information and results. The primary authoring tools in science are Word and LaTeX, both of which create documents with structures (chapters, sections, etc.) and semantics (annotated paragraphs, tables, graphs, etc.). In many cases the theses also contain raw and processed scientific data which can be at least as important as the natural language text.

We have developed vocabularies and ontologies to describe such theses and, for example, are developing an authoring tool for creating semantic chemistry in a Word environment. We urge that institutions encourage semantic theses and have been developing a proof-of-concept (ICE-TheOREm). Here a student can assemble a thesis from components which can me managed locally on a server and create either Word2007 or ODT-compatible documents. Such theses preserve all the semantics and data.

In practice, current theses are deposited as PDFs and to re-use their contents we must resort to natural language processing (OSCAR3) or semi-structured data tools (OSCAR-DATA). PDF has no semantics and reconstruction is seriously lossy but we can often extract meta/data by machine. We urge institutions always to deposit the native Word2007 or LaTeX documents as well as any PDF; in this way they will capture far more of their science.

We also demonstrate lightweight semantic repositories which provide an embargo mechanism for all or part of the thesis (TheOREm, using ORE). The metadata for the documents (including structuring) are converted to RDF which can be queried with SPARQL providing great flexibility.

Our toolkit and examples are based on the premise that all software, protocols and content should be Open.

We thank JISC, and Microsoft Research for support.

**ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Database User Survey: The first large-scale survey of dissertation information seeking behavior**

*Panelist: Amanda Ross, ProQuest LLC*

**OBJECTIVE:** To develop a clearer profile of researchers who use dissertations and a better understanding of how dissertations are used in the research cycle in order to present dissertations in more effective ways to support research.

**METHODS:** “Users” are those who accessed the ProQuest platform and/or ProQuest Dissertations and Theses during the course of the survey (April 20 – May 15, 2008), and responded to an invitation link to the survey instrument. An incentive drawing was included. 3,034 individuals took part in the survey.

The survey instrument – mostly of structured single response questions – included a two multi-element questions using a 1-10 rating scale, and two open-ended questions on the object of the search and on usage of competitive databases like PQDT.

**RESULTS:** Graduate students account for nearly half of database users; undergraduates about a third. Nearly half of all those who searched the dissertation database are either studying for doctorates or working on master’s theses. The corollary is that a majority of those accessing PQDT are not doing so. While librarians in this survey were not themselves frequent users of PQDT, the college or graduate school library Website is an “extremely important” influence on accessing the PQDT or ProQuest platforms.

PQDT is likely to be accessed quite specifically with the intention of reviewing dissertations or theses – and often. About one in five users accessed PQDT at least five times in the month immediately prior to the survey. Social sciences, business and education are the three leading disciplines associated with accessing PQDT. Other important areas are the arts and humanities generally, and medical sciences.

**CONCLUSIONS:** This survey suggests that there is more to learn about non-student researchers and a need to find ways to provide them access to dissertation research. It also supports the importance of dissertations as primary source material in current research.

**Students as Advocates**

*Panelist: Julia Bloxrud, Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC)*

There are many challenges in talking with students about ETDs. Some of the important topics involve those surrounding open access and author rights. Reaching out to students to engage them in these issues can be a complicated process. There are, however, an increasing number of student groups that have become interested in these issues and finding ways to connect with them can lead to increased understanding about the value of ETDs.

The Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC) has been working with a variety of student groups on open access issues. The techniques in working with students are to find common areas of concern and leverage collaborations. In addition, taking advantage of technologies that appeal to the students increases the reach of the programs.

This paper will provide information on several SPARC student activities. The Right to Research campaign responded to a growing demand from the college student community for tools and resources to express their support for Open Access to research. Students are also interested in Open Educational Resources and SPARC is working with student groups to raise awareness about them as well. The annual SPARKY contest provides awards to innovative videos expressing student perspectives on sharing information. A student open access blog provides a means for students to communicate among themselves.

SPARC’s work with students and student groups suggests many students have embraced the concept of open access and are receptive to raising issues they see as impeding their ability to access information. These activities suggest ways others might consider in their work with students and ETDs.

**GLOBAL OUTREACH PLENARY PANEL SESSION**

**BRIDGING THE KNOWLEDGE DIVIDE: EXPANDING GLOBAL OPEN ACCESS**

*Panelist: Marc Goovaerts, Information Technology, Hasselt University Library*

**Friday, June 13  9:30 a.m.–10:45 a.m.**

**OceanDocs and Open Science Directory:**

*Panelist: Marc Goovaerts, Information Technology, Hasselt University Library*

The International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange (IODE) of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC) has developed, in the past five years, the tools for a modern information policy focused on increasing accessibility of scientific literature in the field of marine science.
and oceanography with the help of partners such as Hasselt University Library and EBSCO.

