

OCLC Asia Pacific Regional Council Notes
Annual Members Conference, 7-8 September 2009 in Beijing, China

Introduction

In the first meeting of an OCLC regional council, one of three recently established globally, 101 librarians convened this historic Asia Pacific Regional Council on 7-8 September in China. One-half of the organizational representatives were from China itself with others coming from most parts of the Asia Pacific region. Hosted at XiYuan Hotel in Beijing by staff of the OCLC Chief Representative's Office, the meeting was planned and conducted by Beh Chew Leng, Council Chair and member delegate, OCLC Global Council. Mr. Beh is Senior Director, National Library Board and Director of Silas, a Singapore consortium of more than 150 libraries. Members of the Asia Pacific Executive Committee and Andrew Wang, Vice President, Asia Pacific, helped organize the conference that focused on the needs of libraries in the region and collaborative services including resource sharing.

In welcoming representatives from OCLC member and potential member organizations, Beh Chew Leng noted that the many institutional representatives in attendance exceeded expectations and expressed special appreciation to those who traveled long distances as well as the 50 librarians from China. He introduced Andrew Wang who then individually introduced members of the Executive Committee and those at the head table. Mr. Wang thanked staff who organized this important meeting. Richard Van Orden, Program Director, Global and Regional Councils, gave participants an overview of changes in OCLC governance. Included in the membership conference bag given delegate was a copy of the brochure, "A Brief History from the OCLC Users Council to Members Council" written by George Needham and Mr. Van Orden.

OCLC has adopted a new governance structure designed to extend participation in the cooperative to an increasing number of libraries and cultural heritage institutions around the world. In 2008 Members Council approved changes to the Articles of Incorporation and Code of Regulations that had been recommended by the Board of Trustees. These changes established effective 1 July 2009 an OCLC Global Council that connects with three regional councils around the world. In addition to the Asia Pacific Regional Council, the other two are the Americas, including Latin America and Canada, and the Europe, Middle East and Africa regional councils.

The new Global Council replaced the Members Council, the governing body that has guided the cooperative since June 1978. Jan Ison, Executive Director, Lincoln Trail Libraries System, currently serves as Global Council President and Jennifer Younger, Edward H. Arnold Director of Hesburgh Libraries, University of Notre Dame, is the Vice President/President Elect. The three regional chairs and their vice-chairs join these two officers in comprising the membership of the Global Council Executive Committee.

During the May 2009 meeting, Members Council approved an expanded definition of OCLC membership designed to extend membership to smaller libraries worldwide and other types of cultural heritage institutions such as museums, archives, and historical societies: "Any library or other memory institution that embraces the OCLC values of collaboration and sharing is welcome. Institutions worldwide become members of OCLC by contractually agreeing to contribute intellectual

content or share resources. Our cooperative is strengthened by our membership's diversity, such as geographical, institutional type, or size." This definition was approved by the OCLC Board of Trustees at its meeting in June and was added to OCLC Membership and Contributions Protocols effective July 2009.

Also at the last Members Council in May, delegates approved framework documents that will become bylaws for each of three Regional Councils: Americas Regional Council, Europe, Middle East, and Africa (EMEA) Regional Council, and Asia Pacific Regional Council. Through participation in the regional councils, OCLC member institutions can bring resolutions to the table for direct consideration by the Board and management. While the Global Council retains authority to vote on Board of Trustees appointments and changes to OCLC foundation documents, members will provide OCLC advice and direction from the global membership through the regional councils.

"I attended my first meeting of the then Users Council in May 1998. The theme of that meeting was 'Internationalize: The Value of OCLC Membership in a Global Library Community,'" said Jay Jordan, OCLC President and CEO. "That is a theme that runs throughout OCLC's history, from the Ohio pioneers to the nationwide network of 1978 to the international OCLC of today. The more libraries and cultural heritage institutions in the OCLC network, the better." Mr. Jordan discussed some of the services Members Council has helped OCLC to develop over the years, such as the WorldCat Local service. OCLC recently announced plans to create Web-scale, cooperative library management services and provided an opportunity for member libraries to take the first step to realizing this cooperative service model with a "quick start" version of WorldCat Local.

