



AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
NEWSLETTER

OCTOBER 2000
VOLUME 23, NUMBER 5

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CO-EDITOR SOUGHT FOR NEW
APA OUTREACH PUBLICATION

In connection with the establishment of the Division of Outreach, the APA will offer a new publication to those interested in the study of ancient Greece and Rome who may not be able to attend our meetings and who would like to read a journal less scholarly than *TAPA*. This audience would be a broad one, including, for example, teachers of the classics and of related subjects at all levels, current and former students of the classics, libraries, community organizations, and anyone who might be interested in incorporating classical studies into the curriculum. Until funding can be obtained for a larger enterprise, this publication would appear twice a year and contain some eight pages of text about topics such as Greek and Roman literature, mythology, classics in film and contemporary literature, word study and etymology, new discoveries in classics, pedagogy, archaeology, and travel to ancient sites. Its shape has yet fully to evolve. Our goal is to produce a publication that will convey the excitement of classical studies to people outside our profession and that can be the centerpiece of the Association's new efforts in the area of outreach.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Last year the world commemorated the end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first, although nay-sayers insisted that the celebration was a year too soon – that the century would end only with the end of the year 2000. The APA, however, managed to avoid taking a stand in this important chronological dispute by the simple expedient of not meeting at all in 2000. As a consequence I can state without fear of contradiction that the first meeting of the American Philological Association in the new millennium will take place in San Diego in January 2001.

It seems appropriate to mark the occasion with a Presidential Panel considering both past accomplishments and new directions in several fields of classical scholarship.

(See *PRESIDENT* on page 2)

We are seeking a classicist with a university affiliation, editorial experience, and access to desktop publishing tools to co-edit this publication with Margaret Brucia of Vandermeulen High School in New York. Initial term of appointment will be for two years. Each editor will receive a modest annual honorarium of \$500. Those interested should send a letter outlining their qualifications plus a c.v. to Adam Blistein at the American Philological Association, 291 Logan Hall, University of Pennsylvania, 249 S. 36th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6304, to arrive preferably no later than January 15th. Applicants submitting materials in December may be invited to interviews at the Annual Meeting in San Diego.



Inside: 2002 Annual Meeting Program Information

PRESIDENT (from front cover)

The panel, entitled “Traditional Specialties at the Turn of the 21st Century: a Janus View,” will be concerned with twentieth-century developments in four fields: linguistics, Roman history, papyrology, and Roman poetry. The speakers are Eleanor Dickey (Columbia University), David Potter (University of Michigan), Ann Hanson (Yale University), and Michael Putnam (Brown University). They have been invited to look back over the last hundred years or so and ahead as far as the eye can see, and to consider some of the following questions: “What was happening in your subject around 1900? What questions interested people? How and why did new ones enter in? What’s important now, and where are we going?” They have been asked – not to present an overview or objective summary, but to speak from the perspective of their own interests and research. After each paper, the floor will be open for discussion.

Why these specialties? I had several ideas in mind as I began to make plans for the panel. First, I wanted to feature fields with a long history in the APA. My original idea, in fact, was to find fields treated at the first APA meeting in 1869 or in the first volume of *TAPA* (1870). It also seemed important to consider fields that had changed greatly over time and were both influenced by and productive of new theoretical perspectives. I wanted a mix of Greek and Roman, “technical” and more general subjects - and a mix of senior and junior scholars to address them.

Linguistics was an obvious first choice on almost every criterion, and especially considering its roots in the APA. The Association was founded to promote “linguistic science,” and the first volume of *TAPA* contains only linguistics papers (dealing with topics from Greek accent to “the German Vernacular of Pennsylvania” to Creole grammar and “Mistaken Notions of Algonkin Grammar”). Papyrology, another “technical” specialty, is a field that came into its own only in the twentieth century. As far as I can tell, the first papyrological paper at an APA meeting was read only in 1892 (it was J. H. Wright’s “Notes on the Papyrus of the Athenaeion Politeia”). Roman History and Roman Poetry are subjects of long-standing interest in the Association, although it is only fair to note that Greek History and Poetry appear first (*TAPA* 1873 has a paper on the life of Thucydides, and *TAPA* 1874 has two papers on Homer; the first papers on Roman History and Poetry appear only in *TAPA* 1880).

The panel is intended to be historical, to be sure, but I expect it to point out not past triumphs (or failures), so much as future directions and possibilities. Not everyone will agree with the panelists’ assessments – if they provoke some debate, so much the better. I hope to see you there.

Julia Haig Gaisser

President

REPORT OF THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR EDUCATION

Annual ACL Institute. This year’s ACL Institute was held on the campus of University of Indiana at Bloomington, June 29 to July 1, 2000 and was marked, as always, by vibrant and encouraging talks and workshops. But the institute also gave many signs of continued, and increasing, cooperation between teachers of classics at all levels. The presence of Adam Blistein in the exhibit room with the APA’s traveling exhibit was met very favorably and is an excellent sign of our expanded role in the classics community.

Talks and panels covered such topics as Latin for Learning Disabled Students, Latin in the Middle School (perhaps our next growth industry), national standards, promoting Latin in the community, and countless sessions devoted to classroom teaching techniques. A highlight of the institute were several informative and entertaining appearances by Legion XIII, a group from England devoted to educating the public about Roman everyday life and military activities.

Among the more notable recent activities of ACL is the reformatting of The Latin/Greek Teacher Placement Service in a new, fully electronic format designed by Peter Howard of Troy State University. The page, offered free of charge to both job seekers and those who would place jobs, allows both parties to scan all offerings on line and communicate directly with each other in the fastest manner possible. Visit the site through the ACL’s web page at www.aclclassics.org. In light of the current Latin teacher shortage, please be sure that your state organizations know of the existence of this page. The teacher shortage is quite real and was a theme throughout the institute. It is agreed that progress can only occur when classicists at all levels cooperate at the state and local level. To this end a joint ACL/APA panel is planned for the 2002 APA meeting in Philadelphia, addressing the

2000 ELECTION RESULTS

The following members have been elected to office:

President-Elect	Michael Gagarin
Financial Trustee	Matthew S. Santirocco
Vice President, Professional Matters	Barbara F. McManus
Vice President, Research	Deborah Boedeker
Board of Directors	Nancy Felson Richard Saller
Nominating Committee	Judith R. Ginsburg Ronald J. Mellor
Education Committee Member	Richard F. Thomas
Goodwin Award Committee	Robert A. Kaster
Professional Matters Committee Member	Christopher A. Faraone
Program Committee Member	Susanna Morton Braund
Publications Committee Member	Gareth Williams

In accordance with the decision of the Board of Directors at its meeting on October 17, 1998, the Association will no longer publish the numerical tabulation of the election in the *Newsletter*. The information is available, however, and any member may request the tabulation by sending a self-addressed envelope to the Executive Director at the Association's offices.

issue of what we can accomplish together to alleviate this problem.

APA and CAMWS Work to Address Teacher Shortage. At the request of CAMWS President, John Miller, a panel addressing the Latin teacher shortage was presented at the annual meeting of The Classical Association of the Middle West and South, held at Knoxville, Tennessee, April 7, 2000. While the subject had been addressed in other venues, this panel was different in that it made a deliberate attempt to bring together leaders and membership from groups which each have a unique perspective on the subject but which do not commonly work together. I organized the panel, and Adam Blistein spoke of ways in which APA was prepared to contribute to alleviating the teacher shortage problem. Adam also brought along the APA traveling exhibit to the display room, and this inspired many conversations along similar lines with CAMWS members. Peter Howard, director of The Latin/Greek Teacher Placement Service, described the new online service and Cathy Daugherty, a Lead Teacher/Specialist for Hanover

County Public Schools in Virginia, spoke on ways in which those holding the PhD might be better prepared to teach at the pre-college level, calling convincingly for the insertion of routine methods courses into our PhD curricula. Daniel Tompkins of Temple University works on broad-based educational issues there and discussed cogently the need for our profession to ally itself with schools of education and to become involved with national organizations which study the state of education in our country today. I ended the session with a call for a change of attitude and a commitment to cooperation on both sides of the K-12/College divide. Papers derived from this session were published in the Fall 2000 issue of *Classical Outlook*.

Both sides have perpetuated prejudices which only work to the detriment of all. PhD holders can indeed teach at the K-12 level – the possession of an advanced degree does not shut off one's pedagogical talents as some hiring at that level have stated. But neither does it bestow

(See *EDUCATION* on page 26)

REPORT OF THE PLACEMENT COMMITTEE

**Report of the Committee on Placement for
Placement Years 1998-99 and 1999-2000**

Part I. The Future of the Market

The most important news our committee has to report is that of a dramatically improved job market for candidates during the last two years, continuing a more gradual trend we noted in our report appearing in the June 1999 *APA Newsletter*. The number of positions advertised is up and the number of candidates is down. Preliminary figures for this Fall (Placement Year 2000-01) suggest that the trend is accelerating.

The total number of candidates registered with the Placement Service for 1999-2000 was 443 (57% male, 43% female), compared to 493 (60% male, 40% female) for 1998-99, 503 for 1997-98, and 540 for 1996-97. Perhaps equally significant is the number of candidates attending the annual meeting, who can be assumed to be the more committed job seekers: this number was 273 in 1999-2000 (Dallas), 354 in 1998-99 (Washington), 283 in 1997-98 (Chicago), and 342 in 1996-97 (New York), or 62% (Dallas), 72% (Washington), 57% (Chicago), and 63% (New York) of the total registrants. In this regard, the Washington meeting in December 1998 seems to have had an unusually high number of attendees.

