

学術コミュニケーションの近未来展望:

日本の大学図書館の視点から

Short term perspectives on scholarly
communication:

From Japanese university libraries' point of view

土屋俊(千葉大学)

Syun Tutiya (Chiba University)

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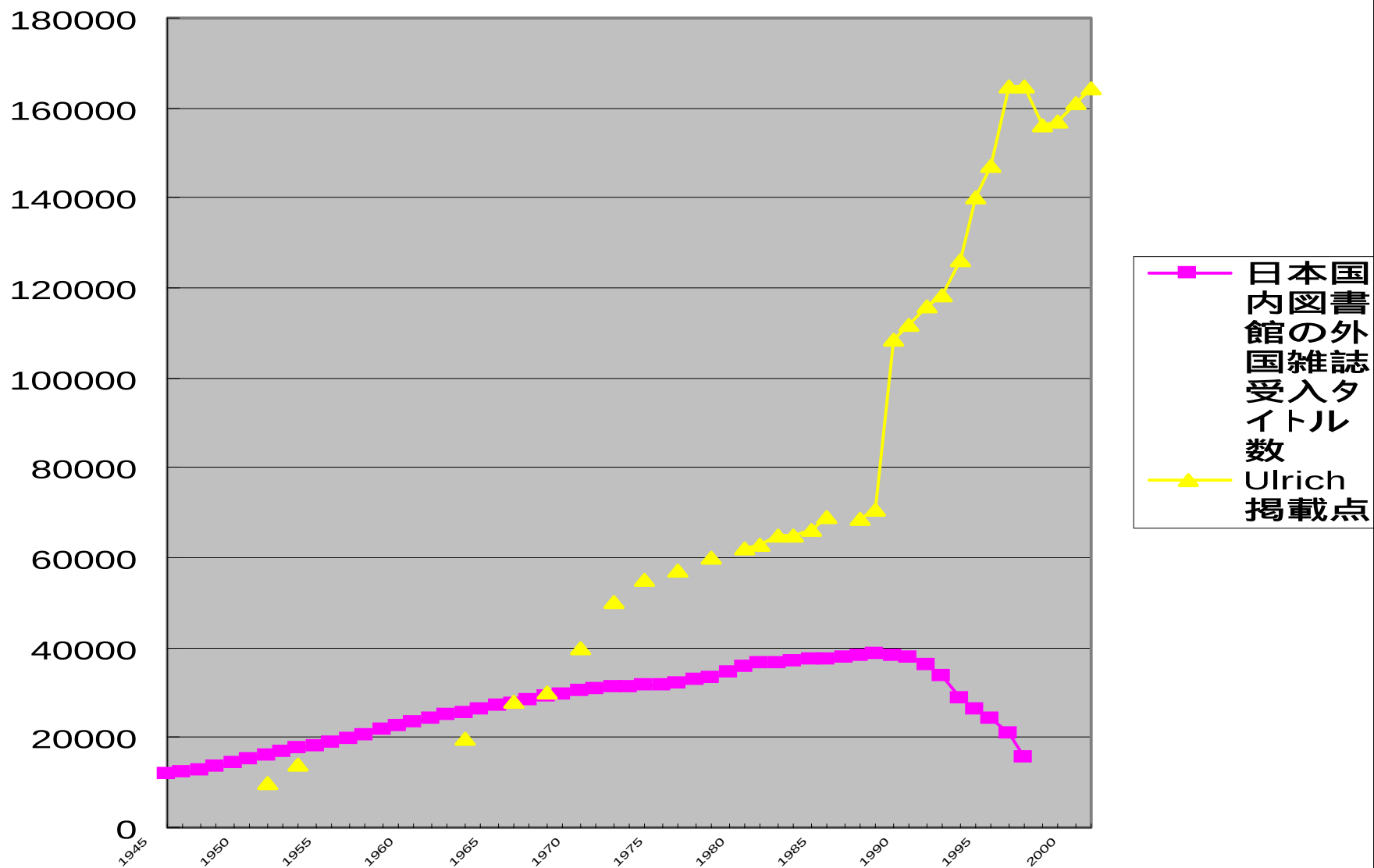
国立情報学研究所

At NII (January 9, 2002)