"Our strategy for Web-scale builds on OCLC's 40-year history of innovation and cooperation," said Mr. Jordan at the May Members Council. "In 1967, OCLC Founder Fred Kilgour revealed a strategy to create an online union catalog through shared cataloging in order to reduce individual transaction costs for libraries. The result has been WorldCat, which has saved libraries millions of dollars in cataloging and interlibrary loan costs. Today, we are extending that strategy of cooperation to reduce the costs of library management functions such as circulation and acquisitions."

OCLC President Jay Jordan's Keynote and History of OCLC Services in Asia Pacific

"You are the first regional council to meet under OCLC's new governance structure. I congratulate you on the hard work done so far in turning the regional council into reality. As some of you may know, under the old governance structure, the OCLC President would deliver a report at each Members Council meeting. I am pleased to continue that tradition in going forward with the new structure of regional councils. In my remarks today, I will update you on OCLC's plans and activities, and discuss OCLC's strategic directions. 2009 is the 42nd year of the OCLC cooperative.

From the original 54 libraries in Ohio, there are now more than 72,000 libraries in 147 countries participating in the cooperative. Note that in fiscal 2008, revenues from libraries outside the U.S. increased 13.1 percent to \$56.2 million. That's compared with \$49.6 million the previous year. So, we are indeed becoming more global, and the governance of OCLC is becoming more global as well. Academic libraries have been one of the drivers of this international growth. Indeed they are the largest segment in the OCLC membership. We have about 1,200 employees worldwide, of which about 750 are located in Dublin. The rest are in 26 offices in 10 countries. We operate eight engineering centers in Australia, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, as well as in the United States. We also have two data centers...one is here in Dublin, and another is 15 miles away in Westerville, Ohio.

Next year, we will open a data center in Europe. Because this is the Asia Pacific Regional Council, I thought it might be interesting to review some of OCLC's activities in the region.

According to our records, the first libraries in Australia started using OCLC as early as 1982 on an experimental basis after a visit from OCLC Founder Fred Kilgour. In 1988, the National Library of Australia signed on as a cataloging library, as did Australian National University in 1989. In 1999, there was a major advance in collaborative relationship when the National Library of Australia and OCLC came to an accord that allowed the 1,300 Australian libraries using the National Library's new resource sharing service to become full or partial members of OCLC. In 2005, the National Library installed the CBS system, which supports the National Bibliographic Utility (NBU). Today, some 1,800 Australian libraries are participating. In 2007, we were pleased to feature both the National Library of Australia and the National Library of New Zealand in our OCLC Annual Report. 2007 was a landmark year. The National Library of Australia loaded some 17 million records into WorldCat and WorldCat.org.

The National Library of New Zealand has added 8 million records and the holdings of 275 libraries to WorldCat, and New Zealand libraries are doing their current cataloging on OCLC and contributing unique records to WorldCat. In short, we at OCLC are very proud of our strategic alliances with the National Library of Australia and the National Library of New Zealand. We look forward to strengthening that relationship through more collaboration and innovation in the future. Chris is responsible for directing OCLC's Australia and New Zealand operations, including sales, implementations, marketing, training, and staff management. Chris has more than 20 years experience with library management systems as a product manager, in business development, and as a librarian. He most recently was Product Manager, Library Systems, for Civica, a major supplier of systems in the region. The Footscray office provides support to Australian and NZ users of VDX and ZPORTAL. At the same time, it is responsible for sales, marketing and support of OCLC's "traditional" services.

Currently, OCLC is a familiar name with Australian and New Zealand academic, national and state libraries. Moving forward, we hope to become as well known in the public library sector. We have established very successful partnerships with VicLink and their LibraryLink Victoria portal and interlibrary loan service to Victorian public libraries. Through these partnerships, OCLC hopes to provide public libraries with access to a wide range of electronic content, cataloguing and digitization services, as well as virtual reference software. In September 2008 OCLC acquired Amlib, a Web-based library management system developed in Australia and implemented in more than 525 libraries worldwide. Eleven Amlib staff members have become part of the OCLC Australia office, under the direction of Chris Thewlis.

OCLC's relationship with libraries in the People's Republic of China began in 1986 when OCLC introduced its CJK system for cataloging Chinese, Japanese and Korean materials. In 1987, the National Library of China and OCLC agreed to create in WorldCat a bibliographic database of the "National Bibliography of the Republic Era." An OCLC Service Center was established at Tsinghua University in 1996, and access to the OCLC FirstSearch online reference service was made available to 100 academic institutions through CALIS (China Academic Library and Information System). In 2004, CALIS, led by Beijing Univ. began providing access to NetLibrary eBook collection.

