibility of the task force's recommendations in February 2005.

For some of the challenges, there are no optimal solutions. For others, the severity may wane as the resource providers/vendors gain greater understanding of the requirements and preferences of the US and Canadian East Asian libraries and make adjustments accordingly. There is a third category of challenges in terms of how best to integrate the development and management of East Asian digital resources into (1) the UC framework of co-investment; and (2) the CDL operational framework from identification, evaluation, proposal and approval to negotiation, licensing, acquisitions, bibliographic control as well as integration into the CDL building blocks such as SFX and UC e-link. Solutions for this last category of challenges will depend on the co-investment of staffing support in tandem with collection development support by UC libraries.

A matter that also requires timely attention by the UC libraries pertains to the handing of Chinese digital resources currently hosted on the servers at the San Diego Supercomputer Center. Though a trail-blazing effort in 2000, the local hosting of resources as the mode of access has become inconsistent with the CDL's preferred method of content access. Furthermore, it has also become increasingly unscalable and unsustainable due to the large influx of East Asian digital resources.

*Key recommendations in this report are:*

- *Recommendation for a shared staffing program through co-investment by UC libraries with three scenarios at 0.50 FTE, 0.75 FTE, and 1.0 FTE levels (Section 4.5a);*
- *Recommendation for a shared content development three-year bridging program through co-investment by UC libraries for a total of \$800,000 with CDL and campus libraries contributing \$350,000 and \$450,000 respectively (Section 4.5b);*
- *A plan to migrate the East Asian digital resources off the SDSC servers by the end of December 2006 (Section 4.6).*

Guided by the principles of “great universities require great libraries” and “one university, one library”, the UC libraries have leveraged their collective purchasing power, collections and services, and staffing expertise to provide premier information and service support to their faculty and students for their research, teaching, and learning endeavors. Apart from the main purpose of facilitating access to information resources in support of UC’s research and teaching mission, co-investment and co-development of a shared digital collection in East Asian resources will pave the way to the next stage of collaborative development and operation of shared collection and services. Experience and insights gained through the co-investment of staffing and collection support for East Asian digital resources could serve as a model for other area studies that may also have different product characteristics and digital product development cycles.

## **I. Introduction**

As the leading research university in the Pacific Rim, the University of California has been deeply engaged in research and teaching activities related to various aspects of East Asia and has long been recognized for the top-ranked academic programs it offers. In the past two decades, the University’s interest in East Asia has further grown with the establishment of new East Asian language and literature programs; expansion of Master’s degree into Ph.D. programs<sup>1</sup>, and more recently, the development of East Asian cultural studies programs.

As of 2004, eight UC campuses offer Chinese studies programs with six at the M.A. or Ph.D. program level; eight campuses offer some type or level of degree programs related to Japan with four at the Ph.D. or M.A. level; and five campuses offer Korean studies at the research and teaching programs with two at the M. A. and Ph.D. levels<sup>2</sup>. The number of faculty totaled 301 (not counting lecturers) with 173, 73, and 55 in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean studies respectively. More significantly, the research and teaching interest in subject areas has grown from the more traditional areas such as literature, language, history, art, philosophy, and religion to newer disciplines such as anthropology, geography, sociology, social welfare, business, economics, law, journalism, music, film studies, public health, and east-west medicine.

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<sup>1</sup> In Fall, 2005, the UCSB Academic Senate and University Administration approved the Ph. D. program proposal of the UCSB East Asian Studies Department and the proposal has been submitted to the President’s Office.

<sup>2</sup> Program information on UC’s Chinese, Japanese, and Korean studies, the number of faculty members, and expanding subject areas of interest was gathered by the East Asian Digital Resources Task Force and presented in “Three Snapshots of East Asian Studies Programs in UC and a Survey of Digital Resources” as attachment to the Final Report of the Task Force – see footnote 3.

Parallel to the growth of the University's East Asian studies programs is the recent and rapid proliferation of digital resources in China, Japan, and Korea. This growth has greatly outpaced the UC libraries' ability to acquire and adequately support these online collections. A more systematic collaborative approach to maximize access and introduce efficiencies across the UC library system for this growing body of research literature is needed to effectively support the University's academic programs and leadership position in this area.

In recognition of UC's program growth in China, Japan, and Korean studies and the influx of East Asian digital resources in recent years, the California Digital Library (CDL) established the East Asian Digital Resources Task Force in February 2003 with the support of the Collection Development Committee (CDC) and the Joint Steering Committee on Shared Collections (JSC). The task force was charged to conduct a study of the status of the UC libraries in reference to the UC's academic programs information needs for East Asian digital resources and the array of challenges they pose.

After receiving the task force's final report and recommendations in February 2004, the CDL felt that "additional work needs to be done to fully understand the impact, costs, and feasibility" of the recommendations of the task force. In February 2005, the CDL prepared an East Asian Digital Resources Proposal<sup>3</sup> which outlined a project for a consultant to develop "practical and quickly applicable recommendations" on a number of key issues that would serve as a sustainable and scalable UC systemwide strategy for the development of East Asian digital resources, defined as Chinese, Japanese, and Korean resources<sup>4</sup>. Key areas identified in the CDL proposal were:

1. A sustainable budget and staffing proposal to manage the integration of CJK materials into the UC shared digital collections;
2. Proposals for technical infrastructure issues such as hosting, etc. and a framework within which to assess risk, costs, and benefits, and plan for sustainability
3. Proposals for the UC's East Asian librarians to mainstream the evaluation, negotiation, licensing/acquisitions, and maintenance into the established UC shared content and collaborative working framework, including the integration into CDL's building blocks and operational structure.
4. Proposals to involve the UC East Asian librarians in ongoing planning activities for the development of East Asian digital resources through collaborative leadership and active sharing of experience and expertise.
5. Development of a model for managing other area studies digital materials particularly in non-Roman languages and from challenging geopolitical areas.

Before addressing the UC related issues, I would like to present a brief overview on the East Asian digital resources scene and the North American East Asian libraries environment in order to provide a larger context for the issues. This information is a result of my research, visits to libraries, and personal knowledge and experience.

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<sup>3</sup> All three documents are available at <http://www.cdlib.org/inside/groups/eadr/index.html>: (1) the CDL's Charge to the East Asian Digital Resources Task Force, (2) the Task Force's report entitled *East Asian Digital Resources Management and Development: Final Report*, and (3) the CDL's *East Asian Digital Resources Proposal*.

<sup>4</sup> Korean resources will be limited to South Korean materials in this report.

## 2. Recent developments in East Asian digital resources

The growth of the Internet starting in the mid-1990s provided the impetus for a large number of digitization and digital library projects in Japan, Korea, and Taiwan beginning in the mid-1990s with China following toward the end of the decade. National libraries and museums, government and non-government organizations, and major university libraries have variously contributed to the making of a wealth of digital resources ranging from heritage and cultural information to statistics and science and technology findings. Efforts to promote e-government in some of the countries also drove the growth of digital resources.<sup>5</sup>

Development of digital resources for commercial sales and licensing actually came later in some cases with China as an example. The more systematic marketing efforts overseas occurred still later, so much so that the East Asian libraries in North America are just starting to feel the impact of Chinese digital resource vendors “knocking on the door” to promote their products. As the vendors venture into the North American library market, they are in fact going through a steep learning curve about the technical specifications, user interface, and licensing requirements libraries are accustomed to in the US and Canada. With recent efforts by the major East Asian libraries to begin dialogue with the vendors, it is expected that the gap between what the vendors can deliver and what the East Asian library community expects will narrow.

### 2.1 Chinese, Japanese, and Korean digital resources

China was the latest in entering the Internet Age, but it is also growing dramatically as shown below. With only 7.3% of Internet users out of a 1.3 billion population, the rate of Internet use can be expected to continue a path of exponential growth into the next decade.

Table 1: Internet growth in USA, Japan, Korea, and China from 2000-2005

Country	Year 2000			Year 2005		
	Population	Internet users	% of Internet users	Population	Internet users	% of Internet users
USA	287,855,200	95,354,000	33.1%	296,208,476	202,888,307	68.5%
Japan	126,925,843	47,080,000	37.1%	128,137,485	78,050,000	60.9%
Korea	48,066,900	19,040,000	39.6%	49,929,293	31,600,000	63.3%
China	1,288,307,100	22,500,000	1.7%	1,289,664,808	94,000,000	7.3%

Source: *Internet World Statistics: Usage and Population Statistics* <http://internetworldstats.com>

<sup>5</sup> More recent information on East Asian digital library initiatives and e-government efforts include: Wontae Choi, “The Development of Digital Libraries in South Korea”, *Libri*, vol. 53 (2003), pp 130-141; Sun Wei, “The Development of China Digital Library and Its Influence on China and the World”, *Chinese Librarianship: an International Journal*, no. 20 (December 1, 2005). URL: <http://www.wiclc.us/cliej/c120sun.htm>; and Chao-Chen Chen, “Going Digital: Taiwan Experiences”,

The dramatic growth of the Internet has fueled digitization projects and digital publishing in China, especially evident in the e-book publishing industry. As reported in a recent article in the *Beijing Review*<sup>6</sup> new e-book titles now outnumber traditional printed book titles. In 2004, the ratio of e-books to printed books was 127:100, translating into 140,000 titles published in electronic format and 110,000 books in print format. This trend may have implications for publishing of printed materials in China over the long-term and in time may affect the acquisitions of printed materials by libraries outside of China.

Due to the high telecommunications and low manpower costs in China and other domestic reasons<sup>7</sup>, the plunge into digital library projects in many instances was not matched by the development and provision of infrastructure support. Chinese digital resource vendors, consequently, favored CD-ROMs and DVDs as the medium of content delivery, thus requiring their customers to install CD-ROM towers, local network of PCs, local host servers or regional mirror sites. This was why the UCSD Libraries approached the San Diego Supercomputer Center (SCSD) to provide local hosting assistance when a network version, which was the only available version, of the *Siku Quanshu* was acquired in the late 1990s. It was the only way to deliver its content to remote users across several UC campus libraries.

In 2002, the first major Chinese digital resource vendor, the Tsinghua Tongfang Knowledge Network Group (often referred to as TTOD), first made available the *Chinese Academic Journals* (CAJ) to libraries in North America in 2002 through a US agent, EastView Information Services based in Minneapolis. It was not until the middle of 2005, however, that a second major Chinese digital resource vendor (Wanfangdata) established a mirror site in Canada. Then a major Chinese e-book vendor, SuperStar Information Technology Co., Ltd., announced in September 2005 that it was establishing a mirror site in the US. DragonSource, a vendor focusing on popular Chinese e-journals, has contracted to provide access through OCLC's NetLibrary. More recently, Digital Heritage, the vendor of the *Siku*, one of the earliest Chinese digital resources acquired by UC libraries and locally hosted on the SDSC, has invited the UC libraries to be the first group of North American users to test the web version of the database.<sup>8</sup>

Although both Japan and Korea have Internet use penetration rates comparable to that in the US as well as major efforts to promote e-government and digital library initiatives, Korean digital resources are more easily available than Japanese at this time. The Korean Foundation has provided strong collection support to North American libraries for a number of years through the Korean Collections Consortium of North

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<sup>6</sup> Li Zi, "A New Chapter for E-Books", *Beijing Review*, June 29, 2005.

<sup>7</sup> The Chinese university libraries take pride in their installation of computer systems. A library visit often includes a tour of their library systems facility. There is not yet the level of coordination and collaboration between university computing centers and libraries in China as is in the US and Canada. Consequently, it is a common practice for Chinese academic libraries to install, operate, and maintain their own computer systems. Furthermore, Chinese government evaluation standards of academic libraries include the consideration of the library's computing capacity, though greater consortial efforts in recent years have led to more regional mirror site arrangements for digital resources.

<sup>8</sup> When I visited the Digital Heritage in Hong Kong in July 2005, I learned that the company was testing a web version in selected markets in Asia, I, therefore, suggested that UC libraries be invited to make test use of the web version of the database. Arrangements for UC libraries test use began in November 2005 and will last until the end of March 2006.

America,<sup>9</sup> For Japanese resources, the challenges were outlined informatively in the “Three Snapshots on East Asian Studies Programs in UC and a Survey of Digital Resources” as appended to the Final report of the East Asian Digital Resources Task Force. They include restrictive pricing method on “one user and one password” basis to requiring local networking of CD-ROMs or local hosting of content. These challenges continue to draw the attention of the Committee on Japanese Materials of the Council on East Asian Libraries Council (NCC) as evidenced by discussions at the Committee’s 2005 meeting.

## *2.2 Copyright issues and bibliographic control practices*

Copyright issues in the East Asian countries can best be described as evolving – with China as the most acute case -- due to the rapid growth of the Internet. The relative ease of creating, packaging, reproducing, and delivering digital content with new information technology and telecommunication tools in contrast to the lack of adequate infrastructural support has spawned a litany of issues that have raised more questions than answers. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) at <http://www.wipo.int> has a trove of useful documents prepared by legal experts from the countries in question.

In China where some large-scale digitization ventures were organized before the promulgation of copyright laws and regulations dealing with digital content, some vendors have to retroactively obtain copyright permission from authors after their publications have been digitized. An example is SuperStar, the largest e-book vendor with a current stock of 1.3 million titles. The company started to produce e-books in the late 1990s. In the meantime, Chinese copyright laws, which were first formulated near the end of the 1980’s, did not have provisions for Internet information transmission until November 2001. As a result, SuperStar has to deal with the problem retroactively by sending out some 400 field agents to locate authors across China and obtain their copyright agreement.

The fear of piracy through massive download on the Internet also looms over many Chinese digital content creators, especially the smaller enterprises and those that are just venturing into the business. This may explain their preference for distributing content through CD-ROMs and DVD and other restrictive modes of access such as local servers. However, there is also gradual realization that such methods are not scalable and sustainable over the long term. More encouragingly, there is increasing awareness that North American East Asian libraries uniformly prefer Internet-based access with IP control.

Given the volatility of copyright regulations and interpretations in China and much less so in Japan and Korea, a more practical approach for the North American libraries would be (1) to know what measures have been taken to comply with copyright law by the vendor they are interested in; (2) to take a defensive approach by having adequately protective language in their purchase/licensing agreements with vendors; and (3) to insist on English language license agreements.

