



SPARC Japan NewsLetter provides activity and seminar reports. The seminar report includes its outline, program with speakers' introductions and abstracts, panel discussion, attendee feedback, and afterword.

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SPARC Japan Governing Board

Please see materials of SPARC Japan Governing Board on our website:

<https://www.nii.ac.jp/sparc/about/committee/>



Activities of CLOCKSS

CLOCKSS is a non-profit community operated by world's leading publishers and libraries. The CLOCKSS project has established a sustainable, geographically distributed dark archive (with limited access only) for the web-based long-term storage of academic documents. Even after publishers no longer provide the content of an electronic journal, anyone can read it free of charge through CLOCKSS.

Support for CLOCKSS in Japan

- The National Institute of Informatics functions as a node of CLOCKSS in Asia. The institute built an archive system named CLOCKSS Box in 2010 to store papers. In addition, it serves as a practical contact point in Japan, and mediates between the Japanese participators and CLOCKSS.
- Professor Hideaki Takeda of the National Institute of Informatics is a member of the Board of Directors of CLOCKSS, and takes part in discussions and decisions for CLOCKSS management and administration policies.

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- The Japan Alliance of University Library Consortia for E-Resources (JUSTICE) is advocating and publicizing the policy of CLOCKSS in Japan.

<https://www.nii.ac.jp/sparc/about/international/>

■ SPARC Japan Seminar Report

The 1st SPARC Japan Seminar 2019



“Open Science in the Humanities and Social Sciences: Putting it into Practice”

Thursday, October 24, 2019: National Institute of Informatics
12th floor Conference Room (Attendees: 54)

Continuing from the fourth seminar in 2018, the first SPARC Japan Seminar in 2019 focused on open research activities under the theme of open science in the fields of humanities and sociology. For case studies, we selected the activities of researchers who are aiming to organize basic data in the fields and bring it into wide use, and citizen science activities aimed at acquiring new research data and constructing a research platform. In addition, the practice of the URA, who may serve as a circulator that can bring research data to the outside world in various ways, were introduced. The seminar was planned to share ideas on the wide-ranging, stable development of open science in the fields of humanities and sociology.

The following pages contain excerpts of the participants' comments, a postscript about the seminar, and the full text of their research (reposted). For more information, make an access to the SPARC Japan website.

See the SPARC Japan website for handouts and other details

(<https://www.nii.ac.jp/sparc/en/event/2018/20181109en.html>).

Outline



In recent years, Open Science has been required in all academic fields. Also, in the humanities and social sciences fields, openness will become increasingly important in the future. At past SPARC Japan seminars, we have been focusing on humanities and social sciences. This year, we will focus on initiatives that have already been implemented in open research activities.

The following lectures will be given at this seminar:

- Dr. Ogiso (National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics) will talk about the construction of basic data in the field of linguistics and the research activities using it.

- Dr. Kano (Earthquake Research Institute, The University of Tokyo) will lecture on “Minna de Honkoku” (みんなで翻刻), which is research infrastructure for Citizen Science aiming to create new research data in collaboration with researchers and citizens.
- Dr. Ono (Institute for Information Management and Communication, Kyoto University) will discuss URA (University Research Administrator) as an intermediary between researcher data building and Citizen Science

Through these lectures, we will share information to try to develop broad and stable Open Science in the humanities and social sciences fields. People tend to think that Open Science is only relevant to researchers. However, at this seminar, many people, including librarians, university staff, and publishers, will think about practice of Open Science from their respective positions.

Presentation Abstracts and Speakers

What Universities Can Do for Citizen-Participatory Researches in Open Science



Eiri Ono

(Institute for Information Management and Communication (IIMC), Kyoto University)



Currently, open science is progressing as seen in the transformation of academic information infrastructure such as open access and open data. In the context of open science, various citizen-participatory research projects are also being conducted. In the US, an online platform that includes multiple projects has been created, and the environment is relatively well developed. On the other hand, in Japan, project management often depends on the individual efforts of researchers. In this presentation, I would like to discuss about what universities can do for citizen-participatory research projects in Japan. In particular, I would like to consider the role

of players who maintain and support research environments such as URA, museum staff, and librarians.

Profile

While Eiri Ono completed his doctoral degree in Primatology, he also experienced designing academic websites. Since 2015, he joined Center for Enhancing Next Generation Research in Kyoto University and worked as an University Research Administrator to support for young researchers. He started to organize KYOTO Open Science Community and to study citizen-participatory research projects. He joined Institute for Information Management and Communication in Kyoto University since 2018. He manages web-based public relations and gives some lectures on designing academic information.

NINJAL's Language Resources and Open Data**Toshinobu Ogiso****(Language Change Division, National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics)**

The National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics (NINJAL) builds, owns, and publishes various language resources such as corpora, computerized dictionaries, language maps, dialect survey data, and sound sources. In the open science trend, NINJAL plans to release these resources as open data so that they can be used not only by researchers but also by the general public. However, there are some problems in opening language resources like corpora. One of them is that the corpora cannot be opened easily from the viewpoint of securing self-income. Corpora are in-house manufactured products at high cost, and there is strong demand from IT companies. How should we balance between securing self-income required to research institutions today, maintaining in-house data that will lead to the significance of the research institute, and disclosing research resources widely as open data? I would like to introduce the current state of the NINJAL's efforts and raise issues.