Starting in 2008, The National Library of China, the largest library in Asia, began adding its bibliographic records to the OCLC WorldCat database. And in 2008, the OCLC Members Council elected Anthony Ferguson of Hong Kong Libraries, to the OCLC Board of Trustees.

On July 20, 2007 OCLC had opened a representative office in Beijing, China. More than 150 persons from important institutions in China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan and Thailand attended the grand opening ceremony at our new offices in Zhong Guan Cun, which is the Silicon Valley and academic center of Beijing. Professor Dai Long-ji, Director of Peking University Library and Chairman of the CALIS consortium, and Professor Xue Fangyu, Director of Tsinghua University Library, joined Andrew Wang, Vice President, OCLC Asia Pacific and me in cutting the ribbon to the new offices. In 2007 OCLC was host for the 4th China-U.S. Library Conference, which brought together 60 leaders from libraries, museums and archives in China and the U.S. for three days of presentations and meetings. It was an honor for us to be able to host this prestigious scholarly conference, which was held previously in 2005 at Shanghai Library.

Japanese libraries have participated in the OCLC cooperative since 1987, after Kinokuniya Company and OCLC entered into a strategic alliance that has worked very well. Most recently, Kinokuniya and OCLC have been building a Japanese eBook collection, which I will discuss later. Last year, the 725 libraries in Japan added over 63,000 holdings to WorldCat and 2,800 new original records.

Since 1986, Japanese libraries have added over 6.1 million holding symbols to records in WorldCat. Clearly, Japanese libraries are making important contributions to the OCLC cooperative. OCLC and the National Diet Library have been working together for some time. The NDL has had a cataloging agreement with OCLC for some years. The National Diet Library and OCLC are now working on an agreement to expose the important collection of the Japan/MARC Database to the global community of Japanese language readers and scholars. Hiroyuki Taya, Director General, Acquisitions and Bibliography Department, is the chief negotiator for NDL. The agreement provides a foundation for the contribution of the complete contents of the Japan/MARC database, the official national bibliography of Japan, to WorldCat on a regular basis. The National Diet Library is making an extra effort to expose its National Bibliography to the global community of Japanese readers.

In 2002, the National Union Catalogue of Singapore was loaded into WorldCat. Chew Leng Beh, Senior Director of Library and Professional Services on the National Library Board and Director of SILAS has been active in OCLC's governance. He served on Members Council and is the organizing chair for the Asia Pacific Regional Council. This year three regional councils are being formed. One in Europe, the Middle, East and Africa. One in the Americas...and this one in Asia Pacific.

Web-scale means concentrating computer resources, applications and data to deliver benefits to large numbers of users through the Web. What does it mean for libraries?

- Increase visibility and accessibility of collections for users
- Reduce duplication of effort with networked technical services/collection management
- Streamline workflows
- Develop cooperative intelligence capabilities and improve service levels

For the OCLC cooperative, Web-scale means the more libraries, the more records, the more network effects, the more value for everyone. Our strategic direction can be summed up as building Web-scale for libraries. To do that, we are focusing on four broad objectives.

1. Create a compelling user environment
2. Make WorldCat Web Services a valued part of library operations
3. Increase OCLC's global relevance and position of trust
4. Create system-wide efficiencies in library management

These objectives complement each other. Together, they are taking us to the next-generation of OCLC services. Our first major initiative in creating a compelling user environment began in 2006 with WorldCat.org. This search box made collections in OCLC member libraries visible on the Internet to people everywhere. The goal is to have a person who is searching for information on the Internet using a search engine to end up in a library.

WorldCat.org also contains more than 68 million article level records from sources such as the British Library NLM, H.W. Wilson, MEDLINE, ERIC, GPO and OCLC ArticleFirst. WorldCat.org is experiencing steady growth. Millions of searches started out on the Web and ended up in a library service. We are clearly increasing the visibility of libraries on the Web. You can also see that we have been continuously enhancing WorldCat.org to make the user experience even more compelling.

Enhancements include WorldCat Identities, Google Books API, lists, tagging, reviews, ratings, RSS, list watching, user to library affiliation, weRead recommendations, FaceBook apps and search box widgets. The first major initiative in creating a compelling user environment began in 2006 with WorldCat.org. The search box made collections in OCLC member libraries visible on the net to people everywhere. The goal is to have a person who is searching for information on the Internet using a search engine to end up in a library. WorldCat.org also contains more than 68 million article level records from sources such as the British Library NLM, H.W. Wilson, MEDLINE, ERIC, GPO and OCLC ArticleFirst.