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<sup>9</sup> Presently, there are two UC members in the Consortium which includes: the University of California, Berkeley, the University of California, Los Angeles, University of Chicago, Columbia University, Harvard University, University of Hawaii, University of Michigan, University of Southern California, University of Toronto, and University of Washington.  
<http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/KConsort/>



On the matter of bibliographic control, Chinese e-journal database vendors are typically able to provide an alphabetical list of the titles in a commonly used format such as an Excel file or a PDF file for libraries to integrate into their e-journal lists. Although some e-book vendors have indicated that they can provide MARC21 format records converted from the Chinese MARC format, these records as a rule do not have LC subject headings. The Queens Borough Public Library, the first US library to purchase a collection of e-books from Apabi, has received MARC records for the titles purchased and have incorporated them into their OPAC without upgrading. For Japanese and Korean resources, there does not appear to be vendor-supplied cataloging records or alphabetical listings of titles at this time.

As the East Asian digital resource vendors gain more exposure in the international marketplace and greater awareness of the demands and requirements by their potential customers, they are becoming more knowledgeable of the importance of interoperability and meeting standards. SuperStar, for instance, recently made reference to the company's "dark archiving" service that would be available through Chinamaxx, their US product name.

### *2.3 Non-commercial digitization and digital projects*

National libraries, national museums, academic libraries, and research organizations have been actively engaged in a large number of digital library projects since the mid-1990's in Japan, Korean, and Taiwan and the late 1990's in China.<sup>10</sup> Many of these projects have government funding support and encouragement, with some being carried out as international collaborative endeavors, e.g. the Million Book Project by China, India, and the US.

As a result of the tremendous amount of content created by the non-commercial sector, there are many open access websites as well as databases that may be accessible through exchange programs. The Academia Sinica of Taiwan, for instance, is forbidden by law to sell the impressive array of scholarly information databases they have developed. Instead, they allow access to their databases through exchange programs with major research libraries and institutions outside of Taiwan. Three UC libraries, UCB, UCLA, and UCSD, have established exchange programs with the Academia Sinica. At the 2005 Pacific Neighborhood Consortium (PNC) meeting, a UC group met with several senior members of the Academia Sinica of Taiwan to discuss the possibility of extending the exchange program to include all the UC libraries. Another example is the National Assembly Library of South Korea. It is willing to make available its digital resources through exchange programs with members of the Korean Collections Consortium of North America, either through exchange of materials or personnel such as a visiting librarian program.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> More information regarding digital library development in China, Japan, and Korea can be found in: Sun Wei, "The Development of China Digital Library and Its Influence on China and the World", *Chinese Librarianship: an International Electronic Journal*, no. 20 (December 1, 2005) at <http://www.iclc.us/cliej/c120.htm>.; Wontae Choi, "The Development of Digital Libraries in South Korea", *Libri*, vol. 53, pp. 130-141; and Shigeo Sugimoto, "Digital Library Activities in Japan", *ERICIM News* No. 27, October 1996.

<sup>11</sup> As recorded in the 2005 meeting minutes of the Consortium, see <http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/KConsort/sources/2005.pdf>

### 3. The North American East Asian library environment

Among the North American East Asian libraries, there is heightened consciousness about the rapid growth of open access resources on the Internet since the late 1990's and the influx of commercial digital resources. The libraries all post listings of selected free access resources with links from their library website. The number of listed free resources is often larger than the number of resources shown as purchased or licensed by the libraries involved.

In addition to visits and meetings with all the UC libraries, I visited the East Asian libraries of the University of Washington, the University of British Columbia, Stanford University, the University of Southern California, and the Asia Division of the Library of Congress. The academic libraries all confirmed that there is a common phenomenon of expanding research and teaching interests among faculty members and graduate students in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean studies from the more traditional subject areas of literature, history, philosophy, and art into political science, law, economics, anthropology, sociology, social work, linguistics, business, and public health. There are also emerging research and teaching interests in music, film, and popular culture studies similar to UC's academic program trends in East Asian studies, thus raising the need to collect CJK multi-media materials. Expanding areas of interest and the resultant need for information resources support does not appear to have been matched by increase in funding support for East Asian digital resources in the East Asian libraries I visited.

The table below shows the amount of expenditures on digital resources as compared to the total amount of collection budget among the East Asian libraries over a three-year period from 2001/02 to 2003/04 as reported to the Council of East Asian Libraries (CEAL).

Table 2: Comparison of total collection and electronic resource expenditures by North American East Asian libraries as reported to the Council on East Asian Libraries (CEAL) for 2001/02-2003/04

Year	Total collection expenditures	Total electronic resources expenditures	% of electronic resources over total collection support
2001/02	\$8,453,555.91	\$247,029.88	2.9%
2002/03	\$8,577,677.65	\$428,318.38	4.9%
2003/04	\$8,967,082.26	\$327,748.78	3.6%

Source: CEAL Statistics for North American Institutions, Tables 6 and 9 at <http://www.lib.ku.edu/ceal/stat>

The 2003/04 expenditures on electronic resources as reported to CEAL are equivalent to where ARL libraries were in 1992/93 when expenditures on electronic resources were reported as 3.6% of total library materials expenditures.<sup>12</sup> There are signs, however, that some East Asian libraries are stepping up their acquisition/licensing efforts with Chinese digital resources as they become more readily available and more compatible with the requirements of the North American library community.

<sup>12</sup> *Investment in Electronic Resources" Study: Final Report to the Council on Library and Information Resources* by Timothy D. Jewell (December 24, 1998).

### ***3.1 The practice of local hosting of East Asian digital resources***

UC libraries took the lead among the North American libraries in hosting Chinese resources at the San Diego Supercomputer Center in 1998 through the facilitating efforts of UCSD. This practice has since been adopted by other libraries. The NorthEast Research Libraries Consortium (NERL) has a server hosted at Yale University for some of their full and affiliate members to access two resources: the *Siku* database and the *Yomiuri Shinbun* newspaper, an important Japanese resource.<sup>13</sup> There does not appear to be any desire to expand such method of access as evidenced by their similar interest in the possibility of moving to the Internet version of the *Siku*. Stanford University has a local server for the *People's Daily* and is planning to locally load several databases from the Academia Sinica of Taiwan<sup>14</sup>. The University of British Columbia is planning to install a server for a Chinese digital resource under negotiation with the plan to provide access to four or five of the major Canadian East Asian libraries.

### ***3.2 Issues related to perpetual access, digital archiving, and bibliographic control of East Asian digital resources***

These are important concerns for East Asian libraries, but the accepted form of perpetual access seems to be the reliance on having a CD-ROM or a DVD copy of the content. The reality is that there is no proven solution for perpetual access and digital archiving at this time. The language written into the licensing agreement serves more as a "place holder" so that in the dire event the clause should need to be invoked, some reasonable agreement will be worked out with the vendor(s). Having a CD-ROM copy may provide some sense of security psychologically but it is not a technologically sustainable solution. (Additionally, because of California's tax code, any reference to CD-ROM on the purchase order will incur the payment of state sales tax and this can be considerable when acquiring or licensing expensive resources.) Longer-term and more sustainable solutions will have to wait until the same issues are resolved in the larger context of managing digital resources by research and academic libraries in general such as through the Portico project or through UC's involvement in the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program.

There is the view held by some East Asian librarians that local hosting of a resource may safeguard content integrity from political instability and censorship. Again, this is not a sustainable solution for large databases that are updated regularly because there is no easy way to check content discrepancies systematically between the updates unless some exorbitantly expensive method is devised to do so.

The bibliographic control of large aggregated digital resources consisting of hundreds or thousands of titles of monographs and serials is as confounding a problem for East Asian librarians as for librarians dealing with digital resources in general. The problem is further compounded by the typically small number of staff

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<sup>13</sup> After learning that the University of Michigan has been approved to access the *Yomiuri Shinbun*, Jim Cheng, the Chair of the newly formed UC East Asian Bibliographers group has made inquiries with Yale University regarding the possibility of UC's access to the NERL/Yale server for the *Yomiuri Shinbun*. The JSC and the CDC are kept informed about this exploratory effort.

<sup>14</sup> US East Asian libraries typically access the databases of the Academia Sinica, Taiwan through the Internet, but Stanford University Library has decided to take a different approach by having the content of the exchanged databases locally hosted at Stanford. A few months ago, Stanford had made inquiries about access to *Siku* via the UC's locally host system. After learning that it is a member of NERL, I have suggested that they contact NERL/Yale regarding the *Siku*.

involved with technical processing functions of CJK language materials. Consequently, most libraries only manage to catalog the title of the database. For the CAJ, an e-journal database, some libraries have integrated the individual titles into an A-Z list on their library website<sup>15</sup>.

Potential solutions may be available from commercial companies such as Serials Solutions and TD-Net, assuming that they may receive inquiries and expression of interest from East Asian librarians. Another solution may be through OCLC's WorldCat sets service which offers matching, pre-cataloged set of MARC records for digital resources – see <http://www.oclc.org/worldcatsets/default.htm>. Although there are close to 300 digital collections cataloged presently, including three sets by the UCSD Libraries, there is none for East Asian digital resources. This situation may further improve as the academic libraries in Hong Kong are planning to contribute records to OCLC's sets service. At the same time, it would be useful for the North American libraries to also participate in such collaborative cataloging efforts as a form of resource sharing.

### ***3.3 OCLC Dialogue Forum for Chinese Digital Content (September 2005)***

The growing interest of the library community as a result of the influx of Chinese digital resources has attracted OCLC's attention as evidenced by its decision to organize a Dialogue Forum for major East Asian library representatives in North America, the University of Hong Kong, and eight major digital resource providers in September 2005.<sup>16</sup> The main goals were (1) to help Chinese digital content providers/vendors understand the potential market for their content as well as understand the needs and challenges in regard to their products outside of China; and (2) to enable Chinese content providers to learn about the OCLC Cooperative and the e-content platforms and services that OCLC has developed. The Forum was well received by the participants. OCLC plans to have a follow-up meeting with the library participants in conjunction with the CEAL meeting to be held in San Francisco in March 2006.

While librarians working with Japanese and Korean materials have the benefit of the facilitating support of the North American Coordinating Council on Japanese Library Resources (NCC) and the Korean Collections Consortium of North America through the Korean Foundation, there is no similar support for Chinese collections except for the limited support of the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation of Taiwan. The OCLC Forum, which provided an important, groundbreaking communication opportunity between the stakeholders, namely the North American East Asian libraries and major Chinese digital resource providers, could be viewed as an indicator of the coming of age of Chinese language digital resources.

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<sup>15</sup> The University of Hawaii Libraries have incorporated the list of e-journals in the CAJ into the Browse Electronic Resources page of their website. A user can, as example, find the *Peking University Education Review* by browsing through the A-Z list and by searching through a search box – see <http://micro189.lib3.hawaii.edu/ezproxy>

<sup>16</sup> UC libraries invited to attend the Forum were UCB, UCLA, and the CDL. Peter Zhou of UCB was one of two US librarians invited to give a presentation at the Forum and his topic was "Issues and Challenges of East Asian libraries."

#### 4. Challenges facing the UC East Asian libraries/collections and recommendations

The CDL proposal issued in February 2005 succinctly grouped the challenges facing UC libraries as identified by the Task Force Report into the following areas, noting that they also apply to other area studies:

- Underdeveloped technical infrastructure in the countries of origin resulting in inadequate quality control, uncertain handling of perpetually and inadequate archival infrastructure, limited ability to accommodate UC systems requirements.
- Political: geopolitical instability, authoritarian control of content, lack of copyright policies, instability of resources, lack of license enforcement.
- Requirement of special language and subject expertise for selection, negotiating, acquisitions, cataloging, web presentation, integration into CDL tools (e.g., SearchLight, UC-eLinks, etc.).
- May require local mounting of resources or mirror sites because of the technical and political considerations listed above.
- Continuing education needs of library staff given that area studies specialists, who are the first line of contact for content providers, may have the language skills but generally not the expertise in negotiation, licensing, copyright, technical infrastructure, etc. whereas the other library staff who have such expertise and yet lack the language skills.

For some of these challenges, such as the lack of license enforcement, there are no optimal solutions. Taking a defensive approach by having strong protection language and clauses built into the license agreements and working with the more established vendors may just well be the most practical solution. In other cases, the severity of the challenges may gradually lessen as the content providers/vendors gain familiarity with the preferences and requirements of the North American library community. With the establishment of mirror sites and service centers in North American in recent months, the major Chinese digital resource vendors can be expected to shape and service their products in a manner more in line with the expectations of their library clients.

Other challenges will have to be addressed through improved coordination and stronger teamwork between staff with language and subject skills on the one hand and staff with expertise in systems, license negotiation skills, and technical standards on the other. This will require time, commitment of staffing support, and of equal importance, commitment of funding support for the acquisitions/licensing of digital resources.

In sum, the most pressing challenge is how best to allocate resources to support the development and management of East Asian digital resources.

##### *4.1 The UC framework of co-investment and support for East Asian digital resources*

A strategic goal of the UC framework of co-investment, built on the principle that “there is no system-wide collection without co-investment”<sup>17</sup>, is to further the creation of a digital collection that would be available to all UC faculty, students, and staff regardless of their campus affiliation. Achievements by the UC

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<sup>17</sup> See “Role of Co-investment” at <http://www.cdlib.org/inside/collect/roleofcoinvest.html>

libraries in the past eight years have unequivocally demonstrated that the co-investment framework has contributed significantly to the notion of “one university, one library” through the leveraging of the buying power, collection development and services, and staffing expertise of the UC libraries.

Beginning with the establishment of the CDL in 1998, the UC libraries have co-built a large and rich collection of digital resources in support of the research and teaching programs of the ten-campus of the University through the design of a tiered approach of co-investment. Currently, UC faculty and students have access to some 10,000 journals<sup>18</sup> and more than 250 databases in digital format in addition to the vast and strong print collections of the libraries – a collection unsurpassed by other universities of similar size, both in the US and internationally.