The male/female ratio among candidates has remained fairly consistent over the last fifteen years, hovering around 60%/40%, never more than 64% males or less than 57%. See Table 1, which also lists numbers of candidates registering for the Comprehensive Placement Service (*i.e.* use of interviewing facilities), another measure of how many registrants are really serious job seekers.

At the other end of the process, the number of positions advertised with the Placement Service steadily increases each year. In 1999-2000, the Placement Service received 186 positions postings (169 definite, 17 possible). During the 1998-99 placement year, there were 166 definite positions (counting some possible positions that later became definite). These figures are up from 153 and 144 total postings in the previous two years. Part of the increase may be due to the growing participation of institutions in English-speaking countries outside North America, but even apart from this factor, the expansion

of employment opportunities does seem real. The formula that has been used in the past to compare numbers of candidates to numbers of positions adds 2/3 of the possible positions to all the definite positions, while counting all candidates registered with the Placement Service; this yields a ratio of 2.45 candidates per position for 1999-2000, 2.97 for 1998-99, 3.42 for 1997-98, 3.94 for 1996-97, down from a high of 4.55 in 1994-95. The 1999-2000 figure is in fact the lowest ratio in the history of the Placement Service's records (see Table 2), exceeding the 2.8 of 1985-86. While figures earlier than 1984 are not preserved, most of us with personal memories of the job market in the late 1970s and early 1980s recall that period as significantly worse than the mid-to-late 1980s. It can therefore be asserted with some confidence that the current job market is the best that has been seen in about 25 years.

Moreover, year-to-date figures for the current placement year (2000-01) are even more encouraging. As of October 19, 2000, 345 candidates have registered with the Placement Service, and 93 positions have been advertised. On the same date a year ago, there were 384 candidates and 83 positions. In terms of candidate-to-job ratios, this year's market is therefore 20% better than last year's market (1999-2000), and last year's market was 17.5% better than the previous year (1998-99), which was 13% better than 1997-98.

It should be emphasized that there are still far more candidates than jobs. Moreover, even positions advertised as "definite" are sometimes not filled in the same year they are advertised, either due to protracted searches or administrative freezes: for instance, of the 166 definite positions advertised in 1998-99, at least ten were not filled. However, there are also many positions, particularly of a part-time or last-minute nature, that are never advertised through the Placement Service. Correspondingly, some candidates do not register with the Placement Service, particularly if they are not APA/AIA members or if they apply for a small number of positions. It would therefore be mistaken to treat these figures as definitive or absolute reflections of the actual market, but the trend lines they reveal are nevertheless real.

All things considered, the 2.45 ratio of candidates to positions (recorded for 1999-2000) probably overstates the actual labor supply: many who register with the Placement Service do so merely to browse the ads and apply

for few if any positions. During three of the last four years, fewer than 63% were serious enough to attend the annual meeting. A more accurate ratio might be calculated based on candidates attending the annual meeting relative to positions: by this criterion, the 1999-2000 ratio is only 1.51. Even this figure includes some graduate students who may have put themselves on the market prematurely (called "testing the waters") and many candidates who already had positions, but were merely applying for better positions. According to Table 12, about 29% even of those who attended the convention applied for ten positions or fewer, suggesting that they were in one of these two groups and were in the market only selectively. If we subtract this 29% from the candidates at the annual meeting, the ratio of the most earnest candidates to positions available drops to 1.07, *i.e.* very close to even.

Another way of assessing the balance of labor supply and labor needs is to compare the number of permanent positions advertised to the number of new Ph.D.s produced in a given year. During 1998-99, 78 permanent (*i.e.* tenured or tenure-track) positions came open, and 82 dissertations were completed, at least to judge by those listed in the June, August, and October 1999 *APA Newsletter*. During 1999-2000, 89.5 permanent positions came open, and 65 new dissertations were completed, as listed in the June and August 2000 *Newsletter* (there were also four repeat listings, which were ignored). However, we find that some institutions are careless or dilatory in reporting dissertation information to the APA, so the actual number of dissertations completed is probably somewhat higher. Another way of calculating new Ph.D.s in a given year is to examine the number of Placement Service registrants who attend the annual meeting and list their degree as expected during the following year: this number is 99 for 1998-99 and 97 for 1999-2000 (both figures are extrapolations calculated on the basis of the sample for whom information was available). By this measure, we therefore see that new Ph.D.s outnumber permanent positions in 1999-2000, but only slightly, and 2000-1 may well be the year when the two lines cross.

Indeed, if present trends of accelerating improvement in the ratios of candidates to positions continue, particularly at the 20% rate we see in the year-to-date figures for 2000-1, the profession may sooner than it realizes find itself in a position of labor shortfall: *i.e.* not having enough qualified candidates to fill the positions avail-

able. The long-predicted wave of faculty retirements on the part of those who entered the profession during the boom years of the 1960s is finally beginning, at the same time that demographic trends are expanding student populations in many public universities. These developments also come at a point when many major Ph.D.-granting departments are experiencing a significant decline in the number and quality of graduate school applications, as well as an increase in attrition among advanced graduate students who elect to leave the program and participate in the economy in other ways. To be sure, it is difficult to predict the market several years in advance, and a downturn in the general economy could rapidly change many of these trends, even as the relatively mild recession of the early 1990s did. Nevertheless, it is important that the field be prepared to take advantage of the opportunities that may present themselves. We therefore regard it as imperative that all classicists, even those teaching in strictly undergraduate programs, should disseminate the news that there is no longer an unemployment crisis in our field, but that opportunities in higher education are likely to be abundant in the coming years. We should all redouble our efforts to encourage talented undergraduates to consider graduate school and teaching as highly *practical* career choices at the present time. Show them this report!

It is equally important, however, to impress the significance of these trends on high administrators within our institutions. To some extent, the same trends are apparent in all academic disciplines, but Classics may be a bit closer to reaching the shortfall point than some other fields. Administrators must be told that they can no longer rely on a saturated job market to guarantee an adequate supply of energetic and creative personnel to staff the positions that will be coming open over the next decade. If we are to recruit the talent we need into graduate school and keep them there, we need better graduate student support and, perhaps even more importantly, faculty salaries at the end of the road that will be more competitive with what those students could realize in the computer industry and other learned professions, many of which they can enter with fewer years of training than a Ph.D. demands. It will be news to none of us, particularly those who teach at public universities, that our salaries have not, on average, even kept pace with inflation over the last 20 years. It will also be news to few of us that classicists tend to be the "lowest of the low" in terms of faculty salaries even within Liberal Arts. We encourage

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the administrative leadership of the APA to implement the Board of Directors' vote of October 1999 and empanel an *ad hoc* committee to study faculty salaries in our field with the end of promoting greater equity for classicists and thereby insuring the future health of our profession at a time when we may be facing an imminent shortfall in recruiting the next generation of talent.

Part II. The Demographics of the Market

In an attempt to obtain more reliable demographic data about candidates, as well as information about which factors are most likely to predict success on the academic job market, the Placement Service sent a voluntary questionnaire to all candidates registered in November 1999, which they were asked to return at the same time as their scheduling forms for the upcoming December 1999 meeting in Dallas. Of the 273 candidates who came to the annual meeting, 189 returned the questionnaires (for a response rate of 69.2%). Four questionnaires could not be tabulated, because they were incomplete (*i.e.* no name) and therefore could not be correlated with interview results. The remaining 185 included 110 returned by male candidates, 75 by females, for a male/female ratio of 59.5%/40.5%, which almost exactly corresponds to the ratio among all the candidates attending the annual meeting (59.7%/40.3%). We therefore feel confident that the questionnaires yielded a good representative sample.

One of the most significant findings of our survey is that there is not currently a crisis of vast unemployment in our field (see Table 5). Of the 185, only ten (about 5%) listed their current employment situation as "Non-Academic" or "Unemployed/Other," and six out of those ten said that they had applied for ten or fewer positions, suggesting that they are either geographically limited or for some other reason very particular about the kind of position they will take. What does exist in our field is a certain amount of "underemployment," in that 27.5 respondents (about 15%) listed their current position as "Part-Time/Adjunct." All but three of these applied for more than ten positions, suggesting that they are earnestly trying to find something better. Most candidates were either current graduate students (66.5) or in full-time non-tenure track positions (66). Nine of the ten candidates in tenure-track positions reported applying for ten or fewer jobs, suggesting that they were trying to find better positions, rather than having to find new positions after being denied tenure. These results confirm

the trend lines discussed in Part I of our report: there is still some excess labor capacity, but not much.

Some of the most useful results of our survey pertain to the factors which are most likely to lead to a higher number of interviews. Factors which have a major positive impact include being young, being female, being a U.S. citizen or resident, having a completed doctorate from a large and well-recognized American graduate program, having one's doctorate within the last five years, and working in certain fields of specialization (especially literary studies and religion). Factors which appear to have less impact include marital status, race, and amount of publication.

Let us start with area of specialization, since it is here that we find some of the most dramatic differences in rates of interviews (see Table 6). The 185 candidates completing questionnaires had a total of 485 interviews, for an average rate of 2.6 interviews per candidate. Again, we feel that these results are representative of the entire group of candidates at the annual meeting (273 candidates with 678 interviews, for an average of 2.5). Higher than average rates were observed in ancient religion (4.6), Latin literature (3.4), Greek history (3.0), and Greek literature (2.9). Significantly lower than average rates were observed in ancient philosophy (1.2) and art/archaeology (0.9). These figures are consistent with what has been observed in previous placement years (see Table 7 in the Committee's report in the June 1999 *APA Newsletter*), and also with the ten-year study of hiring results compiled by committee member Alexander MacGregor (*Ten Years of Classicists: Dissertations and Outcomes, 1988-1997* [Wauconda: Bolchazy-Carducci, 1998]). Our current method of tabulating data has the advantage of breaking the results down into more fields. It is now possible, for instance, to assess the difference in demand for Hellenists and Latinists: although candidates in Latin literature are interviewed somewhat more often than those in Greek, the situation is reversed in ancient history, and if one combines history and literature, the rates are virtually the same for both Hellenists and Latinists (around 3.0). The prospects for candidates in ancient philosophy and art/archaeology may not be quite as grim as these statistics suggest, in that some of the jobs in these fields are available in Philosophy or Art History departments, for which the APA/AIA meeting may not be the preferred venue. In relatively small fields like these, the number of jobs available can vary greatly from year to

year: for instance, the market in Art/Archaeology seems to have improved in Fall 2000. Nevertheless, graduate students in these fields should be warned that the market remains very difficult, and Ph.D.-granting departments should be cognizant of the continuing problems in these markets when determining how many candidates to admit into programs in these areas.