Backgrounds

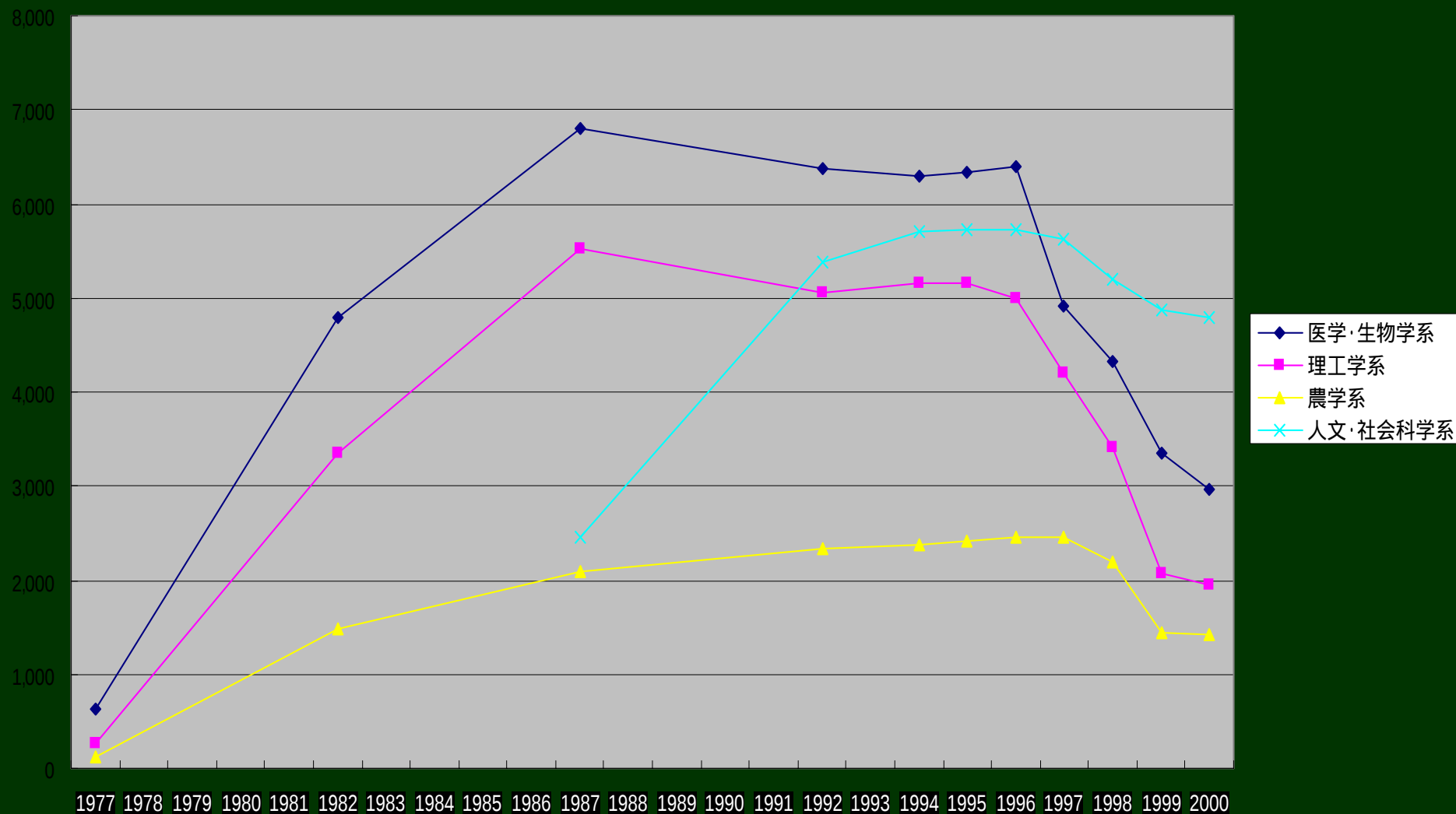
- Internet explosion and “IT Revolution”
 - 1996
- Digital Library projects
 - Focusing on preservation by digitization
- Tragic decline of title holdings in 90s
 - For unknown reasons
- Budget system on campus
 - No central funds resulting in
Duplication at one time, and then high cancellation rate
- “University Reform” for national universities
 - Government-wide general budget cut
 - Independent Administrative Agency installation
- Basic Plan for Science and Technology(1996-, 2001-)
 - Focusing on basic research at universities
 - No measures taken for university libraries

