creative problem solving by a core group which laid the technical groundwork for enabling such rapid implementation.

Leadership means finding the right people. The FSU ETD Initiative included the right people at the leadership table, with the Office of Graduate Studies, the University Libraries, the Office of Distributed and Distance Learning, Computer Services, the University's Graduate Policy Council, and a graduate student representative collaborating as equal partners.

Conduct flexible negotiations. Collaborative, flexible negotiations were key to a smooth transition to ETDs at FSU. The ETD leadership team worked with each of the three initial pilot groups' faculty and graduate students, providing an overview of the ETD project, training opportunities and individualized assistance, and a forum for questions.

Keep graduate student interests at the forefront. From the first discussions of ETDs, to the beginning of the Fall 2002 pilot phase, the ETD leadership team kept the interests of graduate students at the forefront of discussion. For example, the Office of Graduate Studies burned two personalized CD Rom copies of the ETD for each student (one copy for the student and one copy for the major professor).

This presentation will include a discussion of the five guiding principles, obstacles encountered and strategies used for the successful and rapid implementation of an ETD initiative in a large public university.

Title: Improving the ETD submission process through automated author self contribution using DSpace

Authors: Bradley M Hemminger, Jackson Fox, Mao Ni (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

Abstract: We are developing support for ETDs at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC) as the first step in supporting electronic scholarly publishing in general. In this paper we discuss the decision making process undertaken at UNC to evaluate ways to support ETDs and electronic scholarly publishing, and how we have chosen a path that begins with ETDs and leads to general electronic scholarly publishing for the university. We believe this is an important developmental phase that many universities will go through, and we give our analysis of the choices available, our decisions, and work we have done to enhance the process.

Because we found that existing ETD and scholarly electronic publishing applications did not fully meet our needs, we developed extensions to what we felt was the most promising public domain digital library software application for our needs (DSpace) to provide enhanced support for ETD publishing, and electronic scholarly publishing. We have developed enhancements to DSpace that allow single click submission of ETDs

and journal articles based on templates for these types of digital content. Our system automatically records, extracts and exports metadata via XML for digital content items (theses, dissertations, journal articles), so that the author and the digital library do not have to fill out forms to do this. Our method maintains the overall DSpace process and simply eliminates the initial steps by automatically extracting the metadata from the digital content item. We have also modified DSpace to base its metadata and input forms on the collection (for instance ETDs versus journal articles). In our initial evaluations with ETDs we find that authors require only a fraction of the time, and are much more likely to submit material using our enhanced paradigm than if they use the standard DSpace forms. In other preliminary work with bioinformatics and information science faculty at UNC we are finding similar results for submitting journal articles.

We believe that standard, open source applications like DSpace are a solid base on which to build digital libraries, and that their support of OAI provides an excellent mechanism to export our ETDs. We also believe that universities will become significant electronic publishers of scholarly material, and that systems like DSpace which can support initial electronic publishing steps like ETDs as well as supporting the electronic publication needs of the whole university are a good choice. In order for a flexible, general system like DSpace to be effective for specific purposes like ETDs, several important enhancements are suggested for DSpace or similar applications. We demonstrate methods to accomplish these enhancements and show results that indicate that they significantly improve the effectiveness and user experience of the submission process.

Title: Planning and Implementation of the ETD Initiative at Brigham Young University
Authors: C. Selby Herrin and Scott J. Eldredge (Brigham Young University)
Abstract:

- *Retrospective Conversion Projects by Scott Eldredge:*

Even before the development of a campus-wide ETD program, the Lee Library at Brigham Young University took on projects aimed at retrospectively converting selected subsets of the theses in its collections. To date over 600 print theses have been converted to digital format and made available on the Internet. These projects are on-going and have been folded into the University's broader ETD program. In the course of these retrospective conversion projects, many lessons have been learned in a variety of areas including outsourcing, rights management, text conversion, web delivery, and more.

- *Campus-wide Planning and Implementation by Selby Herrin:*

Planning for possible implementation of electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs) at Brigham Young University began during the 1999-2000 & 2000-2001 academic years. Several committees were formed and meetings were held to discuss the ramifications of implementing ETDs at the university. During the 2001-2002 & 2002-2003 academic years implementation plans were formulated and implemented by a team representing