- Establishing a training program for partners so that participating institutions have equivalent levels of knowledge and can fully cooperate since these differences in knowledge exist even within a single country;
- Developing software solutions that can be used by participating institutions that do not have the resources to develop their own systems. This will help to include institutions that do not have digital libraries and also add economy of scale;
- Defining the institution to be responsible for managing the project and establishing service agreements with other participating institutions. This topic addresses the maintenance of union catalog, metadata harvesting, support to local institutions, upgrading of software solution, etc;
- Locating funding sources for the creation and the maintenance of the consortium.

The solutions to some of the problems are different from one country to another due to not only to cultural differences but also to governmental structures of each nation. Topics to be considered are the same.

This paper addresses the topics listed above, some solutions that have been implemented and some of the problems that may occur during the organization of a consortium.

**Title: Building a National Networked ETD Digital Library in Brazil: A collaborative Project Involving Government and Universities**
**Authors: Silvia B Southwick University at Buffalo) and Ana M. B. Pavani (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro)**
**Abstract:** This paper alludes to developments in the evolution of a government sponsored electronic thesis and dissertation (ETD) digital library (DL) project in Brazil. It covers issues beginning with the project's inception in 2001 through the present. The goal of the project has been in instituting a national networked digital library of ETDs. The project represents a major step forward in the accessibility of scholarly research literature, since prior ETD digital library projects in Brazil had been isolated initiatives designed to serve the local interests of individual universities. Notable efforts in this regard included systems built by the Universidade de São Paulo, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina and Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro. These initiatives which began as early as 1995 adopted ETD technologies and metadata standards that were independent of other projects in Brazil or in the international community.

Recognizing the capabilities of contemporary networked computing, along with initiatives undertaken in the international community, a government sponsored proposal was written in 2002 with the goals of: (1) establishing a Brazilian national

metadata standard for ETD; (2) designing and implementing a national ETD-DL architecture to promote integration of local, national and international initiatives; and (3) developing and distributing a software toolkit with implementation and training modules for locally implemented ETD-DL systems. After receiving substantial funding from FINEP, a Brazilian government-funding agency, a project steering committee was created that included representatives of the three above-mentioned universities, the Instituto Brasileiro de Informação em Ciência e Tecnologia (IBICT), designated experts in the area, and various important government stakeholder agencies.

The project has been led by IBICT, a government agency chartered to assist in developing systems for the dissemination of scholarly work in Brazil. It has been necessary for IBICT to adopt various roles in the project. Some of these roles have to do with the development of ETD technologies. Others involve transferring these technologies to universities implementing ETD digital libraries as part of the national initiative. These roles will be addressed in the conference presentation along with a discussion of issues emerging within the universities as they adapt existing processes to the new system.

The presentation will also address recent developments in the project. Four pilot-projects were implemented by April-May of 2003. A national call inviting universities in Brazil to participate in the project was made near the end of last year. To date, approximately 50 universities have received software and training for implementing an ETD system. The project has also reached other universities in other countries in Latin America. Supported by UNESCO three universities from Argentina, Colombia and Uruguay started pilot-projects using the technology supplied by IBICT.

**Title: Caltech ETD Collection Analysis: Who Accesses What and Why?**
**Authors: Ed Sponsler, George Porter, Betsy Coles (California Institute of Technology)**
**Abstract:** The Caltech Library's ETD collection contains nearly 1,000 theses and dissertations. About 270 of these are "current" theses submitted by students graduating in 2001 through 2004, with the majority being from the class of 2003, for whom submission of an ETD was required. The balance is older theses which have been scanned and converted to PDF as part of an ongoing retrospective conversion project.

The Library has undertaken a project to analyze the use of its ETD collection, with the aim of answering the following questions:

-- What documents are most heavily used? Least heavily used?? -- How does use of the older "reconned" theses compare with newer theses? Is scanning older theses worth the effort? -- What makes "reconned" theses interesting: the subject matter? famous authors? What makes current theses interesting? -- How do users get to the theses—via Google, OAI, the ETD Union catalog, others? -- How does known item retrieval (such as