#### *4.2 Leveraging UC libraries’ buying power and staffing expertise through co-investment*

According to the data provided by the Shared Acquisitions Program, a total amount of \$67,077,430 had been expended on digital resources through co-investment by UC libraries over a five-year period between 1999/2000 and 2003/04. During the same period, the total co-investment expenditure on East Asian digital resources in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean (CJK) languages was slightly over half a million dollars at \$507,258, or about 0.76%.

Table 3: Total co-investment expenditures by UC libraries and total co-investment expenditures on East Asian resources from 99/00 to 03/04 based on data provided Shared Acquisitions

<b>Year</b>	<b>Campus co-investment expenditure</b>	<b>CDL and SCAP funded database expenditures (as reported to ARL)</b>	<b>Campus co-investment expenditures on East Asian digital resources</b>
99/00	\$ 1,592,847	\$ 4,117,791	\$73,620
00/01	\$ 3,143,810	\$ 3,819,492	\$13,754
01/02	\$ 4,323,299	\$ 7,700,977	\$241,548 (including \$142,319 by CDL for CAJ backfiles)
02/03	\$10,746,696	\$ 8,041,210	\$ 72,555
03/04	\$14,060,367	\$ 9,530,941	\$105,781
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$33,867,019</b>	<b>\$33,210,411</b>	<b>\$507,258</b>
Total UC digital resources expenditure = \$67,077,430			East Asian (CJK) digital resources expenditure = 0.76% of total UC digital resources expenditure

It has been pointed out that the major share of digital expenditures has been for e-journals with the costs migrating from print to electronic. This pattern may not be applicable to East Asian digital resources because (1) the print journal portion of the expenditures may in fact be smaller than the monograph portion among the UC campus libraries; and (2) the East Asian digital resource infrastructure may not be stable,

<sup>18</sup> This number may not fully reflect the accurate count of full-text e-journals available through UC libraries’ co-investment framework. Some recent e-link generated statistics showed 59 providers and 14216 titles (excluding aggregators and free sites); 91 providers and 21886 titles (including aggregators and free sites).. The *China Academic Journals (CAJ)*, Series F, G, and H alone contain 2,314 full-text journals.

reliable, or comprehensive enough for the UC libraries to give up their print resources entirely. On the other hand, it should also be noted that if co-investment is not made to position the UC libraries toward the development of shared content of at least a core collection of East Asian digital resource, serious deficiency may result in terms of providing adequate support for the expanding UC Chinese, Japanese, and Korean studies programs. Moreover, there will never be the opportunity for them to leverage future resource sharing efforts such as the next stage of “collaborative development and operation of shared collections and services”, envisioned as the fourth stage of the UC libraries’ evolution cycle.

Aside from the leveraging of the UC libraries’ buying power, another particular strength of the UC libraries is the leveraging of the collective expertise and experience of staff through a well-established governance structure of advisory groups, working teams, and task forces. The UC libraries’ noteworthy achievements in the past eight years must, at the same time, recognize the contribution of the CDL staff for the amount of support they have provided to the campus libraries in the development and management of digital resources, especially for Tier 1 resources.

#### ***4.3 The economics of Tier 1 and Tier 2***

An inventory of the digital resources acquired or licensed through the UC co-investment framework shows that there are 262 resources with 216 (82%) Tier 1 and 46 (18%) Tier 2 resources. Although the CDL staff is available to provide assistance for Tier 2 resources, the responsibility and workload mainly fall on the campus libraries. As noted on the chart entitled “Announcing CDL Resources: New Resources”, the steps for Tier 2 resources are basically the same as Tier 1 (see Appendix A). This means the sponsoring campus library for a Tier 2 resource has to shoulder all the workload involved.

There are many advantages to have a resource handled at the Tier 1 level. Having a full suite of support by the CDL staff is an overriding advantage and Tier 1 resources are likely to garner higher discounts and more positive terms from the vendors. They may also have higher priority for bibliographic control support by the Shared Cataloging Program. For the CDL, there is less customization work for units such as the Shared Acquisitions and Shared Cataloging Programs. More importantly, Tier 1 resources eliminate user confusion that is often caused by Tier 2 resources when faculty and students find out that they could not access a particular resource but their friends or colleagues can at another UC campus.

Various understandable and entirely valid explanations can be made for the relatively limited funding expended on the development of East Asian digital resources in the past six years including: there were very few available products to select from; some programs across the UC campuses may have more urgent needs and higher priorities for digital resource support; and the overwhelming majority of UC faculty and students rely on English language materials. Some of these explanations are always going to be true and they could easily become convenient reasons for assigning lower funding support for digital resources that are out of the mainstream subject areas.

#### ***4.4 The need for staffing and collection support for East Asian digital resources***

Tier 2 proposals would be less burdensome when they are the exception rather than the rule and especially when they involve vendors with whom CDL already has established a licensing relationship. In the case of the East Asian digital resources, Tier 2 proposals have been the rule rather than the

exception and this translates into a significant workload for the campus libraries. Among the 216 Tier 1 and 46 Tier 2 resources, there are altogether eight East Asian titles with only one Tier 1 and seven Tier 2 resources – see Appendix B. (There are four Korean resources held by more than one UC campus library but they were not handled by the Shared Acquisitions unit.)

A close look at the list of co-invested digital resources reveals significant gaps between the resources currently licensed through the UC co-investment framework versus the research and teaching interest areas of the faculty. The Chinese resources, for instance, skew towards those with research and teaching interests in pre-modern China and the People’s Republic of China.

Among the UC campus libraries, three University Librarians have expressed their strong desire to expand their collection development of East Asian digital resources. Though they all indicated that they would like to have the other UC libraries participate in co-investment efforts, they also conveyed their unwillingness to have a long, drawn-out discussion period before decisions are made. However, with only three UC campus libraries that wish to move expeditiously forward, they will need to ally with other consortial groups in order to optimize their purchasing power. Conceivably the three could ally with Stanford University, the University of Washington, and the University of British Columbia or with some other groups such as NERL, but this would result in a significant departure from the UC framework of co-investment and raise long-term impact questions of how the other UC libraries may effectively address the information resource needs of their faculty and students engaged in East Asian studies. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that the UC libraries band together and adhere to the principle of co-investment and shared content in the collection and management of East Asian digital resources.

As charged by the CDL Proposal, I will make a recommendation for a shared staffing program through co-investment to manage the integration of East Asian materials into the UC shared digital collections. In the course of my involvement with the project, however, I have come to the conclusion that co-investment for shared staff can only be meaningful if there is also co-investment funding support for digital resources.

#### ***4.5a Recommendation for a shared staffing program through co-investment by UC libraries***

In a February 2005 paper entitled *Recommendation “Strategy” for Constructing East Asian Regional Resource Cost Share Models* (see Appendix C), the CDC introduced the idea of a different model for potential use with the acquisitions/licensing of Chinese language digital resources with the view that the model may have relevance for how to “review cost sharing for other Area Studies or other academic programs where there is a great diversity in the size of campus programs and library expenditures.”

*Application of the Chinese studies model for Chinese digital resources* The model categorizes the nine UC campus libraries (not counting UCSF because of its focus on health sciences) into five groups based on three factors as reported in the annual statistics compiled by CEAL: (1) expenditures for East Asian materials; (2) faculty in Chinese studies; and (3) CJK Holdings. By deriving a ratio from the grouping, unit shares are assigned to each group as the basis of co-investment as shown in the table below. Another way to look at the methodology is to think of the co-investment participants as members of a “club” and club membership is based on unit of shares.



Table 4: The CDC's design of a Chinese Studies Model for co-investment of East Asian digital resources

Libraries	Group designation	Unit shares	Unit shares by percentage	2005 Collection allocation by percentage (based on 3-year average)	Percentage of shares normalized without UCSF
UCB	1	5	23.81%	21.1%	21.57%
UCLA	2	4	19.05%	18.4%	18.81%
UCSD	3	3	14.29%	12.0%	12.27%
UCD	4	2	9.52%	11.8%	12.07%
UCI	4	2	9.52%	11.3%	11.55%
UCSB	4	2	9.52%	8.4%	8.59%
UCM	5	1	4.76%	2.0%	2.04%
UCR	5	1	4.76%	6.9%	7.06%
UCSC	5	1	4.76%	5.9%	6.03%
UCSF	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.2%	n.a.
Total		21	100%	100%	100%

The methodology is applied with different scenarios of staffing levels as shown in Table 5, which is linked to an excel spreadsheet. For all three scenarios, CDL will cover office support, a budget for professional development activities, attending conferences, and attending partnerships meeting with other groups such as the East Coast Consortium for East Asian Libraries. If the position is to be on a full-time basis, CDL will contribute a portion to the staff's salary and assign the person relevant responsibilities not directly related to East Asian digital resources but which would facilitate his/her full integration into the workings of the CDL. My recommendation is for the position to be set at the full-time level for it to be most effective for all the UC libraries – campus libraries and the CDL.

Table 5: Three scenarios of co-investment in staffing support for East Asian digital resources

Libraries	Shares	Percentage	Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C
			0.5 FTE	0.75 FTE	1 FTE with CDL funding
			\$45,000.00	\$67,500.00	\$75,000.00
UCB	5	23.81%	\$10,714.29	\$16,071.43	\$17,857.14
UCLA	4	19.05%	\$8,571.43	\$12,857.14	\$14,285.71
UCSD	3	14.29%	\$6,428.57	\$9,642.86	\$10,714.29
UCD	2	9.52%	\$4,285.71	\$6,428.57	\$7,142.86
UCI	2	9.52%	\$4,285.71	\$6,428.57	\$7,142.86
UCSB	2	9.52%	\$4,285.71	\$6,428.57	\$7,142.86
UCM	1	4.76%	\$2,142.86	\$3,214.29	\$3,571.43
UCR	1	4.76%	\$2,142.86	\$3,214.29	\$3,571.43
UCSC	1	4.76%	\$2,142.86	\$3,214.29	\$3,571.43
Total campus libraries	21	100%	\$45,000.00	\$67,500.00	\$75,000.00
CDL			\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15,000.00
Total campus libraries			\$45,000.00	\$67,500.00	\$75,000.00
Total UC libraries			\$45,000.00	\$67,500.00	\$90,000.00

The scope of responsibilities of the staff will depend on the scenario selected. There are pros and cons for the location of the staff at the CDL or at a campus library. Location at a campus library will provide the benefit of closer interaction with a cadre of library colleagues and likely interaction with faculty and students. The advantages of locating the staff at the CDL will allow closer working with other CDL colleagues and easier integration into the CDL environment.

Table 6: Position description for three scenarios for a staff supported through co-investment by UC libraries

<p><b><u>Scenario A</u></b> 9 libraries co-invest in 0.5 FTE staff</p> <p>May be cast as half-time portion of responsibilities of a full-time staff with other duties at one of the participating libraries. The incumbent will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assist in efforts to migrate files off the SDSC servers by December 2006 (see Section 4.5)</li> <li>2. Focus on coordinating negotiation and licensing activities and work with CDL staff in the Tier 2 mode; facilitate collaborative bibliographic control and access services for the group.</li> <li>3. Work with CDL on, and be a resource person for, the development of UC-wide technical infrastructure for CJK script capabilities such as Melvyl, ILS of various campuses, metadata and linking in systemwide databases with CJK scripts, digitization and digital preservation of CJK materials.</li> </ol> <p><b><i>Advantages:</i></b> Interested libraries will be able to have coordinated and more efficient/effective support for the development and management of East Asian digital resources</p>	<p><b><u>Scenario B</u></b> 9 libraries co-invest in 0.75 FTE staff</p> <p>Staff will be located at CDL or at a campus library In addition to 1-3 as specified for the 0.50 FTE position, the incumbent will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Facilitate collaborative leadership development opportunities of the UC East Asian Bibliographers Group</li> <li>5. Work with UC libraries to establish exchange programs for digital resources with national libraries and museum organizations in the East Asian region.</li> </ol> <p><b><i>Advantages:</i></b> Provides Tier 1 staffing support for all UC libraries and enhances ties among UC libraries in developing and managing East Asian digital resources collaboratively</p>	<p><b><u>Scenario C (recommended)</u></b> 9 libraries co-invest in 1.0 FTE staff</p> <p>Staff will be located at CDL or at a campus library In addition to 1-5 as specified for the 0.75 FTE position, the incumbent will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Explore grant fund opportunities and apply for grants for digitization of East Asian materials;</li> <li>7. Explore and establish partnership opportunities with major East Asian libraries in North America and internationally, including consortial acquisitions and licensing of digital resources;</li> <li>8. Undertake other assignment to be assigned by the CDL.</li> </ol> <p><b><i>Advantages:</i></b> In addition to advantages identified for Scenarios A and B, will significantly expand collaborative opportunities with other libraries and organizations in North America and internationally.</p>
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***Essential skills, knowledge, and abilities required:***

- M.L.I.S. or equivalent of education and experience; minimum of 5 years of working experience in a library or the publishing industry including areas related to digital content creation and service provision areas;
- Complete understanding of the scholarly use of library collection and services, an awareness of trends in higher education and library services and a strong interest in, and knowledge of, the use of technology for the delivery of digital information;
- Must be able to monitor national and international trends and programs related to East Asian digital materials and libraries;
- Demonstrated project management abilities and excellent interpersonal, organizational, and analytical skills superior oral and written English communication skills;
- Written competency in one of the following languages: Chinese, Japanese, or Korean; and demonstrated ability to work with diverse groups;
- Working knowledge of library technical infrastructure options and experience with technologies such as hosting, metasearch, portal, and Open URL based link resolvers.

*Review of the staffing co-investment program after three years.* The staffing co-investment program will be reviewed at the end of the three-year period based on a set of criteria linked to the fulfillment of prescribed responsibilities. The incumbent will also prepare an annual report detailing his/her accomplishments. It is expected that both CDL staff and the UC East Asian subject specialists will have gained considerable expertise and experience with the handling and mainstreaming of East Asian digital resources into the UC framework at the end of this three-year co-investment period.

