

Historians and Open Access

The View from the Tenure Track

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CHA on Open Access

Thank you for asking us for our feedback on the the Draft Tri-Agency Open Access Policy. The CHA is closely following the speedy developments on open access.

We have identified five major areas of concerns:

- That any transition to a more open model does not come at the expense of smaller publications such as that of our association, the Journal of the Canadian Historical Association;
- Particularly for professional and academic associations like ours, the financial health and strength of the organization depend largely on the health of these publications. Associations like ours would be very vulnerable;
- That any transition will not compromise the possibility for researchers who are not well-off to continue to publish since many of the new models seem to ask the authors to finance some of the costs of production;
- The reasoning of granting agencies which equates openness, free and public money is often too rushed, simplistic and erroneous. It is part of a speech that the Federation and its members are well placed to criticize, and put in the context of debates and reflections on the nature of public life;
- Nothing has been said about how SSHRC intends to support journals that decide to adopt an open access policy.

Why?

- Misinformation
- Love of paper
- Fear of change
- Historian self-management

Why?

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://uwaterloo.ca/secretariat-general-counsel/policies-procedures-guidelines/policy-77>. The page is titled "Policy 77 – Tenure and Promotion of Faculty Members" and is part of the "SECRETARIAT & OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL" section. The page includes a sidebar with a navigation menu, a main content area with an introduction and a section on tenure, and a header with the University of Waterloo logo and navigation links.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO

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SECRETARIAT & OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

- Secretariat home
- About the Secretariat & Office of General Counsel
- Governance
- Policies, procedures & guidelines
- Organization charts
- Committees and councils
- Nominations and elections
- Documents of potential interest
- Notaries and commissioners for taking affidavits
- Information and Privacy
- Policy Renewal Project

Secretariat »

