Both sides of the Green Road to Open Access: institutional and disciplinary repository at Saarland University and State Library

1 Introduction
The Library of Saarland University and the State of Saarland (Saarländische Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek, SULB)\(^1\) is the central academic library of Saarland University\(^2\), Germany. At the same time, SULB is participating in a national program for scientific literature supply organized by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Research Foundation). As a result of this dual role SULB maintains and runs two Open Access repositories:

- SciDok, http://scidok.sulb.uni-saarland.de, an institutional repository for all the scientists at the University of Saarland regardless of their discipline and
- PsyDok, http://psydok.sulb.uni-saarland.de, a disciplinary repository for psychologists from the German-speaking countries.

By comparing both repositories this article aims to provide an insight into both the challenges and the chances of institutional and disciplinary repositories in Germany. Additionally both repositories offer some special features making them unique among German Open-Access-repositories.

The SULB Library ensures permanent and long-term access, long-term usability and citeability for all documents published. In order to provide a permanent and stable electronic location for its documents, both repositories offer a consistent identifier in the form of a Uniform Resource Name\(^3\) (URN) for each document. Each URN is registered by the German National Library\(^4\) (Die Deutsche Nationalbibliothek, DNB). As a State Library with the duty of archiving electronic documents, SULB uses the results and findings of relevant German projects such as NESTOR\(^5\) or KOPAL\(^6\) in order to guarantee the long-term access to and availability of its repositories. Technologies and practices developed and evaluated within these projects will be applied to PsyDok and SciDok. Further features of both servers are multilingual user interfaces, cross-lingual search and download statistics for each document.

2 Quality and standardisation of the repositories
When speaking of standardisation and technological and organizational quality control of digital publication services in Germany, the German Initiative for Network Information (German:

\(^1\) For more information about Saarland University and State Library, see http://www.sulb.uni-saarland.de
\(^2\) For more information about Saarland University, see http://www.uni-saarland.de
\(^3\) For more information about the URN, see http://www.persistent-identifier.de/?lang=en
\(^4\) For more information about DNB, see http://www.d-nb.de
\(^5\) For more information about nestor, see http://www.langzeitarchivierung.de/index.php?newlang=eng
\(^6\) For more information about kopal, see http://kopal.langzeitarchivierung.de/
Deutsche Initiative für Netzwerkinformation e.V., DINI)⁷ has to be mentioned. DINI developed a variety of standards digital repositories have to comply with in order to become certified DINI-Servers. DINI strives to lend greater credence and reliability to electronic publishing with digital repositories; the DINI Certificate is a mark of quality. The criteria checked by DINI-experts include organizational matters (e.g. workflow optimization), a dedicated policy for the repository, questions of data integrity and authenticity, guaranteed archival storage periods, detailed description of the service, data export into long-term archival systems, questions of content indexing and question of meta-data management and export. PsyDok and SciDok meet all these criteria and are certified DINI-Servers.

3. SciDok and PsyDok in detail

3.1 SciDok: An institutional repository for scientists from Saarland University

The SciDok digital repository was launched in 2001. Initially, SciDok - just like most German repositories - was used for the electronic publication of dissertations. At the beginning, the task of winning support for SciDok was fraught with obstacles: visiting scientists on-site to introduce SciDok to them, staging campaigns for electronic publication, obtaining modifications of internal university regulations governing the publications of the university’s members, giving Ph. D. students the possibility to publish their dissertations in electronic form etc. At the same time, an awareness of the advantages inherent in depositing other publications (e.g. research papers) in the repositories had to be developed. This is the reason why so many dissertations can be found on German Open Access Repositories: in German repositories, grey and white literature is usually mixed. The scientists responded to SciDok in two different and opposing ways: natural scientists, computer scientists and physicians on the one hand received the new offering positively, while researchers from the Humanities on the other hand were hampered by a lack of confidence in the “immaterial” character of online technology.