Our examination of candidates by field of specialization also reveals some striking disparities in the rate of female participation in various subfields. Women seem to be particularly underrepresented in the field of ancient history (where they are well under 20% of those on the market). They are somewhat overrepresented in art/archaeology (at least relative to their presence in the profession as a whole). Women also seem to be more highly represented in Greek studies than in Roman studies. None of this difference should necessarily be attributed to discrimination against women in certain subfields; it may simply reflect different patterns of preference between women and men.

Claims that age discrimination in hiring is a problem do find some support from our figures (see Table 7). Here it seems appropriate to eliminate from consideration the candidates who reported applying for ten or fewer positions, since many in that group will be candidates who already have established positions and may thus, on average, be older and have fewer interviews, since they are applying for fewer positions to begin with. To be sure that we are comparing candidates who have applied for comparable numbers of positions, we have compiled figures both for those candidates who applied for more than 20 positions and those who applied for more than ten. In both cases, one sees a clear progression, with an above average number of interviews being granted to those under the age of 30 and a significantly below average number being granted to those over 40. The advantage of younger candidates may in part reflect a preference for candidates who finish the Ph.D. quickly rather than after extended careers in graduate school.

Closely related to the issue of age is the age of one's Ph.D (see Table 8). This factor has been studied previously (see Table 8 in the Committee's report in the June 1999 *Newsletter*), but for the same reasons as above, more reliable results can be obtained by screening out candidates who have low interview rates because they applied for relatively few positions. Candidates who had

not yet completed the Ph.D. by the time of the December 1999 meeting are interviewed at rates that are slightly below average; those with a completed Ph.D. from 1995-99 (*i.e.* within the last five years) are generally interviewed at above average rates (1998 appears to be a slight aberration). However, for candidates whose doctorates are more than five years old (about 10% of the group), there is a significant drop in the rate of average interviews. This could in part be related to age, but may also reflect the feeling, whether correct or incorrect, that candidates who have been on the market many times before must have failed to obtain satisfactory employment for good reason.

The institution from which one has earned the Ph.D. may also play a significant role in one's ability to attract interviews. Table 9 breaks down results by institution, listing only those Ph.D.-granting programs that had two or more candidates who were applying for more than ten positions. Results for individual institutions should be used with great caution: most institutions had six or fewer candidates in this category, and it is difficult to draw firm statistical conclusions from such small samples, since the quality of candidates an institution produces may vary from year to year. However, if these figures are accumulated over several years, they could provide a useful objective index of how well various graduate programs are thought to train future teachers and scholars. Last year's results showed Harvard, Columbia, Chicago, Penn, and Texas (in that order) obtaining the highest numbers of interviews per candidate, all relatively large graduate programs with 4-6 candidates seriously on the market. In general, larger and better known graduate programs tend to obtain more interviews for their degree holders than smaller programs, but there are some notable exceptions. Ph.D.s from foreign universities do significantly less well on the American market.

Indeed, citizenship and residency status appear to play a major role in obtaining interviews (see Table 10). It should be noted, however, that being a foreign national is not a disadvantage as long as one is either a current U.S. resident or has earned one's doctorate from an American university. Otherwise, foreigners find the U.S. job market very difficult, and this disadvantage applies to Canadians not resident in the U.S. just as much as to Europeans. The surprisingly widespread notion that American universities prefer Europeans to native talent finds no statistical support whatever in our study.

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Finally, we must consider the impact of gender on interview rates (see Table 11). As the Committee also noted in its June 1999 report, females do tend to be interviewed at higher rates than males, although the difference seems to have shrunk a bit during the last two years: counting all candidates at the annual meeting, males averaged 2.35 interviews in Dallas (1999), females 2.68, males 1.95 interviews in Washington (1998), females 2.09, males 2.18 in Chicago (1997), females 2.66, males 2.14 interviews in New York (1996), females 2.66. But it should also be noted that the gender difference is less than the difference in interview rates determined by most of the factors we have examined above (area of specialty, age, age of doctorate, doctoral institution, and citizenship/residency status). We cannot find any corollary factors that would explain the gender difference: As Table 12 shows, women tend to apply for slightly fewer positions than men, and women's strong presence in the field of art/archaeology (where few positions are available) would suggest that one might expect them to have fewer interviews than men. The fact that they nevertheless continue to do so well in obtaining interviews suggests that many departments are still actively attempting to address what they perceive as gender imbalances in their faculties. However, to the extent that we have been able to correlate gender with final hiring results, there appears to be no advantage for either males or females: of the 150 positions from 1998-99 for which we knew the identity of the person hired, 90 were filled by males, 60 by females, for a 60%/40% ratio that exactly replicates the rates of male and female participation in the applicant pool.

Several factors that are commonly supposed to make a large difference on the job market prove not to do so. It is, for example, often imagined that ethnic minorities are guaranteed success in our profession, but the limited information we have about their interview rates (see Table 13) suggests that this may not be the case. Part of the problem in assessing this issue, however, is that there are so few minority candidates to begin with (only nine) that they hardly constitute a reliable pool for statistical evaluation. Some minorities may be invisible on the basis of their CVs and dossiers (*e.g.* African-Americans, Native Americans, Hispanics without Spanish surnames, Asians without obviously Asian surnames); if they do experience any advantage in the hiring process, one might therefore expect it to be at the stage of the final hire rather than in selection for interviews.

Marital status (see Table 11) seems to have no visible impact on women's likelihood to be interviewed, but does seem to have some predictive value for men: single males average 1.8 interviews, whereas men who are married or who identify themselves as involved in other long-term relationships average 2.75 interviews. It is difficult to know what to make of this difference, since a candidate's marital status is usually unknown at the stage of selection for interviews; it could be that recommenders for some reason take a more favorable view of men who are married or otherwise involved in a stable long-term relationship. Those who identify themselves as involved in non-marital long-term relationships are not at any disadvantage relative to the married; if anything, their interview rates are somewhat higher among both men and women.

One common assumption that our results on marital status should help put to rest is the notion that married individuals are less willing to relocate than single candidates. Those who are geographically limited will tend to be among the group that applies for ten or fewer positions: as Table 12 shows, married individuals (or those involved in non-marital long-term relationships) are only slightly more prevalent among this group than among the population of job candidates as a whole.

One of the most surprising results of our survey is that publication does not necessarily correlate with success in obtaining interviews (see Table 14). To control for the possibility that the candidates with the most publications will tend to be more senior and thus likely to apply for fewer positions or to be less attractive (as we noted above in our discussion of age and age of Ph.D.), we have limited our analysis to candidates who have applied for more than ten positions and who have earned the Ph.D. since 1995. Men and women appear to publish articles at approximately the same rate; male candidates are more likely to have a book or monograph published. Having a book or monograph published turns out to have a negative correlation with success at obtaining interviews: for men the difference is fairly slight (2.9 vs. 3.1), but for women the gap is quite large (2.0 vs. 4.5). Publishing articles has a somewhat more positive impact on one's success up to a certain point. Among males, it does appear to help to have 3-4 articles published, but after this point the trend line plunges downward again. Among females, there is no clear correlation or trend line: women with no publication are almost as likely to obtain inter-

views as those with 5-9 articles published, and more likely than those with 1-4 articles published. Candidates with ten or more articles published were the least likely to be interviewed among both males and females. Clearly this phenomenon is one that needs further study over the coming years, but we find disturbing the conclusion that appears to emerge from our preliminary data: publication may be more expected of men than of women, and too much publication (*i.e.* a book or more than four articles) can hurt more than it helps.

It must be stressed that our data is only preliminary. Factors such as race and marital status may play a larger role in the final hiring decision than is apparent in the data about interviews. Moreover, the data samples we are using are in many cases extremely small, rendering firm conclusions difficult. For the 2000-01 placement year, we have included the questionnaire as part of the registration form for the Placement Service, which should yield us a larger sample; in addition, if the data is assembled for several years and added together, the data pool becomes larger and thus more reliable. We are working to develop ways of correlating the data we obtain from these questionnaires with final hiring results, but this process is still evolving and will require the cooperation of both candidates (who need to fill out the questionnaires completely and honestly) and institutions (who are required to report to the APA whom they have hired in the positions they advertised with the Placement Service). To those who have already done so, we extend our thanks with the hope that the data will prove useful and illuminating to them as well as to the rest of the profession.

Respectfully submitted,
Thomas K. Hubbard
 for the Committee on Placement

(The tables relating to this article are located on the following pages: Table 1, p. 10; Tables 2-3, p. 11; Tables 4-6, p. 12; Tables 7-8, p. 13; Table 9, p. 14; Tables 10-12, p. 15; Tables 13-14, p. 16. Please also note: the data depicted in Tables 5-14 reflects the 1999-2000 Placement Service year only.)

ANNUAL MEETING UPDATE

Preparations for the 132nd Joint Annual AIA/APA Meeting in San Diego this January are well underway. The Program for the Meeting is currently available at the APA web site, and the printed Program should be in the membership's hands by mid-December. Registration materials were included in the August newsletter, and are also available on-line at the web site.