***4.5b Recommendation for a three-year shared content bridging program through co-investment by UC libraries***

Table 7: Collection allocation for UC East Asian Libraries: 2000/01-2003/04

<b>Libraries</b>	<b>2000/01</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>2003/04</b>
UCB	\$578,350.32	\$734,591.00	\$728,096.00	\$746,997.00
UCD	\$ 70,090.00	\$ 79,091.00	\$ 81,091.00	-----
UCI	\$100,200.00	\$ 90,000.00	\$118,000.00	\$100,000.00
UCLA	\$373,776.00	\$351,012.00	\$345,572.00	\$348,864.00
UCR	-----	-----	-----	\$ 28,100.00
UCSB	\$ 94,861.00	-----	\$ 65,462.00	\$ 58,833.00
UCSD	\$332,595.00	\$323,302.00	\$342,318.00	\$317,335.00

Source: Council on East Asian Libraries Statistics for North American Institutions at <http://www.lib.ku.edu/ceal/stat/>.

*The budget constraints for UC East Asian libraries and collections.* In addition to the range variation of allocations for East Asian materials among the UC campus libraries, all of them have budget constraints that do not provide much maneuvering space. First, they all have an installed base of serial subscriptions and monographs that they still need to acquire and maintain. Second, they all have to deal with the impact

of inflation and the weak US dollar in recent years. A January 2005 report by *People's Daily*<sup>19</sup> noted that the price of books in the PRC has been increasing by 30% annually in recent years. Lastly, there is the currency fluctuation impact factor with the weak US dollar in the past three years, leading to a loss of purchasing power of 22% and 18% for Japanese and Korean materials respectively.<sup>20</sup>

*Accelerated interest in Chinese digital resources in recent months* With several major Chinese digital resources vendors promoting their products in conjunction with the CEAL meeting held at the end of March 2005, UCB's East Asian Library invited five Chinese digital resource vendors to give demonstrations of their products in the months of March and April. The outcome of these demonstrations was the decision by the UC East Asian subject specialists to propose a list of resources for consideration by the Joint Steering Committee on Shared Collections (JSC). They shared the evaluation responsibilities and used the CDL evaluation forms provided the CDL toolkit at <http://www.cdlib.org/inside/collect/#toolkit>.

*A want-list for East Asian digital resources* The want-list as shown in Appendix D is compiled from (1) the list of resources submitted to the JSC in September 2005 by the East Asian subject specialists; (2) additional information drawn from resources submitted to JSC in 2004; and (3) Japanese and Korean core resources identified by the Japanese and Korean subject specialists. The resources included in the want-list can be viewed as a core collection of resources that will more effectively meet the information resource needs of the faculty and students in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean studies.

*A three-year bridging program for collection support by UC libraries* To accommodate the estimated cost of the want-list, which takes into account the migration costs of the resources off the SDSC servers – a matter that will be discussed further in Section 4.5 below -- I would like to recommend a three-year co-investment bridging program for collection development in tandem with the co-investment program for staffing support recommended in Section 4.5a and using the methodology based on the CDC Chinese Studies model.

1. The program will require an allocation of \$800,000 on a one-time basis with CDL providing \$350,000 as incentive funding and with the campus libraries contributing \$450,000 in total. The entire amount of \$800,000 can be allocated evenly over the three-year period or in a graduated manner such as \$200,000, \$250,000, and \$350,000. The requested amount of \$800,000 will (a) accommodate the resources on the wish-list pending further negotiation with the vendors; (b) cover the migration cost of resources currently hosted on the SDSC servers; and (c) allow consideration of new resources that may become available in the three-year period.
2. A process will be established jointly by the CDC, the JSC, and the UC libraries East Asian subject specialists that includes an annual "work plan". If new resources should become available and are deemed as more important to acquire than one or more resources on the want-list, the subject specialists will provide evaluation and explanations for priority consideration of the new source(s). This will ensure the CDC and the JSC's oversight of the bridging program with involvement by the East Asian subject specialists in the ongoing planning and evaluation of priorities during the three-year period.

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<sup>19</sup> <http://media.people.com.cn/GB/22114/46369/46374/3305500.html> as referred to me by Amy Tsang (UCLA)

<sup>20</sup> Based on data supplied by Peter Zhou (UCB) to me in October 2005.

3. A campus library may request up to 20% from the bridging program fund if it wishes to join a current Tier 2 resource. For instance, only six libraries presently subscribe to the *People's Daily* (1946-2003), but under the bridging program, the remaining three libraries may wish and find it affordable to join and have access to this core resource. Another example is the access to Korean resources. Currently, only UCB and UCLA have access to four licensed Korean resources and UCI has access to one of the four resources. With the supplemental support of the bridging program, other UC libraries with growing Korean program interest may also gain access to core resources without having to invest in a print Korean collection. (According to the Snapshot on UC Korean studies program as attachment to the Task Force Report, there are five campuses with faculty engaged in various subject areas related to Korean programs: UCB, UCLA, UCI, UCSB, and UCSD.)

Table 8: A three-year bridging program for collection development of East Asian resources through UC libraries co-investment

Libraries	Shares	Chinese Studies model	3 years	1 year	3-year collection average	3 years	1 year
UCB	5	23.81%	\$107,142.86	\$35,714.29	21.57%	\$97,085.89	\$32,361.96
UCLA	4	19.05%	\$85,714.29	\$28,571.43	18.81%	\$84,662.58	\$28,220.86
UCSD	3	14.29%	\$64,285.71	\$21,428.57	12.27%	\$55,214.72	\$18,404.91
UCD	2	9.52%	\$42,857.14	\$14,285.71	12.07%	\$54,294.48	\$18,098.16
UCI	2	9.52%	\$42,857.14	\$14,285.71	11.55%	\$51,993.87	\$17,331.29
UCSB	2	9.52%	\$42,857.14	\$14,285.71	8.59%	\$38,650.31	\$12,883.44
UCM	1	4.76%	\$21,428.57	\$7,142.86	2.04%	\$9,202.45	\$3,067.48
UCR	1	4.76%	\$21,428.57	\$7,142.86	7.06%	\$31,748.47	\$10,582.82
UCSC	1	4.76%	\$21,428.57	\$7,142.86	6.03%	\$27,147.24	\$9,049.08
Total campus libraries	21	100%	\$450,000.00	\$150,000.00	100%	\$450,000.00	\$150,000.00
CDL			\$350,000.00	\$116,666.67		\$350,000.00	\$116,666.67
Total campus libraries			\$450,000.00	\$150,000.00		\$450,000.00	\$150,000.00
Total UC libraries			\$800,000.00			\$800,000.00	

A comparison of the CDC Chinese Studies co-investment model and the currently practiced model of averaging the campus libraries' collection budget shows a higher cost for five campus libraries (UCB, UCLA, UCSD, UCSB, and UCM) and lower for the other four. The most important advantage would be the affordability for all nine campus libraries to participate in the tandem support program with Tier 1 level support. The CDL's support for the three-year co-investment bridging program is in alignment with its role as stated in the statement on co-investment that the CDL uses funds (1) strategically to further the goal of creating a shared digital collection that is available to all UC faculty, students, and staff regardless of their campus affiliation; and (2) to facilitate implementation of campus collection decisions in the transition from print to digital collections. <http://www.cdlib.org/inside/collect/roleofcoinvest.html>

As shown in the following table, the total commitment over a three-year period would come to \$1,070,000 with \$800,000 for co-investment in shared content and \$270,000 for shared staff (assumed to be at the 1.0 FTE level).

Table 9: Costs of a tandem co-investment program for collection and staffing support for East Asian digital resources

Libraries	Annual Collection Commitment	Scenario A with 0.50 FTE staff	Collection Commitment + Scenario A	Scenario B with 0.75 FTE staff	Collection Commitment + Scenario B	Scenario C with 1.0 FTE staff	Collection Commitment + Scenario C
UCB	35,714.29	10,714.29	46,428.58	16,071.42	51,785.71	17,857.13	53,571.42
UCLA	28,571.43	8,571.43	37,142.86	12,857.14	41,428.57	14,285.71	42,857.14
UCSD	21,428.57	6,428.57	27,857.14	9,642.86	31,071.43	10,714.29	32,142.86
UCD	14,285.71	4,285.71	18,571.42	6,428.57	20,714.28	7,142.86	21,428.57
UCI	14,285.71	4,285.71	18,571.42	6,428.57	20,714.28	7,142.86	21,428.57
UCSB	14,285.71	4,285.71	18,571.42	6,428.57	20,714.28	7,142.86	21,428.57
UCM	7,142.86	2,142.86	9,285.72	3,214.29	10,357.15	3,571.43	10,714.29
UCR	7,142.86	2,142.86	9,285.72	3,214.29	10,357.15	3,571.43	10,714.29
UCSC	7,142.86	2,142.86	9,285.72	3,214.29	10,357.15	3,571.43	10,714.29
Total campus libraries	150,000.00	45,000.00	195,000.00	67,500.00	217,500.00	75,000.00	225,000.00
CDL	116,666.67	0	116,666.67	0	116,666.67	15,000.00	131,666.67
Total campus libraries	150,000.00	45,000.00	195,000.00	67,500.00	217,500.00	75,000.00	225,000.00
Total UC libraries	266,666.67	45,000.00	311,666.67	67,500.00	334,166.67	90,000.00	356,666.67
3year total	800,000.01	135,000.00	935,000.01	202,500.00	1,002,500.01	270,000.00	1,070,000.01

*What happens after the 3-year bridging program?* The same challenges facing UC libraries on how to fund digital resources in general will also apply to the East Asian digital resources. Strategies such as the repurposing of collection allocations through cancellation of print journal subscriptions, realignment of collection development policies and practices of printed materials, and greater reliance on other forms of resource sharing such as interlibrary loan will have to be considered. On the staffing support side, it can be expected that East Asian subject specialists at the campus libraries and the CDL staff will have gained more experience and expertise related to the collection and development of East Asian digital resources so much so that the handling of these materials will be fully integrated into the UC/CDL framework and operational structure.

In the document entitled *Systemwide Strategic Directions for Libraries and Scholarly Information at the University of California*<sup>21</sup>, it was noted that the UC libraries have passed through three stages of cooperation in the past twenty-five years: (1) stand-alone libraries; (2) coordination to support regional,

<sup>21</sup>*Systemwide Strategic Directions for Libraries and Scholarly Information at the University of California*, prepared for the Systemwide Library and Scholarly Information Advisory Committee by the University of California Librarians and the Office of Systemwide Library Planning, (April 2004), p. 1. [http://libraries.universityofcalifornia.edu/planning/library\\_strategy.pdf](http://libraries.universityofcalifornia.edu/planning/library_strategy.pdf)

and systemwide services; and (3) cooperation to develop a shared digital collection. It is now poised to move into a fourth stage – collaborative development and operation of shared collections and services. This developmental cycle, however, would exclude the UC libraries’ East Asian collections unless they are enabled to move to stage three, namely the development of a shared digital collection.

#### ***4.6 A plan to migrate the East Asian digital resources off the SDSC servers by the end of December 2006***

One reason for the East Asian digital resources to have evolved essentially as Tier 2 resources may be attributed to the initiative taken by the UCSD Libraries to assume the role as the “sponsoring campus library” by working with the SDSC in setting up servers to host the *Siku Quanshu* so that this resource could be remotely accessible to faculty and students across the UC campuses. When this was done in 1999, it was an initiative that put UC in a leadership position in the North American East Asian library community. There were also unequivocal benefits for the campus libraries that participated in the co-investment effort. It eliminated the need for each participating UC campus library to install CD-ROM towers or a local server to manage the set of 168 CD-ROMs consisting of some 3,400 classical Chinese texts. Five UC campus libraries joined this effort at the onset and three later in 2000/01, 2003/04, and 2004/05. Recently, a ninth UC library has expressed strong interest in becoming a user of the *Siku* subsequent to the recruitment of one faculty with a major area of research interest in China’s Qing Dynasty. There are presently five resources (one with two versions) on the SDSC servers after one was discontinued in October 2005. (There is no statistics on the use of the resources hosted on the SDSC servers. Additional staffing support will be needed to develop a use statistics program.)

Table 10: A list of resources hosted at the SDSC

<b>Resources</b>	<b>Participating campus libraries</b>	<b>Additional information</b>
1. <i>Bibliography of East Asian Studies</i>	All UC campus libraries	Offline since 6/06 due to obsolete software program. Resource discontinued in 10/05
2a. <i>Siku Quanshu</i> (Intranet version) Full-text of 3,460 classical Chinese titles (168 CD-ROMs)	UCB, UCD, UCI, UCR, UCLA, UCM, UCSB, UCSD, UCSC expressing interest	An Internet version is now available and UC East Asian libraries making test use from November 05 till March 06.
2b. <i>Siku Quanshu</i> (network version)		Continue to run this version due to strong preference by some faculty members. <i>Will need to discontinue this version if decision is to migrate to the Internet version.</i>
3. <i>Sibu Congkan</i> Full-text of 503 classical Chinese titles (24 CD-ROMs)	UCB, UCI, UCLA, UCSB, UCSD	Network version; enhancement highly unlikely
4. <i>People’s Daily</i> (1946-2003)	UCB, UCD, UCLA, UCSB, UCSC, UCSD, UCI expressing interest	Chance for Internet version very high in 2006
5. <i>SuperStar E-book collection</i> 50,000 titles in history, yearbook, local gazetteer, religion and literature	UCSD, UCSB	Company setting up server/server in the US in 2006 under name of Chinamaxx. Need to explore new hosting arrangement with vendor.

Below is a capsule view of the costs incurred for the locally hosted resources:

Table 11: Maintenance costs for resources hosted at SDSC and support staff cost by UCSD Libraries

UCSD Luce grant support (1999-2002)	\$72,736
CDL support in 2003/04 for replacement of servers	\$17,531
Annual costs (not factoring in future salary increase)	
• SDSC 5 servers and 1 dataserver beginning November 2005	\$12,960
• UCSD staffing support (including benefits)	\$61,804
• Replacement of servers (3 year amortization)	\$10,000
Total annual costs	<u>\$84,764</u>

Source: All cost data was provided by Jim Cheng, Head of UCSD Libraries' International Relations and Pacific Studies Library/East Asian Collection

At the meeting with me in June 2005, Frank Dwyer, Associate Director, Information Technology Service of the SDSC, expressed the SDSC's wish to discontinue the local-hosting service provided to the UC libraries because this service is not in line with their mission and that the service scope is limited. They would like to have the servers taken off their hands unless there is either the opportunity for the SDSC to collaborate with the UC libraries on a larger scale in areas such as digital preservation or if the number of servers is increased to a minimum of fourteen.