With the OceanDocs repository, originally an African project called OdinPubAfrica, the IOC/IODE community and especially developing countries, received a platform to make publications available worldwide. The Open Science Directory, a directory of scientific journals freely available to institutes and scientists in developing countries, has a wider target group than the oceanographic community, but fits completely in the information policy of IOC-IODE¹. The Open Science Directory is developed with the support of EBSCO.

¹IOC: Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (iocunesco.org/) - IODE: International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange (www.iode.org)

World Digital Library (WDL)

» Panelist: Michelle Rago, Library of Congress

The World Digital Library (WDL) launched on April 21, 2009. The site is a collaboration between the Library of Congress, UNESCO, and other national libraries and cultural institutions around the world. The objective of the site is to bring historical treasures (maps, manuscripts, photographs, rare books, etc.) representing the contributions of all cultures together on one Web site. On its first day the WDL site, www.wdl.org, received over 7 million page views and over 600,000 visitors. The site received traffic from every country in the world. The WDL project also has the goal of building digitization capacity in partner institutions to narrow the digital divide within and between countries.

Developing Nations Access Initiative

» Panelist: Jason Phillips, JSTOR

JSTOR is an independent not-for-profit organization dedicated to helping the scholarly community discover, use, and build upon a wide range of intellectual content in a trusted digital archive. The JSTOR archive includes over 800 leading academic journals across the humanities, social sciences, and sciences, as well as conference proceedings, transactions, select monographs and other materials valuable for academic work. More than 5,200 academic and other institutions in 143 countries and over 600 learned societies, university presses, cultural heritage, and other content contributors participate in JSTOR. As part of JSTOR's mission, access to the archive is extended for no cost or for low cost to countries included in the Developing Nations Access Initiative (DNAI), including free access to any not-for-profit institution on the continent of Africa. In order to unite efforts to serve the scholarly community, JSTOR and Ithaka recently announced that they had merged their organizations. The new combined enterprise will be dedicated to helping the academic community use digital technologies to advance scholarship and teaching and to reducing system-wide costs through collective action.

During 2008, the Ithaka-incubated resource Aluka was integrated into JSTOR as an initial step, further strengthening ties between the organizations. Aluka, a digital library of scholarly resources from and about Africa, offers three collections, also available as part of the DNAI: African Cultural Heritage Sites and Landscapes, African Plants, and Struggles for Freedom in Southern Africa. These collections bring together in one place more than 370,000 objects from leading archives, cultural institutions, and individual scholars around the world. Types of content include: manuscripts, letters, oral histories, government documents, pamphlets, images, 3-D models, and more.

The presentation will discuss the details of the DNAI, and discuss ways that institutions can collaborate with JSTOR on these important endeavors.

LESSONS LEARNED PLENARY PANEL SESSION

» Moderator: Suzie Allard, University of Tennessee
» Moderator: Ana Pavani, PUC-Rio
» Friday, June 12 3:45 p.m.–5 p.m.

Success and Challenges for ETD Programs: An Open Conversation

» Moderator: Suzie Allard, University of Tennessee
» Moderator: Ana Pavani, PUC-Rio

If your organization is starting an ETD program or expanding an existing ETD program there are challenges whose answers may be found in the experiences of others. Sharing experiences - successes, concerns, and solutions – will help ETD leaders negotiate the unique political, social and organizational environment at their own organization.

This session’s panelists are chosen for their knowledge of a beginning and growing ETD programs and they can speak authoritatively about what they have found to be essential to successful ETD leadership. The featured panelists will represent the perspectives from different regions and all attendees are encouraged to participate in the conversation. The interactive, conversational approach of this presentation has been a proven success in other venues, and will spark ideas and help focus on the issues that are most pertinent to attendees.

Among some of the expected topics of conversation are:

▪ ideas for incubating new programs,
▪ advantages, challenges and responsibilities of joining and/or organizing consortia,
▪ open access issues,
▪ the cost of program administration,
▪ advantages/disadvantages to students and universities,
▪ workflow issues, preservation, and
▪ ETD policies that have worked or have needed to be improved.

All those in the ETD community, even people who are not attending the conference, will have the opportunity to add their ideas prior to the session by visiting this session’s posting at the official conference blog at etd2009.blogspot.com.

» Panelist: Tim Brace, University of Texas at Austin
» Panelist: Hélio Kuramoto, IBICT, Brazil
» Panelist: Amadou Sidibe, National Library of Mali
» Panelist: Abdrahamane Anne, University of Bamako, Mali
» Panelist: Ibrahim Iba N’Diaye, Chair, International Education and Development Institute (IEDI), Mali
» Panelist: T.S. Kumbar, India