Important Note: The FAX number for Annual Meeting registration listed in the **printed** copy of the August issue of the *APA Newsletter* is incorrect. The correct fax number is 972-620-3099. APA apologizes for any inconvenience you may have encountered because of this error. The number in the on-line version of the Newsletter and registration form **is** correct.

The headquarters for the meeting is the San Diego Marriott Hotel and Marina, 333 West Harbor Drive, San Diego, CA 92101-7700; Telephone (619) 234-1500. The Convention Registration Desk, the Exhibit Hall, the Placement Service, all AIA and APA paper sessions, committee meetings, receptions, and special events will be located in the Marriott.

Members are reminded about the following special events at the meeting. Ticket for all events may be ordered through the registration process.

JANUARY 3, 2001

Opening Night Reception. AIA/APA will kick off the meeting with California "sun and fun" at the **Surf's Up Opening Reception** at the San Diego Marriott from 6:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m. There will be high-energy music guaranteed to bring everyone to the floor for dancing, hula-hooping, and more. Tickets for the reception will be \$25 per person and will include admission to the reception, light hors d'oeuvres, and one drink.

JANUARY 4, 2001

Presidential Panel. President Julia Haig Gaisser has invited four well-known scholars to discuss developments in their fields (linguistics, Roman history, papyrology, and Roman poetry) during the past century in a session entitled, "Traditional Specialties at the Turn of the 21st Century: a Janus View." This session will run from 4:30

(See UPDATE on page 17)

TABLE 1**Candidates Registered with the Placement Service (Historical):**

	1986			1987			1988			1989		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
All Candidates Except												
Subscribers Only	331	203	128	357	214	143	342	206	136	351	205	146
Percent		61%	39%		60%	40%		60%	40%		60%	40%
Candidates at the Annual Meeting	263	166	97	276	172	104	267	169	98	265	156	109
Percent		63%	37%		62%	38%		63%	37%		59%	41%

	1990			1991			1992			1993		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
All Candidates Except												
Subscribers Only	364	220	144	410	251	159	403	249	154	431	273	158
Percent		60%	40%		62%	38%		62%	38%		64%	36%
Candidates at the Annual Meeting	278	170	108	336	196	140	300	192	108	350	222	128
Percent		61%	39%		58%	42%		64%	36%		64%	36%

	1994			1995			1996			1997		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
All Candidates Except												
Subscribers Only	440	255	158	447	257	190	453	266	187	416	259	157
Percent		58%	42%		57%	43%		59%	41%		62%	38%
Candidates at the Annual Meeting	344	197	147	323	184	139	342	211	131	283	180	103
Percent		57%	43%		57%	43%		62%	38%		64%	36%

	1998			1999		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
All Candidates Except						
Subscribers Only	421	252	169	349	202	147
Percent		60%	40%		58%	42%
Candidates at the Annual Meeting	354	216	138	273	163	110
Percent		61%	39%		60%	40%

TABLE 2

Summary of Total Number of Vacancies Announced with the Placement Service (Historical):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Candidates	341	337	489	441	460	473	542	553
Vacancies	94	122	135	142	153	156	137	134
Ratio	3.6	2.8	3.6	3.1	3	3	4	4.1

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998-99	1999-2000
Candidates	532	558	555	596	540	503	493	443
Vacancies	121	126	122	145	137	147	166	181
Ratio	4.4	4.42	4.55	4.1	3.94	3.42	2.97	2.45

TABLE 3

Institutions and Their Use of the Placement Service - 1998-99

Number of Interviews Conducted	Number of Institutions Conducting X-Number of Interviews
0; 1	0
2	1
3	0
4	2
5	1
6	0
7	3
8; 9	0
10	1
11	4
12	16
13	5
14	6
15	2
16	2
17	1
18	1
19	0
20	1
21	2
22	2
23; 24	0
25	1
26; 27	0
28	1

(This table shows that most institutions interview between 11 and 14 candidates at the annual meeting.)

TABLE 4

Number of Interviews Per Candidate at the 1998-99 and
and 1999-2000 Annual Meetings (combined).

# of Interviews	Male	Female	Total	%age of Total Candidates
0	101	70	171	27.06%
1	103	61	164	25.95%
2	49	32	81	12.82%
3	41	22	63	9.97%
4	31	18	49	7.75%
5	20	9	29	4.59%
6	13	13	26	4.11%
7	8	7	15	2.37%
8	6	5	11	1.74%
9	0	10	10	1.58%
10	2	5	7	1.11%
11	0	2	2	0.32%
12	1	0	1	0.16%
13	1	0	1	0.16%
14	1	0	1	0.16%
15	1	0	1	0.16%
Totals	378	254	632	100.00%

TABLE 5

Current Employment Status of Registrants
with the Placement Service

Status Category	Number of Positions Applied For		All Candidates
	Over 20	Over 10	
Graduate Student	28	47.5	66.5
Part-time / Adjunct Faculty	11	24.5	27.5
Primary / Secondary Teacher	1	2	2
Full-time Non-tenure track	25	51	66
Full-time Tenure Track	0	1	10
Full-time Tenured	0	1	2
Academic Administration	0	0	0
Non-Academic	1	3	5
Unemployed/ Other	1	1	5
Declined to State	1	1	1
Total	68	132	185

TABLE 6

Interview Rates by Candidate's Field of Specialization

Field	Male	Female	Total Candidates	Ratio		Total Interviews	Average No. of Interviews
				Male	Female		
Greek Literature	18	21	39	46%	54%	114	2.9
Latin Literature	40	23.5	63.5	63%	37%	215	3.4
Greek History	11.5	2.5	14	82%	18%	42	3.0
Roman History	17.5	3	20.5	85%	15%	41.5	2.0
Ancient Philosophy	4	2	6	67%	33%	7	1.2
Art/Archaeology	15	16	31	48%	52%	28	0.9
Linguistics	2	0.5	2.5	80%	20%	5	2.0
Comparative Lit.	1	1	2	50%	50%	5	2.5
Religion	1	4.5	5.5	18%	82%	25.5	4.6
Other	0	1	1	0%	100%	2	2.0
Total	110	75	185	53.90	46.10	485	2.6

TABLE 7

Interview Rates by Candidate's Age

Age Group	Candidates Applying for Over 20 Positions			Candidates Applying for Over 10 Positions		
	Candidates	Interviews	Avg. # of Interviews	Candidates	Interviews	Avg. # of Interviews
Under 30	23	126	5.5	36	139	3.9
30-39	37	152	4.1	81	264	3.3
40-49	7	16	2.3	13	30	2.3
50-59	1	2	2.0	2	2	1.0
60+	0			0		
Total	68	296	4.4	132	435	3.3

TABLE 8

Interview Rates by Year of Candidate's Doctorate

Year	Candidates Applying for Over 20 Positions			Candidates Applying for Over 10 Positions		
	Candidates	Interviews	Avg. # of Interviews	Candidates	Interviews	Avg. # of Interviews
2000	24	93	3.9	44	130	3.0
1999	22	122	5.5	38	158	4.2
1998	9	33	3.7	18	46	2.6
1997	4	24	6.0	10	50	5.0
1996	1	8	8.0	4	16	4.0
1995	1	7	7.0	3	13	4.3
1994	2	4	2.0	4	7	1.75
1993	0			1	4	4.0
1992	0			1	1	1.0
1991	0			0		
<1990	4	4	1.0	7	7	1.0
No. Info	1	1	1.0	2	3	1.5
TOTAL	68	296	4.4	132	435	3.3

TABLE 9**Interview Rates by Candidate's Doctoral Institution**

Institution	Candidates	Interviews	Avg. # of Interviews
Boston U.	2	8	4.0
Brown	5	6	1.2
Bryn Mawr	5	19	3.8
UC-Berkeley	6	23	3.8
UCLA	3	9	3.0
Chicago	6	34	5.7
Cincinnati	3	7	2.3
Colorado	2	3	1.5
Columbia	4	23	5.75
Harvard	6	41	6.8
Illinois	4	15	3.75
Indiana	2	2	1.0
Loyola-Chicago	2	2	1.0
Michigan	10	35	3.5
Minnesota	2	6	3.0
UNC	3	14	4.7
Ohio St.	2	8	4.0
Penn	6	32	5.3
Princeton	5	22	4.4
USC	3	10	3.3
Stanford	2	3	1.5
SUNY-Buffalo	2	3	1.5
Texas	6	31	5.2
Washington	2	7	3.5
Yale	5	9	1.8
Other US	11	16	1.5
Oxford	4	7	1.75
Other UK	2	2	1.0
Other European	3	5	1.7
Declined to state	14	33	2.4
TOTAL	132	435	3.3

TABLE 10

Interview Rates By Candidate's Citizenship / Residency

Country of Citizenship/ Residence	Candidates Applying for Over 20 Positions			Candidates Applying for Over 10 Positions			All Candidates		
	Candidates	Interviews	Avg. # of Interviews	Candidates	Interviews	Avg. # of Interviews	Candidates	Interviews	Avg. # of Interviews
US Citizens	56	248	4.4	112	378	3.4	153	418	2.7
US Residents	7	32	4.6	10	35	3.5	14	42	3.0
Canadian Citizens*	2	3	1.5	3	4	1.3	7	7	1.0
Others (US Ph.D.)	2	13	6.5	2	13	6.5	2	13	6.5
Others (foreign Ph.D.)	1	0	0	5	5	1.0	9	5	0.6
Total	68	296	4.4	132	435	3.3	185	485	2.6

* - Who are not U.S. residents and do not hold dual citizenship.

