

An Archiving Update: Developments and Perspectives from Japan

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Elsevier Strategic Partnership Form, San Diego, Jan 12-13, 2004

Things to cover today:

- General backgrounds
- Backgrounds in 1990s
 - Serials crisis in the Japanese way
 - The Internet accessibility in Japan
- Electronic journals in Japanese universities, 2000-2003
- Interests in archiving
 - Historical, geographical and promotional
- Current efforts in archiving
 - Universities, NII and NDL
- Future perspectives

General Backgrounds(1)

- Japanese educational structure at large
 - 6 year primary school (local government and private, and university affiliates)
 - 3 year middle school (local government and private, and university affiliates)
 - 3 year high school (local government and private, and university affiliates)
 - Then higher learning institutions
 - About 80 National universities/colleges
 - About 450 private universities/colleges
 - About 80 local government funded universities/colleges
 - More than 400 2 year junior colleges

General Backgrounds(2)

Number of students and faculty by kinds of institutions(2002)

	National	Local Gov	Private	TOTAL
Undergrad	462,492	100,691	1,935,964	2,499,147
Master	89,653	7,905	57,709	155,267
Doctoral	48,303	3,776	16,166	68,245
Other	21,039	4,333	38,001	63,373
TOTAL	621,487	116,705	2,047,840	2,786,032

