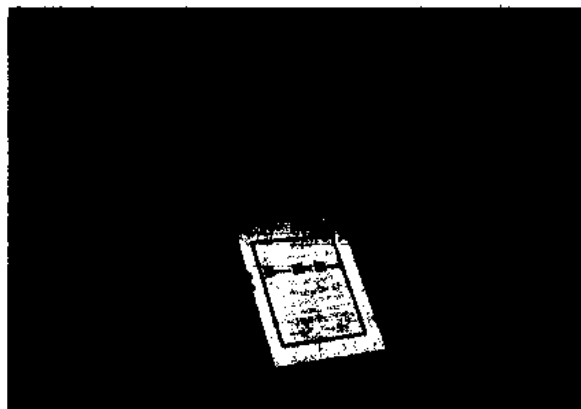


Bob Corn-Revere (Hogan & Hartson Law Firm, Washington, D.C.) insisted that libraries need to use policies for the Internet, but cautioned that filters do not solve the problem; they over-block and under-block and, therefore, are not reliable in helping the library enforce its use policies. He also criticized the broadness of the EEOC determination, saying that the criterion of offensiveness of Internet Web sites to library staff as a cause of a "hostile work environment" and "sexual harassment" opens "a much broader door" where almost anything displayed on a computer screen could be used to limit access to information.

In a short question-and-answer period, the issue of national standards for what constitutes obscenity was discussed.—*Jack Forman, San Diego Mesa College Library, jforman@sdmcc.edu*

Digital scholarship

"The Emergence of Digital Scholarship: New Models for Libraries, Archivists, and Human-



Mary Reichel presented a presidential recognition award honoring the late Sharon Hogan to Nancy John of the University of Illinois-Chicago during "A Celebration of the Life of Sharon Hogan," held at the ALA Annual Conference.

ists" was cosponsored by ACRL's Rare Books and Manuscripts and Arts Sections. Presenter Daniel V. Pitti (University of Virginia) started the program and provided the context for the other three panelists by arguing that the traditional scholarly community of archivists, creators, curators, librarians, and publishers is in the midst of a transition. Instead of each controlling a stage of scholarly work with a physical artifact as the object of control, now each contributor shares control, while the boundaries, contributions, and standards of cooperation are being negotiated.

Morris Eaves (University of Rochester) placed the William Blake Archive (<http://www.blakearchive.org/>) within Pitti's context. For two centuries Blake's works have presented problems to traditional editorial practice because of their visual and textual format. He explained that today consolidation is only possible via electronic means. An aid to the process has been a burst of volunteerism.

John Unsworth (University of Virginia) focused on the aspect of negotiation that occurs between librarians and publishers, which represents a shift from their historically adversarial roles necessitated by the digital age. While both are still concerned with selection, Unsworth feels that each should spend time fulfilling traditional roles in new ways.

Questions from the audience focused on obtaining rights to materials, funding projects, the expectation of income, and determining where we are in the publisher/author collaboration—to which Unsworth answered that this still is "the incunabular stage."—*Bruce Swann, University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign, bswann@uiuc.edu*

Specialized research

The Slavic and East European Section (SEES) presented its program "What do you do when you don't have a subject specialist? or Research needs strain your library scope?" The Slavic studies academic community consists of many different constituents, who have varying degrees of access to library and archival materials.

Gregory Ference (Salisbury University) spoke candidly about the difficulties scholars at primarily teaching institutions face in conducting specialized research. In his case, his library had no Slavic collection and he drew on his own contacts at research institutions to prepare his publications. Ference noted that the introduction of Web-based catalogs has helped facilitate this research. He also gave high praise to the annual Summer Research Laboratory on Russia and Eastern Europe, held every year at the University of Illinois, which draws scholars and librarians from the United States and abroad.

Erika Banski (University of Alberta) discussed the challenge of supporting increasingly cross-disciplinary research in Russian and East European Studies. She highlighted the unique

Slavic collection at the University of Alberta, which is especially strong in materials pertaining to Ukrainian, Polish, and Russian studies, and the extensive consortia arrangements her library has developed with institutions in Canada and the United States. Her presentation is available at http://www.ualberta.ca/~ebanski/SEES2002_Banski.ppt.

Lastly Helen Sullivan (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) gave an overview of services provided by the federally funded Slavic Reference Service (<http://www.library.uiuc.edu/spx/>). The service, which began 25 years ago to help researchers across the United States locate hard-to-find Slavic materials, now includes new formats, such as Web forms for patron requests, chat components with librarians at Jagellonian University and the National Library of Russia, and an online course on Slavic bibliographic research.—*Marta Deyrup, Seton Hall University, deyrupma@sbu.edu*

Minding the generation gap

During the University Libraries Section's program "Minding the Generation Gap: Learn How to Communicate and Work Together Across Generations," Stanley Wilder (University of Rochester) prompted attendees to ponder who might be minding the library of the future. Wilder shared charts showing the ages of librarians in ARL libraries, the largest group of which in 1986 consisted of those aged 35 to 39. This cohort marched forward to 2000 when, at ages 50 to 54, they still comprised the largest group. This group's retirements will require a large number of new hires, but rather than viewing this as a threat, Wilder indicated that these replacements would position libraries to adapt as they hire librarians with new skills.

Generational differences between the newer and more experienced librarians was the topic of Crit Stuart (Georgia Tech Library). Stuart, using an outline prepared by Sheila Creth, discussed a number of generations but focused on boomers and GenXers, as they contain the largest number in the workplace today. He noted differences between the groups, including boomers' need for a stable workplace and friendly worker relations compared to GenX workers who crave variety and work well on projects but value their lifestyle away from the workplace.

Stuart stressed that to manage generational differences, libraries should ensure that train-

ing/development is not one size fits all, that work assignments are varied and challenging, and that managers should limit meetings and provide clear expectations and feedback.

A panel joined the speakers to respond to questions from the audience. One common theme—while acknowledging generational differences, we should not stereotype based on age but should welcome and integrate individual differences in the workplace. Speaker notes and a list of panelists are available at http://www.ala.org/acrl/uls/uls_conf02.html.—*Bob Fox, Clayton College & State University, bobfox@mail.clayton.edu*

Mapping the future of historical scholarship about Europe

This Western European Studies Section (WESS) program, cosponsored by ALA's Map and Geography Round Table (MAGERT), focused on exploring and supporting new directions in interdisciplinary historical research on Europe based on electronic geographical resources.

Karl Longstreth (University of Michigan) discussed the value of online geographic information in interdisciplinary research and teaching. Innovative projects, many collaborating in the Electronic Cultural Atlas Initiative, explore combined issues of space and time, using technologies such as TimeMap software. Interconnecting text, maps, and images as part of a relational database can develop a compelling narrative of a place. Longstreth said that dynamic online maps "make historical change visually meaningful," while spatial analysis may identify significant relationships.

Humphrey Southall (University of Portsmouth and the Great Britain Historical GIS Project) outlined the expansion of the Great Britain Historical GIS Project for British historical geography (including a statistical database, atlas, gazetteer, and travel accounts) from a specialized academic research project into an extensive collaborative program funded to create a national public resource providing a vision of Britain over time. To support multiple functionalities and large numbers of simultaneous users, an Oracle spatially enabled relational database—with spatial cataloguing following open metadata standard—and new visualization technologies are planned.

Moderator Richard Hacken (Brigham Young University) tied together the speakers' themes (theoretical and pragmatic) and encouraged dis-