Policy 77 – Tenure and Promotion of Faculty Members

Established: June 6, 2000

Last updated: April 5, 2011

Class: F

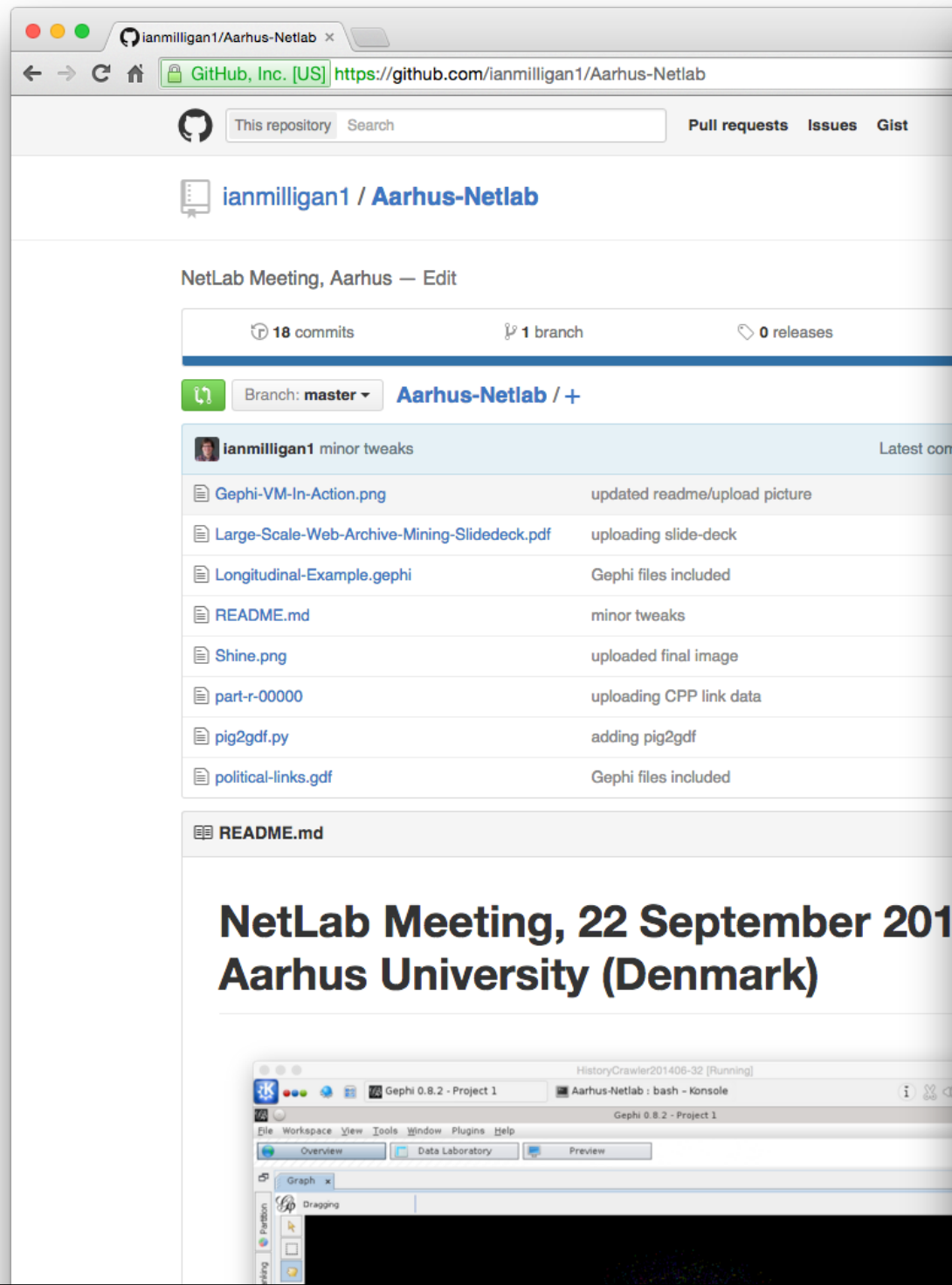
1. INTRODUCTION

Universities exist to develop society's intellectual resources and to preserve its intellectual traditions. Their primary functions are to preserve, evaluate, develop and transmit knowledge, intellectual skills and culture. The modern university is expected to provide intellectual leadership to society, to contribute in a major way to the coordination of knowledge and the development of artistic, philosophical, scientific and technological ideas, and to provide a fertile intellectual environment in which new knowledge and ideas can evolve. To achieve these goals, faculty members must be effective and committed teachers and scholars, constantly striving to expand and communicate their knowledge, ideas and understanding for the benefit of society.