	National	Local Gov	Private	TOTAL
Faculty	60,930	10,860	83,260	155,050

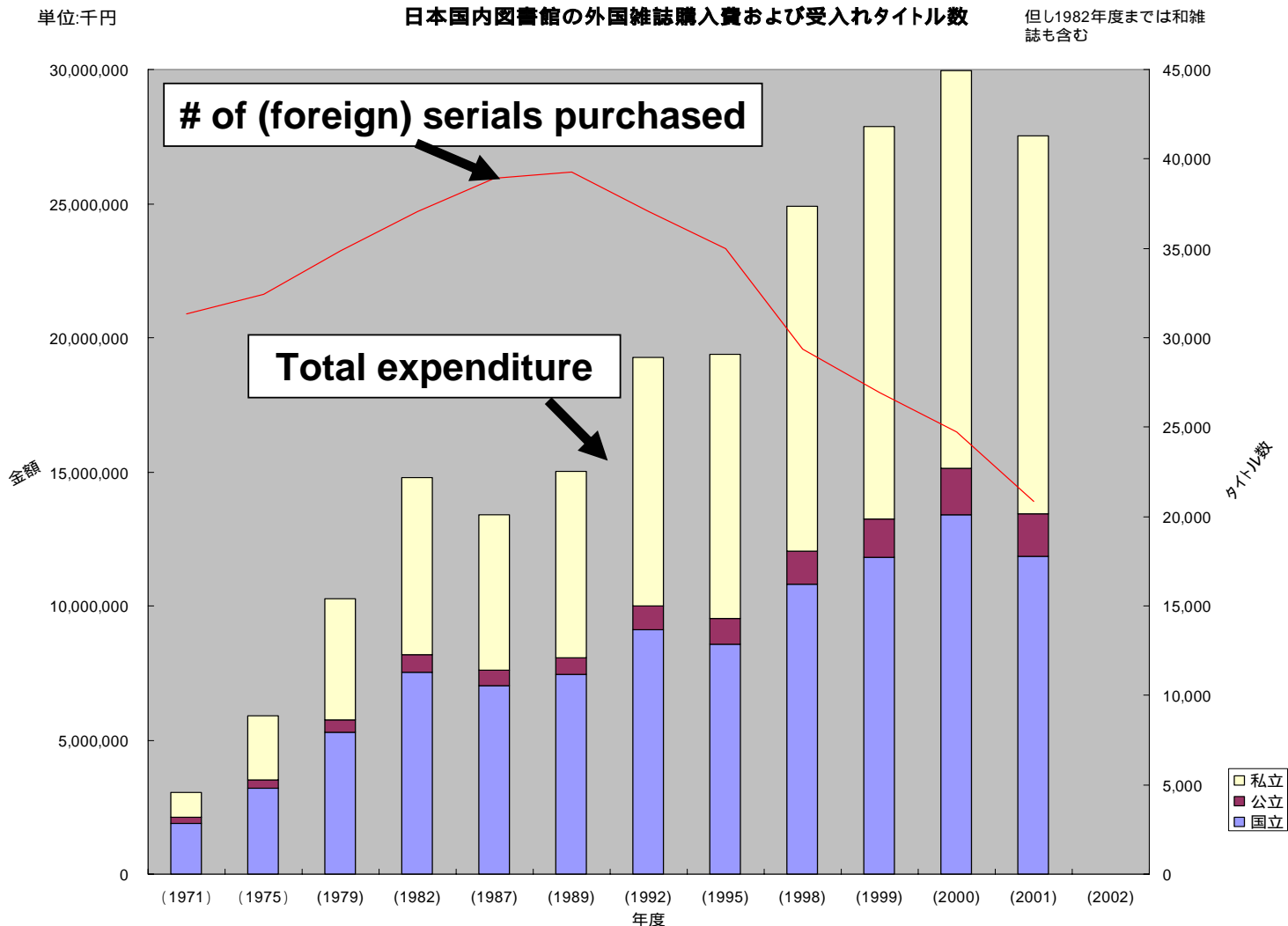
Backgrounds in 1990s: Phenomena

- Decreasing number of titles purchased in spite of growing expenditure
 - to be calibrated, though, against exchange rate
- Growth of ILL transactions
- Internet explosion in 1996
