Managing and improving electronic thesis and dissertation programs (book review)

Julia Lovett
University of Rhode Island, jalovett@uri.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.uri.edu/lib_ts_pubs

Part of the Library and Information Science Commons

The University of Rhode Island Faculty have made this article openly available. Please let us know how Open Access to this research benefits you.

Terms of Use
This article is made available under the terms and conditions applicable towards Open Access Policy Articles, as set forth in our Terms of Use.

Citation/Publisher Attribution

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Technical Services at DigitalCommons@URI. It has been accepted for inclusion in Technical Services Department Faculty Publications by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@URI. For more information, please contact digitalcommons-group@uri.edu.

As universities increasingly transition from print to electronic submissions of theses and dissertations, more librarians will find themselves tasked with managing programs to collect and preserve these unique works. Matthew C. Mariner’s new title, Managing and Improving Electronic Thesis and Dissertation Programs: A Practical Guide for Librarians, fills a real need for resources in this area. While the content seems to be based on Mariner’s own experience rather than an objective assessment of the field, there is valuable information here for both beginner and advanced electronic thesis and dissertation (ETD) professionals.

The book fulfills the promise of a “practical guide,” as it progresses from the basics of why and how to establish an ETD collecting program, to more advanced considerations such as retrospective digitization and unusual formats. Each chapter contains a concise “key points” summary section and sometimes a case study to illustrate real-world scenarios. The book’s length is manageable for reading cover-to-cover, although readers can easily consult various sections as needed. Mariner’s engaging style and enthusiasm make for a pleasant and informative read.

Some of the stronger points of the guide include Mariner’s discussion of laying the foundations for an ETD program (Chapters 1 and 2). He makes a convincing case that ETDs represent, perhaps better than anything else, the unique research output of an institution. Mariner also has a firm grasp of the copyright issues of ETD programs. In Chapter 3, Author Rights in ETDs, his explanation of rights issues will be accessible even to those with no prior copyright expertise. In Chapter 4, Retrospective Thesis and Dissertation Digitization, Mariner successfully lays out the factors to consider when gaining permissions to digitize print theses and dissertations.
collections. He also provides clear explanations of technical equipment and systems such as IR platforms (Chapter 2) and scanners for digitization (Chapter 4). Seasoned ETD professionals will especially benefit from reading Chapters 5 and 6, which examine non-traditional ETD formats, ideas for adding value to ETDs, and innovative uses for ETD collections. For example, ETD bibliographies could fuel a cost analysis of how library resources are being used in theses and dissertations.

Although coverage of the topic is fairly comprehensive, the book suffers from occasional omissions and biases. For example, Mariner discusses ProQuest and various IR platforms, but neglects to mention that ProQuest already has an established workflow for sending ETD information from ProQuest to IRs. In the discussion of establishing an ETD program (Chapters 1 and 2), he does not mention developing an embargo policy, which in my own experience is one of the most time-consuming and difficult tasks. In the later chapters on the future of ETDs, it would have been helpful to include more discussion of new features such as DOIs, ORCID IDs, and research data deposit (to name a few that have come up at my institution). Curiously, the book contains virtually no references for its claims and arguments. To give just one example, Mariner states: “In most cases, institutions have found that using both ProQuest and their own internal digital repositories to disseminate and preserve ETDs is ideal.” (p. 9) What is the source of this information? Has there been a survey of institutional use of ProQuest vs. institutional repositories? If so, that would be an excellent resource for ETD librarians to consult.

Overall, despite some gaps, I would recommend this guide for library and information science collections. As the art of managing ETD programs matures within academic libraries, this book successfully covers some established best practices. After about five years of managing ETDs myself, I came away with new ideas about moving past some of the stumbling blocks in
our program. With very few existing monographs on the topic, Mariner has made an important contribution to the literature.