TABLE 11

Interview Rates by Gender and Marital Status

Gender / Status	# of Candidates	# of Interviews	Avg. # of Interviews
Male - Single	50	92	1.8
Male - Married	56	148	2.6
Male - Other LTR	4	17	4.25
TOTAL - MALE	110	257	2.3
Female - Single	33	102	3.1
Female - Married	32	92	2.9
Female - Other LTR	10	34	3.4
TOTAL - FEMALE	75	228	3.0
GRAND TOTAL	185	485	2.6

TABLE 12

Positions Sought According to Gender and Marital Status

Gender / Status	Number of Positions				Total
	1-5	6-10	11-20	Over 20	
Male	14	14	41	41	110
Female	8	17	23	27	75
Single	9	12	32	30	83
Married	12	16	29	31	88
Other LTR	1	3	3	7	14
Total Sample	22	31	64	68	185

TABLE 13

Interview Rates by Ethnicity

Race	Candidates	Interviews	Avg. # of Interviews
White	173	461	2.7
Asian	5.5	9	1.6
Black	0		
Hispanic	2	5	2.5
Native American	1.5	0	0
Declined to State	3	10	3.3
Total	185	485	2.6

TABLE 14

Interview Rates by Amount of Publication

Male	Candidates	Interviews	Avg. # of Interviews
Book Published	12	35	2.9
No Book	62	190	3.1

0 Articles	28	65	2.3
1-2 Articles	25	62	2.5
3-4 Articles	17	89	5.2
5-9 Articles	3	7	2.3
10+ Articles	1	2	2.0
Total	74	225	3.0

Female	Candidates	Interviews	Avg. # of Interviews
Book Published	4	8	2
No Book	41	183	4.5

0 Articles	13	69	5.3
1-2 Articles	22	74	3.4
3-4 Articles	5	24	4.8
5-9 Articles	4	24	6.0
10+ Articles	1	0	0
Total	45	191	4.2

UPDATE (from page 9)

to 6:30 p.m. For more details of this interesting panel see President Gaisser's letter in this issue (p. 1).

Informal Oral Reading Session. The Society for the Oral Reading of Greek and Latin Literature will hold its annual informal reading session at the San Diego Marriott from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. This session is an opportunity for any annual meeting registrant to read aloud a selection of Greek or Latin literature (maximum 35 lines) before an interested and sympathetic audience. The session is not a contest but is rather a friendly exchange of sounds and ideas among those interested in the effective oral performance of classical literature. If the reader so desires, listeners will offer constructive comments after the reading. All readers are asked to bring 30 photocopies of their texts for distribution. Auditors are cordially welcome.

JANUARY 5, 2001

Open Meeting of the Placement Committee. The Placement Committee invites all interested members to attend this discussion of the placement service from 7:30-8:30 a.m. Committee members hope that both candidates and representatives of hiring institutions will offer suggestions for improvements in this vital service. Complimentary continental breakfast will be served.

Minority Student Scholarship Fund-raising Raffle and Breakfast. The APA's Committee on Scholarships for Minority Students is sponsoring a fund-raising breakfast and raffle from 7:15 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. in the San Diego Marriott Hotel and Marina. Tickets to this event cost \$35 and include admission to the breakfast and six chances to win one of the raffle's three prizes: over \$250 in books donated by a variety of academic publishers. Additional chances for the raffle (or chances in lieu of attending the reception) can also be purchased on the registration form at a cost of \$10 for 1 or \$25 for 3. It is not necessary to be present at the reception to win the raffle.

APA Plenary Session. President-Elect Kenneth J. Reckford will preside at this session featuring the presentation of the Goodwin Award and the Awards for Excellence in Pre-Collegiate and Collegiate Teaching. Following the award ceremonies, President Julia Haig Gaisser will deliver an address entitled, "Teaching Classics in the Renaissance."

APA Presidential Reception. The Board of Directors cordially invites all APA members attending the 132nd Annual Meeting to a reception honoring President Julia Haig Gaisser immediately after the Plenary Session and Presidential Address. Tickets for the APA Presidential Reception will be included in the registration materials of all APA members.

Special Performance Event. The APA Committee on Performance is sponsoring a reading by **David Ferry**, distinguished translator of Horace, Vergil, and other poets. Professor Ferry's most recent collection of poems, "Of No Country I Know: New and Selected Poems", was awarded the Lenore Marshall Prize of the American Academy of Poets as the most outstanding book of poems published in 1999. The reading will take place at the San Diego Marriott Hotel and Marina at 7:30 p.m. There is no admission charge for this memorable hour of spoken poetry.

Special Lecture: *Archaeology and the Heavens: Star Maps to Star Wars*. The Special Lecture will feature Dr. Ed Krupp, Astronomer and Director of the Griffith Observatory, who will present *Climbing the Cosmic Mountain: The Lure of the Wild Blue Yonder* and Dr. David West Reynolds, Archaeologist and Star Wars location scout, who will present *Archaeology of Star Wars: Scouting the Landscape of an Alien Planet*. This exciting program will be intriguing and educational to both the lay person and professional audiences. The lectures will take place at the San Diego Marriott Hotel at 7:30 p.m. The ticket cost is \$7.50 if purchased in advance or \$10.00 if purchased on site.

JANUARY 6, 2001

Business Meeting. The APA encourages all members to attend the society's official business meeting from 8:00 to 9:00 a.m. to hear a report on the year's activities. Questions and comments from members are welcome. Complimentary continental breakfast will be served.

Kids' Fair: *Digging into Archaeology: A Hands-On Family Fair*. From 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. AIA has organized a kid's fair featuring games, demonstrations, stories, puzzles, contests, prizes, and more. Admission is \$3 per child, \$5 per adult and will be charged at the door. Children under age 4 are free, and children under age 12 **MUST** be accompanied by an adult.

(continued on the next page)

JANUARY 7, 2001

J. Paul Getty Museum Tour. A post-meeting visit to the J. Paul Getty Institute has been arranged. There will be guided tours of the five two-story pavilions including the memorable works of art in the gallery and the building's architecture. There will also be an opportunity to visit the library at the Research Institute and the Central Garden filled with cascading streams and park benches. Light lunch will be provided as well as round-trip transportation. Travel time is approximately 3 hours each way. The bus will depart at 8:00 a.m. and return at 7:00 p.m. Tickets are available through the registration process at \$25 per person.

THE DATABASE OF CLASSICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

The DCB has made great progress since our last report and everything seems to be on track for a good year ahead. We successfully negotiated a contract with the Société Internationale pour Bibliographie Classique (SIBC), the governing body of the *Année Philologique*, to open a joint website. We finished the data preparation projected for our first contribution to the website (vols. 40-63 with 370,707 records from 1969-1992) and shipped it to Paris on schedule in June. We submitted a new grant proposal to the NEH, and, with the generous assistance of the Samuel Kress Foundation, we completed all the of matching requirements for our current grant. Details are below.

The joint website. Our most important news is the successful negotiation of a contract with the SIBC for a joint website designed to offer Internet access to all of the volumes digitized in New York and Paris. We are especially grateful to Adam Blistein for his help in shepherding this process to a happy conclusion.

The joint website is not the same website currently offering data from the most recent volumes of the *Aph* (<http://callimac.vjf.cnrs.fr/>), but an entirely new creation. The developer is *Jouve Systemes d'Information*, a long established French publishing house with a large, international presence in electronic publishing. Jouve has already successfully merged the two databases and is now at work on filling the remaining part of the three-year gap between our database and theirs, *i.e.* volumes 63-

65. We have already completed work on vol. 63 and they have made progress with 64, but the notorious volume 65 is not yet in their hands. They also have to format the output and design the users' interface. Visitors will be able to view the pages in either English or French, and Greek fonts for Windows and Macintosh, necessary to see and print the Greek characters, will be available for free downloading. The *DCB* will be responsible for the English translations. The retrieval facilities will include options for a simple search on author's name(s), title(s), rubric or full text (including abstracts), and for more complex searches using Boolean techniques. All of this work is being done in Paris at the expense of the SIBC.

The joint website will be mounted on a commercial server running twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week and equipped with firewalls and everything else necessary to protect the data and maximize availability. This is not the *Aph*'s own small server in Villejuif, but a large, industrial facility run by Jouve itself and already hosting dozens of databases for commercial customers. If this single site does not prove adequate, a mirror site can be installed at Jouve's California affiliate.

Subscription services will be handled by "Les Belles Lettres," (LBL) the French academic publisher that has the rights to distribute the *Aph*. LBL has not yet produced a proposal for pricing, but they will be making a presentation at the annual meeting of the SIBC in Paris on November 18th. I will be present at the meeting to make sure that the price schedule will be acceptable to us. I am cautiously optimistic on this issue because European universities on the whole have much smaller budgets for electronic resources than American universities and this will serve as an incentive to keep the prices down in all categories. I will consult with the advisory board as soon as I have further information.

There is not yet a firm timetable for unveiling the website to the public, but after a discussion with Eric Rebillard, who is directing Paris' effort, I think spring or summer 2001 are realistic goals. We wish we did not have to wait this long for the technical, design and business systems to be put in place, but it does have an upside because it may give us the chance to add more volumes to the database than we originally intended. The DCB will have volumes 38-39 (1967-68) ready by that time and Paris will be able to contribute vol. 70 (1999).

Funding. We are happy to report that our efforts to raise funds from private sources has been very successful this year. With the help of generous gifts from the Barrington, Gould and Delmas Foundations, crowned by a landmark donation from the Samuel Kress Foundation, we have now completed the NEH's entire matching offer for our current grant. This is the first time in the history of the project that the matching challenge has been met so early and, needless to say, having a stable budget makes our work much easier.

Altogether this has been a very good year and we are looking forward to the realization of the joint website with great expectations.