The UC libraries need to first determine if it would be desirable to expand their relationship with the SDSC for strategic reasons. Increasing the number of servers to a minimum of fourteen will incur an annual cost of more than \$150,000 a year, doubling the current annual cost. With the trend by content providers/vendors to make available their products either through the Internet or by establishing servers and service centers in North America, expanding the local host practice would be a regressive move. Instead, I recommend a migration plan to move off the SDSC server in light of some recent developments:

- There is now a web version of the Siku. The UC East Asian librarians are conducting test use of the new version from November 2005 to March 2006. (Presently, there is an Intranet version and a network version of the Siku on the SDSC servers. This development offers an opportunity to migrate off the local host (Intranet version) to a web version on the vendor's server in Hong Kong. Assuming that the web version is acceptable, the UC libraries should expect to pay for migration cost and annual use/access fee.
- The vendor of SuperStar e-books has installed a mirror site in the US under the label of Chinamaxx. Currently, there is an e-book collection of 50,750 titles on the SDSC server as a Tier 2 resource acquired by UCSD and UCSB. There may be some migration cost and annual access/use fee involved if the current e-books on the SDSC server are moved to the Chinamaxx server.
- There are plans by a major vendor to make available the *People's Daily* from 1946 to 2004 as an Internet version in 2006.

With the strong likelihood for the above three resources to be moved off the SDSC servers, a solution still needs to be found for the fourth resource, the *Sibu Congkan* (24 CD-ROMs). One possible solution would be to outsource the hosting of the *Sibu* to an East Asian digital resources vendor for a fee.



My recommendation is to migrate off local servers at the SDSC with the following steps:

1. Inform the SDSC about the UC libraries' plan to migrate all resources off the SDSC servers.
2. Allow time for migration of the *Siku* and the SuperStar e-book collection to web version by December 2006.
3. Actively seek solutions to migrate to a web version of the *People's Daily* and move the *Sibu Congkan* to a fee-based vendor-host arrangement by December 2006.
4. CDL will pay for hardware maintenance cost charged by the SDSC from March to December 2006 (i.e. an estimate of \$9,720 for this nine-month period) and UCSD will continue to shoulder the staffing costs through December 2006.
5. If efforts to migrate the resources off the SDSC servers are not completed by the end of December 2006, then in the framework of co-investment:
  - (a) the CDC will cover the annual hardware maintenance cost as well as the hardware replacement costs starting in January 2007
  - (b) the UC campus libraries which use the resources on the SDSC servers will pay for the staffing costs according to some funding formula such as the existing formula based on three-year average of collection budgets or based on an application of the Chinese Studies Model as developed by the Collection Development Committee (CDC) – see Section 4.4a.

**Note:** The migration cost of resources off the SDSC servers will depend on official negotiations with the vendors (e.g. Digital Heritage, Superstar). It is estimated to be under \$80,000 and this cost has been factored into the recommended amount of \$800,000 for the bridging co-investment collection program.

Assuming the intent is to migrate off the SDSC servers, campus libraries should refrain from co-investing in purchasing/licensing any new resources that would require local hosting. If a particular resource is deemed as absolutely indispensable and must be locally hosted, the UC libraries should first actively investigate the possibility of accessing the resource through another consortial group (e.g. NERL) that may already be providing local host service to a of library users.

### **5. Co-investment funding of staffing and collection support of East Asian digital resources as model for other area studies**

The challenges facing other area studies in terms of digital resources are similar to the ones affecting East Asian digital resources: inadequate technical infrastructure on the content providers/vendors side, a lack of clear copyright guidelines, political instability, a lack of understanding of requirements such as perpetual access and digital archiving. UC librarians involved in area studies, especially those focusing on non-western language materials, usually constitute a small group of individuals. They are unlikely to have the expertise and experience in dealing with the processes, guidelines, criteria, and standards that undergird the UC libraries framework of co-investment and sharing of digital collections. Directing them to navigate their way through the massive amount of information on the CDL's website pertaining to procedures, processes, technical requirements, criteria, and guidelines can be a time-consuming and daunting experience, especially for those who are just being initiated into the framework and structure. More specific assistance should be given in the form of staffing support and collection funding support through a bridging program.

When it comes to area studies, the same criteria for decision-making for mainstream English language materials are not always meaningful. The user groups tend to be small but highly specialized. For instance,

one UC campus recently recruited a faculty member whose area of research interest is on the Qing Dynasty of China. The need to have access to the *Siku* thus becomes critical even when this faculty may well be the only person using the *Siku* at this particular campus for quite sometime.

In retrospect, the UC libraries had the benefit of “bridging” support in the development and management of digital collections during the early years of the co-investment framework when the CDL was re-conceptualized and reorganized from the Division of Library Automation. There was special funding to facilitate the UC libraries’ development of a digital library and the necessary structure to support this strategic effort. Such opportunities should be provided to the area study programs so that the doors of support are not closed on them because they arrive late in the digital resources development cycle.

Studies have shown that digital resources are important to libraries with large and well-developed print collections as a complementary form of information access. For libraries with small, unevenly developed, and under-nourished print collections, the development of digital resources can play a critical role in enhancing information access. The three-year bridging program with co-investment funding for staffing support and for collection support for East Asian digital resources could serve as a model for other area studies supported by the campus libraries. Lessons learned could be used to further refine programs designed to facilitate the collection and development of digital resources of area studies in the future when there is evidence of a critical mass of such resources.

## **6. The need for UC’s East Asian subject specialists to mainstream processes into the UC framework and operational structure and to participate in ongoing planning activities**

The CDL Proposal had asked for “quickly applicable recommendations” for the evaluation of ongoing continuing education needs of UC East Asian subject specialists in terms of enhancing their information technology, leadership, and negotiation skills, effective structure/process to foster ongoing leadership skills and to involve them in ongoing planning activities.

The high level of interest demonstrated by the East Asian collection heads and subject specialists beginning in March and April this year seemed to present an opportune time to assist them in mainstreaming their activities into the UC libraries co-investment and the CDL’s operational structure by organizing a workshop on collaborative development of East Asian Digital Collections. With the support of many people from the CDL and campus libraries, a one-and-half-day workshop was held from 8-9 September 2005 on the collaborative development of East Asian Digital Collections. (See Appendix E for more information about the workshop topics.) The outcome of the workshop was an action-oriented agenda by the participants who resolved to:

- Form a UC East Asian Bibliographers group (UCEAB)<sup>22</sup>;
- Set up a rotation process for the selection of the chair of the group for a one-year term;

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<sup>22</sup> The UC East Asian librarians from all functional areas have participated in the East Asian Academic Library Committee (EAALC) established in the early 1990’s. This group includes librarians from Stanford, the University of Southern California, and Claremont University. CDL staff had made presentations to the EAALC on topics such as licensing and negotiation. There was also the UC East Asian Digital Resources Group (EADLG), a group established in 2004, which included a large number, but not all of the UC East Asian subject specialists/bibliographers. The EADLG has been replaced by the UC East Asian Bibliographers group in September 2005

- Establish a vice-chair position to provide continuity;
- Create a listserv and a website to facilitate communication and dissemination of information<sup>23</sup>;
- Identify a list of action items for the coming year.

The workshop should be viewed as the beginning of a process to facilitate the group in its efforts to mainstream the evaluation, negotiation, licensing/acquisitions, and maintenance into the established UC shared content and collaborative working framework. There is still much room for the group to put learning into practice that will lead to a sense of accomplishment. It will be useful for a staff to work closely with them and facilitate the array of processes until the East Asian subject specialists are fully and proficiently integrated into the UC operational structure.

Traditionally, East Asian librarians tend to focus more on their own subject/language areas without necessarily paying a great deal of attention to trends and developments in other areas. With the rapid intrusion of digital resources into their work domain, they and their libraries will be better served if they have more exposure to issues with larger focus and broader application.<sup>24</sup> At the same time, there is room for them to draw on the expertise and support of colleagues in other subject areas who have built a strong knowledge base of how to work effectively within the UC framework of co-investment and the CDL operational structure.

The UC East Asian subject specialists have demonstrated a good deal of enthusiasm, interest, and initiative in the development of East Asian digital resources. They also know their faculty and students well. It is not so much that the group lacks leadership abilities than it would be useful for them to develop collaborative leadership within the group. They also may make efforts to share information and participating in projects, no matter how small an amount a library may be able to contribute.

Due to the significant influx of East Asian digital resources, much attention by the UC East Asian subject specialists has been devoted to matters related to the acquisitions/licensing process of digital resources. There are other dimensions of their responsibilities such as reference and instruction. It was, therefore, encouraging to see some recent discussion on the development of user guides and the first submission by the UCD Libraries of such a guide for the *Siku* to the CDL website for Instructional Material.

At the recent EAALC (East Asian Academic Librarians of California) meeting held in San Diego, a project was proposed by the UCSB Libraries to digitize a set of China's Republic Era government documents often referred to as the White Papers. This will be a group effort involving several UC libraries and Stanford University Library. The UCM Library has volunteered to take on the digitization of the documents. Another example of broadening the scope of their activities was the proposal by a UCLA East Asian subject specialist to hold two e-resources user training sessions for faculty, students, and librarians (one on Chinese materials and one on Japanese materials) in conjunction with the EAALC meeting. (The Japanese session was counted as one of a series of workshops organized by the NCC in 2005/06 with funding support by the Japan Foundation. The sessions were well attended with 29 and 20 participants in the Chinese and the Japanese sessions respectively.)

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<sup>23</sup> The UCEAB listserv is hosted at UCR and the website at UCSD - <http://gort.ucsd.edu/uceab/>

<sup>24</sup> I was quite impressed by the knowledge of the Chinese specialist of one of the East Coast Consortium libraries vis-à-vis his knowledge of the use of the IME and the requirements of implementation SFX for East Asian digital resources. I subsequently learned that he was on his library's SFX implementation team.

There is no silver bullet for developing leadership skills in any group. The groups need opportunities to learn and the opportunities to put their learning into practice. The UC East Asian subject specialists will no doubt steadily and incrementally build up their knowledge of the workings of the UC framework and the CDL's operational structure, though it will be helpful for the group to have more coordinated discussions. Presently, there appears to be a tendency for one person to poll the group's interest in a particular resource followed by another person who would identify a different resource and query for indication of interest. This pattern of disjointed communication consumes a considerable amount of energy and gives the impression of a lack of focus. At the same time, it should be noted that the UC East Asian subject specialists are in an awkward period of feeling that they need to respond to the needs of their faculty while waiting for the consultant report and recommendations that will be forthcoming. If there is a staff to work with them in the development of a work plan, the group can be expected to develop a more effective working pattern.

## 7. Other suggestions/recommendations

- *Install/enable IME* (Microsoft Global Input Method Editors) on all public PCs to facilitate user convenience when accessing multi-script databases, including Chinese, Japanese, Korean digital resources. A majority of the UC libraries have done this, but not all. For those who are still concerned about causing user confusion and the potential increase in e-mail traffic on the public PCs, they may wish to consult with colleagues in libraries that have this function installed as a form of leveraging the collective staffing expertise and experience.
- *Expand the concept of shared cataloging* The CDL's Shared Cataloging Program has made notable contributions to the bibliographic control of digital resources in the UC framework of co-investment. Due to staffing limitations, however, the Program has only cataloged the Tier 1 and the Tier 2 East Asian resources but not the individual monographs or the serial titles in the databases. For example, there is a record for the *Siku* and there is a record for the *China Academic Journals* (CAJ), but the 3,460 titles in the *Siku* are not cataloged or linked to the bibliographic records of the print version of the *Siku*. Neither have the 2,314 titles of full-text e-journals in the CAJ been cataloged or even incorporated into the SFX A-Z list recently implemented by the CDL. Some attention to providing better bibliographic control to these large databases is needed.

Meanwhile, at least two UC campus libraries have cataloged all the titles in the print version of the complete set of the *Siku* and it will just require some coordinating effort to convert the records for the print version for the electronic collection. The Shared Cataloging Program is well positioned to provide guidelines and facilitate such a collaborative project. The notion of "shared cataloging" can also be further expanded to include collaboration with other East Asian libraries facing the same challenges. A third option is to purchase records from OCLC's collection sets service or from other vendors,<sup>25</sup> yet another form of shared cataloging.

- *Concerted efforts should be made to inform faculty and students about the availability of East Asian digital resources by involving bibliographers in other subject areas.* With the expansion and diversification of research and teaching program interests beyond the traditional and more focused

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<sup>25</sup> TDNet, for instance, have indicated that they would be very interested in working with one or more East Asian libraries on the CAJ titles.

interests in the areas of literature, history, and philosophy, it will be helpful for all subject specialists and reference librarians to inform their faculty and students about the availability of East Asian digital resources rather than assuming that the East Asian subject specialists have taken care of such information dissemination. Because of the small number of East Asian librarians in several campus libraries, their contact with faculty and students may be limited.

- *Diversify the systems staff to ensure a basic level of understanding and expertise that will support a multi-script information environment.* In light of the variant systems environments of the campus libraries, it would be far more effective to grow some expertise at the libraries than to have such expertise and responsibilities be “consigned” to a staff at the CDL as proposed by the East Asian Digital Resources Task Force. At the same time, the CDL should also develop some staffing expertise in this area and provide consultation and assistance to the campus libraries as it does in other areas from licensing and negotiation to developing tools for building blocks and collaborative services.
- *Actively explore opportunities for collaboration with other North American East Asian libraries and libraries in China, Taiwan, Japan, and South Korea* Although several UC libraries with large and internationally known collections have established strong relations with libraries and research institutes in the East Asia region either on their own strengths and interest or through membership in PRDLA (Pacific Rim Digital Library Alliance), there should be room for all UC libraries with East Asian collections as a group to explore collaboration opportunities with other major East Asian libraries, for instance, the East Coast Consortium. Matters of common interest would include consortial purchasing/licensing activities and encouragement of content providers to adhere to technical standards and improve user support.

