

recommendations highlighting foreseeable developments that might turn into future requirements.

A working group within DINI audits the criteria for the DINI certificate against international standards and developments and updates them accordingly.

Title: Project GRACE: A grid based search tool for the global digital library

Authors: Frank Scholze (Stuttgart University), Glenn Haya (Stockholm University), Jens Vigen (CERN) and Petra Prazak (Stuttgart University)

Abstract: The paper will report on the progress of an ongoing EU project called GRACE - Grid Search and Categorization Engine (<http://www.grace-ist.org>). The project participants are CERN, Sheffield Hallam University, Stockholm University, Stuttgart University, GL 2006 and Telecom Italia. The project started in 2002 and will finish in 2005, resulting in a Grid based search engine that will search across a variety of content sources including a number of electronic thesis and dissertation repositories.

The Open Archives Initiative (OAI) is expanding and is clearly an interesting movement for a community advocating open access to ETD. However, the OAI approach alone may not be sufficiently scalable to achieve a truly global ETD Digital Library. Many universities simply offer their collections to the world via their local web services without being part of any federated system for archiving and even those dissertations that are provided with OAI compliant metadata will not necessarily be picked up by a centralized OAI Service Provider as the collection might not be officially registered as an OAI data provider.

GRACE is an attempt to apply an innovative Grid-based solution that will meet the challenges of searching a global heterogeneous collection of documents. The goal of the project is to build a distributed search and categorization engine that will run on the European Data Grid (EDG) and its successor, the Enabling Grids for E-science in Europe (EGEE). The main difference between GRACE and existing search engines is that GRACE has no centralized index. Instead, it will rely on local indexes or search interfaces that are dispersed across web services around the world. These local sources can use different protocols including http, OAI-PMH and Z39.50. In order to include and index even document collections offering no local search possibilities at all, GRACE will use a native search engine based on Lucene. This decentralized approach, along with the scalable processing power provided by the Grid will result in the following advantages to users:

1. Advanced search capabilities which are flexible enough to allow the broadest possible features given the content sources selected for searching.
2. Increased currency of information and indexes.

3. On-the-fly categorization of documents: the search engine will be capable of dynamically categorizing documents but will also work with existing meta-data and thesauri when desired.
4. Multiple languages for searching and result presentation (starting with English, Italian, Swedish and German).
5. Both anonymous and registered users.
6. Collaboration: Documents or collections shared by registered users or groups.

The list of contents sources that the GRACE engine will search is still being developed, but thesis collections in Germany, Sweden and Switzerland are already included. The list will be expanded to include other sources as soon as the tool is up and running.

This paper will be a description of the search tool as well as an invitation to collaboration.

Title: Making the plunge into ETD: Reflections from the advisor-advisee team

Authors: Jennifer Shank (University of Southern Mississippi) and Cecilia Wang (University of Kentucky)

Abstract: This presentation will focus on the experiences of both the dissertation advisor and the advisee on the process of deciding to use the ETD format to the resulting dissertation titled "The Effect of Visual Art on Music Listening". The presentation will address factors that motivate such endeavor, the enabling events as well as the barriers encountered, and recommendations for future dissertations.

The authors believe that in order to make the plunge into ETD, both student and advisor must feel reasonably comfortable in using technology before making the commitment. After all, both parties realize that extra time must be allotted to finish the dissertation and accomplish such task. In this case, the advisor has taken a workshop on ETD provided by a special trainer on campus. This gave the advisor a perspective of the process involved and convinced her that ETD is a possibility for her more technologically-oriented students. In turn, the student was motivated to use this format because the subject matter of the dissertation involves images of paintings as well as the sound of musical compositions. Such format could provide links to sources of image and sound. Other positive factors that encourage using the ETD format included the availability of a user-friendly Power Point tutorial online, the relative ease of producing PDF files, and the cost-effectiveness of ETD. Some difficulties were obtaining copyrights of visual images and sounds, making proper formats for charts and diagrams, and finding the proper spacing and alignment. In the end, practicality took over, the dissertation needed to be finished in a timely manner, and the document was produced according to restricted guidelines. The important result is that the research study is now accessible to everyone via the Internet at no cost.