Respectfully submitted,
Dee L. Clayman
Project Director
October 4, 2000

*REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF THE
AMERICAN OFFICE (AO) OF L'ANNÉE PHILOLOGIQUE*

1. Publication schedule and operations. Volume 67 (1996) appeared in early 1999, and 68 (1997) appeared in early 2000. Volume 65 (1995), which was the last volume not prepared electronically, has suffered many delays but is now at the printer and will finally appear within a couple of months. Volume 69 will be published shortly, and volume 70, currently under compilation, will appear in mid-2001. The time lapse between the beginning of compilation and the publication of the volume continues to be 17 months for each volume; all offices have been able to keep to this schedule and we have thus eliminated the delays we had been experiencing and have attained a rhythm that is workable for the compilers and that provides APh users with the print version in a timely manner.

2. APh Web Site. Dee Clayman has led the effort to forge an agreement with APh's governing board (SIBC: Société internationale de la bibliographie classique) to create an expansion of the existing APh website (<http://callimac.vjf.cnrs.fr:8080/AnPhilNet/AnPhilNetUS.html>) to include all current and previously published data. Such a site has long been the desire of American scholars. Negotiations over a period of years resulted in the signing of a contract in June between the APA and SIBC

pledging collaboration on the website. At present a firm has been hired to handle the website, in a format still being planned. The DCB will complete its project of converting print volumes to electronic format, and eventually all published volumes will be accessible from the site. The current data compiled by the AO and other offices will continue to be made available at the site at intervals, as it has for some time.

3. SIBC Representative. SIBC has never (to my knowledge) included any American member. Members of the AO Advisory Board have seen this as a matter to be rectified, since there is in effect no member besides the *ex officio* Director of the AO to look after that office's interests. Happily, once the suggestion was made, it was quickly agreed that a U.S. scholar should be appointed to the board, and Philip Stadter of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill was selected. As a member of the UNC Department of Classics, he has served in an advisory capacity to the AO director for many years, and he is well acquainted with the issues confronting the AO. He will attend his first SIBC meeting in November.

4. Funding and the NEH. A new two-year NEH grant began on July 1 of this year (with the APA as sponsoring agency). NEH continues to fund virtually all our operations (director's salary and benefits; assistants' stipends and health and tuition benefits; travel; supplies; communications and equipment); the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill provides office space and one assistant each year. Modest matching funds (\$20,000) appear in the current budget for the first time. The NEH has made clear over a period of years, and has reaffirmed with its recent Draft Statement on Support for Long-Term Projects, that we cannot expect to receive the majority of our operating funding from the agency; so, it is a matter of urgency to develop other sources of funding. The NEH Challenge Grant is one option that has been often recommended to us by the agency. We are hopeful that we will be weaned only gradually from federal funding, as we succeed in gaining support from other sources. With the website now on a firm footing there remain only two great concerns of the AO: to continue to keep up with the accelerated publication schedule with no diminution in the quality of our contribution; and to enlist support for the permanent financial security of the project.

Lisa D. Carson
Director

**APA RESPONSES TO COALITION ON THE
ACADEMIC WORKFORCE SURVEY**

As described in the June 2000 issue of this *Newsletter* (pp. 4-5), the APA was one of ten learned societies in the humanities and social sciences to send to its members a survey designed to measure the extent to which part-time and adjunct faculty are used in their departments as well as the salaries and benefits earned by such faculty. As explained in the earlier issue, we sent the survey to a sample of about 160 classics departments in an effort to obtain responses from departments located in institutions of differing sizes, governance, and academic programs. These characteristics appeared in about the same proportions in the actual respondents to the survey as in the entire sample.

We received 76 responses (47.8% of those mailed) which were tabulated by the survey firm of Roper Starch of Princeton, NJ. A generous Chairman's grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, which APA shared with other participating societies, offset about half of the costs we incurred to conduct this survey.

The tables that follow this report (see page 21) summarize some of the most interesting information in the survey responses. Respondents were asked to classify each of their teaching faculty in Fall 1999 into one of five categories: full-time/tenure track, part-time/tenure-track, full-time/not tenure track, part-time/not tenure track, and graduate assistants. Table 1 indicates how these appointments were distributed across all respondents and across certain types of institutions. Note that respondents were asked to count individual appointments rather than FTE's. Classics clearly is part of the trend towards increased use of part-time and adjunct faculty. Just over half (54.9%) of the individuals with appointments in Classics in Fall 1999 were not on a tenure track. This group includes full-time faculty (9.3%), part-time faculty (20.6%) and graduate assistants (25.0%).

Table 2 provides salary ranges for both full-time and part-time/not tenure track faculty, and Table 3, the departmental support and institutional benefits that these faculty typically receive. Within these groups, the full-time faculty as well as those part-time faculty paid a fraction of a full-time faculty salary typically enjoy many of the privileges and benefits of their colleagues with tenure track appointments. Part-time faculty paid by the

course, however, not only receive extremely low salaries and minimal (if any) benefits; for the most part they also lack access to certain key resources (office space, computer access, teacher training) that would allow them to function efficiently and serve their students appropriately outside of the classroom.

A report consolidating the findings of all ten participating societies is in preparation and will be published in a forthcoming *Newsletter*.

Adam D. Blistein
Executive Director

REPORT OF THE 2000 MINORITY SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

When I left for Athens in June, I had no idea what to expect when I arrived. I was excited, nervous, and even a bit scared to finally be going to a place that had filled my imagination for so many years. Yet, none of my imaginings could have compared to Greece itself. From the airplane I recognized the landscape based on the descriptions I had heard. This land was the home of those who had changed my life: Euripides and Sappho, Homer and Hesiod, Plato and Aristotle. My whole being was tingling with anticipation.

My six weeks in Greece with the College Year in Athens summer program was life-changing. Through this program I took two classes: Greek Religion with Dr. Nanno Marinatos and Art and Archaeology with Dr. Steve Diamant. In conjunction with our studies we traveled in Crete for one week and in the Peloponnese for another. Our first week in Athens was a little rough. Many of us were adjusting to time changes, climate changes, and roommates. I thought I would never learn my way around our apartments' neighborhood. It was not until one night that week that I remembered the excitement. A friend and I went for a walk towards the older section of Athens. Nothing could have prepared me for what we saw that night, my first view of the Parthenon illuminated against the night sky. It was so much higher and steeper than I imagined. Standing there at its base, staring up the white cliffside of the Acropolis to the Parthenon on top made me almost want to cry for joy; not even in my wildest dreams had it looked this beautiful.

By the end of the week we were on a ferry on our way to Crete with Professor Marinatos. We spent most of our
(See *SCHOLARSHIP* on page 26)

TABLE 1

Types of Faculty Appointments Reported in Fall 1999 - APA Responses to CAW Survey

		FTTT*		FTNTT*		PTTT*		PTNTT*		GA*		Totals
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Number of Appointments Reported		674	43.8%	143	9.3%	19	1.2%	317	20.6%	385	25.0%	1538
Longest Institutional Program	4 Years or More	644	45.5%	142	10.0%	19	1.3%	226	16.0%	385	27.2%	1416
	> 2 Years/< 4 Years	30	24.6%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	91	74.6%	0	0.0%	122
Institutional Control	Public	495	41.5%	108	9.0%	15	1.3%	256	21.4%	320	26.8%	1194
	Private / Not Church	103	47.5%	21	9.7%	4	1.8%	38	17.5%	51	23.5%	217
	Private/ Church	76	59.8%	14	11.0%	0	0.0%	23	18.1%	14	11.0%	127
Highest Institutional Degree Offered	Doctoral	591	44.9%	136	10.3%	7	0.5%	197	15.0%	385	29.3%	1316
	Masters	37	46.3%	4	5.0%	12	15.0%	27	33.8%	0	0.0%	80
	Bachelors	16	80.0%	2	10.0%	0	0.0%	2	10.0%	0	0.0%	20
	Associates	30	24.6%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	91	74.6%	0	0.0%	122

*Key to Types of Faculty Appointments:

FTTT = Full-Time/Tenure Track

FTNTT = Full-Time/Not Tenure Track

PTTT = Part-Time/Tenure Track

PTNTT = Part-Time Not Tenure Track

GA = Graduate Assistants

TABLE 2

Salaries Reported for Part-Time and Adjunct Faculty - APA Responses to CAW Survey

Salary Range	Number of Departments Reporting Faculty at this Salary Level	Percentage of all Responses for this Type of Appointment
Full-Time/Not Tenure Track		
<= \$28,000	15	31.9%
\$28,001 - \$32,000	12	25.5%
\$32,001 - \$36,000	11	23.4%
\$36,001 - \$40,000	3	6.4%
\$40,001+	6	12.8%
All	47	100.0%

Part-Time/Not Tenure Track (paid by course)		
<= \$1,500	2	4.5%
\$1,501 - \$2,000	7	15.9%
\$2,001 - \$2,500	9	20.5%
\$2,501 - \$3,000	12	27.3%
\$3,001+	14	31.8%
All	44	100.0%

Part-Time/Not Tenure Track (paid fraction of full-time faculty salary)		
<= \$13,000	1	16.7%
\$13,001 - \$18,500	2	33.3%
\$18,501 - \$24,000	1	16.7%
\$24,001 - \$29,500	1	16.7%
\$29,501+	1	16.7%
All	6	100.0%

TABLE 3

Support and Benefits Provided to Part-Time and Adjunct Faculty - APA Responses to CAW Survey