2.3.2 PsyDok: A disciplinary repository for the psychological community

In the fall of 2002, SULB and the Institute for Psychological Information (Zentrum für Psychologische Information und Dokumentation ZPID, Germany)⁸ launched a joint project named „Digital Psychology Information (DPI)“ which was funded by the German Research Foundation DFG. One of the work packages defined within DPI was the implementation of the subject-specific repository PsyDok operated by SULB. PsyDok acts as a supra-regional, disciplinary repository for digital scientific documents. It is a central point for psychological fulltext publishing under Open

⁷ For more information about DINI, see http://www.dini.de/
⁸ For more information, see http://www.zpid.de
Access policies, not only for Germany but also for other German-speaking countries like Switzerland and Austria. In contrast to SciDok, where different faculties and their attitudes towards online documents have to be considered and taken into account, PsyDok has only one single clientele: the psychological community. Hence, PsyDok was advertised at psychologists’ conferences and meetings and a general acceptance was easily achieved.

3.0 Some special features

The SULB library is aiming to get as many journal articles into SciDok as possible. The starting point is the annual bibliography (“Jahresbibliographie”) of Saarland University. Here, all publications of all university members have to be collected. Initially, contributions were voluntary and the cooperation from the scientists was poor. But since the university administration is now using the figures of this bibliography as the basis for the evaluation of the faculties and departments, all researchers at Saarland University are taking pains to contribute all their publications. A unique feature of SciDok is its dovetail with the annual research bibliography of the Saarland University\(^9\): Scientists can simultaneously contribute publications for the annual research bibliography and publish the corresponding documents in SciDok in one single step. If scientists register only the metadata in the annual research bibliography, SULB staff members check the publisher’s copyright policies for self-archiving in the SHERPA database\(^{10}\). If a parallel publication is possible, a SULB staff member will ask the author for the full text and publish it in the repository using the metadata already stored in the bibliography. Metadata in the annual research bibliography and full texts in SciDok are interlinked.

One new feature that is currently developed for the disciplinary repository PsyDok is its enhancements with an OAI-PMH-Harvesting module. This allows to collect metadata from other high quality repositories and to link to their fulltexts. Only quality-checked repositories that are certified by DINI and that guarantee longterm archiving and citeability of the documents will be harvested. This means that managers of institutional repositories can add the content of their university’s psychological department easily to PsyDok – and by that to the numerous disciplinary databases indexing PsyDok. Additionally PsyDok becomes a central registry for psychological Open-Access-documents, listing also links to fulltexts that could not be deposited on PsyDok because (according to the SHERPA database) most publishers interdict scientist to deposit postprints on disciplinary repositories.

\(^9\) http://jahrbib.sulb.uni-saarland.de
\(^{10}\) http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/about.html
Another new functionality for both PsyDok and Scidok will be the implementation of a tool, that generates automatically controlled keywords according to the Subject Headings Authority File (Schlagwortnormdatei SWD) for each document published. The SWD is produced German National Library, it provides a normed, terminologically controlled vocabulary. The implementation of the tool mentioned will improve as well the publication process for scientists as the retrieval of the documents published.

4.0 Conclusion
The situation at Saarland University reflects the status of Open Access at most German universities. Unfortunately, the university has yet not adopted a voluntary Open Access policy, not to mention a mandatory one. At the same time, the idea of Open Access does not have a lot of currency among many scientists. This is consistent with the findings of a study conducted by the German Research Foundation. However, those scientists who became familiar with Open Access services are using them to an increasing extent. The development of PsyDok clearly demonstrates that. After getting familiar with PsyDok, many scientists have come to appreciate the benefits of Open Access publishing, which then leads to an increasing number of publications. As a result of good experiences with this publishing outlet, a number of authors have asked SULB for extension of its publication services. By now, several primary publications such as conference proceedings or monographs can be found in the two repositories and apart from the electronic Open Access document, authors and learned societies are asking for printed versions of those documents:

- In 2006, a theological Open Access journal\(^\text{11}\) was founded at Saarland University and is published electronically at SULB. The editors plan to collect the articles of one full year in a printed volume.
- Several authors and institutions using PsyDok are asking to have monographs published.
- Psychologists from the University of Klagenfurt (Austria) already publish their proceedings *Beiträge zur Qualitativlen Inhaltsanalyse* on PsyDok and are planning to edit a printed version additionally.

These encouraging experiences confirm SULB in its efforts to improve and expand the green road services and also to develop alternatives for golden road publishing. This means that SULB would have to take on the function of a university press.

\(^{11}\) [http://aps.sulb.uni-saarland.de/theologie.geschichte/](http://aps.sulb.uni-saarland.de/theologie.geschichte/)