There should be opportunity to involve the UC libraries as a whole in exchange programs (e.g. initial discussions with the Academia Sinica of Taiwan) and in digitization efforts with libraries and research institutions in China, Japan, and Korea,. The University of Hong Kong, for instance, is interested in a coalition effort to digitize English language books published in China before 1911. Tsinghua University is digitizing 1911-1949 Chinese books as a part of the US-China Million Book Project and would welcome participation by UC libraries. Funding for these projects may be available from both private foundations and government agencies, but they will require staffing support and coordination in developing/writing grant proposals.

The Director of the Asia Division of the Library of Congress has explicitly conveyed his interest in working with the UC libraries when I visited him and his staff in October this year. The Division recently contacted the UCD Libraries regarding a possible partnership effort to digitize the collection of Steffi San Buenaventura's papers housed at UCD. This collection is considered as one of the most important collections in the Filipino American Studies.

- *Staffing Exchange opportunities* There are many opportunities for UC libraries to establish exchange or visiting librarian programs with libraries in China, followed by with libraries in Korea and Japan. China has become more affluent in the past five years and funding for academic libraries has increased significantly. Moreover, the caliber and qualifications of staff are continuing to rise, including their English language competency. Many of them would welcome a chance to work in a US library on projects in areas such as acquisitions, cataloging, systems, and reference services. Some of the larger

UC campus libraries and established East Asian libraries on the east coast regularly host visiting librarians, but other UC libraries may also like to take advantage of such programs.

## 8. Conclusion

Two concepts that often appear in UC libraries' planning documents are "great universities have great libraries" and "one university, one library". If we merge these concepts, we would have: one great university, one great library. Indeed, the University of California can proudly claim to have one great library made up of the superb print collections built by the campuses libraries in support of the research and instruction information resource needs of its many renowned academic programs across its ten campuses. Furthermore, it can justifiably lay claim to having a splendid digital collection through the UC strategy of co-investment and sharing of licensed collections in a short period of eight years – a time before the coming of age of East Asian digital resources.

The expansion and diversification of research and teaching activities related to Chinese, Japanese, and Korean studies at the University of California and the concomitant rapid growth of East Asian digital resources has brought along a litany of challenges. The severity of some of these challenges will lessen as the digital resource vendors learn more about the expectations and requirements of the North American East Asian libraries and work to improve their products and services. Other challenges such as the knowledge gap between staff with negotiation and licensing skills but lack subject and language expertise and staff with subject and language expertise but lack negotiation and licensing skills can also be dealt with. The most critical challenge, however, is the commitment of staffing support and collection funding support.

The UC libraries framework of co-investment and shared content that have contributed so successfully to the building of a large and rich digital collection can be similarly applied to the development and management of East Asian digital resources and serve as model for other area studies resources. A co-investment program of staffing support in tandem with a co-investment three-year bridging program for collection support are recommended for consideration by the UC libraries.

What was so aptly stated in the planning document *Systemwide Strategic Directions for Libraries and Scholarly Information at the University of California* surely applies to UC faculty in all the major research and teaching programs:

“...universities leverage their libraries to recruit and retain world-class faculty whose work relies in some measure on their access to scholarly information. Maintaining the breadth and depth of collections is the single greatest challenge confronting university librarians today. Failure to successfully meet this challenge will fundamentally threaten UC's core mission – excellence in instruction, research, and public service.”<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> *Systemwide Strategic Directions for Libraries and Scholarly Information at the University of California*, prepared for the Systemwide Library and Scholarly Information Advisory Committee by the University of California Librarians and the Office of Systemwide Library Planning, (April 2004), p. 1. [http://libraries.universityofcalifornia.edu/planning/library\\_strategy.pdf](http://libraries.universityofcalifornia.edu/planning/library_strategy.pdf)

Lessons learned and insights gained from the co-investment effort in East Asian digital resources can serve as a model for other area studies as they progress through similar developmental phases and problem cycles before they can be effectively integrated into the UC libraries co-investment framework and the CDL's operational structure.

## **9. Acknowledgement**

I am immeasurably grateful for the support and assistance given to me in the past several months by many UC library colleagues and I would like to specially thank my CDL colleagues, the University Librarians, the Collection Development Committee members, and the East Asian librarians.

In addition, I would like to take this opportunity to publicly thank everyone who contributed to the success of the September 2005 workshop on Collaborative Development of East Asian Digital Collections (see Appendix E), specifically the support by Daniel Greenstein when I proposed the idea to him; the support of the University Librarians for their staff to attend the workshop; the readiness by the CDL colleagues to share their knowledge and expertise as presenters and workshop organizers; the willingness of the representatives from the JSC/CDC and the three bibliographer groups to share their experience and insights on how to work effectively within the UC framework; and the active participation of the East Asian collection heads and subject specialists throughout the workshop.

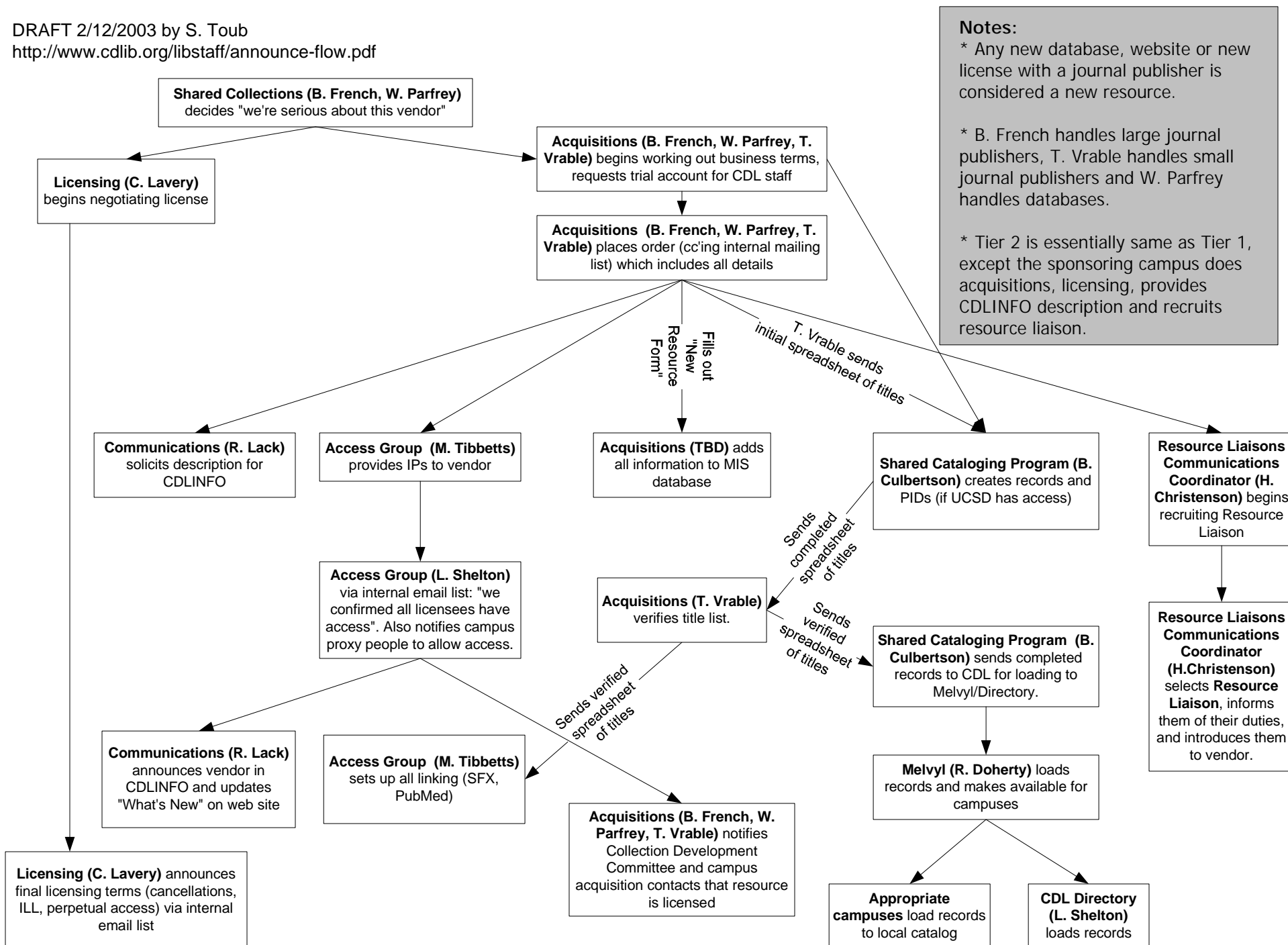
In order to understand the array of issues related to the East Asian digital resources in the context of the UC framework of co-investment and shared content, I asked countless questions and requested for all sorts of data and information from the following individuals and I would like to express my deep appreciation for their patience and responsiveness: Lorelei Tanji, CDC's Liaison to the East Asian Studies librarians, Peter Zhou, Chair of the East Asian Digital Library Group (EADLG), Cathy Chiu, Chair of the East Asian Digital Resource Task Force, Jim Cheng, the person with in-depth knowledge of the resources hosted at the SDSC and the related issues, Terry Vrable and Katie Grimm of CDL's Shared Acquisitions program, and Becky Culbertson and Adolfo Tarango of the Shared Cataloging Program. I am also indebted to Susan Xue (UCB), Annie Lin (UCD), Amy Tsang and Toshie Marra (UCLA), and Kuei Chiu (UCR) for many instances of information assistance.

Last but not least, I would like to convey my heartfelt thanks to Daniel Greenstein, Beverlee French, and Jacqueline Wilson for sharing their views with me candidly, for their constructive feedback, and for simply being there as needed.

# Announcing CDL Resources: **New Resources**

# Appendix A

DRAFT 2/12/2003 by S. Toub  
<http://www.cdlib.org/libstaff/announce-flow.pdf>

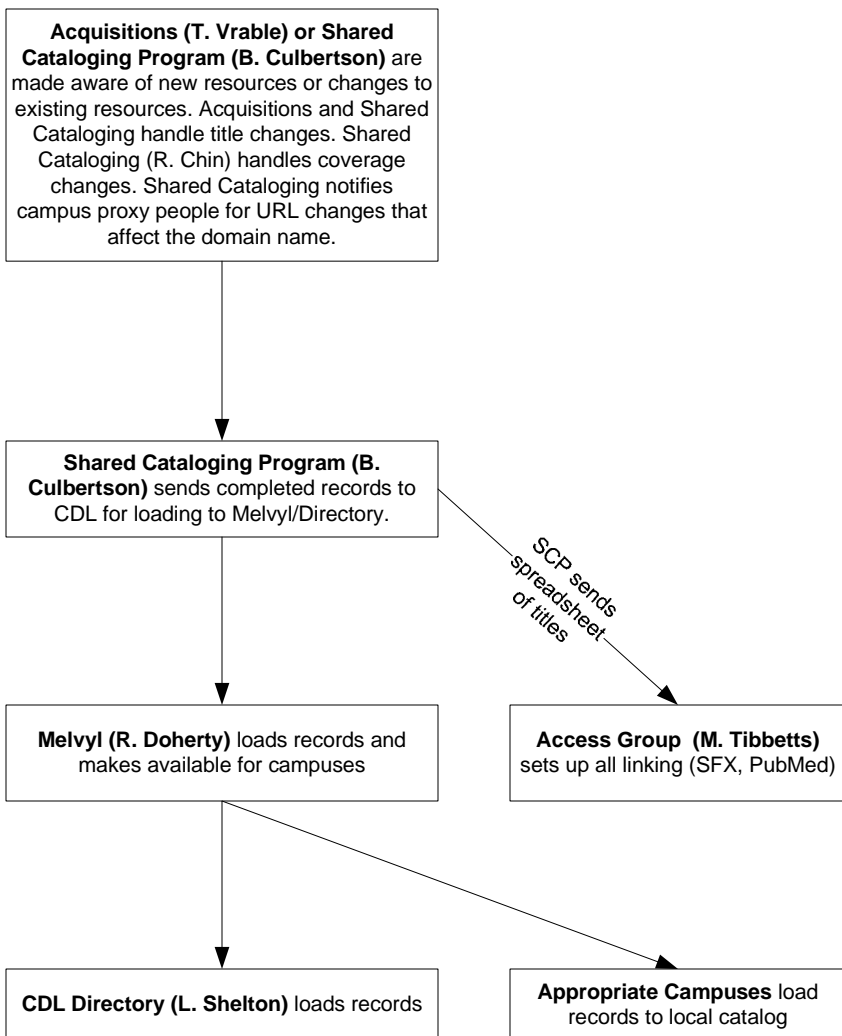




# Announcing CDL Resources: Changes to Existing Resources

DRAFT 2/12/2003 by S. Toub

<http://www.cdlib.org/libstaff/announce-flow.pdf>



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## Appendix B

### East Asian digital resources for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean Studies

<b>Chinese resources</b> 6 campuses offer Ph.D and Masters programs)	<b>Tier</b>	<b>Participating UC libraries</b>	<b>Scope</b>
<i>China Academic Journals (CAJ)</i>	1	All libraries	Full-text 2,314 e-journals from the People's Republic of China (PRC) from 1994 on. UC libraries license 3 out of 8 series -- Social Sciences, Humanities, and Education;
<i>Siku Quanshu</i>	2	UCB, UCD, UCI, UCR, UCLA, UCM, UCSB, and UCSD; UCSC expressing keen interest	Full-text of 3,460 classical, pre-modern Chinese titles;
<i>Sibu Congkan</i>	2	UCB, UCI, UCLA, UCSB, UCSD	Full-text of 503 classical, pre-modern Chinese titles
<i>People's Daily 1946-2003</i>	2	UCB, UCD, UCLA, UCSB, UCSC, UCSD, UCI expressing interest	The official government newspaper of the PRC.
<i>Chinesee-books (Superstart)</i>	2	UCSD, UCB	50,000 titles covering history, religion, and literature; includes yearbooks and local gazetteer
<b>Japanese resources</b> (4 campuses offer Ph.D. and Masters programs)			
<i>JapanKnowledge</i>	2	UCB, UCLA, UCSD	Collection of encyclopedias, dictionaries, Who's Who, bibliographic citations of 800,000 titles, maps of Japan and the world
<i>MagazinePlus</i>	2	UCB, UCLA, UCSD, UCI, UCD, UCSB	Index of periodicals since 1975, popular magazines since 1980, essays, conference papers, and research reports from 1945-2003
<b>Korean Resources**</b> (2 campuses offer Ph. D. programs)			
<i>Choson Ilibo Archive</i>	2	UCB, UCLA, UCI	Full-text database of articles since 1920 in Choson Ilbo, the oldest newspaper in Korea.
<i>DBpia</i>	2	UCB, UCLA	Full-text article database of approx. 300 titles of Korean scholarly journals
<i>EncyKorea</i>	2	UCB, UCLA	Most frequently used encyclopedia
<i>KISS</i>	2	UCB, UCLA	Full-text database of Korean scholarly journal articles from approx. 1400 research institutions in Korea; and 600 e-books

\*\* The Korean digital resources were not handled through Shared Acquisitions.