Tenure

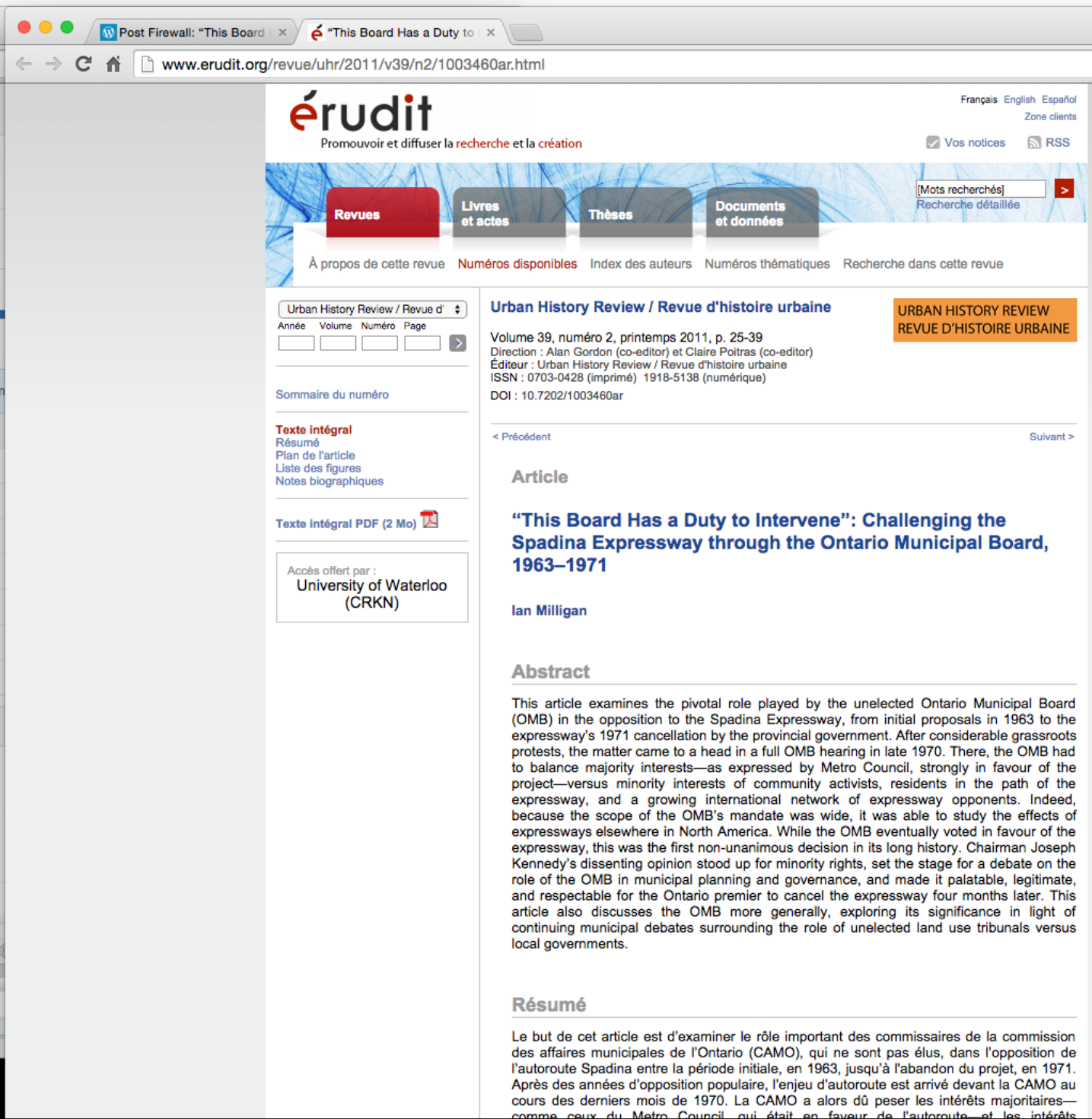
Tenure is meant to provide institutional support for academic freedom (see the Article on Academic Freedom in the Memorandum of Agreement between the University and the Faculty Association). The pursuit and dissemination of knowledge and the attainment of understanding through scholarship and teaching, which are essential functions of a university, occur best in an atmosphere in which free inquiry and discussion are fostered. Free inquiry may at times bring a faculty member into conflict with society, governments or the University itself. Tenure provides security of employment against pressures that might arise from such conflicts, in the belief that the University and society at large benefit from honest judgments and independent criticisms rendered by scholars who are free from fear of possible consequences that might arise from giving offense to powerful individuals or groups.

What to do?



The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'ianmilligan1/Aarhus-Netlab'. The repository has 18 commits, 1 branch, and 0 releases. The main branch is 'master'. The repository contains several files, including 'Gephi-VM-In-Action.png', 'Large-Scale-Web-Archive-Mining-Slidedeck.pdf', 'Longitudinal-Example.gephi', 'README.md', 'Shine.png', 'part-r-00000', 'pig2gdf.py', and 'political-links.gdf'. The repository is described as 'NetLab Meeting, Aarhus — Edit'.

**NetLab Meeting, 22 September 201
Aarhus University (Denmark)**



The screenshot shows the 'Urban History Review' journal website. The website is in French and English. The main navigation bar includes 'Revue', 'Livres et actes', 'Thèses', and 'Documents et données'. The current page is 'Urban History Review / Revue d'histoire urbaine'. The article title is '“This Board Has a Duty to Intervene”: Challenging the Spadina Expressway through the Ontario Municipal Board, 1963–1971' by Ian Milligan. The article is Volume 39, numéro 2, printemps 2011, p. 25-39. The website also features a search bar and a 'Sommaire du numéro' section.