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We are running a pilot program to make collections from libraries visible through mobile devices. We started in Canada and the U.S. and have now extended the program to France, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The pilot is based on WorldCat.org. With WorldCat Local, we are creating a compelling user environment that provides a single interface to the collections of a library. WorldCat Local enables a library or group of libraries to customize WorldCat.org as a solution for local discovery and delivery services. It interoperates with local services such as circulation, resource sharing and resolution to full text to create an integrated experience for users.

We also are creating a compelling user environment in reference. We developed the QuestionPoint virtual reference service with the Library of Congress and launched it in 2002. Nearly 2,300 libraries around the world are now participating. The Qwidget is a chat widget that gives libraries the ability to embed a snippet of HTML code throughout their Web pages and in a variety of environments such as FaceBook or MySpace. We have recently enhanced it with new e-mail options and a pop-out.

And QuestionPoint is going mobile with a new application that lets people Twitter their questions to the library, which then answers them via QuestionPoint. We are trying to take library services to where the users are and give them a compelling experience. I am very pleased to note that the QuestionPoint site at Sun Yat-Sen University Libraries here in China is administered by Xiaoqing Cai, who was an IFLA/OCLC Fellow in 2005. With QuestionPoint, we are trying to take library services to where the users are and give them a compelling experience.

Resource Sharing and Cooperation in China Mainland

Xue Fangyu, Tsinghua University Library, China

CADLIS(CALIS and CADAL)--Chinese Academic Digital Library & information System
NSTL---National Science & Technology Library

Other Projects

1.China-America Digital Academic Library -CADAL

(1) Phase I(2003-2006)

China-US Million Book Digital Library Project

Purpose: to set up a open digital library including
1,000,000 Chinese and English books.

Funding support:

Chinese Education Ministry--70,000,000 RMB

America-Equipments and Software for Scanning

Partners:

ZheJiang University Library (Administrative Center)

together with other 15 University Libraries

Peking University Library

Tsinghua University Library

Beijing Normal University library

Fudan University Library

Shanghai Jiaotong University Library

Nanjing University Library

Chinese Agriculture University Library

Xi'an Jiaotong University Library

Sichuan University Library

Wuhan University Library

Jilin University Library

Sun Yat-Sen University Library

Huazhong University of Science & Technology Library

Renmin University of China Library

Chinese Academy of Science Library

Achievement:

About **1,023,425** books scanned in phase 1 period,

Including **872,318** volumes of Chinese books and materials (ancient books, Minguo books,
modern books & dissertations),

151,107 volumes of English books

(More than 1.42 million books have been digitalized through September, 2008)

Taiwan and OCLC

Jieh Hsiang (項潔), Distinguished Professor in Computer Science
National Taiwan University

Services of OCLC in Taiwan

- OCLC has been serving Taiwanese libraries since 1989, mainly through Flysheet (飛資得)
- OCLC First Search –over 170 libraries
- NetLibrary –over 200 libraries
- OCLC ECO –over 10 libraries
- OCLC ILL and other services
- Mainly university and research libraries, plus a small number of public libraries

Taiwan OCLC Consortium

- Realizing that a closer collaboration is needed, libraries in Taiwan, with the help of Andrew Wang, obtained funding from the Ministry of Education to form the Consortium
- Funded on 26 December, 2006

Members of Consortium

University libraries	60
Technical University libraries	70
National and Public libraries	14
Research libraries	57
Medical libraries	26
Total	227

Outcome of the Consortium

- Significantly reduced the human resource for English cataloging in the member libraries
- Significantly increased the submission of holding records of members to OCLC worldcat
- Significantly improved the relationship between OCLC and Taiwan's library community

Wish List with OCLC

- Become part of the library community, not one of the vendors

- More efficient localization of OCLC products

- Help with uploading our records into Worldcat

– Taiwan's union catalog, NBI-net: lead by NCL, participation by 76 libraries, over 6,000,000 original records, currently less than 10% in WorldCat

– Without records in WorldCat, libraries won't subscribe to WorldCat Local and other services

Bring non-English Records into WorldCat *en masse*

- (I think) the most important job for OCLC in the Asia Pacific region

- The US model won't work

– Has to be batch, not incremental

- The European/Australian model won't work

– Union catalog usually owned by a government agency

- Must be mutually beneficial – build trust

Report on Japan 关于日本的报告

Tetsuo Kato

Director, Waseda University Library

早稻田大学图书馆馆长

NII: the National Institute of Informatics NII : 国家信息机构

An institution under Ministry of Education.