日本国内図書館の外国雑誌受入タイトル数と
Ulrich 掲載点数

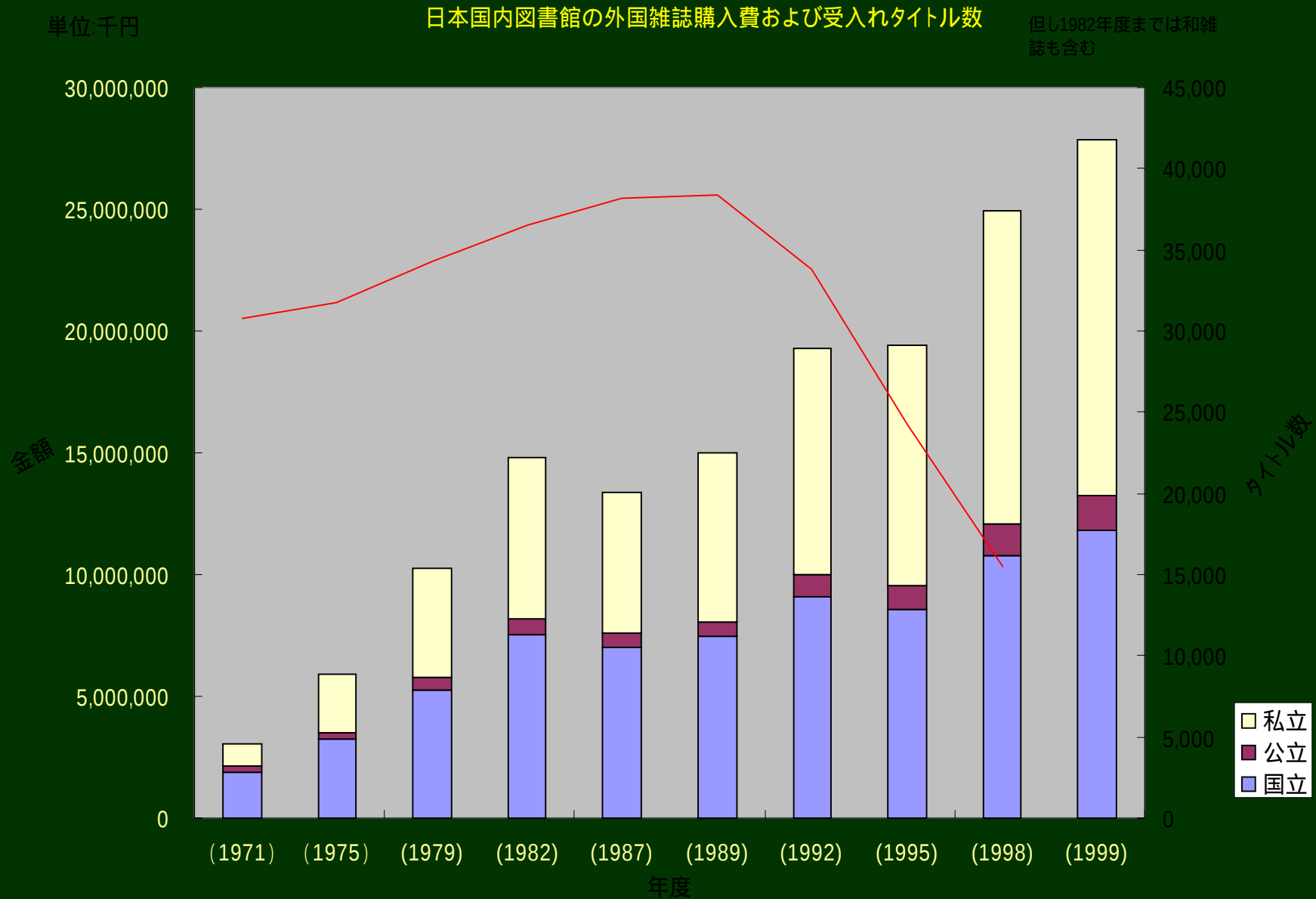


Tendencis at Journal Center Libraries

外国雑誌センター館受入タイトル数の推移 1977 - 2000



Increasing expenditures on journals



Japanese “Serials Crisis”?