## An overview of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean Studies Programs at the University of California

(Information is abridged from “Three Snapshots of East Asian Studies Programs in UC and Survey of Digital Resources” as appended to the Final Report of the East Asian Digital Resources Task Force.)

**Chinese studies programs (173 faculty members)** All UC campuses offer either undergraduate or graduate programs in Chinese language and literature and most offer programs in a wide range of other academic disciplines such as history, archaeology, Buddhism, linguistics, art history, political science, sociology, anthropology, law, music, and film studies. Over the years, UC faculty members have expanded their interests to newer disciplines in Chinese studies such as geography, journalism, architecture, psychology, public health, and social welfare.

Six campuses offer Ph.D or Masters programs in Chinese studies, and two offer undergraduate programs only. Four campuses have organized research units (ORUs) to coordinate activities in Chinese studies,

**Japanese Studies Programs (73 faculty members)** The MA and Ph.D.degrees are offered through various disciplinary departments. Besides the core courses on Japanese language, history and literature, a large number of courses are offered in a wide range of disciplines. Faculty affiliations are with Anthropology, Architecture, Art History, Business/Economics, Law, Literature, Linguistics, History, Music, Political Science, Religion, Sociology, and Theater among other departments programs.

Eight UC campuses offer degree programs related to Japan-- four offer Ph.D. and Masters programs in Japanese studies; five offer undergraduate programs on Japanese Studies; three offer major or minor programs

**Korean Studies Programs (55 faculty members)** Five UC campuses offer research programs as well as various types of teaching programs for upper level undergraduate students and/or graduate students. Two campuses (UCB and UCLA) offer Masters and Ph.D. degree programs.

Korean language and/or general history teaching programs are offered in seven campuses. Research interests among UC faculty members range from history, literature, linguistics, religion, political science, economics, sociology, urban planning, anthropology, archaeology, art history, folklore to Korean American studies, women’s studies, film studies, and popular culture studies, among other fields. More faculty have interests on modern Korea (including the colonial period) and Buddhism appears to be a more popular topic than other Korean religions.

Information needs		
Chinese studies Programs	Japanese Studies Programs	Korean Studies Programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full text databases</li> <li>• Indexes of Chinese journals, newspapers and dissertations</li> <li>• Online references resources: dictionaries, encyclopedias, biographies, yearbooks and directories.</li> <li>• Chinese film and digital video resources</li> <li>• Statistical information and census data</li> <li>• GIS, geographic description, and gazetteers</li> <li>• Photographic resources</li> <li>• Government documents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full text journal article and newspaper databases..</li> <li>• Primary sources: access to government documents, local gazetteers, white papers, opinion surveys, numerical data sets, serials published in pre-war periods, diaries and fliers.</li> <li>• Audio visual sources: films directed by well know Japanese directors and award winning films, films on performing arts (Kabuki, Noh plays) and films adapted from literary works, animation and documentary films.</li> <li>• Topical sources on popular culture, gender studies, politics, leisure in contemporary Japan, globalization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full text journal article databases</li> <li>• Primary sources (classical works, statistics, serial reprints, government documents, manuscripts and archival collections)</li> <li>• Comprehensive reference databases (encyclopedias, dictionaries, bibliographies)</li> <li>• Full text newspaper databases</li> <li>• Audio/visual materials (films, language teaching materials)</li> </ul>

**RECOMMENDED "STRATEGY" FOR CONSTRUCTING  
EAST ASIAN DIGITAL RESOURCE COST SHARE MODELS**

**University of California  
Collection Development Council**

**February 11, 2005**

## Introduction

The development of the East Asian Digital Library has relied on opportunities presented by external funding and the rapid growth in Chinese language digital materials. It has followed –a pseudo “Tier 2” model of UC digital licensing because East Asian programs on the campuses vary greatly and not all campuses share the same priority need for acquisition of this type of resources. As we continue the development of this digital library, we need to insure that the licensing process follows the CDL Tier 2 guidelines, including potential cost share models whenever possible. “Tier 2” acquisitions are those initiated and negotiated by campus subject selectors in which four or more UC campuses participate. Tier 2 acquisitions are generally funded by the campuses. The responsibility for the license lies with the campus AUL for Collection Development. Campus-negotiated licenses need to adhere to CDL licensing principles. A bi-lingual document (English and Chinese) which captures these principles in one page has been created and is available at

This document will focus specifically on guidelines and the potential models we will use for the acquisitions of Chinese language digital materials. It has relevance as a model for how to review cost sharing for other Area Studies or other academic programs where there is great diversity in the size of campus programs and library expenditures. These models consider campus demographics associated with academic programs and potential user population, product characteristics associated with number of users or license restrictions, and systems technical infrastructure support. In addition, the models follow the goals and principles described in the [Sharing the Costs of Electronic Resources Among the UC Campuses](http://www.cdlib.org/inside/collect/toolkit/costshareweb.rtf) (<http://www.cdlib.org/inside/collect/toolkit/costshareweb.rtf>).

The sample models presented reflect how one might construct a combination that best fits the campus demographics, product, and systems technical infrastructure. The Chinese Studies model includes “Expenditures for East Asian Materials”, “Faculty in Chinese Studies” and “CJK Holdings”. Product characteristics usually focus on number of concurrent users or total number of potential users. The systems technical infrastructure will vary depending on whether the CDL staff provides the staff expertise, hardware, and software, or whether an outsourcing option is pursued. It is important to keep in mind that our approach should never penalize a campus for participating in a Tier II, e.g., a campus should never have to pay more for participating than it would have for licensing and gaining access to the product individually. For each and every product, we'll develop a formula to ensure that a participating campus is not economically disadvantaged.

CDC has followed the goals developed by JSC for cost sharing models:

- To allow as many UC users as possible to benefit from centrally licensed electronic information;

- To divide costs fairly and reasonably according to criteria on which all participants can agree;
- To take into account the diverse size of the campuses, their libraries, academic programs, budgets, and potential use of electronic resources.

## RECOMMENDED "STRATEGY" FOR CONSTRUCTING EAST ASIAN DIGITAL RESOURCE COST SHARE MODELS

- 1) Consider a combination of campus characteristics, product characteristics, and technical infrastructure to develop a cost share model for each tier 2 resource.
  - Each resource cost share model can be based on assigning percentage cost to each participating UC campus library which reflects the product characteristics and the relevant technical infrastructure characteristics.
- 2) Consider the following campus grouping which averages the rankings for campus characteristics if campus characteristics are considered a necessary element in determining cost share models:
  - Group 1 shares = UCB
  - Group 2 shares = UCLA
  - Group 3 shares = UCSD
  - Group 4 shares = UCSB, UCI, UCD, UCR
  - Group 5 shares = UCR, UCSC, UCM
  - NOTE: "membership" in groups 4 and 5 will vary depending on the language or country of origin
- 3) Consider the flexibility needed when developing a cost share model which follows CDL licensing principles for electronic resources and policy/practice guidelines for shared collections.
- 4) Consider the importance of the resource in light of each campus' priorities.
- 5) Consider how each campus can pay its fair share when there is an academic program or user population that may use the resource.
- 6) Consider the economic impact on potential campus library participants. No one campus library should have to pay more to participate than it would as a single standalone institution.

## **SAMPLE MODELS:**

**Scenario 1:** Using concurrent users as the product characteristic and no local hosting costs

\* Percentage assigned to each group dependent on the cost of the resource and comparing cost for a single institution for 1 –2 users.

**Scenario 2:** Using concurrent users as the product characteristic and local hosting costs.

\* Percentage assigned to each group dependent on the cost of the resource and comparing cost for a single institution for 1 –2 users.

\* PLUS add cost share model for relevant parts of the technical infrastructure

**Scenario 3:** Using concurrent users as the product characteristic and local hosting costs as optional.

\* Divide the costs evenly among all participants because the product is heavily used by all which makes it difficult to use campus characteristics.



## **BACKGROUND:**

Acquiring East Asian language resources by UC campus libraries should follow the CDL tier 2 guidelines, including potential cost share models whenever possible. This document will focus on acquisitions of Chinese language materials as an example of the approaches to consider when developing cost sharing models for East Asian tier 2 agreements. These models may need to consider campus demographics associated with academic programs and potential user population, product characteristics associated with number of users or license restrictions, and systems technical infrastructure support. Campus characteristics are based on the CEAL compilations done on an annual basis. Product characteristics usually focus on number of concurrent users or total number of potential users. The systems technical infrastructure is based on whether the CDL staff provide the staff expertise, hardware, and software, or whether an outsourcing option is pursued. The sample models presented reflect how one might construct a combination that best fits the campus demographics, product, and systems technical infrastructure if relevant.

## **CAMPUS CHARACTERISTICS:**

-ranking based on average expenditures for East Asian materials

- 1) UCB (40%+)
- 2) UCLA (21%+)
- 3) UCSD (18% - 20%)
- 4) UCI (5% - 7%)
- 5) UCD (3% - 5%)
- 6) UCSB (4%)

-ranking based on average number of faculty in Chinese Studies

- 1) UCB (36: 28%)
- 2) UCLA (23: 18%)
- 3) UCSB (16: 12%)
- 4) UCSD (15: 12%)
- 5) UCI (12: 9%)
- 6) UCD (12: 9%)

-ranking based on CJK volumes held (2003)

- 1) UCB (48%)
- 2) UCLA (26%)
- 3) UCSB (8%)
- 4) UCSD (7%)
- 5) UCI (6.5%)
- 6) UCD (4%)

## **PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS:**

- concurrent users
  - consider difference between single institution and consortial situation
    - single institution usually can afford small number of concurrent users, 1 or 2 users
    - consortial situation usually means that there is a pool of concurrent users spread among participants, so that a large single institution may be able to provide access to a greater number of concurrent users since a smaller institution will have very few potential users

## **TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE:**

### **If host locally (at CDL or outsourced):**

#### Background notes:

- There may be one-time costs to setup server and initial interface applications plus on-going costs to cover hardware and software maintenance agreements and services agreements plus relevant personnel costs.
- Potential cost share models will be dependent on whether UC does local hosting for the product either at the San Diego Super Computer Center or CDL. If there is no local hosting of the desired product and the publisher/vendor site is used, there may be only personnel costs to consider for the cost sharing models.

#### Hardware:

- server with appropriate storage capacity
- backup system

#### Software:

- server maintenance, including backup & disaster recovery
- interface Applications for products
- web server applications

#### Services:

- regular backups
- trouble-shooting
- 24/7 uptime
- regular updates to products (loading data, adding interface enhancements/patches)

#### Personnel:

- shared acquisitions program
- shared cataloging program
- foreign language expert to assist with negotiations and technical systems issues
- CDL licensing expert
- subject specialist lead (usually bibliographer)

-CDL systems personnel and/or other nonCDL systems personnel responsible for local hosting (handle UC elinks, interface app)

## Appendix D

### A Want-list of East Asian Digital Resources consisting of (1) titles submitted to the JSC in September 2005, titles submitted last year, and titles already acquired/licensed by some of the UC campus libraries.