Urban History Review / Revue d'histoire urbaine

Volume 39, numéro 2, printemps 2011, p. 25-39
Direction : Alan Gordon (co-editor) et Claire Poitras (co-editor)
Éditeur : Urban History Review / Revue d'histoire urbaine
ISSN : 0703-0428 (imprimé) 1918-5138 (numérique)
DOI : 10.7202/1003460ar

Article

“This Board Has a Duty to Intervene”: Challenging the Spadina Expressway through the Ontario Municipal Board, 1963–1971

Ian Milligan

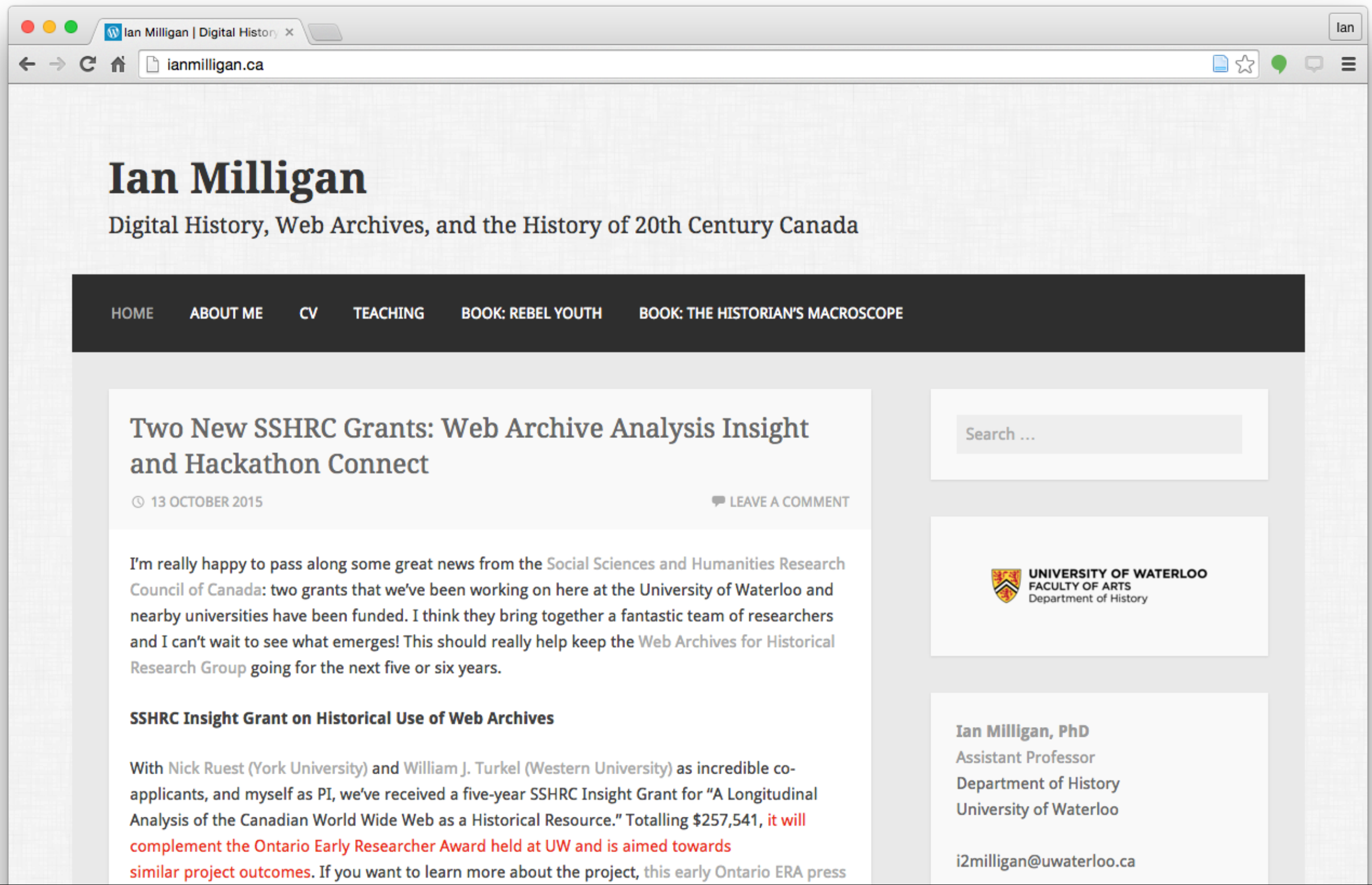
Abstract

This article examines the pivotal role played by the unelected Ontario Municipal Board (OMB) in the opposition to the Spadina Expressway, from initial proposals in 1963 to the expressway's 1971 cancellation by the provincial government. After considerable grassroots protests, the matter came to a head in a full OMB hearing in late 1970. There, the OMB had to balance majority interests—as expressed by Metro Council, strongly in favour of the project—versus minority interests of community activists, residents in the path of the expressway, and a growing international network of expressway opponents. Indeed, because the scope of the OMB's mandate was wide, it was able to study the effects of expressways elsewhere in North America. While the OMB eventually voted in favour of the expressway, this was the first non-unanimous decision in its long history. Chairman Joseph Kennedy's dissenting opinion stood up for minority rights, set the stage for a debate on the role of the OMB in municipal planning and governance, and made it palatable, legitimate, and respectable for the Ontario premier to cancel the expressway four months later. This article also discusses the OMB more generally, exploring its significance in light of continuing municipal debates surrounding the role of unelected land use tribunals versus local governments.

