
Students in Way’s seminar are studying how recent scholarship on belonging illuminates contemporary and historical art and art history. They are considering how art and culture foster belonging to a place as well as a nation, and the ways that places index belonging, inclusion and exclusion. A primary concern is the way the creation and use of works of art participate in facilitating someone or something belonging or not. There are also questions of what counts as a belonging and how this relates to someone belonging to someone, thing or a place. Ways of facilitating belonging include civilize, salvage, domesticate, diplomacy, accommodate, remember. Examples of forms of belonging include autochthony, citizenship, memory and heritage. Ways of not belonging encompass but are not limited to outsideness, alienation, dislocation, refugee, and homelessness.

Way charged her students with writing a short paper to explore connections between the roundtable and their seminar studies. What follows is a short paper by graduate student, Marseille Moon.
Spencer Kerais, Moderator, at the UNT conference, spoke of the purpose of this conference, “How technological resources are being used to develop communities and bringing those communities together.” Spokesperson, Jennie Fleming, Virginia Commonwealth University, presented “Examining Flickr’s The Commons: What does creative interaction with digital image archives mean for users and institutions? Examining Flickr’s The Commons: What does creative interaction with digital image archives mean for users and institutions?” In connecting with the seminar material I believe people contributing photographs to Flickr gives a community of people false identity through the display of images. Photographs were shared in “For The Common Good: The Library of Congress The Flickr Pilot Project,” to increase social networking opportunities. The project was meant to increase discovery of and the use of research collections to attract people to engage in “community conversations.”

In conclusion, Ms. Fleming stated the project as a whole as being a failure. She stated that the ideas above were not reached as the popular that accessed the information were only surfing images. This pilot did not fulfill the objectivity of engaging “audience with library collections in ways that benefit the public at large.” This project shared an opportunity to look anew at the (technological) global map . . . longings and memories of places and people. It is not a map of what political leaders want us to accept as reality, but a much more complex one of what really exists for the citizens of the world.”(Bohrer, 33).” Technological mapping of the activity of groups of people has to be subjective in nature. “The act of viewing, then, itself becomes a sort of transnational movement (Bohrer, 34)” from the perspective of cyber space. This is not a traditional map with identifiable geographic terms.