This list was compiled by Susan Xue (UCB) for Shirley Leung with input for (1) Japanese resources from Toshie Marra (UCLA), Yuki Ishimatsu (UCB), and Sanae Isozumi (UCSD), and for (2) Korean resources from Jaeyong Chang (UCB)

#### Electronic Resources on Chinese Studies

A. New databases	Initial fee	Annual fee	Provider	Description	Notes
<b>1. Wanfang package</b>	\$70,000	\$12,000	Wanfang Data		
a. Chinese Companies & Products				Contains 168, 930 companies as of July 2005. Update monthly.	UC-wide quote, end year promotion.
b. Policies & Laws of China				Contains 127,011 records as of Sep 2005. Update quarterly	
c. Dissertations of China				Contains 615,527 dissertation titles, out of which 201,423 Full-text dissertations, as of June 2005. 1986-	
d. Academic Conference Proceedings				Contains 577, 829 paper titles (abstracts), and 336,751 full-text papers, as of July 2005. 1986-	
e. China Online Journal				Contains 98.5% of the core journals in China 4,549 periodicals as of June 2005. Covers areas of business/economics, arts/humanities, law/politics and social sciences. 1997-	
f. Optional: People's Daily 1946-2004	TBD		Agent for 青苹果		Currently mirror sever at Wanfang, but Wanfang

			数据中心		plans to host the database at their own sever in a year time.
<b>2. CAJ Newspapers (current)</b>	\$52,648	\$5,265 (assume 10% of the total cost)	EastView	Covers news from almost 350 newspapers from every province.	
<b>3. CAJ Newspapers (archive 2000-05)</b>	\$190,559	\$9,500 (assume 5% of the total cost)	EastView	Same	
<b>4a. 中文媒体库 (1) news 1983-2002</b>	\$10,000 (with other 14 databases, wait for a breakdown.	\$1,000 (assume 10% of the total cost)	ChinaInfoBank	10,187,223 articles from national, provincial newspapers and TV stations, as of Sep. 2004.	Selective but wide media coverage
b. 中文媒体库 (2) news after 2002	Same		ChinaInfoBank	6,575,842 articles as of May 2005.	Same
<b>5. China Data Online</b>	\$1,800 + \$600 set up fee  (\$1,800x4 campuses=\$7,200)	\$1,800	All China Data Center	Includes yearly China macro-economic statistics, monthly macro-economic statistics, monthly economic reports, city statistics (1996- ), county statistics (1997- ), industrial statistics, and various yearbooks.	One campus quote
<b>6. Guoxue baodian</b>	\$35,000 + \$15,000 introductory fee	\$15,000	北京国学时代文化传播有限公司	Covers 3,800 titles from pre-Han to the Republic Era in four categories: Confucian classics, history, philosophy, and literature.	UC-wide quote. If sign for 3 years, initial fee 90% off and annual fee 20% off. Add about 3GB new content every year.
<b>7. National Palace Museum</b>	\$4,000	\$200 (assume 5% of the total cost)	Airiti	Contains approx. 4,800 pieces of artwork, 10,000 images. Coverage of periods from 4000BC to 1912 AD.	UC-wide quote
<b>8. Siku Quanshu Internet version</b>	\$10,150	\$500 (assume 5% of the total cost)	Digital Heritage	Contains 3,460 works, 36,000 volumes. A large numbers of rare books and manuscripts were collected and preserved in this database.	8 campus 10 concurrent users. Add 1 campus, \$1,100, add 1 concurrent user \$550. Have considered Intranet version in use.
<b>9. SuperStar e-books</b>	0.65 per title x70,000=\$45,500. Additional \$0.25 per title for 5 years for back copy for	\$0.80 new title + 10% total costs as annual fee \$4,550	SuperStar	Cover wide subjects in social sciences, history, literature, religions, philosophy, economics, sciences, medicine and special	UC-wide quote \$.70 for 7,000 titles or less \$.67 for 15,000 titles or less

	perpetual access.			collections.	
<b>10. Apabi e-books</b>	\$10,000 worth purchase at half of list price if 2 libraries together, plus \$5,500 service fee		北大方正	General books including scholarly work, yearbooks, school readings, computer science, economics and management.	
<b>11. Taiwan Electronic Periodical services</b>	\$4,800	\$500 (assume 10% of the total cost)	Airiti	Contains more than 300 Taiwanese periodicals currently. Represents 60% of all Taiwanese academic journals.	UC-wide quote
<b>12. 中国地区经济发展报告</b>	\$7,500	\$750 (assume 10% of the total cost)	中国经济信息网	Contains economic reports, analysis, plans, official government reports from all provinces and major cities.	
<b>Total for Chinese materials: \$502,460</b>	<b>Estimated total: \$518,900</b>	<b>Estimated total: \$51,065</b>			
<b>B. Existing databases</b>					
<b>1. Chinese Academic Journals</b>		\$12,000	Tsinghua Tongfang	Contain 2,314 journals titles in social sciences and humanities. 1994-	Tier I purchase, UCB share
<b>2. People's Daily</b>	\$21,650	\$570 Annual maintenance fee	青苹果数据中心		Tier II purchase
<b>3. Sibu Congkan</b>	\$4,200 (one time)				Tire II purchase
<b>4. Siku Quanshu Intranet version</b>		\$7,200 in 03/04 \$5,683 in 04/05	Digital Heritage		Tier II purchase
<b>5. SuperStar e-books</b>	\$56,310 for 50,000 titles		SuperStar	Books in history, religion, literature; yearbooks, local gazetteer	Tier II (UCSD and UCSB)

**Electronic Resources on Japanese Studies** (in order of priority)

<b>A. New Databases</b>	<b>Initial fee</b>	<b>Annual fee</b>	<b>Provider</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>1. CiNii</b>	\$955	\$955	National Institute of Informatics (NII)	Provides access to approx. 17,000 academic journals, either full-text, or citations.	All UC campuses
<b>2. Yomiuri Shinbun Newspaper (1874-1960) 讀賣新聞</b>	\$33,590	Perhaps pay to Yale who hosts the CDs	Yomiuri Shinbun ?	Covers complete full text of the major Japanese daily newspaper, Yomiuri Shinbun, including photographs and other graphics.	CD version, unlikely for web version in 2 years, but accessible from Yale's server (requires discussion with NERL)
<b>3. Nikkei Telecom 21</b>	\$1,440 + \$240 (one time set up)  (\$1,640x9 = \$14,760 for UC-system)	\$1,440  (\$1,440x9=\$12,960 for UC-system)	Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha	Four newspapers: Nihon keizai shinbun 1981-, Nikkei sangyo shinbun 1981-, Nikkei ryutsu shinbun MJ 1985-, Nikkei kin'yu shinbun 1987-.	Each campus will be assigned one ID/password access on PC in library.
<b>4. WHO</b>	\$9,273	\$9,273	Nichigai	Contains biographical data of 460,000 people since 1868 and bibliographical data of 2,800,000 works.	The subscription fee is for one access. Connection via proxy server is not available at the present, but possible with vendor negotiation
<b>Total for Japanese materials: \$81,766</b>	Estimated total: \$58,578	Estimated total: \$23,188			
<b>B. Existing databases</b>					
<b>JapanKnowledge</b>	\$3,409		National Diet Library	Collection of encyclopedias, dictionaries, JK Who's Who, full-text "Shukan Ekonomisuto," NNA world news, bibliographic citations of 800,000 titles, maps of Japan and the world.	UCB, UCLA, UCSD
<b>MagazinePlus</b>	\$7,034 (00/01)	Vary each year, \$5,615 in 04/05	Nichigai	Covers NDL Japanese Periodical Index since 1975, 165 popular magazines since 1980, and essays, conference papers, research reports 1945-2003.	UCB, UCLA, UCSD, UCI, UCSB, UCD

## Electronic Resources on Korean Studies

<b>Databases</b>	<b>Initial cost</b>	<b>Annual fee</b>	<b>Provider</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Note</b>
Choson Ilbo Archive	\$20,000	(UCB splits the amount in 5 years, but no records in Innopac)	Choson Ilbo	Full-text databases of all Choson Ilbo, the oldest newspapers in Korean, articles since 1920.	Purchased by UCB, UCLA and UCI
DBPia	\$20,000	UCB paid \$2,500 in 04	Nuri Media	Full-text article database including approx. 300 titles of Korean scholarly journals.	Purchased by UCB, UCLA
EncyKorea	\$10,000	UCB paid \$2,000 in 04	Dongbang Media?	The most frequently used encyclopedia on Korean Studies.	Purchased by UCB, UCLA
KISS	\$30,000	UCB paid \$2,000 in 04, \$2,000 in 05.	Korean Studies Information Company	Full-text database of Korean scholarly journal articles from approx. 1400 research institutions in Korea. Plus 600 e-books for free.	Purchased by UCB, UCLA
<b>Total for Korean materials: \$80,000</b>					

22 November 2005





# CALIFORNIA DIGITAL LIBRARY

## Workshop on Collaborative Development of East Asian Digital Collections

Thursday, 8 September – Friday, 9 September 2005

Preservation Park, 1204 Preservation Park Way, Oakland, CA

Gertrude E. Robinson House, Classroom B

### Agenda

Thursday, 8 September, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 1:00 – 1:05 | <b>Introductions/Overview of Workshop</b> – Jacqueline Wilson  |
| 1:05 - 1:20 | <b>CDL Perspective</b> – Daniel Greenstein   |
| 1:20 – 1:35 | <b>Uniqueness of East Asian materials</b> – a participative discussion – Shirley Leung   |
| 1:35 - 2:05 | <b>CDC and JSC Perspectives</b> – Lorelei Tanji (30 minutes)   |
| 2:05 – 2:35 | <b>Pricing and business models, co-investment</b> – Beverlee French (30 minutes)   |
| 2:35 – 2:45 | Break  |
| 2:45 – 3:30 | <b>Technical Requirements and Evaluation Criteria</b> – Sherry Willhite <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local loading cost issues</li> <li>• Anecdotes</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>                  |
| 3:30 – 4:15 | <b>Acquisitions Planning Process Overview</b> -- Wendy Parfrey   |
| 4:15 - 5:00 | <b>Licensing Process Issues</b> – Cate Hutton <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tier 1 and Tier 2 definitions</li> <li>• Deal killers e.g. perpetual licenses</li> <li>• East View example</li> </ul> |
| 6:00        | <b>Dinner at local restaurant with cost co-shared by participants and CDL</b>  |



# CALIFORNIA DIGITAL LIBRARY

## Workshop on Collaborative Development of East Asian Digital Collections Thursday, 8 September – Friday, 9 September 2005 Preservation Park, Oakland, CA

Friday, 9 September, 8:00 a.m – 3:45 p.m.

- 8:00 - 8:30 Continental Breakfast
- 8:30 - 9:30 **The Business of Acquisitions** – Terry Vrable
- 9:30 - 10:30 **Implementation**
- Shared Cataloging Program – Beverlee French
  - SFX, Open URL, IP – Sherry Willhite
- 10:30 –10:45 Break
- 10:45 – 11:45 **Support, Monitoring, and Evaluation** – Heather Christenson
- 11:45 – 1:00 Lunch
- 1:00 – 2:30 **Bibliographers Groups Best Practices Panel and Q & A**
- Health and Life Sciences -- Jo Anne Boorkman
  - Physical Sciences and Engineering – Ann Jensen
  - United States and British History/Women’s Studies – Ellen Broidy
- 2:30 – 2:45 Break
- 2:45 - 3:15 **Review and Summary** –Shirley Leung & Jackie Wilson
- 3:15 - 3:45 **Action Planning** – Shirley Leung & Jackie Wilson



# CALIFORNIA DIGITAL LIBRARY

**Workshop on Collaborative Development of East Asian Digital Collections**  
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**Gertrude E. Robinson House, Classroom B**

**Workshop on Collaborative Development of East Asian Digital Collections**  
<http://www.cdlib.org/inside/groups/eadr/index.html>

Various project background information and documents include:

- CDL Charge to the East Asian Digital Resources Task Force, February 2003
- East Asian Digital Resources Management and Development Final Report Appendices: Three Snapshots of East Asian Studies Programs in UC and a Survey of Digital Resources, February 2004
- CDL East Asian Digital Resources Proposal, February 2005

**Workshop presentations:** <http://www.cdlib.org/inside/groups/eadr/index.html>

## **CDC and JSC Perspectives – Lorelei Tanji**

Survey Process Diagram:

<http://www.cdlib.org/inside/groups/jsc/surveys/process.ppt>

Licensing FAQs (focus on #1-8):

<http://www.cdlib.org/inside/collect/licensingfaq.html>

JSC Priorities for Licensing:

<http://www.cdlib.org/inside/collect/priorities.html>

Collection Development Framework:

<http://www.cdlib.org/inside/collect/framework.html>

Tiered Approach:

<http://www.cdlib.org/inside/collect/tiers.html>

## **Pricing and Business Models, co-investment – Beverlee French**

The Role of Co-Investment (SLASIAC March 28, 2000)

<http://www.cdlib.org/inside/collect/roleofcoinvest.html>

Cost-Share Models: Describes the principles underlying the cost-sharing model endorsed by the Joint Steering Committee on Shared Collections (JSC) and the Collection Development Committee (CDC) for co-funding electronic resources. **[RTF]**

<http://www.cdlib.org/inside/collect/toolkit/index.html#cost>

Tiered Approach for Access to Purchased Electronic Content

<http://www.cdlib.org/inside/collect/tiers.html>



# CALIFORNIA DIGITAL LIBRARY

## Technical Requirements and Evaluation Criteria – Sherry Willhite

[http://www.cdlib.org/inside/resources/licensed/resource\\_selection\\_criteria.rtf](http://www.cdlib.org/inside/resources/licensed/resource_selection_criteria.rtf)

<http://www.cdlib.org/inside/resources/licensed/usability.html>

[http://www.cdlib.org/vendors/CDL\\_DB\\_Vendor\\_Req.rtf](http://www.cdlib.org/vendors/CDL_DB_Vendor_Req.rtf)

[http://www.cdlib.org/vendors/CDL\\_ejournal\\_Vendor\\_Req.rtf](http://www.cdlib.org/vendors/CDL_ejournal_Vendor_Req.rtf)

[http://www.cdlib.org/vendors/Interface\\_Principles.rtf](http://www.cdlib.org/vendors/Interface_Principles.rtf)

## Shared Cataloging Program – Beverlee French

<http://www.cdlib.org/inside/projects/scp>

## SFX, Open URL, IP – Sherry Willhite

[http://www.cdlib.org/vendors/Metadata\\_requirements.pdf](http://www.cdlib.org/vendors/Metadata_requirements.pdf)

## Bibliographers Groups Best Practices Panel and Q & A – Jo Anne Boorkman

UC Health & Life Sciences Selectors Group

<http://gml.lib.uci.edu/uchls/index.html>

## Physical Sciences and Engineering – Ann Jensen

<http://www.library.ucsb.edu/ucsel/>

## United States and British History/Women's Studies – Ellen Broidy

<http://gort.ucsd.edu/ek/ushist/consort/index.html>

## Workshop Participants

Boorkman, Jo Ann, UCD	Leung, Shirley
Broidy, Ellen, UCLA	Lin, Annie
Chang, Jae-Yong, UCB	Lin, Emily
Cheng, Hong, UCLA	Marra, Toshie
Cheng, Jim, UCSD	Parfrey, Wendy
Chiu, Cathy, UCSD	Remak, Beth
Chiu, Kuei, UCR	Tanji, Lorelei Tsang, Dan
Christenson, Heather, CDL	Tsiang, Amy
Greenstein, Daniel, CDL	Vrable, Terry
Hayford, Yi-Yen Chen, UCSC	Willhite, Sherry
He, Jianye, UCB	Williams, Bruce
Hutton, Cate, CDL	Wilson, Jacqueline
Ishimatsu, Hisayuki, UCB	Xue, Susan
Isozumi, Sanae, UCSD	Zhou, Peter
Jensen, Ann, UCB	
Kuo, Evelyn, UCB	