Résumé

Le but de cet article est d'examiner le rôle important des commissaires de la commission des affaires municipales de l'Ontario (CAMO), qui ne sont pas élus, dans l'opposition de l'autoroute Spadina entre la période initiale, en 1963, jusqu'à l'abandon du projet, en 1971. Après des années d'opposition populaire, l'enjeu d'autoroute est arrivé devant la CAMO au cours des derniers mois de 1970. La CAMO a alors dû peser les intérêts majoritaires—comme ceux du Metro Council, qui était en faveur de l'autoroute—et les intérêts

Writing in Public



Writing in Public

Preface | The Historian's Macroscopic

www.themacroscope.org/?page_id=583

Final Draft → Preface

The Historian's Macroscopic: Big Digital History

An experiment in writing in public, one page at a time, by S. Graham, I. Milligan, & S. Weingart

Preface

1 Previous Section: [Final Draft](#)

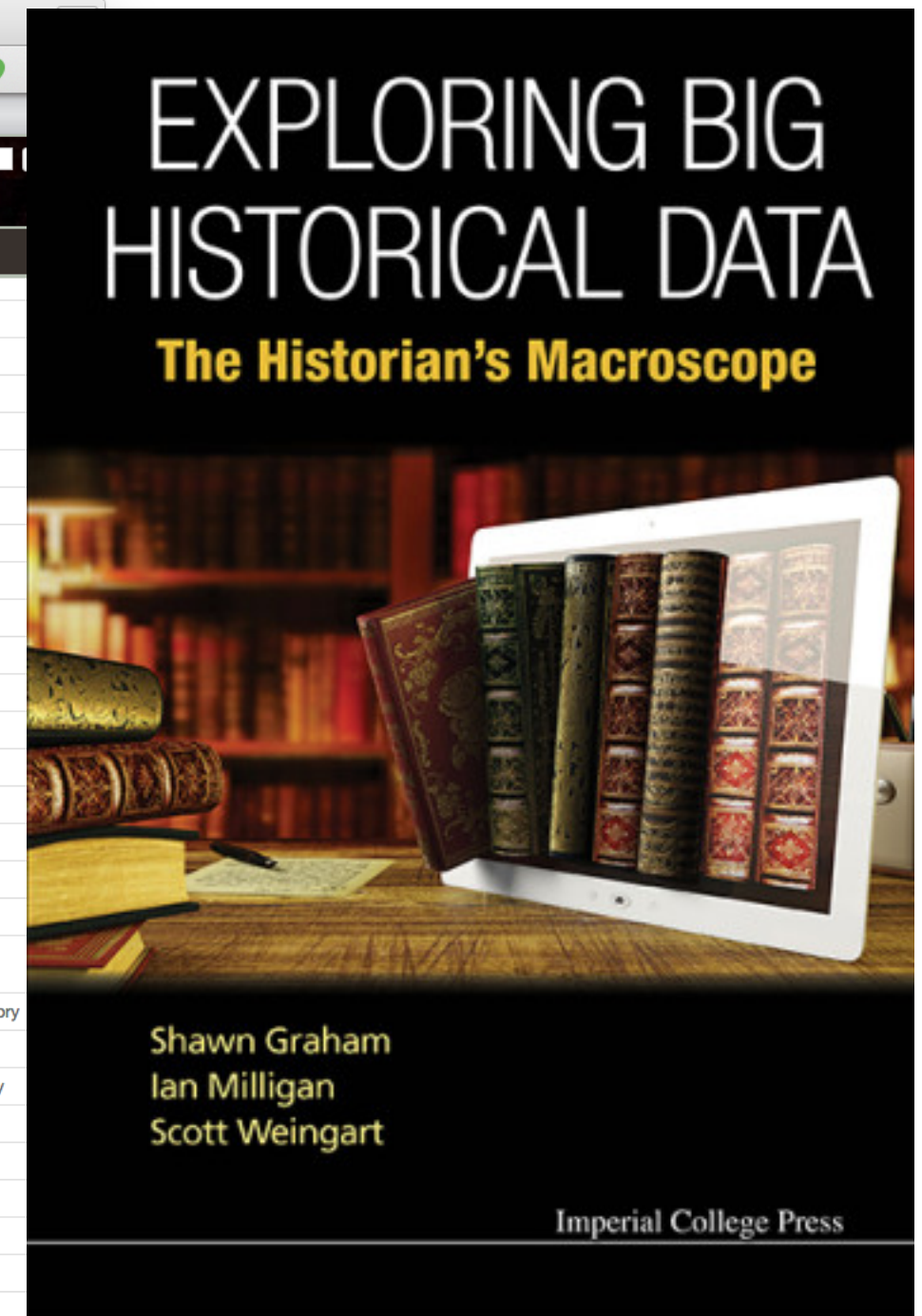
2 *The historian sits down at her desk, flicking on the lamp. She begins to pore over a stack of badly photocopied court proceedings from late 18th century London, transcribing the text. As she works, she begins to notice interesting patterns in the language used to describe young female prisoners. 'I wonder....'. She turns to the Old Bailey Online and begins to search. Soon, she has a corpus of a thousand court proceedings featuring women prisoners. She downloads the complete transcriptions, and loads them into Voyant Tools. Moments later, she has a graph of key words, their collocations, and their frequencies over time. A suspicion grows. She turns to MALLET and begins to look for the underlying semantic structure in the records. The algorithm, after much exploration, seems to suggest that 23 topics account for the majority of the words in each text.*