- Purchased journal titles increased from late 50s to 80s gradually
- The peak in 89 with 40,000 titles
- Then decreased to less than half in 90s
 - Same tendency at foreign journal centers, and NDL
- Increasing expenditure on foreign journals, though

Possible reasons

- Price increase?
 - Of course yes, but exchange rate fluctuation to be taken into consideration
- Budget cut?
 - No. 90s was the period research funding increased, but ...
- Information concentration to a small number of journals?
 - Maybe yes, but no objective stats so far
- Details to be researched by Profs Negishi and Miyazawa

What libraries did

- Virtually nothing
 - Complaints to subscription agents, by nature, made no sense
 - De-reduplication action had no effect on professors who decide
 - No control on campus, anyway
 - “Foreign journal center libraries” not working as intended
 - Actually, we did not know the situations
- Indulging in the Japanese way of doing “digital library”

National University Reform

- Budget cut in general
- Personnel cut in general
- Shift of research money to “competitive resources” while journals are bought by basic funds, which are being diminished
- Stress on “direct results”
- Reform statements usually do not mention libraries, though “networks” are mentioned

Science and Technology Basic Plan

- 1st Period: 1996-2000(17,000,000M yen)
- 2nd Period: 2001-2005(24,000,000M yen)
 - Stress on basic research
 - Focusing on
 - Life sciences
 - Information technology
 - Environment science and technology
 - Nanotechnology and materials
 - But NO MENTION of scientific and scholarly communication

Results of discussions with Publishers

- With Elsevier
 - Mutual awareness of “communication gap”
 - Better knowledge of the situation on part of libraries
 - Some degree of discounts, due to national university situations
 - Formation of a cross access consortium
 - 40 university libraries
 - More than 700 titles accessible
 - Archiving in view

Discussion with other publishers

- Wiley InterScience
 - About 50 libraries accessing all titles, based on electronic plus pricing
- Springer LINK
 - About 40 libraries accessing all titles, based on surcharge price, but reasonable
- Blackwell Synergy
 - Now forming over 20 libraries accessing all titles, without consortium fee
- Academic Press IDEAL
 - About 40 libraries accessing all titles, based on electronic plus pricing

Further developments

- Private universities, medical libraries etc though anti-monopoly law can be applied
- Ministry of Education, Culture, Science, Sports and Technology(MEXT) thought some input was necessary:
 - Budget for national universities for 2002 to introduce e-journal environment
 - Plan for archive
 - And are very eager to support
- ARL and CURL approached ANUL and SPARC Japan/Asia is under discussion

Is all this enough?

- No!
- Pressures to increase prices will not go
 - Scientists and papers increase
 - Enterprises have to make money
 - The better, the expensive
- Researchers in general are only learning slowly
 - Characteristics of Japanese scientific societies
 - Characteristics of Japanese universities
- More to do to keep scholarly communication going

The role of university libraries

- There are things only libraries know
 - Flow of money in scholarly communication
 - Changing interests usually unrevealed otherwise
 - Situations of other libraries and other campuses
 - Statistics on everything
- There are things libraries are not good at
 - Convincing faculty and researchers
 - Negotiating with publishers
 - Publishing with market mechanism

What researchers can do

- Publish own journals
 - They do, but can they do for themselves?
 - Need some coalition
 - Relationship with libraries
- Publish individually
 - Quality control missing
 - Fatigue in a while
- University may play some roles
- Different kinds of servers... still need collaboration with library-like things

What libraries are expected to do

- Let people know
 - How scholarly communication is done internationally and
 - How it is done domestically
 - How money is used
 - Who are there to try to communicate
- Help make publicly available
 - Outcome of research
 - Information about research

Is SPARC good for Japan?

- Is Publishing Partnership possible?
- Yes, but in a different way, maybe.
- Can libraries successfully advocate?
- Yes, but in a different way, maybe.
- What about Humanities and Social Sciences?
- I do not know
- Is membership possible?
- Maybe not. Needs help from government for now

Archiving

- The one of the most important unsolved problem
 - Electronic stuff is unreliable
 - Publishers can go bankrupt
 - Academic societies can be disbanded
 - Titles come and go, and can not be trace perfectly
- Some experiments beyond archiving
 - Metadata harvesting
 - Government intervention necessary