隶属教育部的一个机构

Founded in 2000.

成立于2000年

NII missions: 任务 :

---To develop an advanced infrastructure as an inter-university research institute

开发一个先进的基础设施作为大学之间的研究机构

---To conduct research on informatics

对信息学展开研究

Services at NII: NII 提供的服务

Cataloging Service: NACSIS-CAT编目服务

8.7 million bibliographic records with 100+million holdings,

From collections of university libraries mainly.

主要来自高校图书馆馆藏的870万书目记录、1亿馆藏

ILL Service: NACSIS-ILL

馆际互借服务 : NACSIS-ILL

Most university libraries are participating NII, enjoying the services provided free of charge.

大部分高校图书馆参加NII, 享受免费服务

Waseda is a rare exception of such case.

早稻田大学是罕见的例外

NII IRP Institutional Repositories Program 机构典藏计划

Supporting construction of IRs with academic institutions for opening up a new stage for scholarly communication.

通过科研机构开放学者交流的新阶段支持机构典藏的建设

Facts(June2009):事实 (2009年6月)

Number of content items registered: 670,000

内容项目登记数量 670,000

Number of IRs in Japan:100+

日本的机构典藏数量 100多

(Growing rapidly, ranked 4th in the world)

(迅速增长, 在世界名列第四位)

NDL: the National Diet Library 日本国立国会图书馆

The only national library in Japan

日本的唯一一所国家图书馆

Acquiring all materials published in Japan

And preserving them as a repository library

收购日本所有出版的资源并作为图书馆库保存

Creating catalogs of these publications

As a MARC format JAPAN/MARC since 1977

为这些出版物创建目录, 自1977年起JAPAN/MARC作为MARC记录

Distributing the JAPAN/MARC for the public use

分发JAPAN/MARC给公众使用

Digitalization Project at NDL日本国立国会图书馆的数字化项目

Supplementary budget of USD 130million

For digitalizing collection in the library.

为图书馆的数字化馆藏补充预算1.3亿美元

-0.9 million books, including 0.75 Japanese books, published before 1968.

90万图书，包括1968年以前出版的75万日文书

Purposes: 目的

Preservation and Promoting access to the collection.

保存并促进对馆藏的存取

Copyright law has been revised to move forward.

版权法进行了修订，向前迈进

JAPAN/MARC into WorldCat登录WorldCat里的JAPAN/MARC

National Diet Library to add 3.5million records of Japan/MARC into WorldCat.

日本国立国会图书馆把350万条 Japan/MARC登录 WorldCat。

The purpose is make them available for the global community of Japanese readers and scholars.

目的是提供给全球的日文读者与学者使用。

2.5 million Japanese records in WorldCat in 2008,

More than 6+ million Japanese records in total soon.

Important Note: (Please read!)

These ten pages conclude the written notes of the OCLC Asia Pacific Regional Council held 7-8 September, 2009 in Beijing, China. Numerous presentations on country and region-specific resource sharing and OCLC products and programs highlighted the conference, only a small number of which could be included in this summary. Members of the Regional Council Executive Committee gave major addresses on the needs and information services in their areas. In addition, keynote addresses by Tony Ferguson of Hong Kong University and the OCLC Board of Trustees and Beh Chew Leng of Singapore National Library and Chair, Asia Pacific Regional Council, present key insights like the need for cooperation, resource sharing, differential pricing, and OCLC investment in the region.

Streaming video of the entire two-day conference is found at:

<http://www.oclc.org/councils/asiapac/default.htm> under meetings. In addition, substantive slides from each of the presenters can be located at the same, above URL. Therefore, for those who desire, you have full access to all that took place at the conference except for the hallway and other informal conversations plus the breakout groups.

On behalf of the Asia Pacific Regional Council Executive Committee, we extend our gratitude to the staff of the OCLC Beijing Office who worked so long and hard to organize and host this member conference. Indeed, we say thanks to all 101 librarians who participated and contributed to this successful, first annual meeting of OCLC libraries and cultural institutions in the Asia Pacific Region!