 - Unsuccessful digital library projects: too much focus on digitization of “rare materials”
- Growing awareness of need for basic research funding
 - Science and technology basic plan(1997-): 4T yen for 8 years: competitive money not for infrastructure

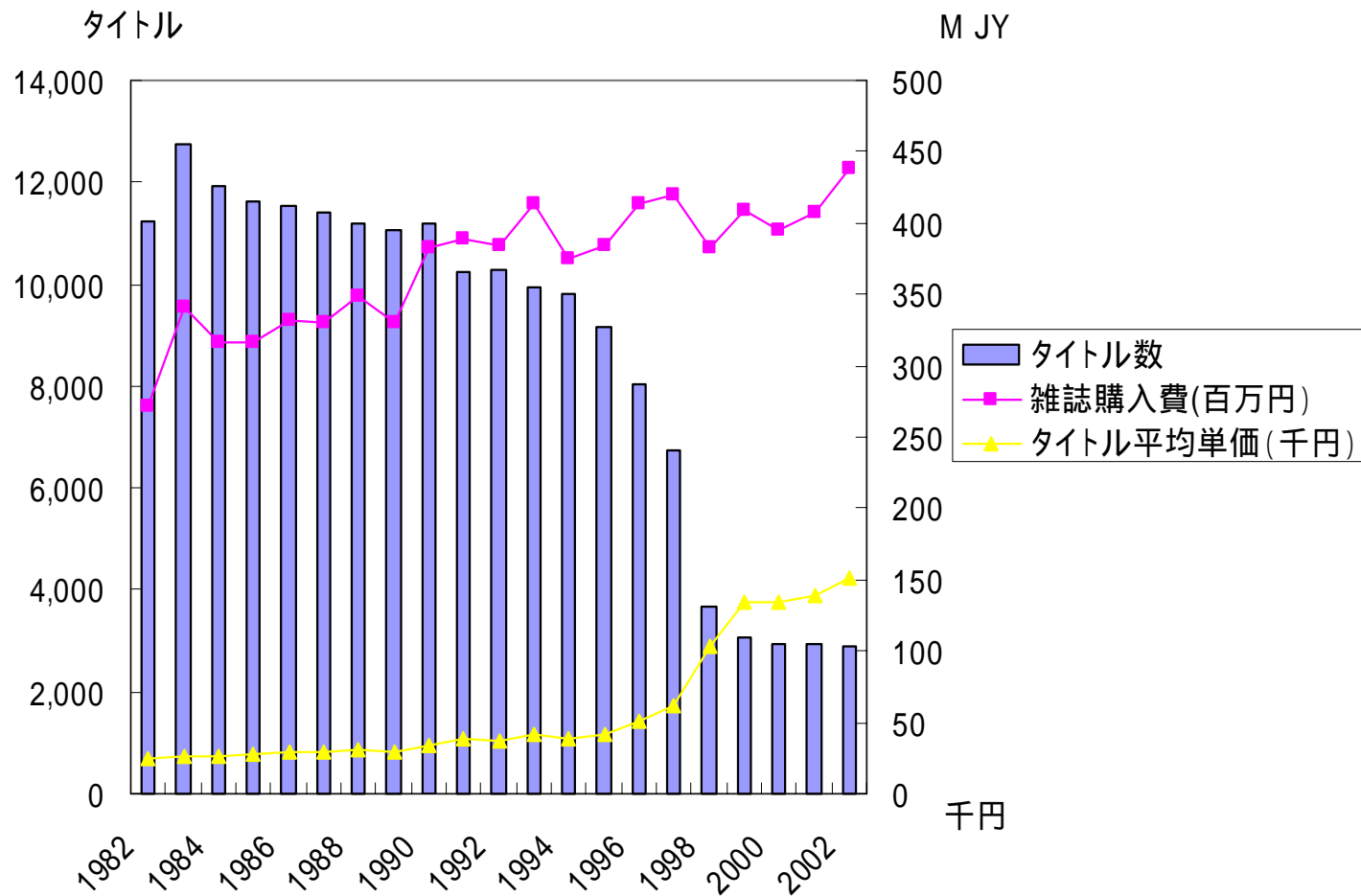
Backgrounds in 1990s: Underlying tendencies