3 *But what do these topics, these lists of words, mean? She begins to explore the relationship between the topics and the texts, uncovering a web of discourse, seemingly surrounding the moral duty of the state towards women prisoners. She takes this web and begins to explore its formal characteristics as a network – what words, what ideas, are doing the heavy semantic lifting? – while at the same time, she runs the RezoViz tool on the corpus (part of Voyant Tools) to extract the named individuals and organizations in the document. She begins to query the social network that she has extracted, and is able to identify sub-communities of women and warders, children and men, zeroing in on a smaller set of key individuals who tied the prison community together. Soon, she has a powerful, macroscopic sense of not just the discourses surrounding a century of women's trials, but also of the key individuals, organizations, their connections. She looks at the clock; two hours have passed. Satisfied, she turns off her historical macroscope, her computer, and turns once again to the transcription at hand.*

4 We live in an era where humanities scholars need to understand what digital media, their algorithms, assumptions, usage, and agency, are doing to the traditional projects of humanistic scholarship. The humanities and digital media

CONTENTS

- Welcome!
- (old) Welcome!
- Reflecting on our process
- What this site is not
- What would you expect to see?
- Interactives, Code Repository
- Original Proposal
 - Original Proposed Chapters
- Final Draft
 - Preface
 - Structure of the Book
 - The Backstory to this Volume
 - Who is this volume for?
 - Who are we and how did we get into Digital History?
 - The Joys of Big Data for Historians
 - Big Data
 - Putting Big Data to Good Use: Historical Case Studies
 - Early Emergences: Father Busa, Humanities Computing, and the Emergence of the Digital Humanities
 - Why this All Matters Now: The Third Wave of Computational History
 - Accessing the Third Wave Today
 - The Limits of Big Data, or Big Data and the Practice of the History
 - Chapter One Conclusion
 - The DH Moment
 - Intro to Several Key Digital History Terms
 - Delving into Big Data
 - Why We're All Digital Now
 - Building The Historian's Toolkit
 - Automatic Retrieval of Data
 - How To Become A Programming Historian, a Gentle Introduction
 - Basic Scraping: Getting Your Data
 - Normalizing and Tokenizing Your Data



Thanks and Conclusions

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