Profile

He completed the master's course at the Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, the University of Tokyo. He received his Ph.D. (engineering) from the Graduate School of Information Science and Technology, Nara Institute of Science and Technology. After working as a lecturer at Meikai University and as a researcher in the national institute for Japanese Language, an independent administrative agency, he assumed his current position in 2017. He is a councilor of the Society for Japanese Linguistics. His specialties are Japanese Linguistics, Corpus Linguistics, and Natural Language Processing. His background is the study of the history of the Japanese language, and he conducts research using Japanese corpora. He was involved in the development of the corpus at NINJAL, and while he was working at the institute, he majored in natural language processing at the Nara Institute of Science and Technology. At present, he is working as a leader of the project to construct the Corpus of Historical Japanese which enables the diachronic research of the Japanese language.

"Minna de Honkoku" and Public Involvement in Historical Earthquake Studies**Yasuyuki Kano (Earthquake Research Institute, The University of Tokyo /****Collaborative Research Organization for Historical Materials on Earthquakes and Volcanoes)**

"Minna de Honkoku" (<https://honkoku.org/>) is an online citizen science project to transcribe historical materials written in Kuzushi-ji or cursive Japanese script. "Minna de Honkoku" Since the release of the project in 2017, over 4000 people registered

for the project. Transcription of earthquake-related historical materials owned and digitalized by Earthquake Research Institute Library, the University of Tokyo has been almost completed. The system is updated in 2019 to transcribe wide variety of historical materials with less effort. "Minna de Honkoku" is designed to promote participation by, for example, providing learning and fun, which is

essential for engagement of non-professionals to historical Earthquake Studies.

Profile

Yasuyuki Kano is Associate Professor of Earthquake Research institute, The University of Tokyo. He is also appointed to Collaborative Research Organization for

Historical Materials on Earthquakes and Volcanoes, The University of Tokyo. He received his PhD from Kyoto University in Earth and Planetary Science. He did his postdoctoral work was previously Assistant Professor at Disaster prevention Research Institute, Kyoto University. He moved to Tokyo in 2018. His current research focuses on historical earthquake and disaster.

Panel Discussion



Summary:

There was an exchange of opinions between speakers and the audience during the panel discussion session.

- Practical approaches to OA in the fields of humanities and sociology have been advanced, including collaborations with citizens, data disclosure by researchers, and other various sorts of approaches. To advance further, it is important to implement OA in a form that is easy for non-specialists, including citizens and researchers in other fields, to use data at the present stage.

- It is also important to re-examine your own research from the perspective of open science. Through mutual exchange in joint research and cross-disciplinary interaction, you can find good possibilities for the open sharing of research findings, and you can discover what appears to be subject to OA.



Moderator: Chikahiko Suzuki

(Center for Open Data in the Humanities / National Institute of Informatics)



Profile

A Member of the SPARC Japan Seminar 2019 planning working group. A Project Researcher at the Center for Open Data in the Humanities (CODH) and National Institute

of Informatics. After studying Art History, Cultural Resources Studies and Digital Humanities, his main research interest is in applying informatics and open data to humanities research fields. Currently, he is focusing on IIIF (international image interoperability framework).

<https://researchmap.jp/chsuzuki/?lang=english>.

Attendee Feedback

(person affiliated with university library)

– I learned about what has been done for open access and the process to popularize OA implementation as a contact point with society. I also learned that the field of humanities is able to commit to open science.

– I knew the term open science, but thought it was intended for natural sciences. At the seminar, I learned the basic principle of open science (in the lecture by Mr. Ono) and practical examples (Mr. Ogiso and Mr. Kano). I realized that open science is applicable to the field of humanities and field of social sciences.

– I learned about the potential of open science in the field of humanities, and that initiatives for citizen science are necessary for universities.

(person affiliated with business/others)

– I learned about open science from the perspective of citizen science.

(other library staff)

– The presentations that the speakers gave about their practices were valuable for me in building a research database and making data open to the public at our institution in future. I have gained a lot of experience about how to take an approach to open access and how to solve problems in a target-oriented manner.

(others / fields related to university and education)

– I was able to understand the need for citizen science.

Afterword

😊 As we did last year, we provided a seminar with themes in the field of humanities and field of social sciences in 2019. The seminar allowed practical activities to be introduced, eliminating discussions based on conventional perspectives, like “the fields of humanities and sociology are not keeping up with the times” or “the fields of humanities and sociology seem unapproachable because of their unique cultures.” I would like to go one step further and have discussions about how to catch up with advanced activities and how to apply the unique properties of the fields of humanities and sociology to new challenges. I would like to express my gratitude to those who took the stage and those who participated in the seminar.

Chikahiko Suzuki

(Center for Open Data in the Humanities /
National Institute of Informatics)



😊 Continuing from the last year, I was in charge of a seminar this year on open science in the fields of humanities and sociology. I felt that my understanding of open science was vague, so I planned the seminar to make it a place where I could regard open science as my own concern, with various case studies to share. I again acquired a lot of information from the instructors at the seminar, and I hope that I can make use of it in the future.

Misa Nakamura

(University of Tokyo Library System)