Total Number of Departments that Responded to the Survey	FT/NTT*		PT/NTT* (paid by course)		PT/NTT* (paid by fraction)	
	Number of Depts.	% of Response	Number of Depts.	% of Response	Number of Depts.	% of Response
47	46		6		6	
Private Office	42	89.4%	11	23.9%	4	66.7%
Private Computer	40	85.1%	11	23.9%	4	66.7%
Mailbox	47	100.0%	45	97.8%	6	100.0%
Parking	30	63.8%	33	71.7%	4	66.7%
Telephone	45	95.7%	40	87.0%	5	83.3%
Photocopying	46	97.9%	46	100.0%	6	100.0%
Library Privileges	47	100.0%	46	100.0%	6	100.0%
Secretarial Assistance	40	85.1%	42	91.3%	6	100.0%
6-Weeks Notice of Course Assignment	42	89.4%	33	71.7%	6	100.0%
Attendance at Department Meetings	42	89.4%	24	52.2%	4	66.7%
Travel to Professional Meetings	32	68.1%	12	26.1%	3	50.0%
Access to Teacher Training	22	46.8%	22	47.8%	2	33.3%
Regular Salary Increases	36	76.6%	18	39.1%	4	66.7%
Access to Institutional Res. Grants	20	42.6%	8	17.4%	6	100.0%
Health Plan (both contribute)	36	76.6%	8	17.4%	5	83.3%
Health Plan (institution pays)	14	29.8%	3	6.5%	1	16.7%
Health Plan (faculty pays)	2	4.3%	6	13.0%	0	0.0%
Retirement Plan	37	78.7%	6	13.0%	3	50.0%
Life Insurance	36	76.6%	6	13.0%	4	66.7%
No Benefits	0	0.0%	29	63.0%	0	0.0%

*Key to Types of Faculty Appointments:

FT/NTT = Full-Time/Not Tenure Track

PT/NTT = Part-Time/Not Tenure Track

ANNOUNCEMENTS

New England Latin Placement Service (NELPS). NELPS is announcing a change in its co-directors, effective September 15, 2000. As of this date, the co-directors are Stephen Brunet of UNH and Kenneth Kitchell of U Mass, Amherst.

The role of NELPS remains the same. Candidates who wish to register for the service in order to be informed of job openings should contact Prof. Brunet. Schools with openings to announce should contact Prof. Kitchell.

The present directors wish to thank publicly and warmly Prof. Richard Desrosiers and Prof. Gilbert Lawall, the past co-directors for their long service to the profession in this position. Please be sure not to send them any further queries as this will delay action on your request and will disrupt their well deserved respite from NELPS chores.

Please feel free to contact either of the present co-directors for further information:

Professor Stephen Brunet
Classics, 209G Murkland Hall
University of New Hampshire
Durham, NH 03824
Phone: (603) 862-2077
Fax: (603) 862-0104
E-mail: Stephen.Brunet@unh.edu

Professor Kenneth F. Kitchell, Jr.
Classics, 529 Herter Hall
University of Massachusetts-Amherst
Amherst, MA 01003
Phone: (413) 545-4249
Fax: (413) 545-6995
E-mail: kkitchel@classics.umass.edu



Recitals/Workshops from Society of the Oral Reading of Greek and Latin Literature (SORGLL). Two members of SORGLL offer to present at schools, colleges, universities, or regional and local associations, recitals of classical Greek and/or Latin poetry in the restored pronunciation, and workshops on the oral reading of this poetry. For specific information, please contact one of the following persons: Stephen Daitz, E-mail: sgdaitz@aol.com, Telephone: (212) 666-6228; or Matthew Dillon, E-mail: mdillon@popmail.lmu.edu, Telephone: 310-645-0953

MEETINGS / COURSES

NEH Summer Seminars and Institutes. The Division of Education Programs of the National Endowment for the Humanities each year offers teachers at all educational levels opportunities to study humanities topics in a variety of Summer Seminars and Institutes. The list of seminars and institutes for 2001 can be found at two locations on the NEH's web site, <http://www.neh.gov/teaching/seminars1.html> (for primary and secondary school teachers) and <http://www.neh.gov/teaching/seminars2.html> (for college and university teachers). Participants in Summer Seminars and Institutes receive between \$2,800 and \$3,700, depending on the length of the seminar or institute, to cover the costs of travel, books and other research expenses, and living expenses. For detailed eligibility requirements, applicants should consult the written application materials. Selection committees for seminars and institutes are directed to give first consideration to applicants who have not participated in an NEH-supported seminar or institute in the last three years. The deadline for receipt of applications is March 1, 2001.

General questions about this program may be directed to 202/606-8463 (telephone) sem-inst@neh.gov (e-mail). Detailed information on individual seminars and institutes and application materials are available from each program's project director. Their contact information is given at the web address above.



The University of Arkansas announces a Summer Study Tour: 2001: A Greek Odyssey May 22—June 16, 2001, Professor Daniel B. Levine, Director.

This course is a three-week study tour of Greece, following three days in London visiting the British Museum Greek Galleries. Our goal is to study significant works of art and sites relating to the history and culture of ancient Greece. To this end, we will visit important museums and archaeological sites in Athens and Attica, the Peloponnese, Crete, the island of Naxos, and Delphi. We will encounter healing sanctuaries, pan-Hellenic game sites, Mycenaean citadels, Minoan palaces, Byzantine churches, sacred caves, oracular sites, fortifications, battlefields, and religious pilgrimage sites. We'll eat well, swim, hike, and have fun while learning about Greek language, literature, history, art, religion, and architecture. Each participant earns three hours of upper-level

credit in the Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences.

For more information and applications, please contact:

Office of Study Abroad
Fulbright Institute
722 W. Maple
Fayetteville, AR 72701
Phone: (501) 575-7582.
E-mail: studyabr@cavern.uark.edu

Application deadline: January 20, 2001.



College of Wooster offers "Wooster in Greece." The College of Wooster invites undergraduates at accredited colleges and universities to participate in Wooster in Greece, a semester-long, on-site program of study and travel in Greece and Turkey and an intensive introduction to Greek culture from the prehistoric to the Byzantine periods. The program is appropriate for students from a variety of majors and interests, as well as for those with previous experience in Classics and will be offered September 2-December 9, 2001.

Wooster in Greece emphasizes on-site examination of the material culture of Greece, with extensive visits to archaeological sites, monuments, and museums. Regular classroom instruction is combined with full-day field trips in Athens and Attica, and four week-long field trips in Greece and Turkey, including Crete, Santorini, Corinth, Mycenae, Epidaurus, Olympia, Delphi, Meteora, Thessaloniki, Istanbul, and other locations.

Students are enrolled in four courses (totaling 16 semester hours): Beginning Modern Greek; The History and Monuments of Greece; The Culture of Classical and Byzantine Greece; and A Century of Conflicts: History, Culture, and Politics in the Balkans. The program is run in affiliation with the Athens Centre, a major institute for the promotion of Hellenic culture, and students reside in apartments nearby.

The application deadline is February 15, 2001. The program will be limited to 20 students, and early application is advised. For further information, contact Professor Rachel Hall Sternberg, Director, Wooster in Greece, Department of Classical Studies, The College of Wooster, Wooster OH 44691, or Rose Falkner, Wooster in Greece, Program Coordinator. Tel: (330) 263-2321 or 263-2221. E-mail address: rsternberg@acs.wooster.edu or

rfalkner@acs.wooster.edu. Web site: <http://www.wooster.edu/classics/wig>.



The University at Buffalo Department of Classics is pleased to announce that we will be hosting the annual meeting of the Pacific Rim Roman Literature Seminar. The meeting will take place June 26-30, 2001. This year's topic is Center and Periphery in the Roman World.

We invite submission of abstracts of papers that explore the related concepts of center and periphery in Roman life and literature. Possible areas of interest include literature, drama and spectacle, politics, material culture, geography, imperialism, and frontiers, but papers in other areas that focus on the concepts of center and periphery will also be considered. Abstracts should be 2-3 pages in length, and submitted by December 1, 2000, to Martha Malamud, Classics Department, MFAC 338, University at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY 14261-0011.



Rural Washington Latin Seminar (Conventiculum Rusticum Vasintoniense) to be held June 21-July 1, 2001 at Wenatchee Valley College in Wenatchee, WA. The moderators will be Terence Tunberg, Professor of Classics, University of Kentucky/Lexington; Stephen Berard, Professor of World Languages, Wenatchee Valley College; and James Dobreff, veteran moderator of the Lexington Conventicula. It is likely that other fluent Latin speakers and experienced moderators will be in attendance.

General Description. This Conventiculum Rusticum will be an excellent opportunity for practicing speaking Latin. Most days we will take an excursion during which the participants, with the help of moderators, will not only chat among themselves in Latin but also describe in Latin everything they see: trees and plants, mountains and glaciers, rivers, animals, birds, insects, weather, and many other things. This seminar will be of special interest to those who enjoy the outdoors and who would like to improve their Latin skills in friendly conversation while hiking through forests, mountains, and other rural settings.

Who should attend the seminar? All Latin teachers at the elementary and secondary levels are invited, as well as college and university professors. We especially recommend this seminar to graduate students in Classics

(continued on the next page)

and related fields since, just as with any language, the ability to speak Latin immensely strengthens one's ability to read and write Latin well.

For further information, please contact:

Professor Stephen A. Berard
 Department of World Languages
 Wenatchee Valley College
 1300 Fifth Street
 Wenatchee, WA 98801
 Phone: (509) 662-1651 ext. 2219
 E-mail: sberard@wvcmail.ctc.edu



American Academy in Rome - Classical Summer School- 18 June—28 July 2001. Open to high school teachers and serious students of Latin, ancient history, and Classics, the Classical Summer School is designed to provide participants with a well-founded understanding of the growth and development of the ancient city of Rome and its immediate environs from the earliest times to the age of Constantine, through a careful study of material remains and literary sources. Daily visits to sites and museums will be preceded and accompanied by lectures intended to offer an introduction to the material and to place it within its context. Besides frequent excursions within Rome, the group will take field trips to major sites, such as Palestrina, Gabii, the Alban Hills, Ostia, Cerveteri, Tarquinia and Veii. The director will be Professor Ann Vasaly, Department of Classics, Boston University, 745 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, MA 02215. (Phone: 617-353-2427; E-mail: vasaly@bu.edu) Teachers interested in receiving graduate credit for the Classical Summer School should contact Professor Ann Vasaly for further information.