- University's budget practice
 - Faculty decides, library does not
- Library's purchase habit
 - Talk to agents, not to publishers
- Increasingly tough competitiveness on the part of researchers
 - “Assessment”, “Evaluation”
 - Citations and Impact factors
- Dispisement and abhorrence of “digital” and “network” in academia

Decreasing titles in spite of increasing expenditure in the 90s

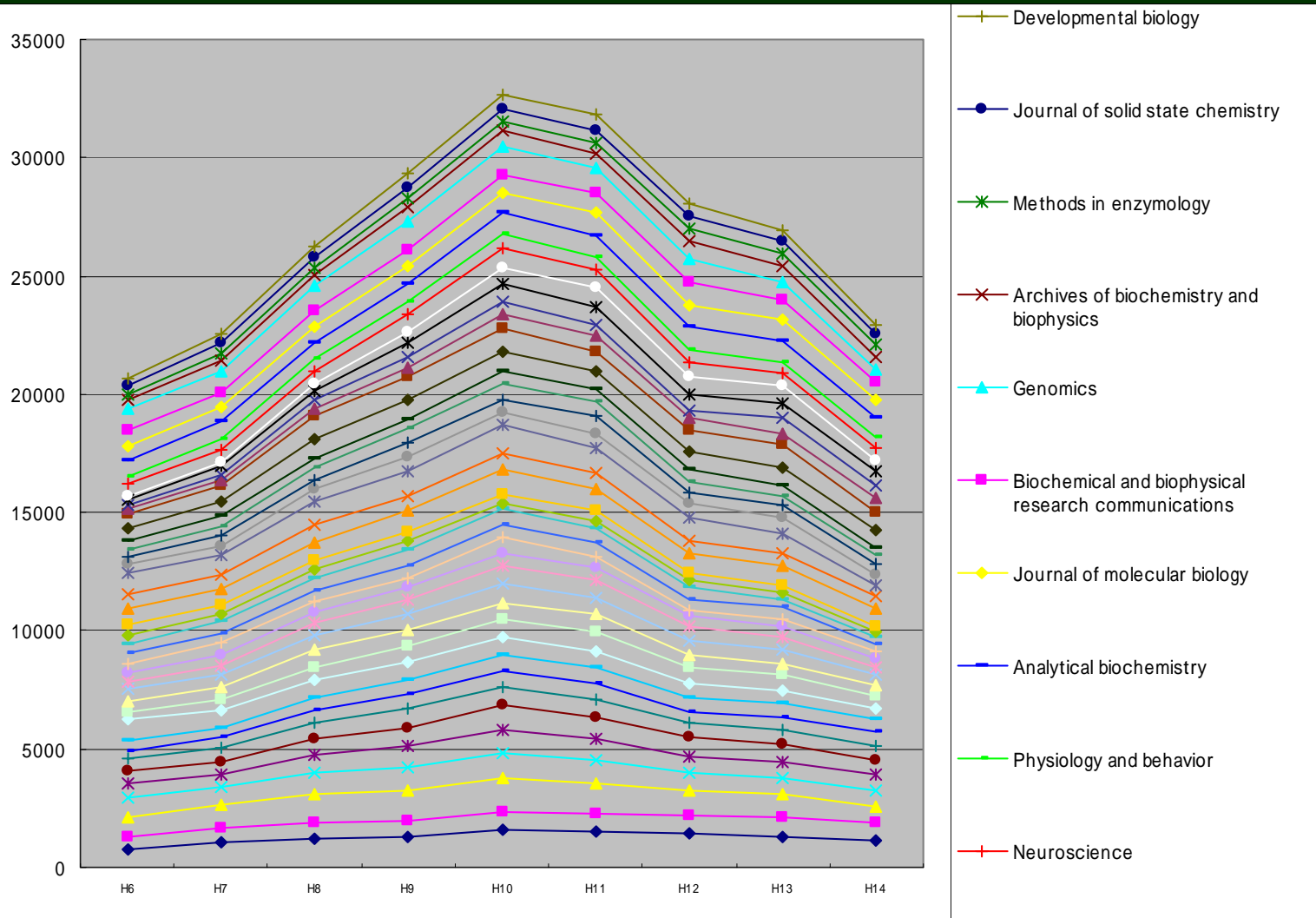


Decreasing number of titles purchased by the NDL



ILL tendencies of Elsevier journals from 1994-2002

ELSEVIER



Elsevier's attacks(?)

- SD21 from 1999
 - Promotional projects for Japanese universities for 3 years from 1999
 - No additional charge for electronic access on condition virtually of no cancellation, or of sustenance of past spend
 - Opened up all titles in 2000
- Yen pricing from 2000
 - No benefit from strong yen, which actually was weak the next year
 - Resentment etc.

Positive attitudes for E-journals

- Start to talk with Elsevier, Oct 2000
 - Some 100 National University Libraries
 - Move to new models (Freedom, Subject, Complete, Limited)
 - Skipping agents
- Start to talk with other publishers, Jan 2001
- Two internal problems:
 - University budget structure: no central funding
 - MEXT funding necessary
 - Unreliability of the digital: “stable” access
 - Need for “archiving, ” for which NII is responsible

Electronic Journals in Japanese universities, 000-03

	2001	2002	2003
Total accessibles	30,127	156,976	273,993
4,000-	1 nat. u.	2 nat. u.	19 nat. u.
3,000-3,999	0 nat. u.	11 nat. u.	16 nat. u.
2,000-2,999	3 nat. u.	14 nat. u.	29 nat. u.
1,000-1999	5 nat. u.	46 nat. u.	18 nat. u.
-999	93 nat. u.	27 nat. u.	18 nat. u.

Interests in archiving

- We said, “We must be allowed to archive.”
- Our past ignorance: Wow, so difficult conceptually?
 - Access to the “information” bought in the past
 - Perpetual assurance to going back to the information produced in the past
 - Physical possession of the medium on which the information is fixated
 - What is the difference between what is current and what is “archived,” the relation of both of which must be seamless?

Enlightened to some extent now

- Handling of articles once published is **EASY**
 - Backfile access can be a matter of contract, either by one time purchase or by subscription, or free, depending on how to share cost
 - Researchers/authors and institutions must be “responsible” in some sense
 - Physical backing must be somehow sustained, this part to be considered in international context
- Handling of information once made public is **HARD**
 - Copyright, Plagiarism and withdrawal, Dynamic links and **TECHNOLOGY**

Current efforts to archive in Japan(1)

- Main players in Japan
 - National Institute of Informatics (NII)
 - Primarily a research institute but university libraries' union catalog, ILL messaging and payment system and librarian training as well as network and database support
 - National Diet Library(NDL)
 - Japan's deposit library on top of support for legislation
 - Collection of STM substantial, but not functioning very well
 - After unpromising digital library projects, something must be done
 - University libraries
 - After ejournals, nterest in Institutional repository is growing

- NII-REO project

- Well, it's not a project, but their job
- University libraries negotiate with publishers for users on campus to assure physical backing
- NII receives materials and let users use the materials based on the contracts between university libraries and publishers, using sophisticated authentication system
- Contracts can vary
- Currently Kluwer, OUP, IEEE/CS have agreed. Wiley said they agreed but no action.
- Working from April 2003

- Packaged digital materials are deposited by publishers by law
- Network resources:
 - As to “depositing,” discussions ongoing (In 2006, something will start, allegedly)
 - Experiments starting, independently
 - WARP (Web Archiving Project)
 - Based on depositors initiative
 - Beginning with scholarly journals and government documents, from 2003
 - Cultural heritage archiving to start soon, independently

- Institutional repositories emerging, including Chiba
 - Including authors' refereed papers and preprints
 - Theses
 - Specialized databases
- In collaboration with NII
 - Using OAI-PMH
 - Seamless environment for campus users

What to do with archiving?

- Technology is important now, and research is needed
 - Storage
 - Migration
 - Etc
- More important in Japan's case is
 - NDL thinks archiving is important, but why “foreign publishers' ” materials ?
 - NII thinks archiving is important, but where is the sense of providing service?
- The solution is the awareness that archiving is not a “right” but responsibility for future, and international collaboration ideas