Classical Summer School tuition is \$1,400. Tuition, fees, room and board will total approximately \$4,000, not including airfare or personal expenses. Scholarships are available from a number of regional and state classical associations, as well as from the Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program. For Fulbright grant applications, call 1-800-726-0479 as soon as possible. Please note that application deadlines for scholarships range from October 2000 to April 2001, and the Fulbright application deadline is 15 October 2000.

Deadline for Classical Summer School applications is 1 March 2001.

Applications may be downloaded from the Academy's web site at www.aarome.org, or contact the Programs Department, American Academy in Rome, 7 East 60th Street, New York, NY 10022-1001. Phone (212) 751-7200.



Baylor In Italy (BII): Rome, Capri, Pompeii, and Sicily. 12 July—9 August 2001 (Archaeological Program); 5 July—9 August 2001 (Maximum Program, with Latin). The program is part of the Classics Department at Baylor University in Waco, Texas, and students may earn from 3 to 6 hours of upper-level class credit by their participation.

BII gives students the opportunity to study Roman topography, epigraphy, history, and architecture abroad. BII visits such archaeological sites as the Greek temples at Paestum, the excavated cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, the imperial villas on the isle of Capri, Etruscan tombs at Cerveteri, and the numerous Roman ruins in Rome itself. Trips to the Vatican City enable BII participants to see the Sistine Chapel and the numerous collected works of the Vatican Museums, as well as Saint Peter's Square and Basilica.

Students wishing to attend Baylor in Italy (BII) are requested to complete an application in the Department of Classics or by link at our website: http://www.baylor.edu/~Alden_Smith/bii_main.htm. Because BII admits only about 25 students, early registration is recommended. Students admitted to the program must submit a \$350 non-refundable deposit by March 15, 2001. The remainder of the Program Fee must be received by May 1, 2001. (Cancellations after May 1 are subject to a penalty fee.) Tuition is paid to the Baylor registrar separately. Scholarship aid is available for Baylor students; contact Dr. Smith for details. Deposit checks should be made payable to Baylor in Italy and sent to:

Department of Classics
 Box 97352, Baylor University
 Waco, TX 76798 - 7352
 Phone: (254) 710-1399
 Fax: (254) 710-1367

FELLOWSHIPS / FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

Gaius Charles Bolin Fellowship for Minority Students.

In 1985 Williams College established the Gaius Charles Bolin Fellowships to underline the importance of encouraging able minority students to pursue careers in college teaching. The Bolin Fellowships enable two minority graduate students to devote the bulk of their time during the academic year to the completion of dissertation work. Named in honor of its first black graduate, who was admitted to Williams in 1885, the Bolin Fellowships will be awarded to minority students who are working toward the Ph.D. in the humanities or in the natural, social or behavioral sciences.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens, and must have completed all doctoral work except the dissertation by the end of the current academic year. The stipend for 2001-2002 is \$26,500. The College will also provide housing assistance, academic support including office space and computer and library privileges, and an allowance of up to \$4,000 for research-related expenses. During the year of residence at Williams, the Bolin Fellows will be assigned faculty advisers in the appropriate departments, and will be expected to teach one one-semester course.

Candidates should submit **two full sets in hard copy form** (electronic applications will not be accepted) of each of the following materials, postmarked by **January 1, 2001**, to be received by January 10, 2001:

- A full *curriculum vitae*
- A graduate school transcript and three confidential letters of recommendation
- A copy of the dissertation prospectus, preferably limited to 10-15 pp.
- A description of teaching interests.

Materials should be sent to: Thomas A. Kohut, Dean of the Faculty, Hopkins Hall, Williams College, Williamstown, MA 01267.

Candidates will be notified of the Selection Committee's decision by early March, 2001.

The Medieval Institute at the University of Notre Dame invites applications for an A.W. Mellon Postdoctoral Fellowship. The fellowship will permit a recent Ph.D. in any field of medieval studies to pursue research while in residence at the Medieval Institute during the academic year 2001-2002. Applicants must have the Ph.D. in hand as of the application date and must hold a regular appointment at a U.S. institution to which they plan to return following the fellowship year. The fellowship stipend is \$37,500. For more information consult the Medieval Institute web-site at <http://www.nd.edu/~medinst/> or contact D. Phillips, Medieval Institute, 715 Hesburgh Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556-5629; Phillips.64@nd.edu Application deadline: January 15, 2001.



SCHOLARSHIP (from page 20)

time there studying Minoan (Knossos, Phaistos, Mallia) and early Greek (Driros, Prusias, Gortyn) sites, as well as countless hours at the Heraklion Museum. Professor Marinatos was full of a childlike enthusiasm at these sites, encouraging us to explore the site on our own after her lecture, and always willing to explore with us. Some of these sites had even been excavated by her father and she would tell us first-hand stories about the excavations. She had even worked on one of the fresco reconstructions at the Museum, and could explain to us step-by-step everything involved in that process and how they arrived at their result. We headed back to Athens at the end of the week with a new appreciation for the dedication archaeology requires, as well as a clearer picture of the Minoan world beyond the stereotypes.

Much of the next week was spent crystalizing what we had learned in Crete and preparing for our trip to the Peloponnese with Professor Diamant. We were supposed to have class at the National Archaeological Museum to study archaic artwork primarily. Unfortunately that wing was under repair from earthquake damage. We were able to study the Mycenaean artifacts there (all of us were able to “gaze upon the face of Agamemnon”). On Friday we left Athens for another week of traveling.

Our trip to the Peloponnese, an intense week of traveling and learning, was the highlight of my time in Greece. We visited sites from every time period in Greek history, beyond just the classical. Not only did Prof. Diamant lecture at the sites and museums we visited, but also on the bus if we passed something of interest but could not stop. In the end we visited Mycenae, Tiryns, Nauplion, Epidauros, Franchthi Cave (where our professor had excavated), Sparta, Mystras, Pylos, Methone, Olympia, and Delphi (the non-Peloponnese leg of the trip). Epidauros was a dream come true for me, as a thespian, and I was even able to deliver a monologue there. However, Olympia, by far, was my favorite place. It captured me, heart and soul. Despite the record breaking heat, I stayed at the site long after the rest of my group had returned to the hotel just trying to capture in words how much the sanctuary moved me. I could feel the ancient spirit so strongly that I expected the next person I saw to be wearing a tunic or chiton. It was a truly magical experience.

Our return to Athens was bittersweet. Now was the time to start working on final papers, which none of us were especially excited about, but we had class on site almost every day which always made class exciting. We had class all over Athens, mostly on the Acropolis and in the agora. As Prof. Diamant was describing the construction of the Parthenon, he was able to show us first-hand the steps in fluting a column from the column drums there on the Acropolis. It was at the Acropolis museum that I developed an appreciation for archaic art with Prof. Diamant’s constant reminder that realism is not a measure of art’s worth.

Unfortunately, like all good things, my time in Greece ended all too soon. It was the best-spent summer of my life. I hope to be able to return next summer as a student excavator on the agora dig. I will not have the opportunity to take classes, but I think I can still learn a lot. Thank you for helping me to attend the College Year in Athens program. I can only hope that I have given you some idea about just how amazing this summer was for me.

Respectfully submitted,
Emily Jusino
 William and Mary, Classics and Theatre, ‘01

EDUCATION (from page 3)

them as too many job candidates have believed to their ultimate dismay. Just as importantly, teaching is not simply a gift from above. It is a skill which can be demonstrated and improved at all stages of our lives and in all our classrooms, K-G (kindergarten through grad school, a term which emerged during discussion).

The audience reaction was very positive and optimistic. Present were many high ranking officers from APA, ACL, CAMWS, and countless state organizations, and impetus from this led to the announcement of the joint APA/ACL panel to be held on the subject at the 2002 APA meeting. We have far to go in this area, but are well on the way.

Respectfully submitted,
Kenneth F. Kitchell, Jr.
 Vice President, Education

IMPORTANT DATES FOR APA MEMBERS

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| December 15, 2000 | Requests to Cancel Advance Registrations (receipt deadline) |
| December 20, 2000 | Registration by Mail (After this date, register in San Diego) (receipt deadline) |
| January 3-6, 2001 | 132nd Annual Meeting, San Diego, CA |
| February 1, 2001 | Deadline for Submission of Abstracts to APA Office for Consideration for Organizer-Refereed Panels and for Submission of Abstracts to Organizers of Three-Year Colloquia and Affiliated Groups (<i>see individual calls for papers for submission instructions</i>) (postmark deadline) |
| March 19, 2001 | Postmark Deadline for Submission of Proposals for Organizer-Refereed Panels, Three-Year Colloquia, and Affiliated Group Charters for 2003 Annual Meeting |
| May 14, 2001 | Deadline for Submission of Individual Abstracts (postmark deadline) |

IMPORTANT JOINT ANNUAL MEETING TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

Joint Annual Meeting Registration	972-620-3099 (FAX)
San Diego Marriott Hotel and Marina	800-876-5030
Embassy Suites San Diego Bay	619-239-2400
Hyatt Regency San Diego	619-232-1234
Clarion Hotel Bay View San Diego	619-696-0234
American Airlines	800-433-1790 (Star File 84D0UG)
Avis Rental Car	800-831-2847 (AWD Number B136000)
KiddieCorp	858-555-1718

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University of Pennsylvania
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